

83. During December 22 commentaries were delivered, the most significant dealing with inflation and finance, the printing program, problems facing agricultural cooperatives, juvenile delinquency, tax collection, and reviews of both economic and political developments in Japan during the past year.

Programming

84. "Your Language," initiated in October to stimulate public interest in the simplification of the Japanese language, featured a specially composed song 29 December which included all sounds used in the correct pronunciation of Japanese. Also broadcast were talks on feudalism in language, basic Japanese and current language habits.

85. The "Radio Forum," "Man-on-the-Street," "Ministers' Report" and "Diet Round table" programs featured discussion of current problems and activities of the Government in attempting to meet them.

86. "World of Music" featured original Japanese arrangements for chorus and orchestra of the well-known songs "White Christmas," "Casey Jones," "Comin' Thru' the Rye" and "Lamp Lighting Time in the Valley."

87. "Information Please" and "Twenty Gates" continued to receive the greatest number of letters and postcards from listeners, each program receiving more than 1,000 daily.

MOTION PICTURES

International Theater

88. The formal opening of the rebuilt International Theater in Asakusa, Tokyo, was held 23 November. The theater has a seating capacity of 5,000 and is the largest theater in Japan.

Foreign Motion Picture Distribution

89. The French motion picture industry received a license in December for commercial motion picture distribution in Japan. National motion picture industries now licensed are American, British, French and Russian. One British and five American feature films were previewed for release between 23 November and 20 December.

Japanese Feature Film Production

90. Six feature motion pictures were released by Japanese companies during the period 23 November to 20 December.

THEATER

American Drama Study Society

93. The formation of an American Drama Study Society, composed of noted Japanese playwrights and translators, was completed in December. The society intends to conduct monthly forums to study American drama and to discuss methods of presentation to insure full comprehension of Japanese audiences. The society also plans to study such organizations as the Theater Guild, Group Theater Incorporated and drama groups of American universities.

Dramatics in Schools

94. Numerous drama study groups presented foreign plays at school auditoriums during December. Most popular plays were those of Chekhov and Galsworthy; other British, Russian and French plays were also produced.

Stage Productions

95. Tokyo commercial theaters presented a variety of stage productions, most notable of which was the performance of "Tobasco," a musical review, at the grand opening of the International Theater. Shimpa plays were presented at the Tokyo Theater and kabuki at the Mitsukoshi Theater. Among contemporary plays were "Classroom Number 36," a winning script in the 1947 New Playwrights' Contest sponsored by the newspaper Yomiuri, and "Lion," a play with a rural land reform background. Both were performed at the Yuraku Theater.

"Crime and Punishment," adapted from Dostoevski's classic novel and jointly presented by the Shingeki (new theater) Troupes of Osaka, drew capacity crowds at Asahi Hall.

MUSIC

Japanese Composers' League

96. A steering committee was appointed at a meeting of composers in Tokyo 7 December to draft a constitution for the formation of a Japanese Composers' League or Association similar to the League of American Composers. The new organization will provide opportunities for discussion among Japanese composers of mutual problems and facilitate the interchange of ideas.

Children's Orchestra

97. The Jiyu Gakuin (School of Freedom) in Tokyo presented a program 2 December featuring a children's orchestra and mixed chorus before a selected audience of Japanese music critics and representatives of BCJ. The school was invited to broadcast over the national network on 16 December, the first time a student orchestra has had the opportunity to broadcast in Japan.

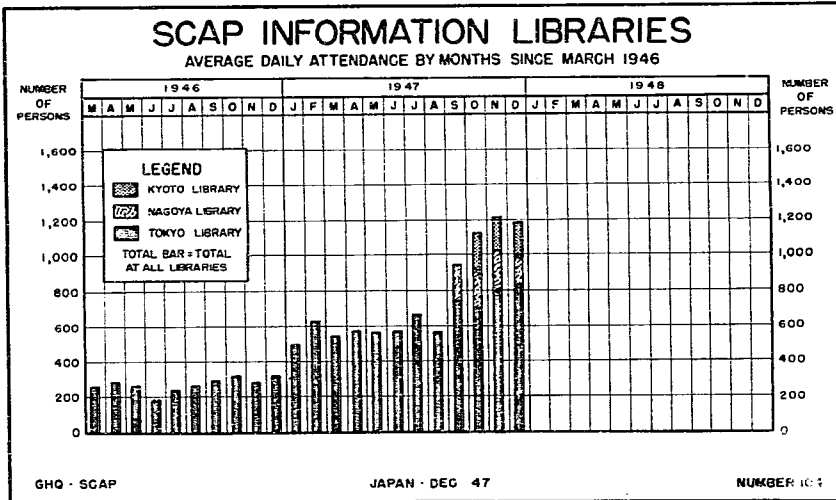
December Concerts

98. Important among December concerts was the program of contemporary chamber music presented under auspices of the Japan Modern Music Society at the Tokyo Academy of Music 14 December. Other important musical performances in Tokyo were four concerts by the Toho Symphony Orchestra, two concerts by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, a presentation in Japanese of "Carmen" at the Imperial Theater and numerous piano and violin recitals.

LIBRARIES

Attendance

99. Attendance at the three SCAP Information Libraries of Publications in English 1-27 December was 29,392, of which 22,026 was recorded at the Tokyo Library. For the same period a year ago the attendance at the Tokyo Library was 10,075.



JAPAN

LEGEND

- REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- PREFECTURAL BOUNDARY

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND PREFECTURES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A. HOKKAIDO REGION AND PREFECTURE</p> <p>B. TOHOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AOMORI PREFECTURE 2. IYATE PREFECTURE 3. IWATE PREFECTURE 4. YAMAGATA PREFECTURE 5. MIYAGI PREFECTURE 6. FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE <p>C. KANTO REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NIIGATA PREFECTURE 2. NAGANO PREFECTURE 3. GUMMA PREFECTURE 4. SAITAMA PREFECTURE 5. TOCHIGI PREFECTURE 6. IBARAKI PREFECTURE 7. CHIBA PREFECTURE 8. TOKYO PREFECTURE 9. KANAGAWA PREFECTURE 10. CHIBA PREFECTURE <p>D. TOKAI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICHIKAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. Gifu PREFECTURE 4. MIYAZAMA PREFECTURE 5. AICHI PREFECTURE 6. SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE | <p>E. KINKI REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUI PREFECTURE 2. RYUGO PREFECTURE 3. KYOTO PREFECTURE 4. SEIGA PREFECTURE 5. OSAKA PREFECTURE 6. NARA PREFECTURE 7. WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE <p>F. CHUGOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOTTORI PREFECTURE 2. OKAYAMA PREFECTURE 3. SHIMANE PREFECTURE 4. HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE 5. YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE <p>G. SHIKOKU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. KAGAWA PREFECTURE 2. TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE 3. EHIME PREFECTURE 4. KOCHI PREFECTURE <p>H. KYUSHU REGION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FUKUOKA PREFECTURE 2. OITA PREFECTURE 3. SAGA PREFECTURE 4. NAGASAKI PREFECTURE 5. KYUSHU PREFECTURE 6. MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE 7. KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



NOTE:

Japan is defined to include the four main islands of Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku) and the approximately 1,000 small adjacent islands, including the Ryukyu Islands, the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° North Latitude (excluding Iwojima Island) and the Izu and Iriomote Islands north of and including Soto (Izu) Island; and including (a) Ulung (Utau) Island, Ito Island (Isumori Hoko) and Saito (Quelpart or Gado) Islands; (b) the Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands south of 30° North Latitude (including Kuchisshima Island), the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands, the Ito (Izan or Izu) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands (including the Daito (Chigashi or Ogasawara) Islands, Parake Yela (Ogasawara) Islands, the Ito (Izan or Izu) Islands and all other outlying Pacific Islands) and (c) the Kuril (Kurile) Islands, the Bonin (Edo) Islands (including Sado, Furi, Akiyuri, Shikotan and Uruppu Islands) and Sakhalin Island.

Nothing in the definition shall be construed as indication of Allied policy relating to the ultimate determination of the minor islands referred to in Article 8 of the Potsdam Declaration.

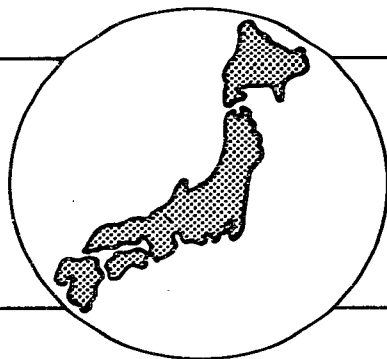
陸軍省

外務省 情報部

表

外務省
情報部

Supreme Commander
For The Allied Powers



SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

No 26 NOVEMBER 1947

日本占領報告

一九四七・二

0356

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION NO 26
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
JAPAN

FOR THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER 1947

0357

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Summation No. 26

November 1947

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

	Page
PART I GENERAL	1
Section 1. Organization Under SCAP.	3
2. Political Activities	3
3. Economic Activities.	5
4. Social Activities.	13
 PART II POLITICAL	 17
Section 1. Government and Politics.	19
2. Public Safety.	31
3. Legal Affairs and War Crimes	37
 PART III ECONOMIC	 57
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries.	59
2. Forestry and Mining.	67
3. Heavy Industries	77
4. Manufacturing.	97
5. Textile Industries	117
6. Transportation and Public Utilities.	143
7. Communications	155
8. Labor.	169
9. Imports and Exports.	191
10. Rationing and Price Control.	215
11. Finance.	227
12. Property Control and Reparations	243
13. Science and Technology	251
 PART IV SOCIAL	 259
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare.	261
2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression	279

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

Summation No. 26

November 1947

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

	Page
<u>Economic Activities</u>	
1. Indexes of Industrial Production.	6
<u>Public Safety</u>	
2. Criminal Offenses	32
3. Prison Population	33
4. Railway Casualties.	34
5. Fires: Number, Casualties and Damage	35
<u>Agriculture and Fisheries</u>	
6. Livestock Slaughter	61
7. Milk Production	61
8. Fishing Vessels	62
9. Marine Landings	63
10. Diesel Oil Allotments to Fishing Industry	64
<u>Forestry and Mining</u>	
11. Production of Timber Specialties.	67
12. Log, Lumber and Plywood Production.	68
13. Firewood and Charcoal Production.	69
14. Coal Production, Deliveries and Stockpiles.	70
15. Coal Deliveries	71
16. Crude Oil Production.	74
<u>Heavy Industries</u>	
17. Coke Production	77
18. Iron and Steel Production	79
19. Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Rolling	79
20. Brass and Bronze Rolling.	80
21. Nonferrous Metals	81
22. Ferroalloy Production	81
23. Petroleum Refining.	82
24. Cement Production	83
25. Chemical Fertilizer Production.	85
26. Sulfuric Acid	85
27. Production of Principal Chemicals	86
28. Soda Ash and Caustic Soda	88
29. Salt Production and Imports	89
30. Camphor Production.	90
31. Machine Tool Production	90
32. Industrial Machinery Production	92
33. Railway Locomotive Production and Repair.	93
34. Railway Car Production and Repair	94
35. Textile Machinery Production.	95

Manufacturing

36. Food Processing	98
37. Alcoholic Beverage Production	99
38. Tobacco Manufacturing	100
39. Pulp Production	100
40. Paper Production	101
41. Window Glass and Glaseware	101
42. Optical Instruments	102
43. Bricks and Roofing Tiles	104
44. Motor Vehicles	108
45. Crude Rubber Utilization	109
46. Leather Production	110
47. Selected Agricultural Implements	111
48. Watch and Clock Production	113
49. Sewing Machine Production	114

Textile Industries

50. Indexes of Textile Production	118
51. Raw Cotton at Mills	119
52. Cotton Textiles	120
53. Raw Silk	122
54. Silk Reeling Basins	123
55. Spun-silk Yarn Production	125
56. Silk Cloth Production	126
57. Rayon Textiles	129
58. Wool Textiles	131

Transportation and Public Utilities

59. Government Railway Traffic Indexes	144
60. Government Railway Freight Tonnage	145
61. Water-borne Cargo Tonnage	146
62. Electric Energy Generation	148
63. Electric Energy Consumption	150
64. Gas Industry	152

Communications

65. Domestic Telegrams	155
66. Telephone Service	156
67. Radio Receiver Licences	158
68. Foreign Radiotelegraph Service	159
69. Domestic Mail Deliveries	160
70. International Mail Service	160
71. Postal Financial and Insurance Services	161
72. Communication Equipment	163
73. Revenues and Expenditures - Ministry of Communications' Enterprises	166
74. Revenues and Expenses - Radio Services of Ministry of Communications	167

Labor

75. Labor Union Membership	178
76. Labor Disputes	184

Rationing and Price Control

77. Government Staple-food Purchases	216
78. Government-controlled Staple Foods	218
79. Government-controlled Staple-food Stocks	219

Rationing and Price Control (continued)

80. Fresh Vegetables	220
81. Fresh Fish	221
82. Urban Family Expenditures	225
83. Ten Rationed Commodities	226

Finance

84. Bank of Japan	228
85. Bank of Japan Notes in Circulation	229
86. Ordinary Banks	230
87. Savings Banks	231
88. Assets of Specified Financial Institutions	232
89. Deposit Bureau of Ministry of Finance	233
90. National Debt Outstanding	240

Public Health and Welfare

91. Eleven Communicable Diseases - By Prefectures	262
92. Eight Communicable Diseases	264
93. Hospital Capacity and Patients	268
94. Medical Supplies	269
95. Public Assistance	273
96. Repatriation to Japan	275
97. Vital Statistics	277
98. Prefectural Vital Statistics	278

Education, Religion and Media of Expression

99. Printing and Distribution of New Textbooks	284
100. Printing of New Textbooks	285
101. Books Published	291
102. Feature Motion Picture Production	296
103. Educational Films	296
104. SCAP Information Libraries	297

Map of Japan

299

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 26

November 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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

	Page
Section 1. Organization Under SCAP	3
Section 2. Political Activities.	3
Section 3. Economic Activities	5
Section 4. Social Activities	13

SECTION 1
ORGANIZATION UNDER SCAP

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

SECTION 2
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Government and Politics	1
Public Safety	8
Legal Affairs and War Crimes.	15

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Political Developments

1. The Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines was passed on 25 November by the House of Representatives by a vote of 233 to 155 after protracted Diet deliberations and considerable public discussion.

2. The Supplementary Budget No. 7 of the General Account for 1947-48 occasioned public discussion before its final approval by the Diet on 29 November.

3. In removing Rikizo Hirano on 4 November from the office of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Prime Minister Tetsu Katayama invoked for the first time Article 68 of the Constitution authorizing him to dismiss state ministers at will.

Political Parties

4. The dismissal of Hirano and the political controversy over the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines conditioned developments within the Social Democratic Party.

The decision of the Party to approve the coal bill was carried only after vigorous objections were voiced by the Left Wing who denounced the amended bill as compromising the Party's original stand.

5. A Liberal Party rally was held on 9 November to organize a drive to form a new conservative party.

6. Diet deliberations on the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines crystallized differences of opinion between the Ashida and Shidehara factions. Dissident party members formed a new House of Representatives bargaining group called the Doshi (Comrade) Club.

7. On the basis of his wartime publications Heima Hayashi was officially purged on 26 November following his resignation as Minister of State.

PUBLIC SAFETY

8. The Economic Police of the Home Ministry and the Economic Stabilization Board uncovered ¥ 19,885,253 worth of hoarded and concealed foodstuffs, textiles, fuel and petroleum products and other items in October.

9. Arrests in September numbered 99,404 of which larceny constituted 53 percent.

10. Chiba Prefecture initiated decentralization of its police system in anticipation of national police reform.

11. Ken Sekine, head of a large gang, and eight of his henchmen were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and assessed fines ranging from ¥ 50,000 to ¥ 75,000.

12. There were 152 prisons in October with a total population of 83,875. Of those confined 67,286 were sentenced and 16,589 were awaiting trial.

13. Losses from 868 fires in September amounted to ¥ 368,495,531.

14. One hundred fifteen persons were killed and 271 injured in 392 rail accidents in October.

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

15. The Domestic Relations Court Law and the Sea Casualties Inquiry Law were enacted by the Diet. The former establishes courts which will render decrees and effect conciliation in cases relating to domestic matters and the latter sets up Marine Courts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation which inquire into the causes of sea casualties and will attempt to prevent such casualties.

16. During the 30-day period ending 24 November 61 atrocity investigations were completed.

17. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend 11 persons wanted for alleged war crimes, and notified of the deletion of 29 names from previous apprehension lists and the clarification of status of 34 previously suspected war criminals.

18. Seven trials involving 12 war criminals were completed from 21 October to 20 November.

International Prosecution of War Criminals

19. Individual defense testimony of the following accused was presented during November: Kuniaki Koiso, Iwane Matsui, Jiro Minami, Akira Muto, Takasumi Oka and Hiroshi Oshima.

20. Major General Myron C. Cramer, American representative on the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, sat as acting president of the Tribunal during the temporary absence of President Sir William Flood Webb, Australia.

SECTION 3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	10
Finance	45
Property Control and Reparations.	53
Science and Technology.	63

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The system of government-dominated agricultural associations was dissolved by law on 7 November and a legal basis was established for voluntary agricultural cooperatives.

2. A total of 6,914 hectares of land were reclaimed during September, bringing the total land reclaimed since 15 August 1945 to 272,893 hectares.

3. October marine production increased 48,742 metric tons over the September catch. Increases in 10 of 12 species brought fish landings to 110,952 metric tons.

4. Intercoastal whalers caught 194 whales between 28 September and 1 November. The catch yielded 2,771 metric tons of meat, oil and other products.

Forestry and Mining

5. October log production increased nearly 15,000,000 board feet over September to a total of 468,248,000 board feet.

6. The output of firewood and charcoal increased in September but gasumaki production declined.

7. October coal production of 2,422,000 metric tons was the highest reported during the Occupation.

8. Crude oil output in October was 17,607 kiloliters, of which 94.1 percent was produced by the Imperial Oil Company.

9. Antimony, tin and pyrite were among 12 of 30 mineral commodities that increased in production during September. Cobalt output declined sharply.

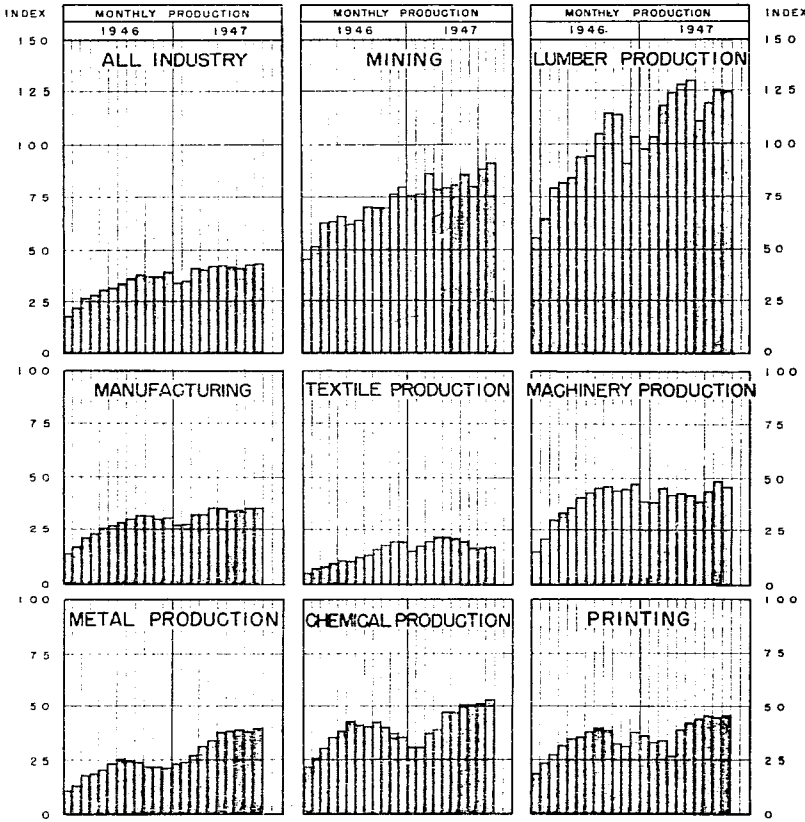
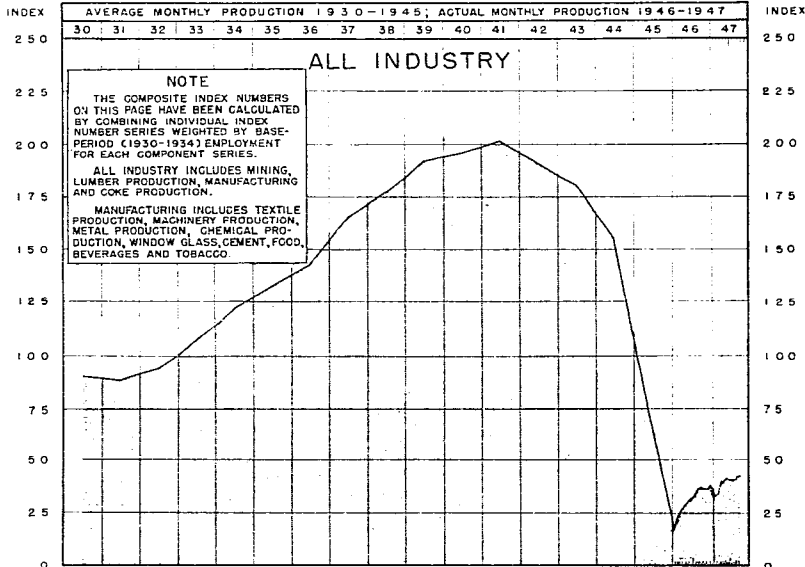
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries

10. Lack of transportation facilities during the harvest season and low coal production in Hokkaido were responsible for a drop in coke production in October. The chemical and metal industries continued to receive the largest coke allocations during October.

INDEXES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION 1930-1934 = 100



NOTE: OCTOBER 1947 DATA PRELIMINARY; SEPTEMBER 1947 DATA REVISED.
SOURCE: INDEXES CALCULATED FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATISTICS.
GHQ SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47 NUMBER 1

0367

11. Output of steel ingots and castings in October exceeded September's output with the major part of the increase in open-hearth production.

The electric power shortage in Kyushu caused a drop in total production of rolled steel products in October.

12. There was a large gain in output of both crude and refined lead in October as production was resumed by the Kamioka mine and increased amounts of concentrates arrived from Korea. •

13. Increased availability of hydroelectric power in districts in which large ferroalloy producers are located caused an increase in ferroalloy production in October.

14. The index of basic heavy chemical production in October remained at approximately the September level. Increased supplies of power, coal and vegetable oils were made available temporarily to the industry in October, but short supply of these items as well as salt and pyrite remained among the principal factors limiting production.

15. The largest gains in value in industrial machinery production were made in the printing and bookbinding, woodworking, and iron and steel equipment categories.

Manufacturing

16. Increased processing of cereal grains was responsible for substantially more output of wheat flour while other foods remained more or less steady. The output of bottled foods increased slightly while lack of alcohol for blending purposes greatly affected the brewing and distilling production.

17. Window glass production showed an increase over the previous month due to the addition of a new item, figured glass.

18. Production of electrical equipment showed improvement over September in spite of shortages of raw materials and power.

19. October production of small trucks more than doubled September's output and kept over-all production of transportation equipment at approximately the September level.

20. Substantial increases in receipt of hides by tanneries caused gains in processed hides and increases in some manufactured leather items.

21. Over-all sewing-machine production was greatly increased by the manufacture of sewing-machine heads while parts and accessories continued to gain.

22. Production of matches was 94.4 percent of scheduled output, the highest level recorded for six months.

Textile Industries

23. The first postwar shipment of cotton from India and the initial shipment of the second Commodity Credit Corporation American import program arrived in October.

24. Raw silk production increased due to favorable electricity priorities.

25. Supplies of raw materials for rayon production were generally favorable.

26. Raw wool stocks continued to dwindle.

Transportation

27. The number of motor trucks and buses registered reached a new high in October.

28. Freight tonnage and freight train kilometers operated also increased in October.

29. Cargo carried in coastal shipping decreased.

Public Utilities

30. Electric power generated increased although not as much as is usual for October.

31. Gas production and consumption declined in October.

Communications

32. The Great Northern Telegraph Company was authorized to resume cable service to Europe through Shanghai and Vladivostok.

33. The manufacture of some communications equipment declined in October because of labor trouble.

Labor

34. Enactment of the Unemployment Insurance Law, the Unemployment Allowance Law and the Employment Security Law and effectuation of the remainder of the Labor Standards Law's provisions during November further extended Japanese labor legislation and established a basis for a modern social security structure.

35. The Government granted ¥ 4,000,000 to industry and ¥ 2,460,000 to government labor agencies to back its economic recovery programs.

36. Labor continued to cooperate in the economic recovery programs of the Katayama Cabinet but, alleging no significant implementation of the Government's price-wage policy, found it impossible to limit its wage demands within the framework of the ¥ 1,800 standard wage.

37. Labor unions on 30 September numbered 25,060 with 5,840,251 members.

38. The Central Labor Relations Committee in its ruling on the communications workers' dispute concluded that earnings of all government workers were considerably below the prevailing cost of living and should be raised to the level of comparable workers in private industry.

39. Labor education activity, although still meager, showed expansion on the local level.

Imports and Exports

40. In September 103 private foreign-trade export contracts valued at \$ 1,357,977 were authorized, while October authorizations included 268 export contracts valued at \$ 2,714,272 and 14 import contracts totaling \$ 4,104,685.

41. Food imports included the first postwar shipment of beans from China.

42. Cotton fabrics were exported to the United States for the first time since the war.

Rationing and Price Control

43. Price controls were removed on about 200 minor commodities to concentrate the efforts of enforcement agencies on goods which are more important in the economy.

44. Consumer prices of staple foods were raised in line with previously raised producer prices. Subsidies were discontinued.

FINANCE

Money and Banking

45. Licenses to engage in business in Japan were issued to the American Foreign Insurance Association, British Insurance Group and the North American Insurance Company.

These concerns will provide all types of insurance for personnel and organizations accredited to or specifically authorized by the Occupation Forces.

46. Bank of Japan notes in circulation on 30 November totaled ¥ 178,158,000,000.

47. Increased new-account deposits in ordinary, special and savings banks, amounting to ¥ 14,971,000,000, ¥ 4,083,000,000 and ¥ 474,000,000 respectively, resulted in expansion of loans, decreased borrowings and increased securities holdings in September.

48. The Securities Democratization Committee was formed on 4 November to coordinate the publicity and educational program designed to inform the public of the benefits of widely distributed ownership of Japanese industry.

Liquidation

49. Twenty-two control organizations were closed by the Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission in October.

Cumulative proceeds of liquidation on 30 September amounted to ¥ 11,937,577,000.

Public Finance

50. The over-all budget bill, Supplementary Budget No. 7 of the General Account for the fiscal year 1947-48, appropriating ¥ 85,602,368,000, was approved by the Diet on 29 November.

51. The national debt amounted to ¥ 321,424,000,000 on 31 October.

52. No objection was offered to an amendment to the enforcement regulations of the Settlers Fund Financing Law increasing the ceiling on housing construction loans from ¥ 10,500 to ¥ 25,000 per household.

PROPERTY CONTROL AND REPARATIONS

53. Three hundred seventy-eight reports on property valued at ¥ 2,080,000 of neutral and Allied nationals were tabulated between 21 October and 20 November.

54. A total of 337 ships had been reported as looted by 20 November of which 278 had a gross tonnage of 778,049 and tonnage of 59 was unknown.

55. The SCAP dollar custody account amounted to \$ 382,399.16 on 20 November.

Antitrust and Cartels

56. No objection was offered to 466 applications by restricted concerns to perform transactions not in the normal course of business, including expenditure of ¥ 327,683,925 for the rehabilitation of essential industries.

57. The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission was directed in November to close and liquidate 30 control organizations. Thirteen of these organizations, including 12 textile control associations and the Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twine Company, had been permitted to continue temporarily under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act pending establishment of adequate rationing systems.

58. The Japanese Government was directed to limit the powers of the Industrial Recovery Corporation in acquiring facilities, plants and equipment. The Corporation may procure and lease or resell to private industry equipment and facilities only after approval by SCAP as a designated rehabilitation program.

No control will be maintained by the Corporation over the management or operation of any business to which facilities, plants or equipment have been leased.

59. The Holding Company Liquidation Commission had received by 14 November securities with a total value of ¥ 6,306,075,502 from 67 designated holding companies and 54 Zaibatsu individuals.

60. The Agricultural Cooperative Association Bills, eliminating the All-Japan Federation of Agricultural Associations and subsidiary organizations, were passed by the Diet on 7 November.

61. The Fair Trade Commission on 14 November issued hearing notices against the National Sanitary Materials Association and the Reparations Packing and Shipping Association, charging violation of the Antitrust Act.

Reparations

62. Inspection of seven of the 17 arsenals designated for advance transfer removal was completed in November by the advance transfer claimant delegations.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

63. Meetings of scientific societies during November furthered the movement of scientific organization and research in Japan.

64. Appropriations in the 1947-48 budget provided ¥ 27,853,520 for scientific research, allocated among both governmental and private research laboratories.

65. In October there were 1,279 applications for patents and 1,892 for utility models.

Patents granted in October included one for a sizing material for paper and one for a means of manufacturing perilla aldehyde from terpene.

66. Japanese electrical and photometric standards were forwarded to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures for checking.

67. A new Japanese Standards Committee in the field of industry and trade has promulgated 838 new standards in various fields of technology since the end of the war.

68. Preparations for observance of the annular eclipse on 9 May 1948 have been worked out by a committee under auspices of the National Research Council.

SECTION 4
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare	1
Education	16
Religion.	23
Arts and Monuments.	25
Media of Expression	27

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The 1 November typhus immunization program provides for 100-percent immunization of Hokkaido residents.
2. All reported disease rates except those for diphtheria declined in October.
3. A national sanitation committee was formed in November. It will act in an advisory capacity to the Economic Stabilization Board.
4. There were 332 suspected cases of equine encephalitis reported from 25 prefectures.
5. Several dental offices, damaged in the September floods, are being restored with the aid of loans from the Ministry of Finance.
6. Yen value of medical and dental supplies produced in October rose sharply, due in part to price increases.

Controlled and noncontrolled medicines and sanitary materials were among those items showing production gains.
7. Controlled medicines sales volume increased over 100 percent in October.
8. Penicillin output increased in October, partly because of the installation of the open-tank method in five plants.
9. Mapharsen, sulfa drugs and penicillin were distributed in larger quantities in October than in September.
10. The new law giving narcotic agents power of arrest has facilitated apprehension of violators.
11. Public assistance grants were increased 10 percent effective 1 November.
12. The first nationwide fund-raising campaign for private welfare and relief agencies was initiated on 25 November.
13. The Child Welfare Bill, which became law on 21 November, provides many health and welfare measures for underprivileged

children and pregnant women, with administrative personnel on a local level to insure smooth functioning.

14. Over 7,000,000 workers will receive unemployment insurance coverage under the terms of two new social security laws passed by the Diet on 21 November.

15. The death rate continued its downward trend in September.

EDUCATION

16. A series of conferences on organization, administration and supervision of elementary schools was completed in November. Elementary textbooks were discussed and evaluated at two meetings of educators and school administrators. Kindergarten teachers of the Osaka area met in conference 11 November.

17. In the secondary education field five of a series of nine conferences on the organization of the new upper secondary school were held in November. In-service training of secondary school teacher-consultants was urged in advice to prefectural governors from the Ministry of Education.

18. Two teacher-education workshops were held and a University Chartering Committee was formed to review applications of schools desiring to become new four-year universities and requests of schools to grant degrees.

19. The Ministry of Education reported that 173 middle schools and technical institutes in 37 prefectures have established extension courses.

20. Several conferences on vocational education and training were held under sponsorship of the Ministry of Education or organizations interested in vocational training.

21. A second donation of surplus dry-cell batteries was made to public and private schools to aid in the teaching of science courses.

22. The Ministry of Education as of 15 November had authorized the printing of 135,758,768 copies of textbooks, of which 120,253,636 had been printed and 114,337,886 distributed to schools.

RELIGION

23. A Christian Rural Service and Training Center was organized as part of a 25-year plan for rural church development and Christian rural reconstruction in Japan.

24. A number of foreign representatives of Christian groups visited Japan in November. Organizations represented included the YWCA, YMCA, Georgetown University, United Council of Church Women, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. and the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America.

ARTS AND MONUMENTS

25. An exhibition of items uncovered in the recent excavations at Toro, Shizuoka Prefecture, was shown at the National Museum.

26. A third exhibition of objects from the Shosoin, attended by 70,000 persons, was held at the Nara Branch of the National Museum.

MEDIA OF EXPRESSION

Public Opinion

27. Numerous public opinion surveys were completed.

Information Programs

28. Labor-management problems continued to receive major attention in information programs in the economic field. Housing and democratization of industry received wide treatment.

29. In political affairs, the Criminal Code continued to receive wide attention; disclosure and discussion of evils of the Oyabun-kobun system were particularly well covered by the press.

30. All media of expression were used in public health programs, with the inauguration of the public health train receiving greatest publicity and occasioning widest interest.

31. In rural affairs land reform continued to command the greatest measure of attention on information programs. Dissolution of the *nogyokai*, announcement of the seasonal game laws and the rice collection program were also widely publicized.

Press and Publications

32. The first "Book Week" to be held in Japan commenced 17 November.

33. Political developments commanded major attention of the press in November, interest centering in the dismissal of Minister of Agriculture Hirano from the Cabinet.

34. Both metropolitan and prefectural press showed concern over the supplementary budget agreed upon by the Cabinet, the ¥ 1,800 monthly wage scale and the mass absenteeism of communication workers.

35. Magazines devoted much space to discussion of the September flood with constructive discussion of river control and flood-prevention measures. Nationalization of mines and the wage-price problem also commanded wide attention.

Radio, Motion Pictures, Theater and Music

36. A large increase in locally originated radio programs was noted in November, virtually all local stations taking advantage of the weekly evening half-hour designated for initiation of local broadcasts.

37. Records of the Japan motion picture companies showed that 90 feature motion pictures had been produced and released by Japanese concerns between 1 January and 21 November.

38. Of a variety of theatrical presentations in November the most popular was the kabuki drama "Chushingura" which played 50 performances before capacity audiences at the Tokyo Theater.

39. An educational music program featuring records of the Metropolitan Opera Company's rendition of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," was a chief attraction in music circles; concerts and recitals attracted music lovers.

Library

40. A gift of 1,400 books to the Ueno Library from the American Library Association was formally accepted 10 November.

41. Attendance at the Tokyo SCAP Information Library of Publications in English was 19,851, which was more than double the 7,157 recorded for the same period one year ago.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 26

November 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics	9
Section 2. Public Safety	31
Section 3. Legal Affairs and War Crimes.	37

SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Political Developments.	1
Political Parties	21
The Diet.	33
The Purge	34

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Coal Control Bill

1. The Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines, which had occasioned partisan disputes and protracted negotiations ever since its submission to the Cabinet on 2 June, was the major political issue during November.

In the Diet the bill faced combined opposition from the Liberals, the minor parties and some Democrats and soon reached a stalemate in the Mining and Industry Committee of the House of Representatives. The opponents contended that the bill was "socialistic" and would fail to achieve increased coal production.

The ensuing debates were focused on the problem of whether the production council should be an advisory or an executive organ, whether stipulations concerning labor conditions should be incorporated in the bill, the method of avoiding bureaucratic control, the date of enforcement, duration and penal regulations for violations.

2. In a concerted effort to terminate the increasingly acrimonious debates within the Government Parties and to expedite passage of the bill during the current Diet session, the leaders of the Democratic, Social Democratic and People's Cooperative Parties met on 11 November and agreed upon a revised version of the coal bill which they would require their membership to support completely. The revision incorporated most of the amendments demanded by the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Democratic Party. The amendments placed checks on the Government and the coal mine controllers, providing guarantees and powers for coal mine operators on such matters as drafting the operating plans, standard of operating plans and selection and discharge of coal mine controllers.

3. Although prompt approval was given by the People's Cooperative Party, efforts of other major party leaders to gain party endorsement of the agreement met with considerable resistance.

The Social Democratic Party gave its final approval only after vigorous objections by some of the Party members. The advocates of compromise conceded that the proposed amendments seriously compromised the Party's original stand, but insisted that the passage of the bill with the amendments would still prove "a step forward." Agreement was finally reached on 12 November.

Coal miners' unions protested vigorously against what they declared was emasculation of the original bill. The All-Japan Council

of Coal Miners' Unions assailed the Social Democratic Party for "its retreat after retreat before the Democrats who represent banking capital." The Council was joined in its opposition by its leading rival, the Federation of National Coal Miners' Labor Unions, affiliated with the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions which is under the leadership of the Social Democratic Party.

4. Although the revision represented a victory for the Democratic Party, the most determined opposition came from a dissident faction led by Kijuro Shidehara and the ensuing intraparty wrangles caused a split in the Party.

After eight hours of debate at a Party caucus called on 12 November 28 opponents of the bill, including all the Upper House Democrats, walked out when Takao Saito, Minister of State and supreme adviser of the Party, proposed to leave the issue in the hands of a five-man committee headed by President Hitoshi Ashida.

The remaining members voted 66 to 2 for the formation of the five-man committee whereupon the two dissenting members, Tatsuo Nagao and Tomoharu Inoue, resigned.

Angered by the defection, supporters of the bill demanded that party leaders deal resolutely with the dissenters and urged President Ashida to expel them from the Party.

The anti-coal-control members remained firm, claiming the invalidity of a decision in which only 68 of the 162 members voted, and threatened appeal to the Supreme Court if the Democratic Party leadership decided to expel them. The dissident faction on 17 November agreed that the "ideal" formula for a new party would be to dissolve both the Liberal and Democratic Parties and then to organize a new conservative party "on a grand scale."

5. The four opposition groups, the Liberals, the Japan Farmers' Party, the Dai Ichi Club and the Communist Party, decided on 19 November to introduce a joint motion of nonconfidence against Chief Cabinet Secretary Suehiro Nishio, Speaker Komakichi Matsuoka and Chairman Ushiro Ito of the Mining and Industry Committee of the Lower House.

6. Disagreement within the Lower House Mining and Industry Committee over the date for enforcement further delayed the measure, the Democrats insisting on 1 July 1948 and the Social Democrats 1 April 1948. The deadlock was broken on 20 November when the Democrats yielded.

7. The Government Parties decided to put the bill to a vote at a plenary session of the Lower House on 21 November without waiting for completion of deliberations in the Mining and Industry Committee. It was planned to request the chairman of the Mining and Industry Committee to submit an interim report concerning deliberations on the bill and for the House then to introduce a resolution specifying the time within which further deliberations must be completed. Failing this the bill would be taken out of the hands of the Committee and submitted to a plenary session of the Lower House.

The coal control opponents within the Mining and Industry Committee meanwhile voted nonconfidence in Chairman Ito and effected a boycott, preventing the Committee from holding a session on the specified date.

8. The schism in the Democratic Party was further aggravated with the ouster of Representative Tokuya Furuhashi, a member of the Executive Committee, from the Party for supporting a Liberal Party motion to adjourn the 22 November plenary session of the House of

Representatives so as to delay deliberations on the coal bill, and the resignations of Tokuzo Okabe, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Democratic Party, and Representatives Tatsu Nagao and Kitaro Koga.

Explaining his resignation, Okabe said, "It is only right for party men to abide by party decisions, for it would be impossible to conduct party politics if party men were to disobey the decisions of their party. . . I want to make my stand toward the coal bill clear."

9. The Communist members of the Diet on 24 November made public their opposition. "The contemplated law is designed for safeguarding coal capitalists' interests, and the voice of the workers is being completely ignored. . . The bill is aimed at deceiving workers under the pretext of State control and will not solve the coal crisis."

10. The bill remained stalemated as debate continued both in the plenary session and in the Mining and Industry Committee. A motion of nonconfidence against Lower House Speaker Matsucka was introduced by the Liberal Party. Committee action on the bill was blocked by the Social Democrats to prevent its defeat by the anti-control majority of Liberals and dissident Democrats.

A compromise was finally reached on 25 November when the Government agreed to let the Committee take action on the bill and when the Liberals agreed to withdraw their motion of nonconfidence in Matsucka. Thereupon the Mining and Industry Committee defeated the bill by a vote of 15 to 11.

11. On the same day the plenary session of the House of Representatives passed the Temporary Bill for State Control of Coal Mines by a vote of 233 to 155. Voting for the bill were the Social Democratic and the People's Cooperative Parties and the majority faction of the Democratic Party. Twenty-four members of the dissident Shidehara faction voted against the bill along with the Liberals, the Dai Ichi Club, the Japan Farmers' Party and the Communists.

12. The leadership of the Democratic Party indicated its intention of expelling the dissident members but said it would refrain from reprisals against 10 members who abstained from voting. President Ashida of the Democratic Party on 26 November accepted the resignation of Shidehara as honorary president of the Party.

13. A motion of nonconfidence against Chief Cabinet Secretary Suehiro Nishio finally introduced by the Liberal Party was immediately defeated by a vote of 179 to 129 in the 29 November plenary session of the Lower House. No member of the National Farmers' Union voted against him, although this group only the day before had handed the Chief Cabinet Secretary a resolution urging him to resign.

The Budget

14. After prolonged Government deliberations the Cabinet on 26 October unanimously decided on the 1947 General Account Supplementary Budget Bill. This bill, in addition to the other supplementary bills brought the total budget expenditures to ¥ 92,106,000,000 against the total revenue of ¥ 96,979,000,000.

In order to meet immediate budgetary demands, the Government separated an amount of ¥ 6,263,561,000 and a revenue of ¥ 3,162,853,000 in special accounts from the original budget and submitted them to the Diet on 27 October as the 1947 General Account Revised Budget No. 5 and the Special Account Revised Budget No. 2 respectively.

The over-all budget bill, Supplementary Budget No. 7 of the General Account for 1947-48, was introduced in the Diet on 1 November together with a new tax revision program announcing a drastic upward revision of the country's taxation system to attain ¥ 63,724,000,000 which is two thirds of the total supplementary income from both direct and indirect taxes. Through the tax revision which places a ¥ 1,800 per capita tax, the Government calculated it would receive a total of ¥ 133,240,000,000 for the 1947-48 fiscal year which is a sixfold increase in tax revenues as compared to last year.

The tax plan not only increases rates on income taxes and taxes on sake, patent and trade-mark registration, commodities and hunting permits, but also raises the exemption points for lower incomes. A conspicuous feature of the new tax program is the proposed imposition of taxes on the owners and occupants of houses which escaped air-raid damages. A total of ¥ 6,500,000,000 is expected from this source.

The upward revision of the tax rate was aimed to balance the budget in the face of increased expenditures and thus to strengthen the nation's finances. The twofold problem of the Diet was to assess maximum taxes from the people but not to impose unreasonable rates.

15. The budget and the new tax revision program evoked considerable public discussion, Diet interpellations and editorial comments.

In a public statement on 27 October Finance Minister Takeo Kurasu declared that the supplementary budget represented a policy of "genuinely maintaining the soundness of State finance."

He declared, "The supplementary budget for the 1947 fiscal year approved by the Cabinet today is designed to maintain sound finance in this budget, the special accounts and the general budget. For the first time in the past 10 years such an over-all healthy finance has been approved by the Government. In planning an increase in revenues, utmost care was exercised to lighten the burden of workers. However, tobacco prices will unavoidably be boosted. This is a hardship for the people. In view of the inevitability of the step for surmounting the present crisis and rehabilitating our economy, I hope earnestly that the people will endure this measure and offer their cooperation in the perfect execution of the supplementary budget, which is a great step forward toward the reconstruction of the nation's economy."

Prime Minister Katayama stated that the bill was aimed primarily at industrial recovery and gave assurance that the Government would seek to improve the people's daily life through establishing the new price structure, stamping out the black market and curbing inflation.

Director General Hiroo Wada of the Economic Stabilization Board opposed the budgetary estimates on the grounds that a rise in the price level would be brought about by the marked increase in the price of commodities, such as tobacco, and that accelerated inflation would make it difficult to maintain the ¥ 1,800 wage standard. He foresaw need for probable revision of the present ¥ 1,800 wage scale to reduce the discrepancy between wage scales in private business and those of civil-service workers. He concluded, however, that since the Government and municipal offices are not engaged in production, they must create some source of income first if the present payroll system is to be revised. Chief Cabinet Secretary Sushiro Nishio and Vice-president Teiichi Kawakita of the Bank of Japan also expressed opinion that the supplementary budget bill would depend upon whether or not the ¥ 1,800 wage scale could be maintained.

16. Specific measures were proposed to carry out the Government program, such as to permit some degree of elasticity in the ¥ 1,800 wage standard and to require acceleration of reorganizing enterprises that find management difficult under current official prices. Deficit-filling loans to key industries such as coal, orderly flow of commodities and extraordinary measures in relation to perishable food items were also proposed.

In answer to interpellations by members of both Houses, Finance Minister Kurusu, Prime Minister Katayama and Director General Wada outlined the following measures which the Government planned to undertake:

- (1) Improved treatment of revenue officials, punishment of tax evaders and encouragement of third-party informers against tax evaders.
- (2) Imposition of a special tax for non-war-sufferers.
- (3) Adjustment of local finances.
- (4) Intensification of the national savings movement.
- (5) A measure is under study to prevent funds in the possession of the Bank of Japan from being put into circulation.
- (6) New price standards have been established to rectify the conspicuous discrepancies between official prices and black-market prices.

17. Public discussion on the budget bill reflected the opinion that with the fixing of the budgetary estimates as incorporated in the bill the Government's economic policy would have to undergo a major change.

On 11 and 12 November 22 representatives of universities, newspapers, banks, labor and industry, women's organizations, agricultural associations and others appeared at the Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives to participate in Japan's first public hearing on the national budget.

The primary factors that lent apprehension to the majority speakers were that the rising cost of goods and services and the weaknesses in the tax collecting system may render impossible the execution of the specified program, that the wage standard is established on the basis of a controversial price structure, and that the budget imposes a tremendous tax burden upon those people already living at or below subsistence level.

Other representatives argued that inflation can increase even under balanced budgets and that spending almost half of the budget for public utilities will accelerate inflation, while those representing the farmer classes objected to the tax on homes undamaged by war.

An editorial in Minpo on 29 October expressed apprehension of the budget bill and considered dubious the ability of the Japanese economy to withstand the huge total expenditure which exceeds ¥ 200,000,000,000 when the ¥ 114,500,000,000 expenditure of the original budget is included. "Moreover, since the greater part of the income tax reaching ¥ 26,000,000,000 will be collected from the laboring classes and farmers, the majority of the tax revenue is, so to speak, the sweat and blood of the general public," the paper declared.

The Communist paper Arahata on 31 October published an editorial captioned "An Outrage Against the Masses" voicing vehement opposition. "This means that the people must work without eating until the capitalists are on their feet again," the paper asserted.

18. Disregarding continued protests from Communist Sanzo Nozaka and overriding an amendment by a Liberal Party member the House of Representatives on 23 November passed Supplementary Budget No. 7 together with two other supplementary fiscal bills, Supplementary Budget No. 8 of the General Account and Supplementary Budget Special No. 3 of the Special Account.

The Diet on 29 November completed action on Supplementary Budget No. 7 of the General Account for fiscal year 1947-1948.

Preparation for 1948-49 Budget

19. The Government on 20 November agreed on four cardinal principles of its economic policy in making a fundamental re-examination of economic policies in preparation for the compilation of the 1948-49 national budget. These principles were (1) to maintain a balanced budget, (2) to maintain the present price structure, (3) to guarantee living wages for workers and (4) to limit labor-management disputes to a minimum, thereby averting stoppage of production.

Finance Minister Kurusu explained that a thorough retrenchment policy in the form of administration readjustment, rationalization of enterprises and implementation of complete tax collection would feature the budget estimates for the next fiscal year. He said that Japan must rebuild her economy to regain international confidence and simultaneously withstand competition.

Education Appropriation

20. Strong public criticism was lodged against the slash in the education appropriations in the budget bill.

The original estimate for the 6-3-3 system appropriation was ¥ 1,450,000,000 as part of the ¥ 5,200,000,000 to be allotted largely as subsidies for building schoolhouses. The Cabinet on 1 November decided to cut the appropriation to ¥ 700,000,000 with access if necessary to reserve funds.

The Chief Secretary of the Japan Teachers' Union objected that the budgetary appropriation was insufficient and ignored the wealth divergencies of districts. Under his leadership teachers' unions held a protest rally on 14 November supported by some 25 labor unions, including the National Union of Government and Public Workers, the National Congress of Industrial Unions, the General Federation of Japanese Trade Unions and others.

The education committees of both Houses of the Diet passed a joint resolution urging the Government to restore the appropriation to at least the original estimate.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Democratic Party

21. Developments within the Social Democratic Party during the past month were largely conditioned by the dismissal of Rikizo Hirano, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and discussions of the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines.

22. On 4 November Hirano was removed by the Prime Minister under Article 68 of the Constitution. His removal marked the first exercise of that power, heretofore a prerogative of the Emperor.

The Prime Minister issued the following explanatory statement:

"To overcome the crisis, the Government at this time must be united. However, it is regrettable that Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hirano has recently been extremely uncooperative in his statements and actions. Under such circumstances it is difficult to execute Government policies. Last night when I requested the Agriculture and Forestry Minister to submit his resignation he persistently refused. Therefore, as a last resort, I invoked the 68th Article of the Constitution, and dismissed Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hirano. Temporarily, I shall hold the Agriculture and Forestry Minister's portfolio concurrently. I intend to appoint a new minister as quickly as possible."

The Prime Minister specifically singled out for criticism Hirano's prediction of a Diet dissolution or a Cabinet resignation in the event the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines failed to pass the Diet.

Katayama's decision was approved by the Social Democratic Party's Central Committee with one dissenting vote. National Farmers' Union adherents and other Hirano supporters within the Social Democratic Party did not immediately take positive political action, but they did issue a resolution on 28 November calling upon Chief Cabinet Secretary Sushiro Nishio to leave the Party "in order to save the Party from a crisis. . . and as a move to restore the unity of the Social Democratic Party."

Political observers expected Hirano's withdrawal from the Administration to reinforce rather than weaken the Cabinet and to eliminate one of the major causes of dissension within the Party. They noted that Hirano, with an intent to strengthen his own political position, has opposed the Prime Minister and other Cabinet members on such major issues as the rice delivery quotas and the new rice price.

The Social Democratic members of both Houses of the Diet at a caucus 19 November unanimously passed a resolution pledging themselves to consolidate party unity and to support the Katayama Cabinet. Both left wingers and adherents of the Japan Farmers' Union and right wingers of the National Farmers' Union approved the unity resolution.

23. Overruling vigorous objections by Party left wingers, top Social Democratic leaders agreed to revise the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines to incorporate amendments demanded by the Democratic Party. Both Chozaburo Mizutani, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Ushiro Ito, Chairman of the Lower House Mining and Industry Committee, stressed their confidence that increased coal production would be achieved under the amended bill.

Liberal Party

24. At a Liberal Party rally on 9 November Banboku Ono, Secretary General, stated the Party's determination to spearhead a drive to form a new conservative political party including all conservative elements.

25. Four Liberal Diet members called on Democratic President Hitoashi Ashida and Liberal President Shigeru Yoshida on 10 November

to urge the amalgamation of the Liberals and Democrats and to urge setting up a Policy Institute to formulate policies and a program for the proposed new conservative party.

Following a joint caucus of Diet members, the Liberal Party formally announced on 18 November that it would take the lead in bringing about a "grand union of all democratic forces" which will "take the royal road to national reconstruction by rejecting radicalism."

26. Party reactions varied. A Democratic Party spokesman denounced the statement as "premature," a Social Democratic Party representative passed it by as "of little significance" and the Democratic Party President asserted there was wide variance between Democrats and Liberals in respect to major economic policies including the proposed state control of coal mines.

27. Liberal hopes for amalgamation and consolidation faded at least temporarily when all members of the Hirano faction of the Social Democratic Party reaffirmed loyalty to the Party and the Central Committee of the People's Cooperative Party voted on 19 November to reject the Liberals' bid.

28. An editorial in the Nippon Times commenting on the contradictory tendencies in the Liberal strategy for the formation of a new conservative party declared:

"Over such issues as the control of the mining industry and the choice of the new Agriculture and Forestry Minister, the three Government Parties are having great difficulty composing their ill-concealed differences while dissident extremists in each of these parties are obstructing the efforts of the party leaders to arrive at an amicable compromise. One misstep, and the present coalition Cabinet might easily disintegrate. The temptation must be great for the Liberal opposition to give the shove which would precipitate the crash.

"But the plans of the Liberal Party are being hampered by the existence of two conflicting points of view among its own members. For it is possible to conceive of two alternative ways in which the Liberals could go about in rallying the opposition to the present Administration, and the choice between these two alternatives has a critical bearing on the long-range future of the conservative cause.

"The quickest way for the Liberals to make a bid for power would be to induce the dissident Shidehara faction of the Democratic Party to bolt from the Party. This group has long been dissatisfied with the leadership of the dominant Ashida faction of the Democratic Party, and this dissatisfaction has been brought to a new pitch of intensity over the coal mines issue. It may not be too difficult to induce enough members of the Shidehara faction to desert from the Democratic Party, and a union of this group with the Liberals might well succeed in depriving the Government of a majority in the House of Representatives.

"This arrangement has, moreover, the advantage of simplicity. The Shidehara faction and the Liberals are congenial with respect to their ideologies and policies. There would be no sweeping party reorganization necessary. Whatever new name the union might assume, in effect it would not be much more than the addition of several bolting Democrats to the existing Liberal Party. Hence some of the Liberal Party 'regulars' are understandably very partial to this arrangement.

"Now the more enlightened younger elements in the Liberal Party recognize that, even if they should succeed in overthrowing the present Cabinet, there is little likelihood of the Liberal Party being able to retain governmental power very long with only the adhesion of the Shidehara faction. These younger Liberals believe that the only way in which the long-range competitive power of the Social Democrats can be effectively countered is through the formation of an entirely new conservative party organized on a much broader basis than the present Liberal Party. To this end, they feel it necessary to engineer a merger of the Liberal Party and the whole of the Democratic Party including the dominant Ashida faction. . . . It is argued that, in time, developments may cause the Ashida group to become more receptive to participation in a broadened conservative party and that it would be more advantageous to the conservative cause to work slowly and patiently to this end.

"The issue before the Liberals is whether they should jump at the present tempting opportunity to seize power now even at considerable risk of failing, or whether they should bide their time to try to build more securely for the future even though such an attractive opportunity as now exists may not come again for a long time. Torn between these two lines of procedure, the Liberal Party's moves tend to be ambiguous and hence ineffective.

"Consequently, wracked with difficulties as the Katayama Cabinet is, it may very well remain unmolested long enough to be enabled to ride out the present crisis successfully."

Democratic Party

29. The Executive Board of the Democratic Party decided on 30 October to set up an extraparlimentary committee to formulate a comprehensive economic program.

Three organized groups of the Democratic Party, the Shinshinkai closely affiliated with Hitoshi Ashida, Mumeikai consisting of freshmen-Diet members and Issuikai characterized as "neutrals," decided to unite for the purpose of promoting "revised capitalism" which is a basic plank in the Party's platform.

In a statement issued on 8 November Democratic Secretary General Giichi Takeda reaffirmed the Party's intention to cooperate with the Government in expediting settlement of political issues and proposed strengthening the Cabinet's political power to meet Japan's serious economic situation.

The Party's attitude toward the Social Democrats was indicated in a public statement by President Ashida on 17 November in which he stated that "in the future when we wish to carry out any policy, we shall study well the road we have to travel, and it does not mean that we will never part company with the Social Democrats. . . . If we cannot agree with the Social Democrats on principles and policies, we shall act clearly and openly to decide on our course."

30. Diet deliberations on the Bill for Temporary State Control of Coal Mines crystallized factionalism between the majority group headed by Ashida and the opposition led by Kijuro Shidehara, when the Shidehara faction on 25 November, contrary to agreed Party policy, voted against the bill. The following day Shidehara resigned his post as honorary president of the Party and 14 other dissident members immediately signed notification of their intention to resign.

On 28 November the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party voted to expel the remaining members of the faction opposing

the bill. The entire group of insurgent Democrats then formed a new House of Representatives bargaining group called the Doshi (Comrade) Club.

People's Cooperative Party

31. A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the People's Cooperative Party on 19 November officially rejected a Liberal Party bid "to sever relations with the Socialist-centered Cabinet" and to merge its forces into a new conservative party. At the same time, the Committee reaffirmed the political faith of the Party in achieving national rehabilitation through renovation based on cooperative principles.

Political observers indicated that the Democratic Party had agreed to draft policies with emphasis on the cooperative movement designed to attract members of the People's Cooperative Party into the Democratic fold.

Communist Party

32. Through its organ Akahata the Communist Party launched a drive to uncover and to expel anti-Communists who had infiltrated the Party.

An article written by Sanzo Nosaka, one of the Party's top leaders, concerning the necessity for curbing dictatorial tendencies on the part of some Communist leaders, gave rise to renewed speculation of a feud between Nosaka and Secretary General Koichi Tokuda. Nosaka denied that the article was directed against Tokuda and declared that the latter supported him in seeking to eliminate the tendencies of some Party representatives to hand down orders to subordinates instead of operating democratically.

THE DIET

The First National Diet

33. As of 30 November 140 Cabinet-approved bills, seven member bills and five committee bills had been introduced in the Diet. Of these 152 bills 85 have been enacted into law.

THE FURGE

Central and Local Government Screening

34. From 26 October to 25 November 19,709 persons were screened by the Central and Local Public Office Qualification Examination Committees. Of the 9,781 screened by the Central Government Committee 1,297 were removed and 140 barred, while on the local government level of 9,928 screened, 44 were removed and 11 barred.

The cumulative totals of persons screened, removed and barred since 4 January by the Central and Local Government Committees are as follows:

SCREENING FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

Screened by Central Government Committee	41,513
Removed	3,180
Barred	451
Screened by Local Government Committees	601,986
Removed	1,755
Barred	404

Information Media Companies

35. From 26 October to 25 November the Government screened 236 principal public office holders in information media companies, completed action on 137 pending cases, passed 321 and barred 52.

Cumulative totals of persons screened since 4 January are as follows:

SCREENING OF INFORMATION MEDIA COMPANIES

Screened	1,424
Passed	1,257
Barred	161
Pending final action	6

36. A total of 134 cases of counterevidence submitted by blacklisted organizations have been acted upon by the Government. In 37 cases counterevidence was regarded as acceptable and the companies were deleted from the blacklist.

37. The Central Screening Committee on 20 November announced that it had completed the investigation of counterevidence submitted by 77 of the 227 book and magazine publishers designated as falling under the Public Information Media Purge. The Committee had been studying this counterevidence since last July. Counterevidence submitted by 21 book and magazine publishers was rejected and the publishers were so notified on 13 November. Among those whose rebuttal evidence was determined to be inadequate was the Oriental Economist published by Tanzan Ishibashi, former Minister of Finance and chairman of the Cabinet Hoarded Goods Committee.

38. On 25 November 16 organizations were added to the information media blacklist by the Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order No. 11 of 1947 and were given 30 days in which to submit counterevidence. Among the organizations involved was the ultra-nationalist magazine Kodokai (The Imperial Way) reported as published by former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Rikizo Hirano, although this fact was omitted from his questionnaire.

39. The Government announced on 26 November the purge of State Minister Heima Hayashi by the Central Screening Committee one day after his resignation had been formally accepted by the Cabinet. Two wartime publications written by Hayashi served as the basis for his purge: "Japan, the World's Propelling Force," and "The Dawning of a World."

Other

40. Under the economic phase of the purge program 501 persons were barred or removed from office by the Central Screening Committee. Economic resignees numbering 1,209 have been provisionally designated and of these 1,007 have received final designation as no counterevidence was presented within the stipulated 30-day period.

41. The provisional designation program is being conducted on the local levels by the prefectural screening committees. On 7 November 1947 the Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 10 of 1947 and Cabinet Order No. 237 of 1947 were promulgated, authorizing prefectural screening committees to designate provisionally persons falling under their jurisdiction.

Provisional designation of the following categories of undesirable personnel has been completed on the national level: recommended candidates in the 1942 election, members of the councils for establishing the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, important wartime government officials, and officials of occupied territories.

SECTION 2

PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order	1
Police	5
Prisons	9
Accidents	11
Fires	12

LAW AND ORDER

Black-market Activities

1. Water police in Hyogo Prefecture captured a 50-ton vessel carrying a contraband cargo of sugar from Formosa valued at ¥ 30,000,000. Seventeen persons, including seven Koreans, seven Chinese, two Okinawans and one Japanese, were arrested for smuggling. The sugar was confiscated.

2. The Economic Police of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Economic Stabilization Board uncovered ¥ 19,885,253 worth of hoarded and concealed goods in October, of which ¥ 6,523,067 were foodstuffs, ¥ 9,018,191 were textiles, ¥ 611,965 were fuel and petroleum products and ¥ 3,732,030 were miscellaneous items.

Crime

3. Criminal offenses reported in September totaled 181,915 while 99,404 persons were arrested; see chart on next page. Approximately 72 percent of the reported offenses and 47 percent of the arrests involved violations of the criminal code of which larceny totaled 81 percent of the offenses and 53 percent of the arrests.

Of the 99,404 persons arrested in September 94,919 were Japanese, 4,403 Koreans, 24 Chinese, 37 Formosans and 21 of other nationalities.

4. Osaka reported the highest crime rate of 51.76 per 1,000 population per annum in September while Fukuoka, Aichi, Hokkaido and Hyogo Prefectures reported rates exceeding 43 per 1,000 population per annum.

POLICE

5. Noboru Saito, former Vice-minister of Home Affairs, was appointed chief of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board succeeding Muneo Toga who was purged for his wartime connections with the Butoku-kai (Martial Arts Society).

6. In anticipation of national police reform Chiba Prefecture initiated decentralization of its police system. Sixty municipal police departments and the prefectural national rural police were established and began operations on 27 November.

7. Ken Sekine, head of a gang claiming a membership of 20,000

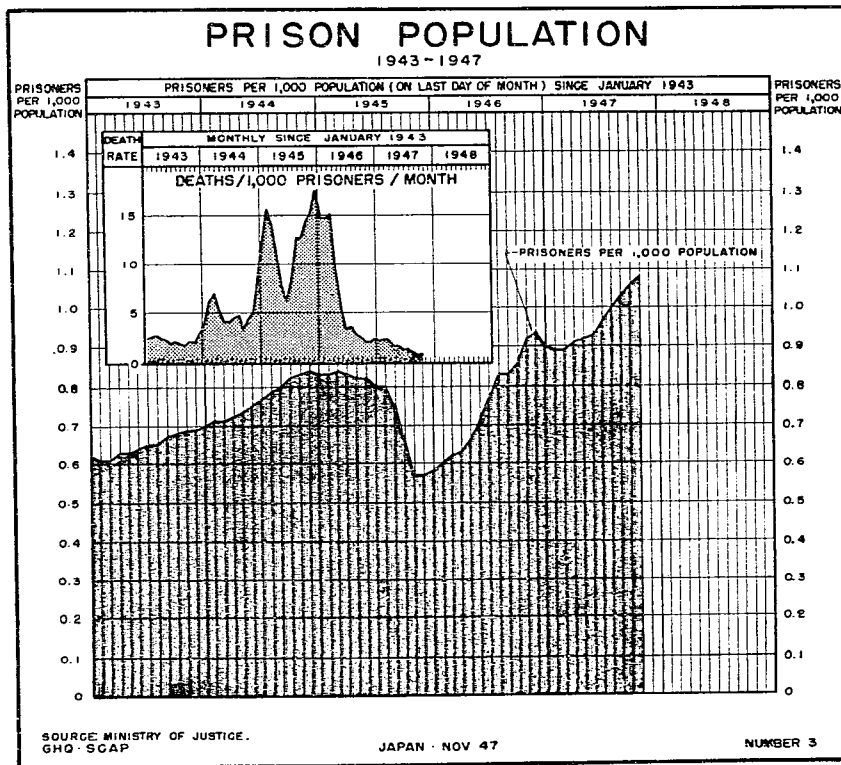
gamblers, thugs and construction workers, was sentenced by a Provost Court to five years' imprisonment and fined ¥ 75,000. Eight of his henchmen were also sentenced to five years' imprisonment and assessed fines ranging from ¥ 50,000 to ¥ 75,000. They were all convicted of establishing headquarters "for a disorderly purpose and with the felonious intent of carrying out acts of physical violence." The men are still liable to prosecution on separate charges in the Japanese courts.

PRISONS

8. Sixty-one students began a four-month course at the Central Institute for Prison Officials. The students were selected on the basis of competitive examinations given to 236 junior guards and officials. Previous classes consisted of refresher courses and instruction in democratic prison methods for higher officials and experienced guards.

9. The Ministry of Justice opened a new reformatory for boys in Gumma Prefecture with a capacity of 100 inmates and approved plans for construction of four girls' reformatories to be located in Miyagi, Tokyo, Osaka and Fukuoka Prefectures.

10. The prison population in October totaled 83,875. Of those confined 67,286, including 4,020 juveniles, were sentenced and 16,589 were awaiting trial.

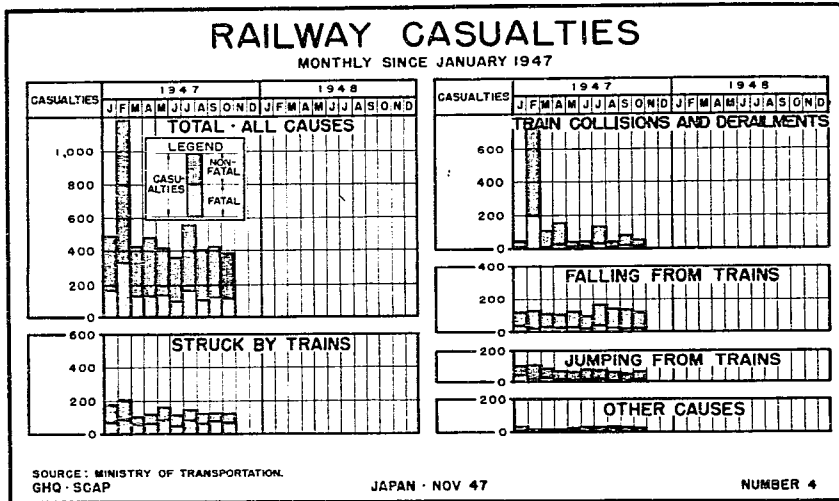


Prison deaths in October numbered 67, as compared with 62 in September.

There were 152 prisons in October with a total rated capacity of 49,176.

ACCIDENTS

11. Rail accidents in October numbered 392 with 115 persons killed and 271 injured. Of the 386 killed or injured 130 persons were struck by trains, 118 fell and 62 jumped from trains, 50 were the victims of train collisions and derailments and 26 were injured by other causes.



FIRES

12. Fires in September numbered 868 with losses of ¥ 368,495,531, 73 and 69 percent respectively of the August figures, as shown in chart, opposite page. Fires caused by embers totaled 407 with losses of ¥ 99,688,246 and those resulting from electrical causes numbered 112 with ¥ 79,226,940 damage; these two sources constituted approximately 60 percent of the total fires.

13. The highest fire damage was reported from Chiba Prefecture with ¥ 44,428,450, while losses in Tokyo, Osaka, Yamaguchi and Nagano Prefectures each exceeded ¥ 23,000,000.

Persons killed or injured by the September fires numbered 21 and 85 respectively, compared with 40 killed and 119 injured in August.

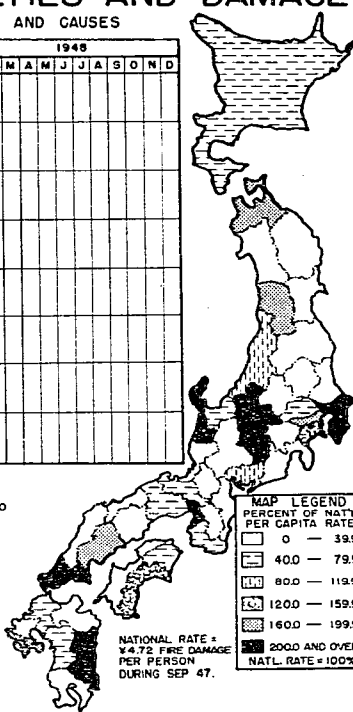
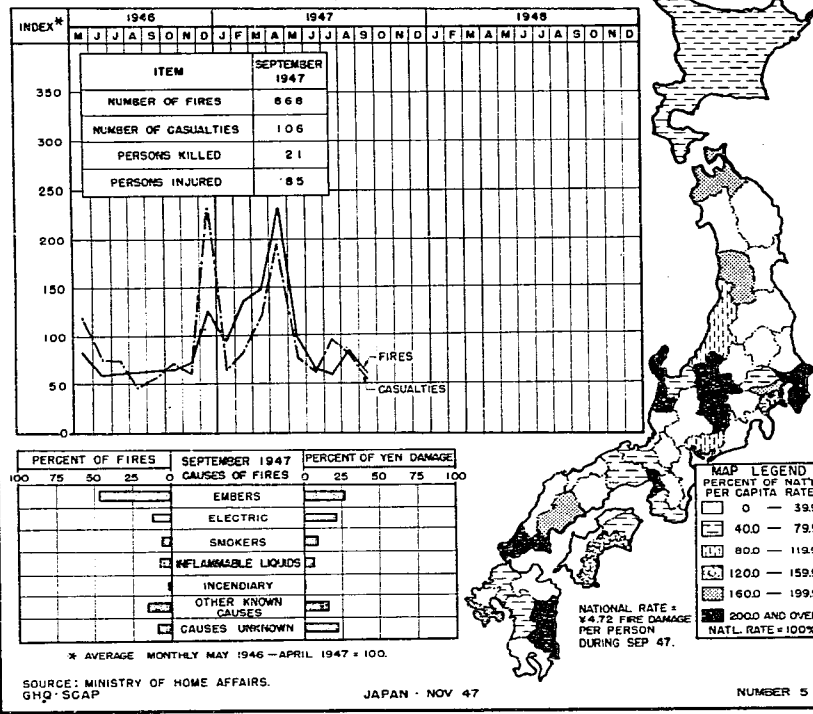
14. Thirteen pieces of U. S. Army fire-fighting equipment, including nine pumpers, two three-quarter-ton trucks and two one-quarter-ton trucks, were loaned to the Tokyo Fire Department for added protection of the metropolitan area.

15. A fire at the Akita Prison on 12 November destroyed four workshops, five cell blocks and the prison laundry, causing a total damage of ¥ 2,400,000, computed at the original cost of construction.

The 580 prisoners in the five cell blocks were evacuated safely. One guard was killed by the fire.

FIRES: NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

BY MONTHS, PREFECTURES AND CAUSES



MAP LEGEND
 PERCENT OF NATL. PER CAPITA RATE

- 0 — 39.9
- 40.0 — 79.9
- 80.0 — 119.9
- 120.0 — 159.9
- 160.0 — 199.9
- 200.0 AND OVER

NATIONAL RATE = ¥4.72 FIRE DAMAGE PER PERSON DURING SEP 47.
 NATL. RATE = 100%

SECTION 3

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs	1
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals.	3
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals	4
Prosecution of War Criminals.	7
International Prosecution of War Criminals.	10

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Japanese Judicial Administration

1. The Diet enacted two bills concerning the judiciary:

- (1) The Domestic Relations Court Law establishes branches of the ordinary District Courts which will have authority to render decrees and effect conciliation in cases relating to domestic matters. In large cities such courts will be staffed by judges who specialize in family problems while in other areas ordinary District Court judges will serve concurrently as judges of the Courts of Domestic Relations.

Domestic matters within this court's jurisdiction will include matrimonial relations, loss of parental power, guardianship and curatorship, support, inheritance, wills, trial and judgment regarding incompetency and quasi-incompetency, property and disappearance.

Compulsory conciliation may be required in certain categories of cases in which the court believes that a solution by mediation and conciliation is possible. The conciliation in such cases will be effected by a conciliation committee consisting of the judge of domestic relations and conciliation commissioners, or by the judge alone.

- (2) The Sea Casualties Inquiry Law, amended by the House of Councillors, is a revision of the Mariners Disciplinary Punishment Law which was repealed with the promulgation of this law.

The Law establishes Marine Courts under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation. These courts, similar to boards of investigation, will inquire into the causes of sea casualties and will attempt to contribute to the prevention of such casualties.

In addition to their investigatory and inquisitorial powers, the Courts possess such summary non-judicial powers as are necessary for their effective operation and functioning. The summary powers are

limited to disciplinary punishment or censure depending upon the persons concerned, such as holders of marine competency or pilot licenses or persons involved in or otherwise affected by a sea casualty.

Trial in the first instance is held in the Local Marine Court and application for second instance may be made to the High Marine Court. Court review of, or relief from, decisions of the High Marine Court is provided for by suit filed under the conclusive jurisdiction of the Tokyo High Court. Final judicial relief is provided by appeal to the Supreme Court.

Action in cases within the jurisdiction of the Marine Court must be brought within five years after commission of the offense.

The Supreme Court

2. The Supreme Court conducted public hearings on three cases involving constitutional review.

In the first case the defendant, who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for theft, appealed from the decision of the High Court, claiming that the sentence was unconstitutional because it was based on his confession, obtained after unduly long detention.

In the second case the appellant, whose appeal to the Tokyo High Court from a verdict for violation of the Price Control Law was rejected, claimed that regulations prescribing that a high court should be the court of last resort in regard to cases originating in the Summary Court were contrary to the constitutional provision that the Supreme Court shall be the court of last resort.

In the third case the appellant, who was sentenced by the Tokyo District Court to five years' imprisonment for burglary, asserted that a defendant in a criminal case should be permitted to question the public prosecutor, the plaintiff in the case, as a witness.

Decisions on these three cases are scheduled to be rendered in December.

INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

3. Sixty-one atrocity investigations were completed during the 30-day period ending 24 November.

ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases On Hand 25 Oct	Cases Received 25 Oct-24 Nov	Cases Completed 25 Oct-24 Nov	Cases On Hand 24 Nov
POW camp conditions	7	0	1	6
POW camp atrocities	111	0	3	108
B-29 flyers	475	9	33	451
POW ship	28	0	2	26
Kempeitai (Military Police)	31	0	0	31
Miscellaneous	<u>846</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>824</u>
Total	1,498	9	61	1,446

APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

4. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 11 persons wanted for alleged war crimes, of whom four were former Army officers, five former Army and Navy enlisted men and two civilians.

5. The Government was notified of the deletion of 29 names from previous apprehension memorandums and the clarification of status of 34 previously suspected war criminals. The Government was also notified of two hospital arrests of suspected war criminals and the temporary release of one.

6. Suspected war criminals interned in Sugamo Prison during the 30-day period ending 24 November numbered 22, bringing the total interned to 1,036.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

7. As of 20 November 397 war crimes suspects had been tried of whom 380 were found guilty and 17 acquitted. Death sentences were imposed on 33 persons with five executed to date and 28 awaiting approval. The remaining 347 war criminals found guilty were sentenced to terms at hard labor ranging from six months to life.

8. From 21 October to 20 November seven trials were completed involving 12 war criminals of whom six were former Army personnel, five former Navy personnel and one was a civilian. One person was given life imprisonment while the others received from 3 to 30 years at hard labor.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES
Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
SAKAMOTO Mitsujiro	2nd in Command	W/O	23 Oct 47- 28 Oct 47	3 years

TAKENAKA Kazuo	Camp Commander	1st Lt	8 Oct 47- 31 Oct 47	4 years

KOHARA Katsuo	Chief Guard	S1/c	27 Oct 47- 31 Oct 47	5 years

FUKUDA Shigeru	Sgt of the Guard	Sgt	5 Nov 47	2 years

MATSUMOTO Inokichi	Camp Commander	Rear Adm	9 Oct 47- 6 Nov 47	25 years

IWATAKA Kenji	Camp Commander	Capt		30 years

SUZUKI Hideo	Adjutant	Lt (s.g.)		15 years

NAKAZAWA Satoru	Sr Med Officer	Lt (s.g.)		10 years

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
MORI Shigeji	Camp Commander	Lt Col	23 Oct 47- 13 Nov 47	Life Imprisonment
OZAWA Masaharu	2nd in Command	Sgt	16 Oct 47- 13 Nov 47	4 years
NINOMIYA Yutaka	Camp Commander	1st Lt		5 years
WAKAMATSU Manzo	Quarter-master	Civ		18 years

Rear Admiral Matsumoto, Captain Iwataka, Lieutenant Senior Grade Suzuki and Lieutenant Senior Grade Nakazawa, connected with the 103rd Japanese Naval Construction Unit in the Philippines which employed prisoners at Nichols Field, Pasay, Rizal and Las Pinas airfield, were convicted of failure to provide adequate and proper quarters, food, hygiene, clothing and available medical care for the prisoners under their control and of permitting sick prisoners to perform arduous work. They were also found guilty of permitting their subordinates to commit atrocities.

Lieutenant Colonel Mori was sentenced to life imprisonment for ordering, causing and permitting the unlawful killing of groups of American prisoners of war and failing to restrain his subordinates from beating and abusing numerous internees.

The remaining eight persons were convicted of failing to restrain their subordinates from beating prisoners, misappropriating Red Cross supplies and personally beating and torturing Allied prisoners of war.

9. At the close of this period eight trials were in progress. In addition to 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 of 142 suspects were in various stages of preparation.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Defense of Kuniaki Koiso	11
Defense of Iwane Matsui	16
Defense of Jiro Minami	25
Defense of Akira Muto	33
Defense of Takasumi Oka	41
Defense of Hiroshi Oshima	46

10. Regular court sessions were held on 3-7, 10, 12-14, 17-21, 24-26 and 28 November.

On 8 November Major General Myron C. Cramer, United States representative on the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, was appointed acting president of the Tribunal during the absence of Sir William Flood Webb, called to Australia to resume his seat on the Supreme Court for the November sessions.

Defendant Matsui was ill and unable to attend court for 10 days during November.

DEFENSE OF KUNIAKI KOISO

11. Koiso served as Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army, from 1932 to 1934 and thereafter successively was an army commander, Overseas Minister, Governor General of Korea and Prime Minister, 1944-1945. His defense was heard 30 October-6 November.

12. An affidavit which outlined the main features of Koiso's career in the Army and the Government was read to the Tribunal on 30 October.

Testimony of Koiso

13. Koiso testified that in the spring of 1945 when he was Prime Minister he attempted to establish communications with the Chungking regime through a Chinese, Miao Pin, in order to negotiate for peace.

"Were your projected peace moves opposed?" he was asked.

"I invited Miao Pin to Japan with the approval and agreement of the Ministers of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs. However, after Miao Pin had been invited to Tokyo--and I did not know what transpired meanwhile--when these three Ministers were received in audience by the Emperor, they expressed disapproval of the idea."

Continuing, Koiso declared, "I think it was on the 2nd of April 1945 that I was summoned to the Imperial Palace and was given an audience by His Majesty the Emperor, and on that occasion he said that the War, Navy and Foreign Ministers had separately expressed to the Throne their respective disagreement and disapproval of the idea. Upon telling me that, His Majesty instructed me to return Miao Pin immediately to China, but he did not rebuke me."

When asked what other peace plans he had tried to promote he testified that he made efforts to send a special envoy to Moscow to make preparations for peace moves vis-a-vis the United States and Great Britain. "I had Ambassador Sato in Moscow bring this up with the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union but this met refusal on the part of the Soviet authorities in a very roundabout manner," he said.

On 5 April 1945, Koiso declared, his Cabinet resigned, following the expression of disapproval by the three Ministers and instructions from the Throne to return Miao Pin to China.

14. In cross-examination Koiso was asked if he knew what happened to Miao Pin after the war.

"I do not know."

"Do you not know that he was tried, convicted, and executed as a traitor to the Chungking China Republic?"

"I don't know anything exact. I have heard, however, that there was some report to that effect in the newspapers."

Documentary Evidence

15. The prosecution on 4 November introduced a document which refuted the defense contention that Manchukuo was an independent state.

The document was written by former Major General Shun Tada at the time of his leaving the position of "Adviser to the Department of Military Governor of Manchukuo," and was intended for the guidance of his successors.

Under Chapter 11, "The Organs for Guidance of the Manchukuan Army," Subsection 1, "The Branch Organs of the Imperial Army," the document stated:

"The existing advisers are not employed by the Manchukuan Army nor does their appointment need this army's sanction, nor is an ex post facto approval of their appointment necessary. They are simply dispatched to the Manchukuan Army by the Kwantung Army in accordance with a military order; in short, the advisers are organs of the Imperial Army and the systematic networks for controlling the Manchukuan Army are, in reality, nothing but branch organs of the Imperial Army."

The document concluded: "In short, the advisers are now practical rulers of both local and central governments. . . In short, what makes the pivot of guidance is practical grasp of the Manchukuan Army."

DEFENSE OF IWANE MATSUI

16. Matsui was the commander in chief of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army from August 1937 to February 1938. He was called out of the reserve on 14 August 1937 to lead the Central China expedition. His defense was presented on 6-7 November.

17. The defense declared in a prefatory statement that no atrocities by Japanese soldiers of Matsui's army were carried out with his understanding and consent, nor was he in such a position as to be able to plan, prepare and carry out an aggressive war throughout the period covered by the indictment. Moreover, it was claimed that there exists no fact that he committed crimes of opening and carrying out an aggressive war, nor was he involved in any murders, war crimes or crimes against humanity, the defense concluded.

Testimony of Yoshihide Ouchi

18. The witness, an artillery battery commander, testified by affidavit:

"We entered the city of Nanking on 15 December 1937 and lodged several days at the Chinese Barracks where each unit mounted guard and all the soldiers were prohibited from going out; none of them went out of the barracks except officers on official duty. It was so with all the units in our division. Consequently, there was not a single criminal who was charged with an illegal action."

Testimony of Jiro Wakizaka

19. A regimental commander, the witness testified:

"I was in Nanking until the morning of 24 December. No criminal was found among those under my command. The natives became very familiar with the Japanese soldiers; some worked as cooks, and no one entertained fear toward the Japanese soldiers. And I never heard any shot inside or outside the walls after the fall of Nanking. If a machine gun was fired, its report should have been heard. There were no reports of machine gun fire."

Testimony of Takashi Okada

20. The witness was a civilian official attached to General Matsui's headquarters. His father had been an intimate friend of Matsui.

He testified: "When I entered the city of Nanking with Lieutenant Colonel Murakami soon after its fall early on the morning of 13 December, the city seemed to be rather peaceful, considering the fact that it was immediately after the furious battles. What attracted our attention most was the enormous quantity of military uniforms and arms left by Chinese soldiers and scattered on the streets. I found people taking refuge in some quarters of the city and took some 50 of them to the Metropolitan Hotel, which was to be the commander's residence, and had them help the soldiers of the administrative department of the headquarters sweep and clean the interior of the Hotel. These refugees and other peaceful citizens who were made to work for our army received payments from the headquarters and were given sufficient quantity of the remnants of the soldiers' meals. So they worked willingly."

The witness continued: "I think the feelings and sentiments of the General at that time are well expressed in the Chinese poem which he composed in Nanking on New Year's Day of 1938 and which he showed me when I called at his official residence for New Year's greetings. It reads in English something like the following:

"Riding north and south for scores of years,
I have worked for the renovation of Asia
But alas!
In a war camp I now greet my sixty-first year;
Even so, death shall not overtake my youthful hopes!"

21. In the middle of February 1938 General Matsui was ordered home after being discharged from his post as part of the reorganization of the Army.

On 21 December, on leaving Nanking aboard a Japanese destroyer, the commander told the witness: ". . ." "The issue between the two countries can never be solved by the sword. Possibly temporarily, but never permanently. . . The most desirable way, therefore, seems to me that both nations should get into negotiations through their respective economic representatives (or cultural representatives, though the former are preferable) and let them work out, quite apart from military operations, a way for peace based on reasonable thinking, and persuade each government into their view so that a peaceful atmosphere may be created so effectively between the two countries that their governments would eventually dissolve the state of hostility without losing their respective honor and credit."

Testimony of Matsui

22. "Nothing can be further from the truth than the alander that the staff of the Japanese Army ordered or tolerated such deeds --the alleged large-scale massacre and outrage in Nanking--as has been asserted by the prosecution," Matsui testified.

"The U. S. Army's broadcast in Tokyo after the war's end concerning these deeds was the first time I ever heard anything about it," he declared.

Matsui had previously testified that he was called out of retirement to lead the Central China expedition because he had had 12 years' China service in an Army career of 40 years.

"I was always firm in the belief that the strife between Japan and China was a quarrel between brothers in the so-called 'household of Asia' and that it was an unavoidable expediency for Japan to rescue by force the Japanese residents in China and to protect our endangered rights and interests. . It was no different from an elder brother thrashing his young and recalcitrant brother after putting up with him for so long. The action was to make China come to her senses, not out of hatred, but out of love. Therefore, when I assumed the command of the Expeditionary Force I promised myself to settle the trouble between Japan and China on this belief and hoped to make the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force not a cause of mutual enmity but something that would help to bring about friendly relations and cooperation between the two nations. So I demanded of my officers that they make every one of their men thoroughly understand the true meaning of the expedition in question.

"Notwithstanding my scrupulous care in capturing Nanking, in the busy and unsettled condition at that time, it may have been that some excited young officers and men committed unpleasant outrages, and it was to my great regret and sorrow that I, afterward, heard rumors of such misconduct. At the time of capturing Nanking I was sick in bed at Soochow, some 140 miles away, and I was unaware of any such outrages committed contrary to my orders and received no reports thereof. After entering Nanking on 17 December, I heard about it for the first time, from the commander of the Kempei unit, and I at once ordered every unit to investigate thoroughly and to punish the guilty men.

"However, it is a well-known fact that in wartime the Chinese troops and some outlaws almost always commit acts of violence and looting by taking advantage of the confusion. Not a few of those crimes were committed by the Chinese troops and people when Nanking fell, so to hold the Japanese officers and men responsible for all the crimes is to distort the facts.

"When the Ladybird was shelled in the fog by a unit under my command I apologized to Admiral Little of the British Navy for the incident," he continued.

"The bombing of the U. S. S. Panay was executed by a Navy plane by mistake, and the plane was not under my command and I had nothing to do with it at that time."

23. Under cross-examination Matsui admitted he had heard of outrages committed in Nanking against the Chinese by Japanese forces from two sources: on 17 December 1937 from the Kempei commander, and, later, from the Nanking Consulate.

Later in January 1938, "when Major General Homma came to my headquarters from the General Staff, he said that the authorities in Tokyo were very worried about reports of outrages committed by Japanese soldiers in China."

24. Concerning his power to enforce discipline on the troops under his command, Matsui declared:

"As Commander in Chief of the Central China Area Army I was given the power to command operations of the two subordinate armies under my command, but I did not have the authority directly to handle the discipline and morals within these respective armies."

He also said: "I do not—I am not trying, nor do I evade all responsibilities in connection with the capture of Nanking as Area commander—area army commander—commanding my subordinates. However, I am only trying to tell you that I am not directly

responsible for the discipline and morals of the troops under the respective armies under my command."

DEFENSE OF JIRO MINAMI

25. Minami was Minister of War in the Wakatsuki Cabinet from April 1931 to December 1931; Commander in Chief, Kwantung Army, 1934 to 1936; Governor General of Korea, 1936 to 1942; and member of the Privy Council, 1942 to 1945. His defense was heard on 10 and 12 November.

Testimony of Kotaro Nakamura

26. The witness prepared an affidavit in December 1946 but died in August 1947. The Tribunal admitted the affidavit, notwithstanding his death. Excerpts of the affidavit stated:

"In the 6th year of Showa (1931) I was working under War Minister Minami as Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry. According to what I learned from my position, the Wakatsuki Cabinet at that time was taking up a retrenchment policy as the previous Hamaguchi Cabinet had done and was trying to carry out administrative readjustment on a large scale to reduce the budget.

"On 4 August 1931 War Minister Minami addressed the Council of Division Commanders in Tokyo. In the address there was a passage: 'Since the current situation in Manchuria and Mongolia is, to my regret, growing worse, those who are engaged in military service should make increasingly greater efforts in military education and training, and to fulfill their duties.'"

27. "The news of the Mukden Incident on 18 September 1931 was brought to me at 8 o'clock the following morning at the War Ministry.

"A vital element in combat is the assignment of personnel, especially of officers. Concerning this incident, however, the fact that I, as Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry, did not know anything about the personnel beforehand, that there was no preparation, and that the incident was truly unexpected to me makes it quite obvious that there was no previous plan. Moreover, as it was just at a time when the Army itself was taking a retrenchment policy, and that the organization and equipment of the Army was very imperfect, it was not likely that Japan would take the initiative in bringing about trouble. Subsequently, a gap took place between the Cabinet's policy of 'nonenlargement and local settlement of the incident' and the movements of the army situated there whose actions were governed by strategy, and as a result of which the War Ministry, that is, the War Minister, found himself in a very difficult situation. This was because strategic operations were under the control of the military command of Chief of the General Staff, and outside the authority of the War Minister."

Documentary Evidence

28. The defense produced a witness, Hicashi Takeda, one of a group of former Kwantung Army historians of the Manchurian Incident, to identify and authenticate certain telegraphic correspondence between the central authorities and the Kwantung Army in 1931. These documents had heretofore been inadmissible because original copies had been burned or otherwise destroyed. Takeda had saved his copies of the following telegrams:

- (1) 19 September 1931 from War Minister Minami to Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army:

"Referring to the recent clash between Japanese and Chinese troops, the Imperial Government decided to make every effort to avoid extension of the situation, even though the Chinese troops must be blamed for producing its cause by destroying the South Manchurian Railway Lines. The Cabinet requests you, therefore, to act in accordance with this principle."

- (2) 19 September 1931 from Chief of General Staff to Chief of Staff of Kwantung Army:

"I believe that the resolutions and measures taken by the Commander of the Kwantung Army since the night of September 18th are appropriate to the occasion and have enhanced the prestige of the Japanese Army.

"In view of the Chinese attitude, etc., since the outbreak of the Incident, the Cabinet has decided not to go beyond what is necessary in dealing with the Incident. The Army should, therefore, conform with this principle in its action."

- (3) 22 September 1931 from War Minister to Commander of Kwantung Army:

"In view of the general situation at home and abroad, it is not proper for the Army itself to carry out direct military administration. No time shall be lost in letting Chinese autonomous agencies, such as the General Chamber of Commerce, take charge thereof. The task of the Army shall be confined only to negotiation and liaison with such agencies."

29. At this point excerpts from the Manchurian Secret Great Diary were introduced:

- (1) Instructions to Major General Toranosuke Hashimoto by the War Minister:

"You will depart for Manchuria and take charge of the liaison between the central authorities and the Kwantung Army Headquarters."

- (2) Instructions to General Hashimoto on 24 September 1931 from the Vice-minister:

"Taking the policy of the Empire into careful consideration vis-a-vis actions of the Kwantung Army, you shall endeavor, in matters seriously affecting such policy, not to let the Army act solely on its judgment of the immediate situation, but make it apply for instructions from the central authorities. You shall make the Army conform with the intention of the central authorities with regard to its propaganda."

Testimony of Tomoo Kodama

30. Kodama was Major General and Chief of Staff of the Korean Army from 1930 to 1933.

"On the night of 19 September 1931, as soon as the Korean Army received an urgent request for reinforcement from the Kwantung Army, Hayashi, Commander of the Korean Army, organized a combined

brigade under Major General Kamura and ordered him to proceed to the Korean-Manchurian border, thereafter reporting the step taken to the Chief of General Staff and to the Kwantung Army.

"On 19 September about noon, a telegraphic order was received from the Chief of General Staff that the Korean Army unit should not cross the border without imperial sanction. Commander Hayashi, in conformity with this order, made the Kamura Brigade stop within the Korean border south of Shingishu (Sinuiju). The measure was at once cabled to the Commander of the Kwantung Army by telegram.

"On 21 September about 10 a.m., another telegram was received from the Kwantung Army urging the Korean Army to send reinforcements, as not a single soldier remained in Mukden, following dispatch of the Second Division to Kirin. Commander Hayashi judged that the Kwantung Army, being so small in number, might have been pressed into a desperate situation, and that the lives and properties of the Japanese residents might be at stake. He was convinced that a reinforcement from Korea without a moment's delay was absolutely necessary and decided to carry out the crossing of the border on his own responsibility. He ordered the Kamura Combined Brigade to proceed to Mukden in the afternoon of 21 September.

"Although the act of Commander Hayashi without approval from his superior was based upon his judgment of circumstances as mentioned above and was ratified by imperial sanction on 22 September, it is also a fact that he exceeded his authority. Hence, both Commander Hayashi and I, as his Chief of Staff, submitted formal inquiries to the central authorities whether or not we should resign. This inquiry, called 'Shintai-ukagai' in Japanese, expressed our penitence.

"Commander Hayashi subsequently received a letter of imperial reprimand." The witness, Kodama, stated he received no punishment of any sort.

Testimony of Kijuro Shidehara

31. Former Prime Minister Shidehara testified under special examination at his home in Tokyo as follows:

"The Kwantung Army in Manchuria in 1931 did not observe the decisions of the Wakatsuki Cabinet to localize the train explosion incident at Mukden which led to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

"At the time of the Mukden Incident of 18 September 1931 I was the Foreign Minister, while General Minami was the War Minister, both being members of the Wakatsuki Cabinet.

"Cabinet meetings were held every day after the Incident. War Minister Minami declared that the central army authorities (the General Staff and the War Office) should make every possible effort to prevent expansion of the Incident, although the action of the Kwantung Army originated from its proper aim of guarding the railway. All the members of the Cabinet, being in accord therewith, decided upon the Government policy of nonexpansion, which was proclaimed at home and abroad on 24 September.

"The Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned en bloc on 10 December 1931. Up to that time, however, I did my best, always in cooperation with War Minister Minami, to prevent the aggravation of the Incident."

32. Under cross-examination Shidehara admitted that War Minister Minami failed to do either of the two things which could have halted the expansion of the Incident--either refusing to find money in his budget to support the expense involved, or recalling subordinate officers who were not complying with orders.

DEFENSE OF AKIRA MUTO

33. The defense was presented 12-17 November.

Opening Statement for Muto

34. Evidence for the defense of Muto was divided into four general periods: (1) the accused's position and activity during the China Incident; (2) his tenure as Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau; (3) the period covering the largest part of the war, in which he was a division commander in Sumatra; and (4) his service as Chief of Staff to General Yamashita in the Philippines.

The efforts of General Muto toward a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations between the United States and Japan were described as unceasing and so ardent that he was at one time in danger of being assassinated by vicious factions which opposed the negotiations. During this period Muto was given a special guard of military police.

General Muto took every possible step to assist Yamashita in the prevention of improper incidents, defense counsel declared. The efforts then taken in this direction are well illustrated by the decision on the part of the Japanese Army to quit the city of Manila, which was made when it became clearly impossible to make it an open city, as the result of careful study. However, the American forces, far superior in equipment, transport and firepower, proceeded with amazing speed, and cut the Japanese forces into small segments. The Japanese forces were thus almost completely isolated from each other, and the command organization of Yamashita was destroyed. Proper command became literally impossible.

The alleged atrocities were committed without the slightest knowledge or approval of either Yamashita or Muto by troops which were outside Yamashita's power to command, the defense declared. Muto was not in a position to suppress them, although he did all that could be done. This point has already been testified to by Shujiro, Koyayashi and other witnesses in the general phases, it was added.

Documentary Evidence

35. The deposition of Major General Francis S. G. Piggott of the British Army stated:

"I met General Muto in Shanghai in 1938, where I had been sent from Tokyo at the request of the British Ambassador to China and with the concurrence of the British and Japanese Governments, to settle certain questions which had arisen to the prejudice of good relations between the British and Japanese authorities in Shanghai. He was then serving on the staff of General Hata, the Commander in Chief, and was instrumental, under General Hata's orders, in effecting a noticeable improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations in that area."

Testimony of Kumaichi Yamamoto

36. The witness was Chief of the American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Under cross-examination, the witness testified that the General Staff of the Army had devised a plan calling for war against

the United States, Britain and the Netherlands in the event these nations failed to carry out provisions in favor of Japan within one week after the conclusion of the Japanese-American negotiations in 1941. The plan was submitted by Muto to the Foreign Office on behalf of the General Staff.

The plan was dated 18 November 1941, and included the following provisions:

- (1) The Government of the United States shall avoid and abstain from any action that would help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.
- (2) The United States and Japanese Governments within three days of the agreement shall reciprocally abolish their property-freezing measures and the United States shall supply Japan with 6,000,000 tons of oil per year.
- (3) The United States shall take steps to make the Netherlands East Indies accept the demands of the Japanese Government including the supply of 4,000,000 tons of oil per year.
- (4) The United States shall take measures to have the British Government restore Anglo-Japanese trade relations and at the same time refrain from any kind of action that would constitute aid to General Chiang Kai-shek, such as use of the Burma highway.
- (5) In the event these countries do not carry out these provisions one week after the conclusion of the Japanese-American Agreement, the Japanese Empire shall open hostilities against the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands.

"When General Muto gave me this plan, he added the following words," the witness testified:

"This plan was presented to me by the General Staff in very strong terms. I myself have not yet recognized it as a plan representing the Army as a whole but because the General Staff insisted so strongly that this plan be presented, I am handing it to you for your reference."

"I glanced through it and then immediately told General Muto that no one could accept such a foolish plan and refused to accept it; but since General Muto again asked me to accept it merely as reference material I did finally accept it."

The witness testified that this plan was not even discussed at the Liaison Conference. As for the proposal regarding the import of 6,000,000 tons of oil, "we completely disregarded this, and after due negotiations with the authorities concerned we decided that 4,000,000 tons would be a fair figure, and sent instructions to Admiral Nomura to that effect."

Testimony of Hideo Ohira

37. Ohira served as Chief of Staff of the Second Imperial Guard Division in Sumatra under Lieutenant General Muto.

Ohira testified that Muto had nothing to do with the military administration established in the garrison area in Sumatra.

38. Concerning treatment of prisoners of war in Sumatra, Ohira stated: "I heard that in the early stage of the war, the temporary POW camp was established by the Imperial Guard Division which occupied the area. In the meantime, however, administration of the prisoners of war was taken over by 25th Army personnel dispatched from Singapore, and about July 1942 the POW camp was built according to an order from Tokyo. General Muto arrived at Medan to take command about 11 May 1942. Thus, at that time, the administration of the POW camp was already not in the hands of the commander of the Imperial Guard Division. The POW camp, from that time on, was administered as a branch of the Malay POW camp at Singapore, which was under the General Headquarters of the Japanese Army of the South. The commander of the Second Imperial Guard Division had nothing to do with the administration of the POW camp in the garrison area of the Division."

39. Administration of civilian internees' camps was outside the jurisdiction of the Imperial Guard Division, although the Division was obliged to assist in the construction of the camps and also to aid in furnishing supplies.

Testimony of Muto

40. "I was ordered to Shanghai in October 1937 to observe the military situation of the Japanese Expeditionary Army there and in November was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff for General Matsui, Commander in Chief of the Central China Army," the defendant testified.

"General Matsui was ill at the time of the actual entry of troops into Nanking. Not until the formal entry at Nanking was held 17 December did General Matsui hear for the first time from Chief of Staff Tsuchida that most of the units had entered the city against the commander's order and that plunder and rape cases occurred.

"I, as Assistant Chief of Staff, had no power to make a decision and moreover, my duties were not to maintain military discipline and morale.

"Early in July 1938 I was transferred to the post of Vice-chief of Staff of the North China Area Army in Peiping. I had nothing to do with the Canton attack, charged against me in Count 46, nor the Hankow attack, Count 47, nor the Khalkhin-gol River Case in Count 26.

"I occupied the post of Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau from October 1939 to April 1942. By virtue of my position I attended the Liaison Conference, the Imperial Conference and the Conference of the Privy Council but I never took part in discussions, and, of course, I was not to sign any decisions reached there.

"I engaged myself under instruction of the War Minister in the Japanese-American negotiations. During the reverses and vicissitudes of the United States-Japan negotiations public opinion became very strong and some persons, including myself, were in danger of assassination. At this time I was given a special military police guard.

"In the latter part of October 1941, after the Tojo Cabinet was formed, I expressed my desire for transfer at a meeting attended by the Minister of War, Vice-minister of War and the Chief of the Personnel Bureau. But it was not adopted.

"My duty in Sumatra was to take charge of the defense of Northern Sumatra in accordance with the order from the 25th Army

Commander. I took command of the Imperial Guard Division. It was no part of my duty to superintend the affairs concerning war prisoners and internees.

"Having been appointed the Chief of Staff of the 14th Area Army, I left Medan for the Philippine Islands on 12 October 1944 and assumed my new duties on 20 October 1944.

"I could not but admire the U. S. Army, the enemy as they were, for their operations, since they landed on Leyte, in contrast with our expectation. Their cooperation between the air, naval and army forces was complete. Their army force, once they landed on Luzon, displayed really a great power of maneuver and fire. The Japanese forces found their command system instantly destroyed and, at last, were made to fight independently, taking up individual positions. I learned after the war ended that the Japanese Army in every district fought well to the last in spite of their inferior equipment, especially of shortage of provisions. But General Yamashita was defeated after all.

"We, the staff, including General Yamashita, were utterly ignorant at that time of the news that, about February or March of 1945, some inhabitants were murdered (in Batangas district). General Yamashita received no report on it. Neither did General Yamashita receive any report about the atrocities alleged to have been committed in other parts of the Philippine Islands. There was one case in which, early in April, 1945, Tokyo ordered us to investigate violence against a Spanish club which took place in February in the city of Manila. General Yamashita ordered Lieutenant General Yokoyama to investigate it, but he learned nothing, owing to the total destruction of the Japanese forces in Manila City toward the end of February.

"The war prisoners and internees in the Philippine Islands were under the control of General Yamashita when I arrived at my post there 20 October 1944. Practically speaking, however, the Chief of the War Prisoners' Camp at Manila City was dealing with them under the command of the Assistant Commissary General. No significant alteration was made, even after I arrived at my post, on the regulations about the treatment of war prisoners."

The food ration of war prisoners was varied, Muto declared, according to availability of food rations.

DEFENSE OF TAKASUMI OKA

41. Oka followed a naval career, spending considerable time in naval schools, first as student and later as teacher, before joining the Navy General Staff and the Navy Ministry in which he served as Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau. His defense was heard 17-19 November.

Opening Statement

42. Oka, as Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau, admittedly attended Liaison Conferences, Imperial Conferences and Investigating Committee Meetings of the Privy Council, but in the capacity only of a bureau head assisting or presenting material to a superior, the defense stated.

Oka at all times acted in accordance with the policies formulated by his superiors and insisted on his subordinates' acting in a similar manner.

The prosecution's assertion that the formula for the

American-Japanese negotiations was under the direct personal influence of Oka is based upon an erroneous conception, the defense declared. The Foreign Office was in charge of the preparation of said formula and Oka was in no position to exercise any personal influence in drafting such an important policy.

In connection with atrocities at sea, the Navy Ministry or its subservient Naval Affairs Bureau was not responsible for and had no knowledge of the acts charged, the statement said.

Testimony of Koshiro Oikawa

43. During the tenure of Oikawa as Naval Minister 18 July-16 October 1941, Oka served under him as director of the Naval Affairs Bureau.

Oikawa testified:

"Oka attended the Liaison Conferences in the capacity of 'Kanji' or Secretary, but was 'Jimukan,' or Official Clerk, of the Conference and not a member of the Conference. Therefore, he did not affix his signature to matters taken up at the Conference. In the capacity of secretary, Oka could only make explanations at the Conference when he was asked to do so by a member of the Conference. He had no part in the discussions, and he had nothing to do with the making of any decisions whatsoever. His primary duty was to supply information to the members when called upon to do so.

"Oka likewise usually attended the Imperial Conferences with the Navy Minister if not ordered to go elsewhere. His presence at the Imperial Conference gave him no right of expression or voting, and he had no voice at the Conference.

"Oka, as Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, attended the meetings of the Investigation Committee of the Privy Council as 'explainer' only when investigation involved matters pertaining to the Navy. He was never permitted to express himself or vote at such meetings, and could not take part in the decisions which were arrived at. It was his duty to present data which were required by the Navy Minister when he spoke at such meetings. There were also 'explainers' from other Ministers, who attended these meetings, but their presence did not affect the decisions reached at such meetings. The agenda for these meetings were prepared by the Privy Council itself and Oka, as the Director of Naval Affairs Bureau, did not attend the meetings of the Privy Council.

"During my tenure of office as Navy Minister, Oka always acted under my command and orders and never acted upon his own personal opinion. That was not only due to Government organization, but I observed that Oka was not the type of person who acted in disregard of his superiors.

"At the time of my resignation as Navy Minister, Oka remained as Director of Naval Affairs Bureau due to the fact that his term of snore service, which was ordinarily fixed at two years, and the term of office of both the Vice-minister of Navy and Director of Naval Affairs Bureau had another year to run. Oka tendered his resignation, but since his term of office had not yet expired, such a request was denied, and I told Oka that he and the Vice-minister should remain in the Navy Ministry and continue to do everything in their power to bring about a compromise in the American-Japanese negotiations."

Testimony of Naokuni Nomura

44. Nomura, a former Admiral, succeeded Navy Minister Shigetaro

Shimada on 17 July 1944. Oka at that time was Director of Naval Affairs Bureau.

Nomura testified that Oka was dispatched by him when he visited Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai on 17 July 1944 to urge him, upon Premier Tojo's request, to enter the Cabinet.

Testimony of Oka

45. The Naval Affairs Bureau, as prescribed by government regulations, received instructions and orders from the Navy Minister and performed its routine functions under the supervision of the Navy Vice-minister. The director of the Navy Affairs Bureau, like other directors, assumed responsibility in his official duties to the Navy Minister and to nobody else, Oka stated.

"In my capacity I had charge of the routine handling of Japanese-American negotiations in the Navy Ministry and exerted my best efforts towards their successful conclusion.

"At the time of Tojo's formation of a new cabinet (October 1941) I felt that for the War Minister to become the Prime Minister at such a time would make the prospect of the American-Japanese negotiations all the more difficult. I found it hard to understand what was in the minds of the senior statesmen, who were advisers to the Throne, or wherein their attention lay with respect to these negotiations. Immediately thereafter I discussed the foregoing with former Chief Secretary of Cabinet Tomita, who said that according to Prince Fumimaro Konoye the step taken would be the best policy in coping with the American-Japanese relations. When I heard this, I felt the position was inconsistent, and was hard put to understand it.

"Since War Minister Tojo was ordered to form a cabinet, it became necessary for the Navy to exert its efforts all the more thereafter towards the American-Japanese negotiations. For this purpose I thought that it would be best for Admiral Oikawa, who was conversant with the past development in the negotiations, to remain in the new Cabinet. While I had hoped for this, he refused to remain and Admiral Shimada was appointed the new Navy Minister to tackle the current difficulties.

"When Admiral Shimada became the new Navy Minister, there was no change in enthusiasm with respect to the negotiations. As one of the conditions for accepting the portfolio of Navy Minister, Admiral Shimada urged upon Premier Tojo that the American-Japanese negotiations should be expedited. Also immediately upon assumption of his post he instructed the Vice-minister and directors of the bureaus that utmost effort should be made to avoid war with the United States, and that the way should be paved to consummate the Japanese-American negotiations by overcoming all difficulties.

"In view of the foregoing it is clear that the Navy did not want or desire war, and that it was their desire to bring the negotiations to avert war to a successful conclusion. Thus no logical conclusion can be drawn from the evidence which would support the charges against me that I aided, abetted, assisted, participated or otherwise engaged in any common plan or conspiracy to wage aggressive war, or a war of any kind. On the contrary I and my superior officers diligently endeavored to avert war."

DEFENSE OF HIROSHI OSHIMA

46. Oshima was ambassador to Germany from 1938 to 1939 and from 1941 to 1945. His defense began on 21 November.

Testimony of Tadaichi Wakamatsu

47. Wakamatsu was serving on the Japanese General Staff 1934-1943, when assigned in 1935 to go to Berlin to gather and furnish information relative to Japan-Germany relations.

"Japan, in 1935, was isolated internationally as a result of the Manchurian Incident and was feeling greatly menaced by the powerful armament of Soviet Russia," Wakamatsu testified. "For these reasons, the Japanese Army wanted to negotiate 'an agreement between Japan and Germany providing that Japan or Germany would not help Soviet Russia if a war should break out between Japan or Germany and Soviet Russia.'"

"When Joachim von Ribbentrop, then Nazi Foreign Minister, put out a feeler concerning such an agreement I was sent to Germany to ascertain the views of the German Army and Government toward it, and also to ascertain the identity of Ribbentrop, then unknown to the Japanese."

Testimony of Yukio Kasahara

48. Kasahara acted as a courier in 1938 between Military Attache Oshima and the Japanese Army, carrying treaty proposals and replies.

"In July 1938 Attache Oshima told me that Ribbentrop proposed the conclusion of a defensive alliance between the three countries of Japan, Germany and Italy, and asked me to ascertain the view of the Japanese Army thereto.

"After my return I immediately explained the German proposal to the Army and Navy authorities and Foreign Minister Ugaki. The German proposal was to the effect that political support would be given in case Japan, Germany or Italy were threatened by a third power, while military assistance would be given in case they were attacked. The Five Ministers' Conference approved in general the German proposal and so notified Oshima, instructing him to take steps so that Germany would formally propose such a treaty."

Oshima in turn presented the reply to Ribbentrop.

Testimony of Uzubiko Usami

49. Usami served as councillor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin from 11 November 1938 until May 1940.

Oshima became Ambassador in October 1938 and arrived in Berlin in November.

"Germany transmitted a draft proposal to Japan evoking telegraphic comment from Foreign Minister Echiyo Arita, shortly after my arrival, as follows: 'The proposal was a capital idea, "killing as it will three birds with one stone," that is to say it would be conducive to the speedy settlement of the China Incident, it would strengthen Japan's defensive position vis-a-vis Soviet Russia, and it would improve our general diplomatic position.

"No clear understanding, however, of what Japan would agree to in the treaty was known until Special Envoy Ito and his party arrived.

"The Ito mission informed Oshima that Japan desired, in addition to the treaty stating the objective to be a general defense against Communistic menace in Asia and Europe, a secret mutual understanding on a separate paper that she would as a matter of fact

render no military assistance in case countries other than Soviet Russia became involved. In case inquiries were made by third powers as to the nature of the treaty, explanations should be given that it was an extension of the Anti-Comintern Pact, thus limiting in fact the object of the treaty to Soviet Russia."

Ambassador Oshima and Shiratori telegraphed Tokyo the inclusion of such a secret understanding "would cast a slur on the good faith of Japan." The Government in Tokyo held out for a modified secret understanding in writing, which the German Government declined to give. This deadlocked negotiations, and meanwhile the German Russian Non-aggression Pact was signed on 23 August 1939, whereupon the Japanese Government broke off negotiations.

When the Soviet-German Pact was signed Oshima requested the Foreign Office for a recall.

Testimony of Oshima

50. "Upon my appointment as Ambassador in October 1938 I was at once placed on the reserve list of the Army, and practically all of my connections with the Army were thereby cut off. In view of the circumstances at that time, I considered it my primary task to bring the proposed treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy to fruition," Oshima testified.

"Negotiations began almost immediately on the proposed treaty. Germany offered a draft copy and then Japan offered a counterproposal with two secret understandings annexed. The two countries could not agree on these secret understandings. The negotiations became extended, failed to result in any agreement and were terminated due to the conclusion of the German-Russian Non-aggression Treaty on 23 August 1939.

"According to my understanding, based upon telegrams from Tokyo, the reasons why the Japanese Government wished the conclusion of this treaty were:

- "(1) To strengthen the diplomatic position of Japan by securing allies in order thereby to facilitate the settlement of the China Incident and
- "(2) To improve our defensive position vis-a-vis Soviet Russia. In other words, it was necessary for Japan to find allies and secure herself against the possible attack from powerful Soviet Russia as Japan's resources were being exhausted in the China Incident.

"I resigned because I felt that I had not fulfilled my duty as ambassador, not having been able to anticipate the conclusion of the Non-aggression Treaty by Germany with Soviet Russia. The other reason was that I was much annoyed at the volte-face of Germany. I resigned solely on my own initiative without being requested by the Government."

Meanwhile, the Tripartite Pact was drafted and signed in September 1940. "I had nothing whatsoever to do with the conception, the negotiation and the conclusion of this pact."

51. "In December 1940 I was again appointed Ambassador to Germany. When Foreign Minister Matsuoka offered me the post I refused more than once, but by dint of strong urging he ultimately prevailed upon me to accept it.

"Talking with Ribbentrop after arrival in Germany, he tried to lead the conversation in the direction of inducing Japan to an

attack on Singapore. However, I made no commitment and encouraged him to talk, hoping to gain a clue as to Germany's attitude towards Great Britain.

"Foreign Minister Matsuoka arrived in Berlin in March 1941 and held conversations with Hitler and Ribbentrop. I attended only the first of these talks. There was talk about the attack on Singapore but Matsuoka made no commitments. The primary object of his trip was the conclusion of a neutrality treaty with Soviet Russia," Oshima declared.

"When the German drive into Russia began to slacken, Ribbentrop urged Japan's joining in the war against Soviet Russia. I conveyed this request to Tokyo as an ambassadorial duty, but did nothing more than that."

52. Oshima testified that he could not recall the pledge made by Ribbentrop on 29 November 1941 that Germany would join in the war on the United States if Japan engaged in hostilities.

The pledge had been presented by the prosecution as part of an intercepted telegram sent by Oshima in Berlin to Tokyo on 29 November 1941.

"I do not recall the interview with Ribbentrop referred to in this telegram, nor the contents thereof. If the interception, decoding and translation of the telegram by the American authorities is correct, my loss of memory must be due to the fact that the conversation made no strong impression on me," Oshima declared.

The interview with Ribbentrop had included the following war pledge, as Oshima's intercepted telegram shows:

"Should Japan become engaged in a war against the United States, Germany, of course, would join the war immediately. There is absolutely no possibility of Germany's entering into a separate peace with the United States under such circumstances. The Fuehrer is determined on that point."

"If Ribbentrop should have made such a statement, I think that that was because he wanted either to ascertain the Japanese attitude towards the United States, or to influence Japan by strong expressions as he was always afraid lest Japan would turn away from Germany as a result of the Japanese-American negotiations. At any rate, that Germany was not determined to join the Japanese-American war at once is clear from the fact that Ribbentrop postponed the answer, on the pretext of consulting Hitler, when I approached him on this subject a few days later by instruction of the home government."

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION
of
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
in
JAPAN

Number 26

November 1947

PART III
ECONOMIC

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

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries.	59
Section 2. Forestry and Mining.	67
Section 3. Heavy Industries	77
Section 4. Manufacturing.	97
Section 5. Textile Industries	117
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities.	143
Section 7. Communications	155
Section 8. Labor.	169
Section 9. Imports and Exports.	191
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control.	215
Section 11. Finance.	227
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations	243
Section 13. Science and Technology	251

SECTION 1
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform	1
Land Reclamation.	8
Livestock and Dairy Production.	10
Insect Control.	12
Fisheries	13
Equipment and Supplies.	16
Whaling	17
Marine By-products.	19

AGRARIAN REFORM

Agricultural Cooperative Associations

1. On 7 November the Diet enacted the Agricultural Cooperative Association Laws which dissolved the system of government-dominated agricultural associations and established a legal basis for voluntary agricultural cooperatives.

2. The existing 11,000 agricultural associations and 55,000 practice associations, which have a total of more than 7,000,000 farmer members, have until 15 August 1948 to dissolve. The associations have assets in excess of ¥ 40,000,000,000.

3. The legislation provides that members of each local association shall hold meetings before 15 February 1948 to elect a Property Disposal Board to settle affairs and transfer assets to the voluntary cooperatives, set up as nonprofit organizations for service to members and exempt from income, corporation and business taxes.

4. Membership is limited to resident farmers and nonfarmers who need the community association's facilities. Only the farmers have voting rights. The law prohibits joint ownership of shares or the transfer of shares without consent of the cooperative association. The number of community cooperatives is not limited and they may engage in producer, consumer, credit and mutual enterprise activities as authorized by the group's Articles of Association. Surplus savings will be distributed in proportion to member participation.

Land Sales

5. Government land sales to tenant farmers totaled 111,714 cho (110,791 hectares) on 31 October, an increase of 21,439 cho over the revised cumulative sales of 90,275 cho on 30 September.

Government Land Purchases

6. The Government acquisition of cultivated land for resale to tenant farmers was augmented by the purchase of 106,781 cho (105,899 hectares) of unreclaimed land on 2 October and the transfer of 27,610 cho (27,382 hectares) of government-owned unreclaimed land to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for resale under the agrarian reform program.

Lands Owned by Religious Institutions

7. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issued instructions to prefectural governors that all agricultural land owned by religious institutions is subject to the Land Reform Law.

Religious leaders (priests, ministers and others) who lease agricultural lands from religious institutions may apply to local agricultural land commissions for the purchase of such lands. If the commission deems that the religious leader is likely to devote himself to agriculture he may be given permission to purchase the land within limits established by law.

If the religious leader is not considered likely to devote himself to agriculture the commission may decide after purchasing the land to permit him to remain for a limited period as a tenant of the Government or to resell the land to another eligible purchaser.

LAND RECLAMATION

8. Land reclaimed during September totaled 6,914 hectares, an increase of 529 hectares over August, bringing the total land reclaimed since 15 August 1945 to 272,893 hectares. The September total included 252 hectares of paddy land and 6,662 hectares of upland. Declines from the July total of 10,613 hectares were attributed to reduced purchasing power of appropriations.

Draft Animals

9. Sixty-six horses and 76 draft cattle were delivered to Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku for land development work. The horses were purchased in northern Honshu for an average price of ¥ 60,000 each and the draft cattle in the Kanto plain area at an average price of ¥ 40,000 each.

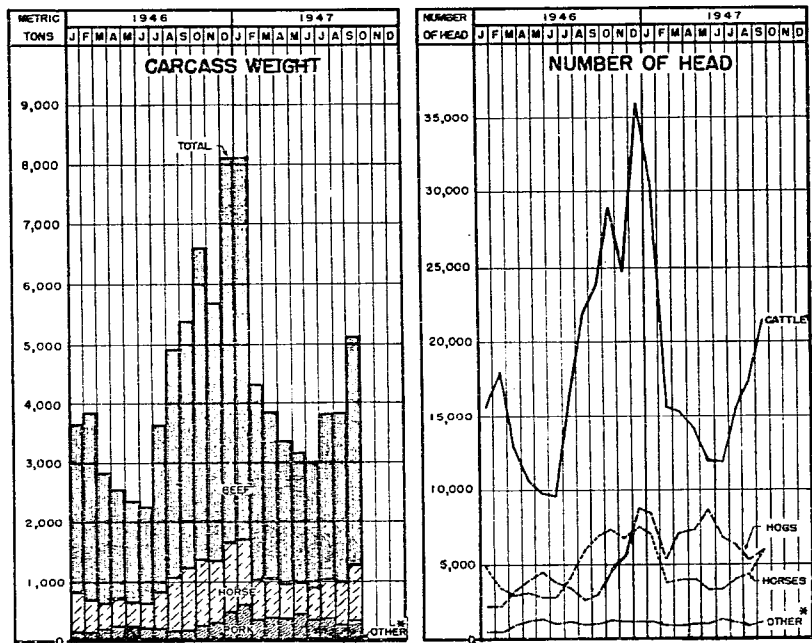
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION

10. Livestock slaughtered in September totaled 34,606, an increase of 6,634 over August, as charted at top of the facing page. Cattle slaughtered totaled 21,467, an increase of 4,125; the number of horses rose from 4,442 in August to 5,981, hogs from 5,283 to 6,010, and calves, sheep and goats from 905 to 1,148.

11. September milk production of 15,511,000 liters was about three percent under the August output of 15,946,000 liters, the peak production for the calendar year. Note the opposite chart.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946

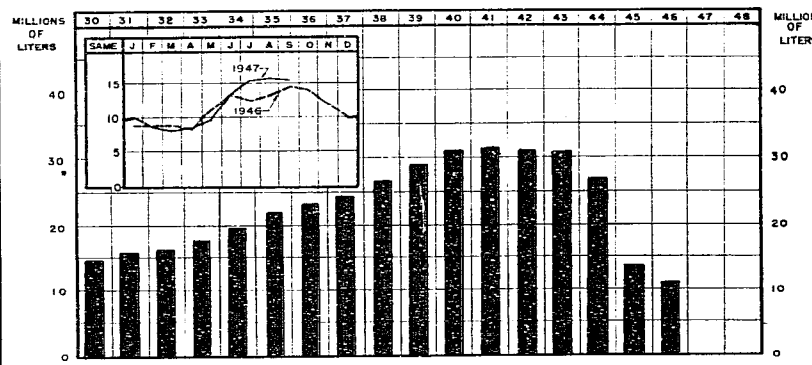


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. GHQ - SCAP. JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 6

MILK PRODUCTION

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



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY. GHQ - SCAP. JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 7

INSECT CONTROL

12. A total of 97 metric tons of DDT was used to check insect damage to principal crops during the past two years. The DDT, consisting of 54 tons of 10-percent oil emulsion, 27 tons of 10-percent wettable dust and 16 tons of 2.5- and 5-percent dust.

was used by Japanese entomologists on rice, wheat, white and sweet potatoes, soybeans, other vegetables, hemp and fruit trees. Results indicated that many insects such as rice leaf roller, rice stem borers, rice leaf hoppers, May beetles, the 28-spotted ladybird, army worms, flea beetles and others can be controlled.

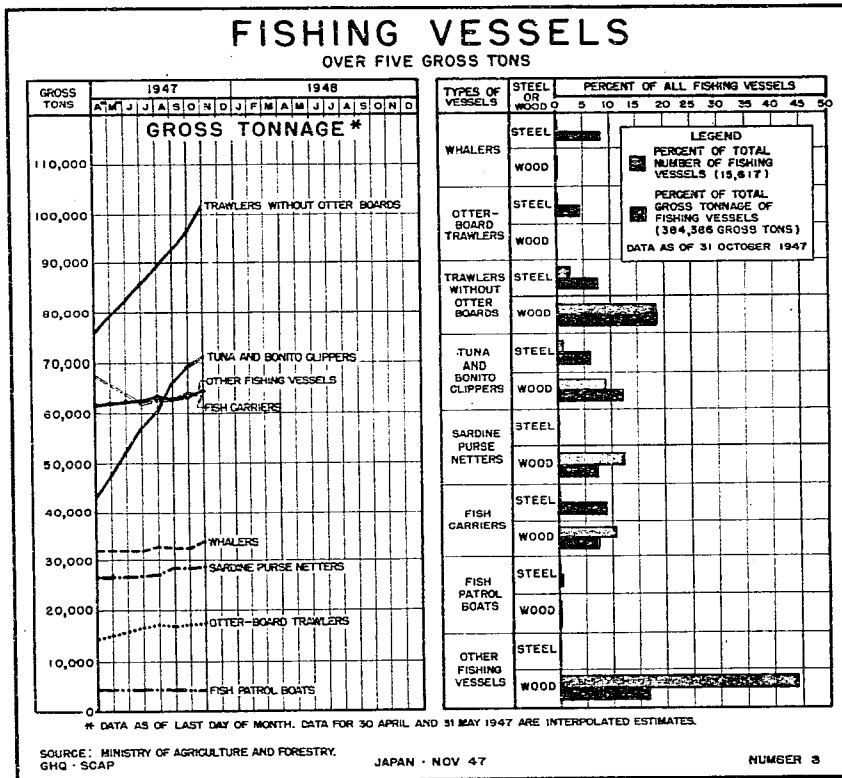
FISHERIES

Fish Landings

13. October marine production increased 48,742 metric tons over September, as shown in the chart on opposite page. Increases in 10 of 12 selected species reported both months brought fish landings to 110,952 metric tons, 32,379 more than September. Other marine products, including shellfish, sea animals and seaweeds, totaled 51,070 metric tons.

Fishing Fleet

14. Steel and wooden fishing vessels over five gross tons totaled 15,617 with a combined tonnage of 384,386 gross tons on 31 October, an increase of 370 ships over September. The tonnage of steel vessels totaled 57 percent of the wooden craft tonnage.

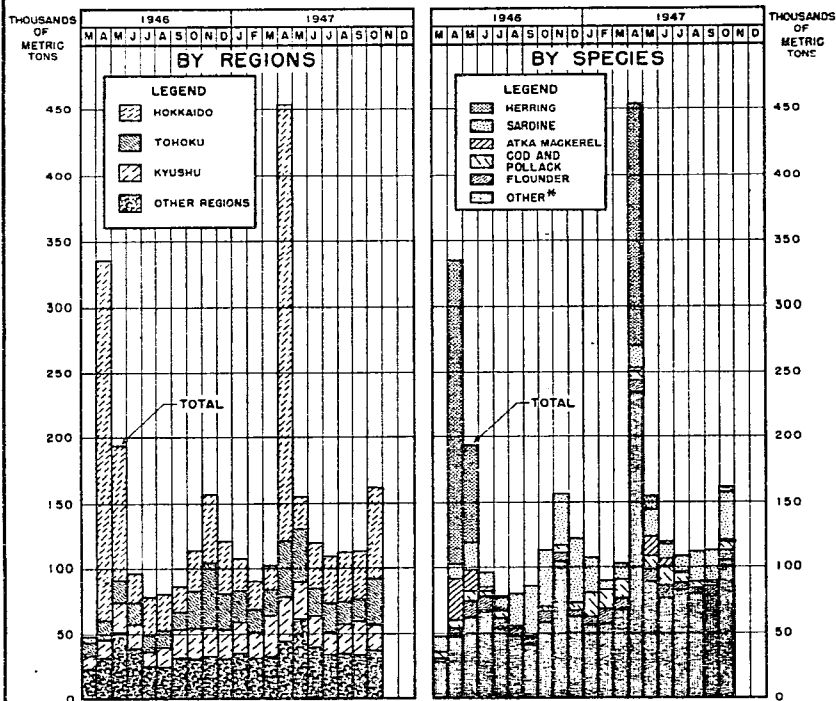


Registration

15. Registration of fishing vessels began on 28 October. All vessels engaged in professional fishing were ordered to be marked and registered, regardless of size.

MARINE LANDINGS

MONTHLY SINCE MARCH 1946



REGION	THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS										
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
HOKKAIDO	[Bar from 0 to ~70]										
TOHOKU	[Bar from 0 to ~35]										
KYUSHU	[Bar from 0 to ~20]										
HOKURIKU	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
KANTO	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
TOKAI	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
KINKI	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
CHUGOKU	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
SHIKOKU	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										

SPECIES	THOUSANDS OF METRIC TONS										
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
HERRING	[Bar from 0 to ~25]										
SARDINE	[Bar from 0 to ~50]										
SHARK	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
ATKA MACKEREL	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
COD AND POLLACK	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
FLOUNDER	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
BONITO	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
TUNA	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
MACKEREL	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										
HORSE MACKEREL	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
SEA CREAM	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
YELLOWTAIL	[Bar from 0 to ~5]										
OTHER*	[Bar from 0 to ~10]										

* OTHER INCLUDES MISCELLANEOUS FISH, SHELLFISH, CRUSTACEANS, CUTTLEFISH AND OCTOPUS, SEA CUCUMBER, WHALES, AND SEAWEED.

NOTE: IT IS BELIEVED THAT A PORTION OF THE MARINE LANDINGS IS NOT REPORTED TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

GHQ-SCAP
JAPAN - NOV 47
NUMBER 9

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

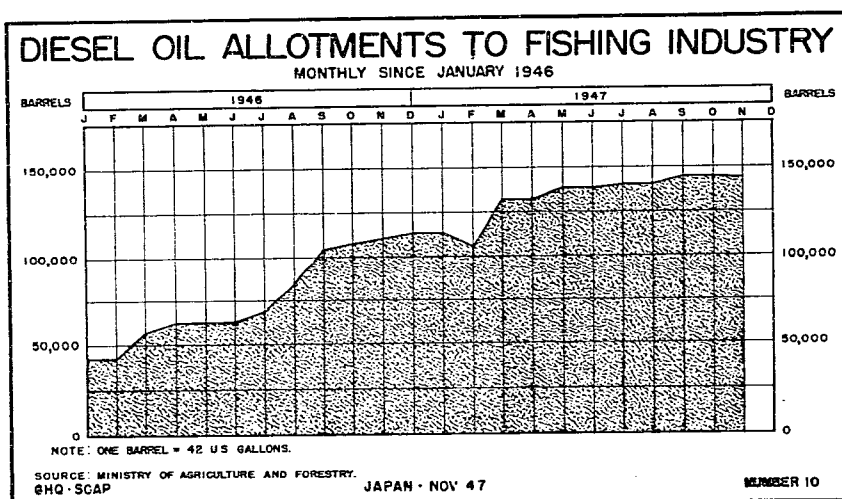
16. Fuel oil decreased in the allocations of five petroleum products to fishing industries in November.

ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(barrels) a/

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Fuel oil	144,670	143,903
Gas oil	21,423	21,751
Kerosene	2,943	3,617
Gasoline	717	723
Lubricating oil	9,303	11,209
Grease (metric tons)	15	15

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

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.



WHALING

17. Nine vessels sailed from Yokosuka and eight vessels from Osaka on 6 November for the 1947-48 antarctic whaling expedition. The fleet carried two SCAP representatives and observers for the United Kingdom, Norway, France and Australia. The expedition is scheduled to return in mid-April.

Intercoastal Whaling

18. Between 28 September and 1 November 194 whales, including 131 sperm, 50 sei, eight fin, one blue and four humpback, were taken in Japanese coastal waters. The catch yielded 2,771 metric tons of products.

WHALING PRODUCTION
28 September - 1 November
(metric tons)

<u>Product</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Meat	1,233
Blubber for food	880
Sperm oil	98
Bone meal	72
Blubber for leather	31
Whale oil	17
Other	440

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
Bureau of Fisheries.

MARINE BY-PRODUCTS

19. Tests of 16 principal fish species in Japanese waters showed that the jewfish has the highest Vitamin A potency with an average of 388,000 U. S. Pharmacopoeia units per gram of liver oil. Of the 16 examined, only three contained Vitamin D: the bluefin tuna with an average of 60,000 international units per gram of liver oil by rat test, the skipjack with 23,000 and mackerel, 5,500.

VITAMIN A POTENCY OF FISH LIVER OIL ^{a/}
(U. S. Pharmacopoeia units)

	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>
Jewfish	319,000	1,393,300	388,000
Bluefin tuna	32,900	429,900	100,000
Menuke (rockfish)	39,000	440,000	88,000
Swordfish	52,000	178,000	88,000
Meji tuna	33,900	51,400	44,000
Mebachi (big-eye tuna)	59,200	88,300	64,000
Yellowfin tuna	30,600	84,900	44,000
Flounder	3,900	42,900	22,000
Hammerhead shark	2,700	44,100	22,000
Sperm whale	40,000	100,000	70,580
Skipjack	9,900	68,100	12,000
Albacore	26,900	44,900	34,000
Yellow tail	6,600	14,000	10,000
Mackerel	5,200	63,000	25,000
Pollack	2,000	15,000	7,000
Cod	800	2,400	1,600

^{a/} Both Vitamins A and D liver oils were formerly sold on results of laboratory findings in the United States.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Fisheries.

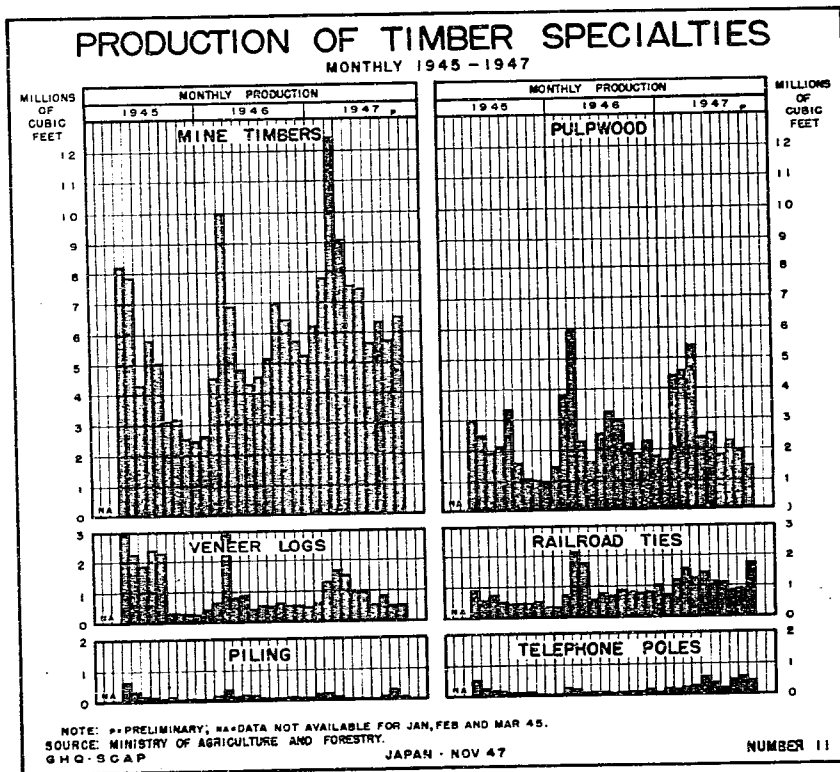
SECTION 2
FORESTRY AND MINING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Forestry	1
Mining	3

FORESTRY

1. October production of logs increased 14,928,000 board feet over September to 468,248,000 board feet, as shown in the graphs on the following page. Stockpiles declined to 1,838,632,000 board feet, 65,096,000 under the September total.

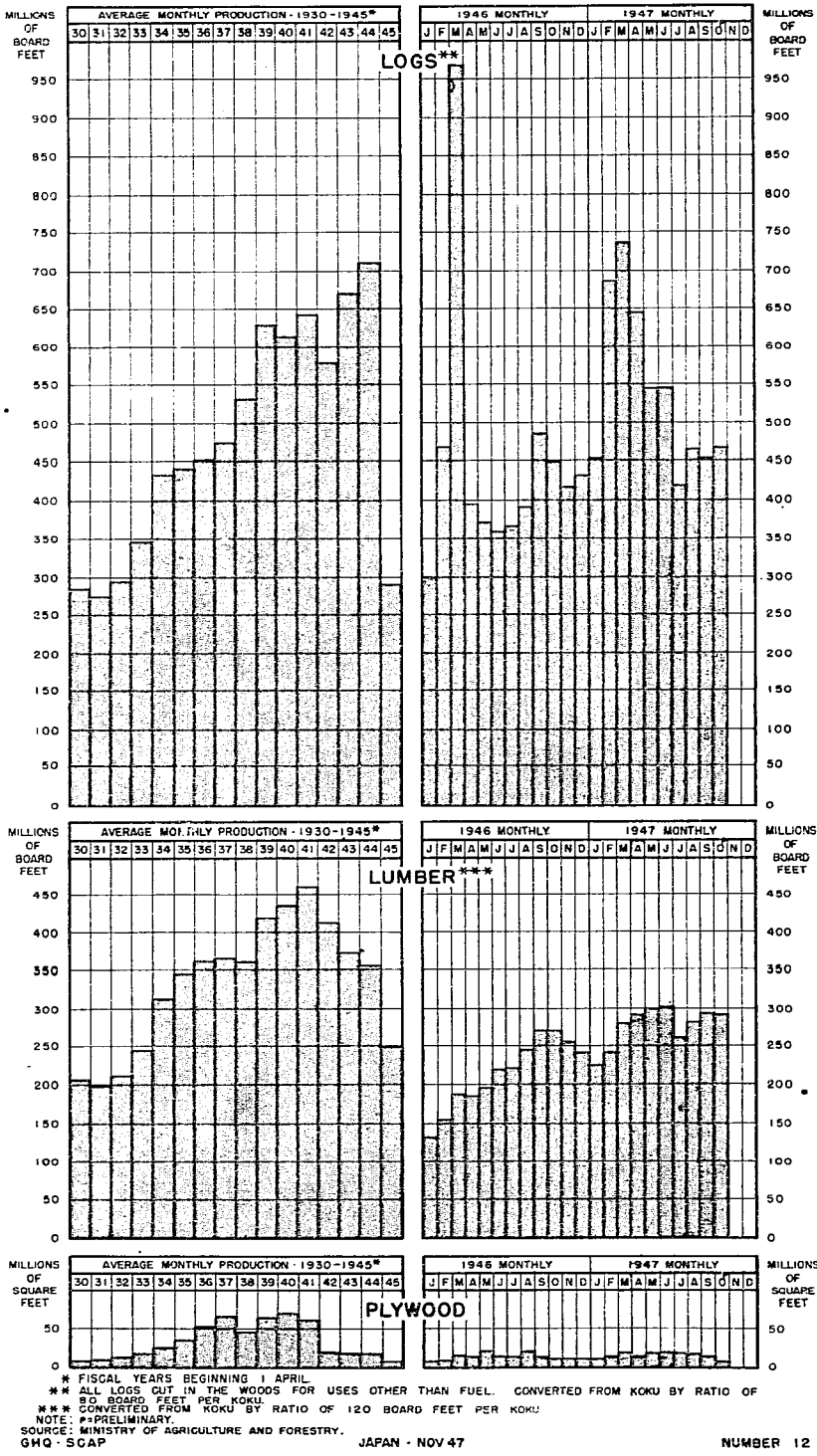


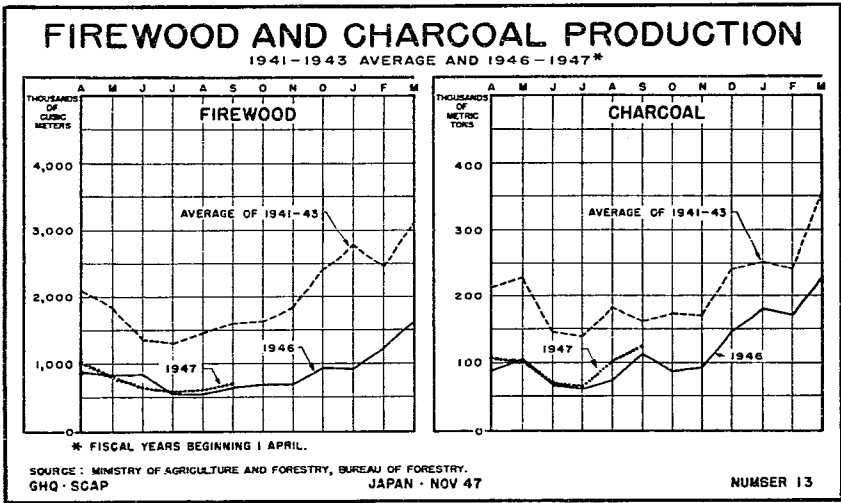
Firewood and Charcoal

2. Firewood production in September increased 83,624 cubic meters over August to 702,439 while deliveries declined 97,825 cubic meters to 394,641. Charcoal output totaled 126,198 metric tons, a gain of 23,629 tons over August; deliveries were 99,247 metric tons, 12,845 over August. See the chart on page 69. Production of gasunaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) declined 2,805 metric tons to 27,051 while deliveries decreased 6,921 metric tons.

LOG, LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION

1930-1947





MINING

Paragraph

Coal	3
Oil	10
Mining Industry	13

COAL

3. Coal production in the first 20 days of November was 1,580,100 metric tons, 6.6 percent or 98,300 metric tons more than the revised output of 1-20 October.

4. Total October coal production increased to 2,422,000 metric tons, 6.9 percent under the 2,600,000 quota, a gain of 115,000 over revised September production, and the highest production reported during the Occupation. Note the chart on the following page.

Deliveries

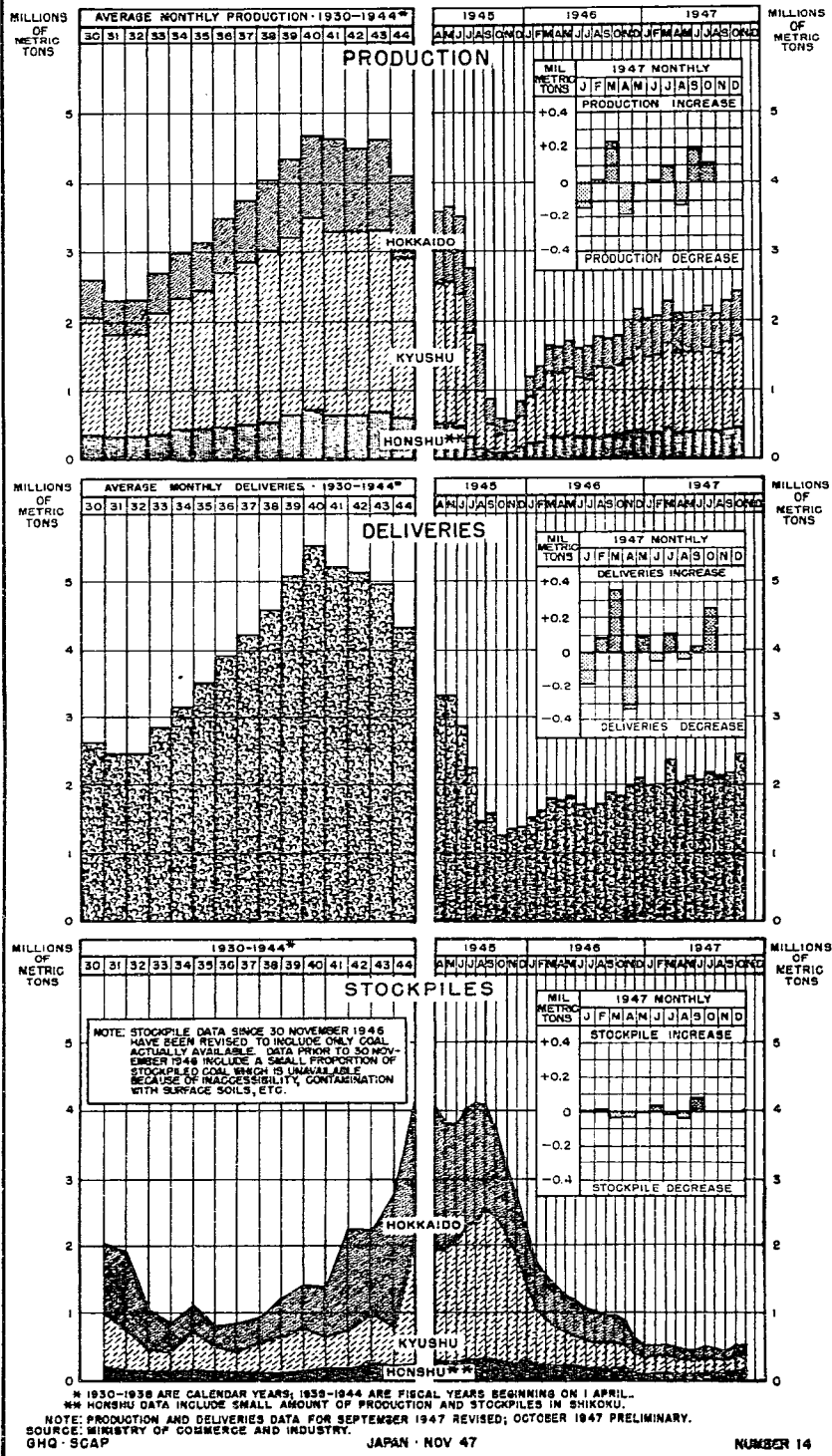
5. Coal deliveries in October were 2,435,000 metric tons, 13,000 over the month's production and 255,000 over revised September deliveries, as shown pages 71 through 73.

6. The revised total of coal deliveries during September was 2,180,000 metric tons, 36,000 more than August and 127,000 metric tons under final September production.

Stockpiles

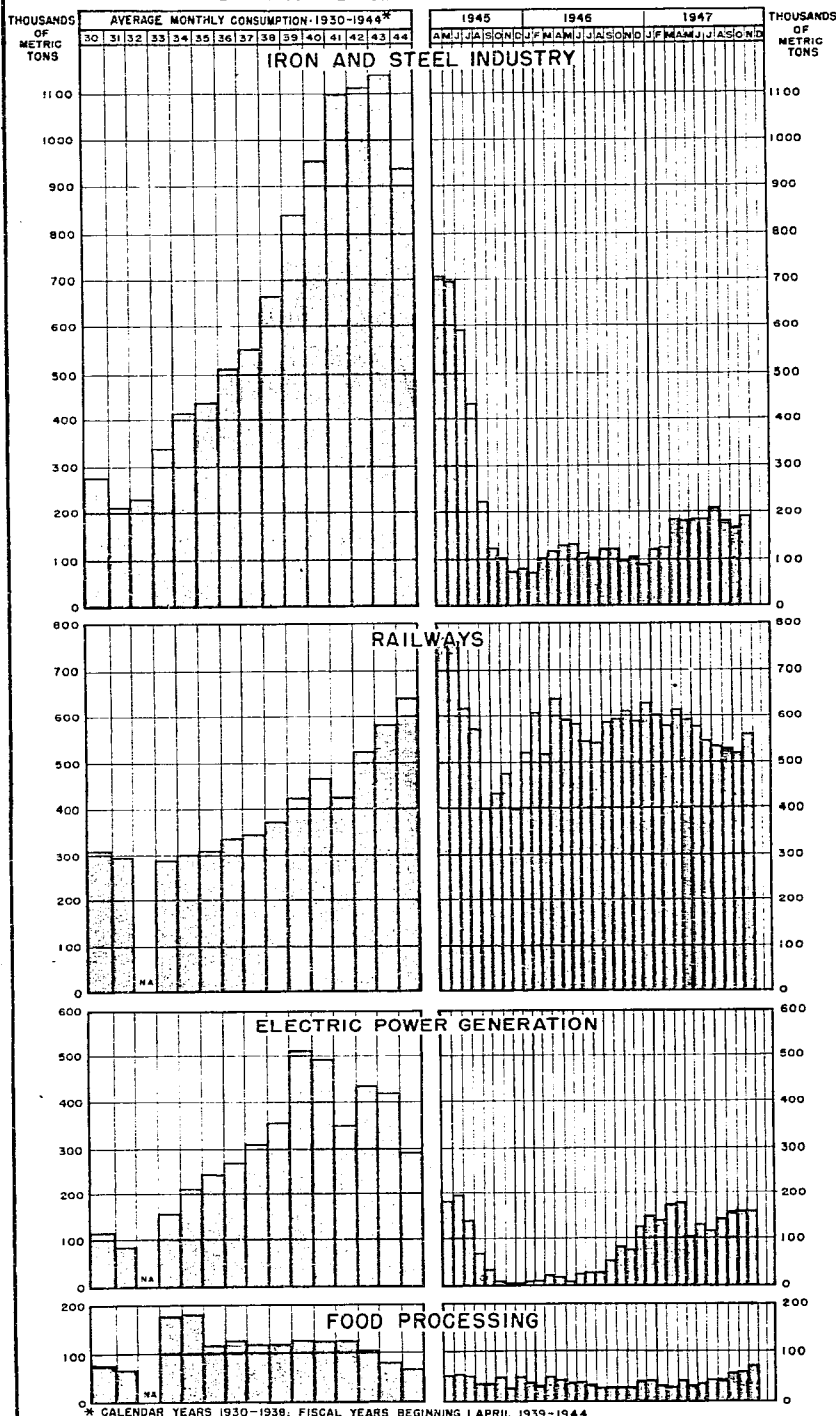
7. Stockpiles of available coal reached 526,700 metric tons on 31 October, 2,200 more than September.

COAL PRODUCTION, DELIVERIES AND STOCKPILES 1930-1947



COAL DELIVERIES

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947

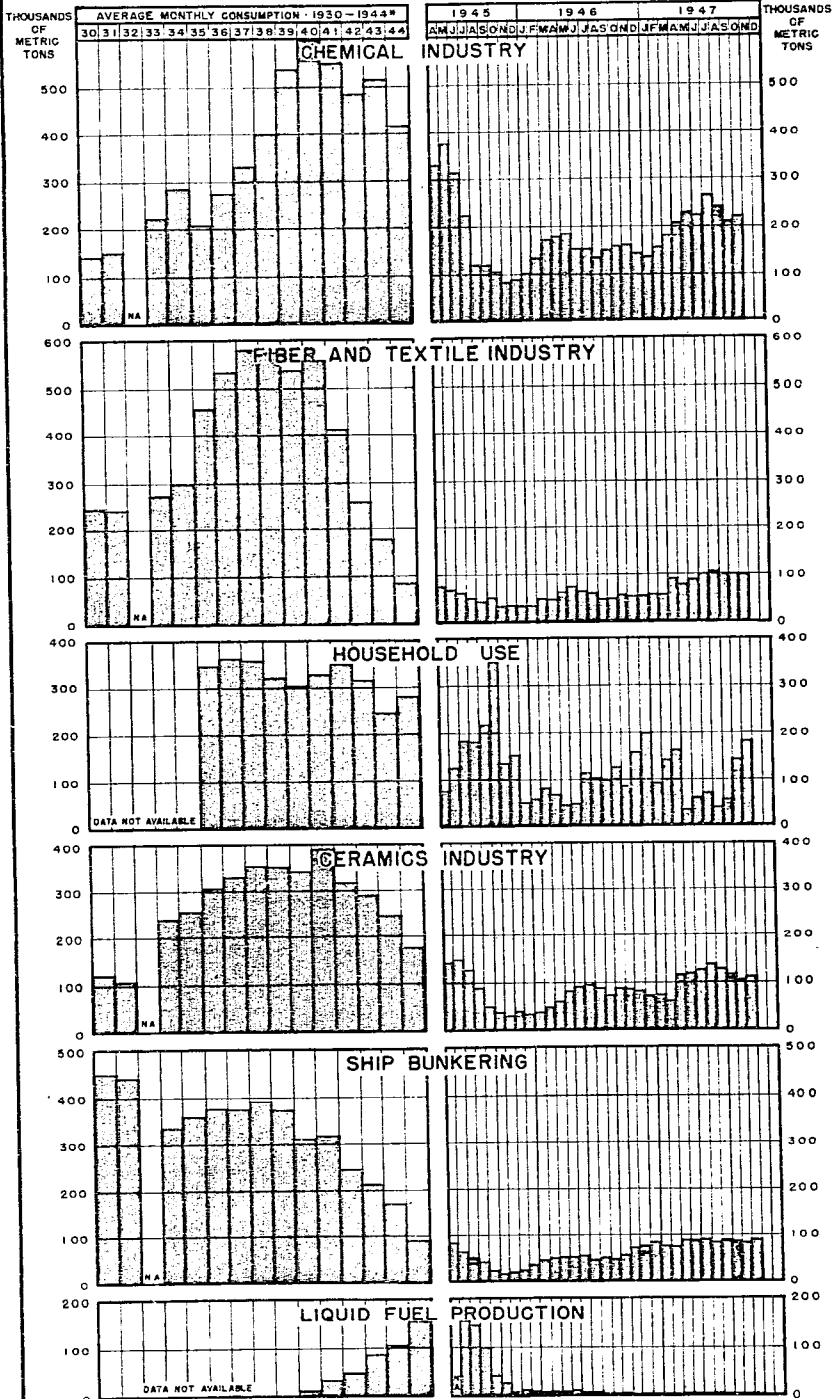


* CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1938, FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1939-1944.
 NOTE: SEPTEMBER DATA REVISED; OCTOBER DATA PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 15 A

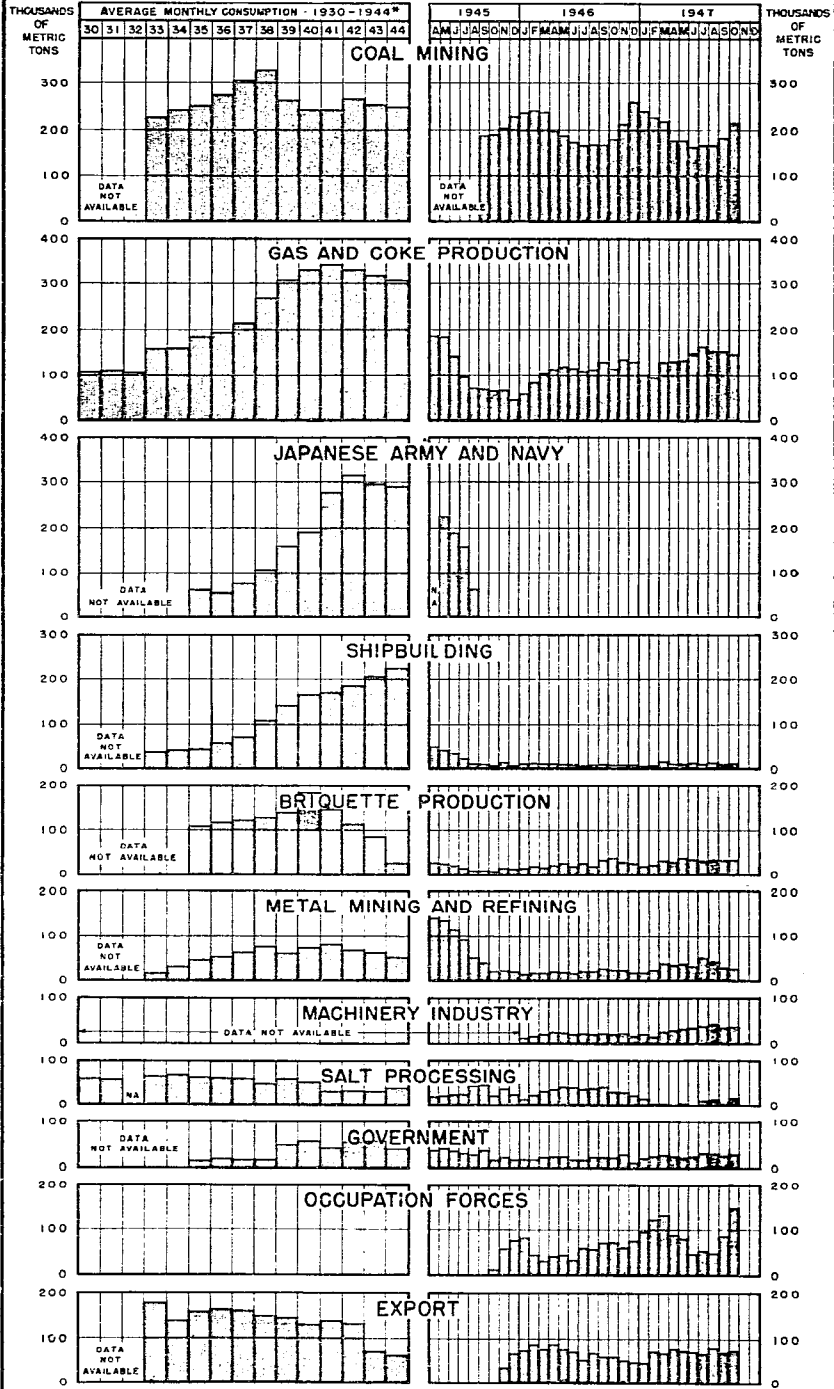
COAL DELIVERIES

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES - 1930-1947



COAL DELIVERIES

BY PRINCIPAL USER CATEGORIES · 1930-1947



* CALENDAR YEARS 1930-1938; FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL 1939-1944.
 NOTE: SEPTEMBER DATA REVISED; OCTOBER DATA PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.
 GHQ-SCAP

COAL STOCKPILES ON 31 OCTOBER
(metric tons)

	<u>Hokkaido</u>	<u>Honshu</u>	<u>Kyushu</u>	<u>Total</u>
Available under present conditions	17,800	65,700	34,200	117,700
In transit	<u>121,300</u>	<u>72,200</u>	<u>215,500</u>	<u>409,000</u>
Total	139,100	137,900	249,700	526,700

Mine Employees

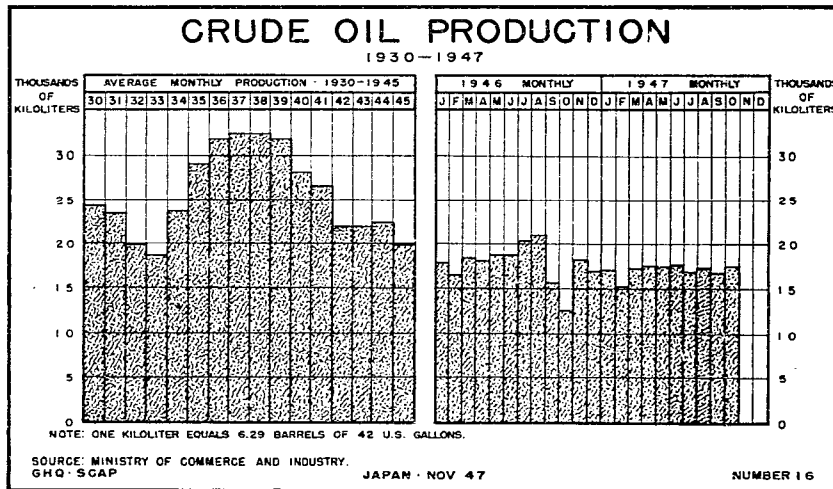
8. Coal mine employees, including office workers and engineers, totaled 486,681 on 20 November, an increase of 7,317 over October and the highest number reported during the Occupation.

Lignite

9. The latest available figures for October lignite production are 228,127 metric tons, 30,873 under revised September output, while stockpiles were 288,958 metric tons on 30 October compared with September stockpiles of 274,842 metric tons.

OIL

10. Crude oil production in October was 17,607 kiloliters, with a daily average production of 568 kiloliters, eight more than in September. Of the total output 16,568 kiloliters or 94.1 percent were produced by the Imperial Oil Company.



Drilling Operations

11. The Imperial Oil Company brought in four new wells during October, three producing oil and one gas. The oil wells included two in Akita Prefecture with initial daily production of 2.5 and 4.25 kiloliters respectively and one in Niigata Prefecture producing an initial 8.5 kiloliters a day. Output of the new gas well in Niigata Prefecture was 1,600 cubic meters a day.

DRILLING OPERATIONS
October

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	2	1	3
Completed as gas producers	1	0	1
Abandoned	0	3	3
Standing suspended	0	0	0
Commenced during month	1	4	5
Other wells drilling	3	6	9
Total strings active at end of month	4	10	14

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

12. The deep-test well spudded on 22 October at Yabase was scheduled for 2,000 meters, the deepest well drilled in Japan since the war. Thirteen exploitation locations were tentatively selected for drilling in the next fiscal year.

MINING INDUSTRY

13. September production increased in 12 of 30 mineral commodities. Principal gains were in production of antimony, tin and pyrite while cobalt declined sharply.

MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Antimony	metal in concentrate	kg	2,523	10,338
Arsenic	metal in concentrate	MT	115	53
Asbestos	fiber	MT	473	261
Barite	concentrate	MT	111	140
Chromite				
High grade	concentrate, about 50%	MT	261	164
Low grade	concentrate, about 30%	MT	0	0
Cobalt	metal in concentrate	kg	1,124	764
Copper	metal in concentrate	MT	1,782	1,916
Fire clay		MT	15,634	10,698
Fluorite	concentrate	MT	0	16
Gold	metal in concentrate	gm	158,077	149,410
Graphite				
Crystalline	crude ore	MT	499	759
Amorphous	crude ore	MT	649	582
Gypsum	concentrate +40%	MT	1,151	1,444
Gypsum	concentrate -40%	MT	5,149	5,902
Iron ore	concentrate, about 50%	MT	58,922	57,296
Iron sand	concentrate, about 55%	MT	347	125
Lead	metal in concentrate	MT	425	447
Limestone		MT	529,880	503,779
Manganese				
Dioxide	concentrate	MT	527	528
Others	concentrate	MT	2,569	3,111
Mercury	metal in concentrate	kg	3,361	2,845

	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Molybdenum	molybdenite concentrate	kg	2,145 ^{a/}	997 ^{b/}
Pyrite	concentrate	MT	73,347	84,549
Silver	metal in concentrate	kg	5,500	5,918
Pyrophyllite		MT	13,383	12,233
Sulfur	refined	MT	3,628	3,546
Tin	metal in concentrate	kg	9,688	10,700
Tungsten	trioxide concentrate ^{c/}	kg	980	240
Zinc	metal in concentrate	MT	2,421	2,481

^{a/} 80 percent concentrate.

^{b/} 76 percent concentrate.

^{c/} 72 percent concentrate.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Japanese Mining Bureau.

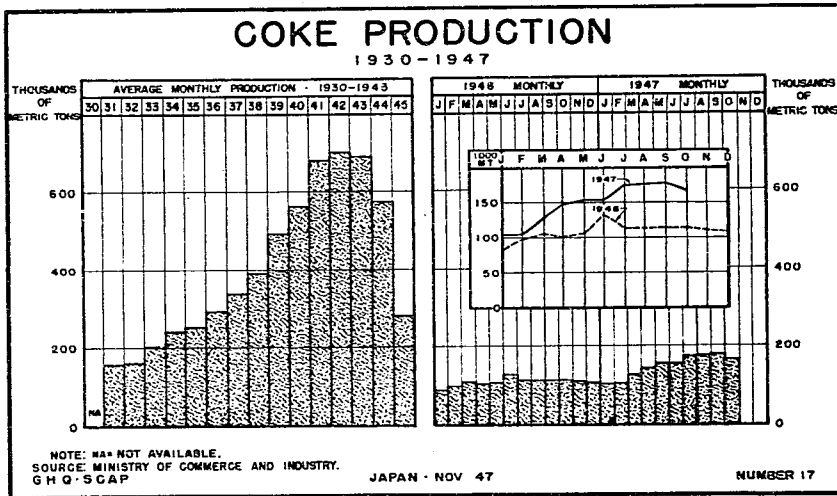
SECTION 3
HEAVY INDUSTRIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Coke	1
Metal Industries	3
Rubber	14
Petroleum	15
Cement	16
Construction	17
Shipbuilding	20
Chemical Industries	21
Machinery	35
Railway Rolling Stock	39
Textile Machinery	40

COKE

1. Coke production in October dropped to 165,930 metric tons compared with 176,900 tons in September due to lack of transportation facilities during the harvest season and low coal production in the Hokkaido area. Coke stockpiles at the end of October decreased to 29,710 metric tons, 5,040 tons below September, while coal stockpiles increased 16,800 tons above September to 86,300 metric tons.



2. During October coke was allocated and distributed to industries as follows:

OCTOBER COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	73,720	52,737
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	57,733	52,421
Metal industry	23,807	21,377
Industrial machinery	19,176	17,652
Rolling-stock manufacturing	11,101	10,143
Electrical machinery	4,901	4,083
Ceramic industry	2,891	2,719
Shipbuilding	2,800	2,696
Repair of coal mine machinery	800	742
Others	2,611	2,464
Reserves	<u>2,260</u>	<u>2,090</u>
Total	201,800	169,124

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

METAL INDUSTRIES

Iron and Steel

3. Preliminary reports placed October production at 30,385 metric tons of pig iron, 1,860 tons below revised September output due partly to labor difficulties in plants of the only blast furnace pig-iron producer in operation. Preliminary output of steel ingots and castings in October exceeded revised September output by 6,271 metric tons with the major part of the increase in open-hearth production, which was due principally to more efficient use of fuel oil, coal and by-product gas.

4. Preliminary reports of steel castings and forgings in October totaled 5,902 and 2,735 metric tons respectively compared with revised September output of 4,889 and 2,989.

5. Total output of rolled steel products dropped from revised September output of 54,424 metric tons to 47,433 tons in October due to the electric power shortage in Kyushu. See the chart at top of the following page.

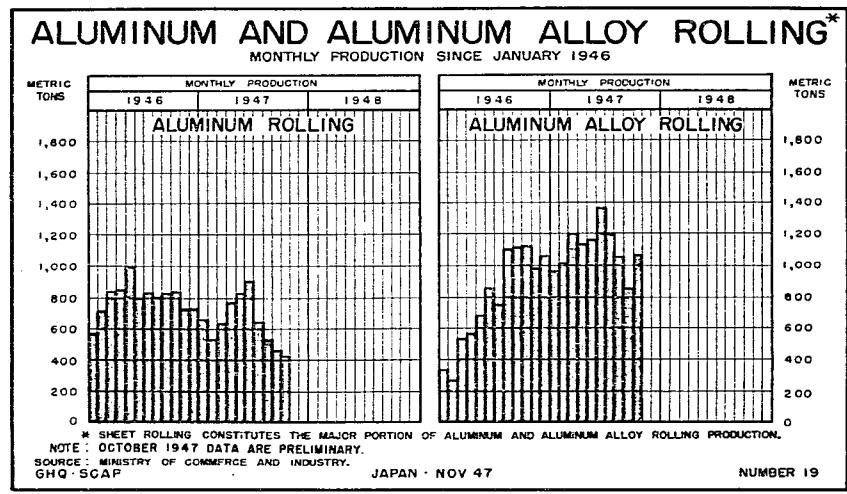
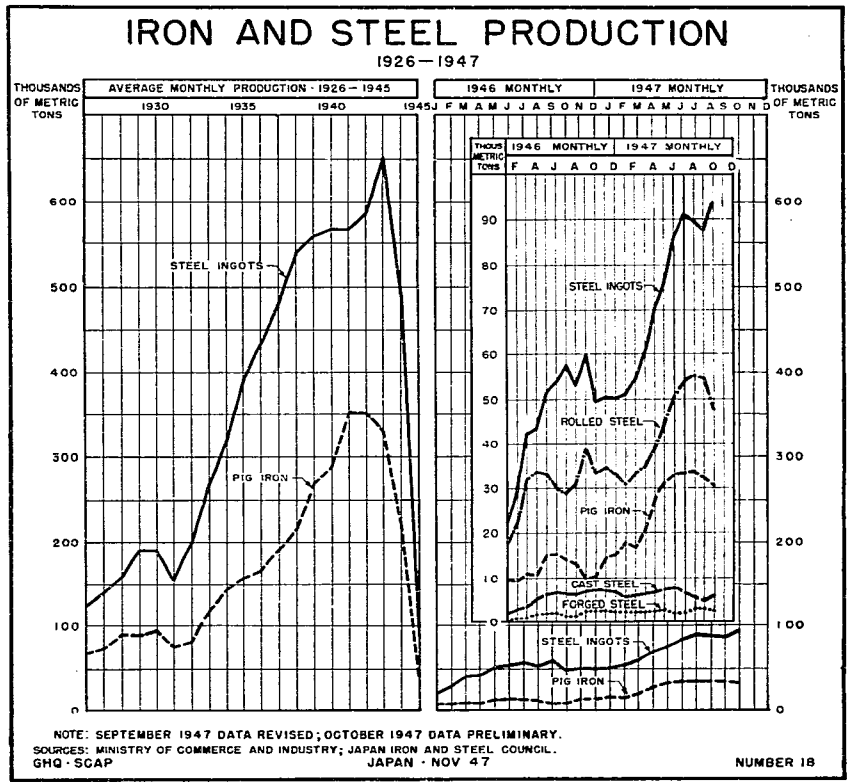
Light Metals

6. Aluminum output of six primary and nine secondary plants in October totaled 1,016 metric tons, 87 tons less than September, as a result of the decreased amount of available aluminum scrap.

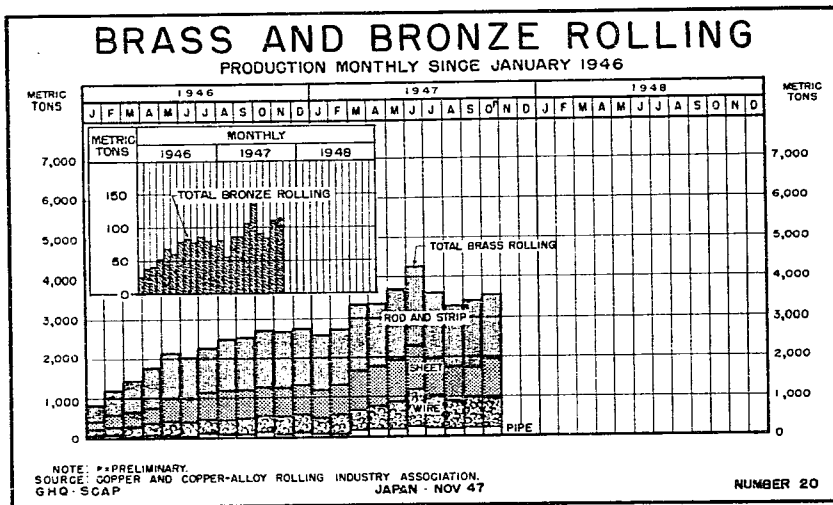
7. October output of aluminum sheet and rolled products decreased eight percent below September while aluminum alloy sheet and rolled products increased 25 percent. Note the second chart on the opposite page.

Copper and Copper Alloys

8. Production of blister copper in October increased 88 metric tons above September to 4,071 metric tons, while refined copper output decreased 564 metric tons to 3,190 tons.



9. Output of rolled copper sheet and products from 205 rolling mills increased from 914 metric tons in September to 1,008 tons in October. Brass and bronze rolling production totaled 3,560 and 102 metric tons respectively in October compared with 3,431 and 110 metric tons in September.



Zinc and Lead

10. Refined zinc output increased to 1,474 metric tons in October, 24 percent above August. Of the total production 821 metric tons were electrolytic zinc and 653 tons were distilled zinc.

Zinc plate output registered a 69-metric-ton gain above September with production of 432 metric tons in October.

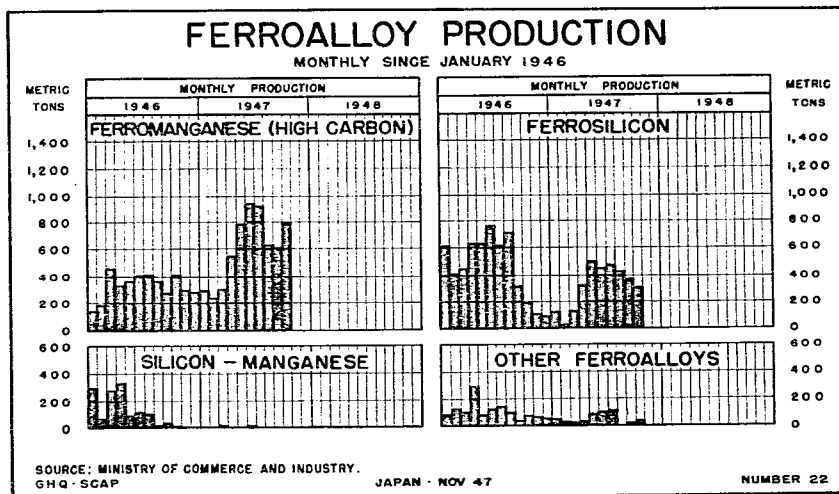
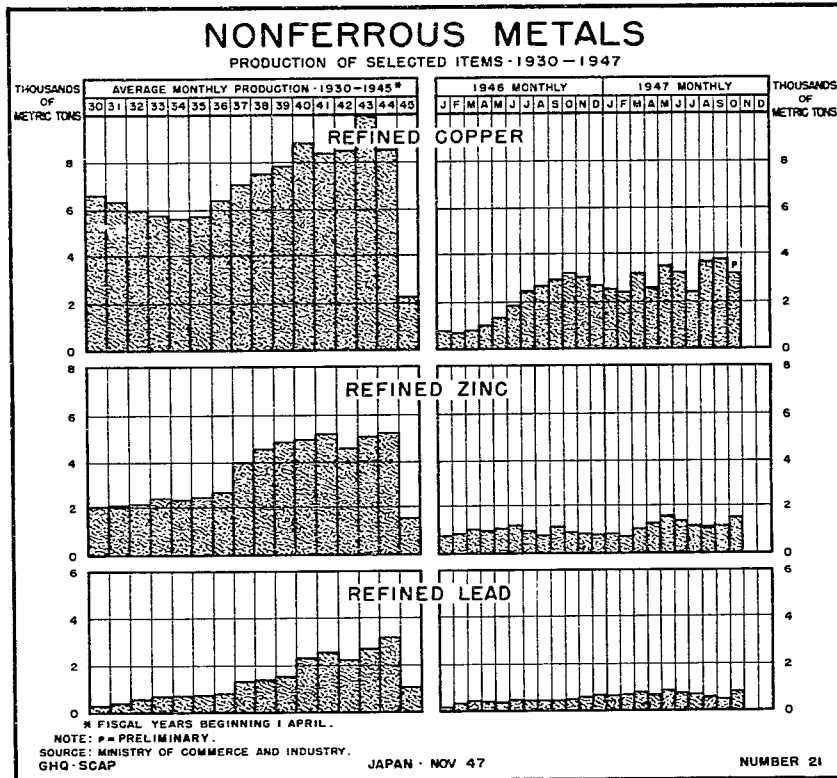
11. Resumption of production by the Kamicka mine and the arrival of increased amounts of concentrates from Korea were responsible for a large gain in output of both crude and refined lead in October. Crude lead production in October was 287 metric tons greater than September while refined lead output increased 337 metric tons. See the chart at top of the facing page.

Other Nonferrous Metals

12. Crude tin output declined from 16 metric tons in September to 12 tons in October; refined tin production was 10 metric tons in October. Output of bismuth decreased from 2.1 metric tons in September to 1.9 tons in October while output of mercury increased from 4.4 metric tons in September to 4.9 tons in October. Antimony production fell from 12.5 metric tons in September to 4.7 tons in October.

Ferroalloys

13. Ferroalloy production, charted opposite, increased from 996 metric tons in September to 1,131 tons in October as a result of increased availability of hydroelectric power in the districts in which large ferroalloy producers are located.



RUBBER

14. Crude rubber stocks increased 26 percent during October.

RUBBER INVENTORY
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap a/</u>
Inventory 1 October	3,547	179	516 b/
Receipts during month	2,519	34	575
Consumption during month	1,588	39	516
Inventory 1 November	4,478	160	2,832

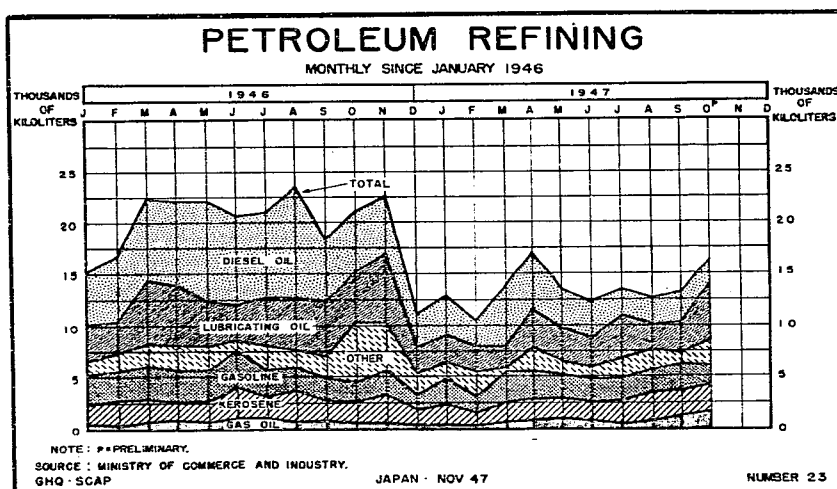
a/ In hands of collection agencies only.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

15. Crude petroleum runs to stills in October totaled 24,463 kiloliters, 1,906 greater than in September. Refined petroleum production in October totaled 16,372 kiloliters, an increase of 3,143 kiloliters above September output.



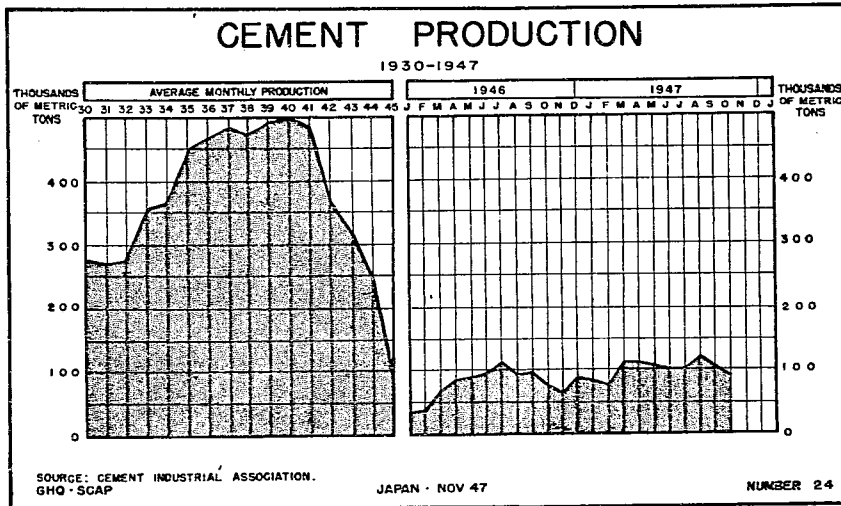
CEMENT

16. Thirty-two operating plants produced 89,193 metric tons of cement and 98,431 tons of clinker during October, decreases of 15 percent and two percent respectively below the previous month. Note the chart at top of the facing page.

CONSTRUCTION

Coal-miners' Housing

17. Since 1 January 8,409 new coal-miners' houses have been constructed and repairs have been completed on 26,056 houses. This construction has benefited 34,465 families or 172,325 persons.



Building Permits

18. Building permits issued in October for new construction totaled 48,706, an increase of 10,245 units above September; permits issued for repairs increased 3,787 units above September to 11,642.

Housing and Industrial Construction

19. New construction started in October totaled 53,927 units, an increase of 10,865 units above September.

New construction completed in October was 4,446 units greater than September.

NEW CONSTRUCTION October

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area a/
<u>Started</u>						
Dwellings	10,901	420,669	26,155	1,124,546	37,056	1,545,215
Combined dwellings and shops	4,272	173,595	2,018	98,558	6,290	272,153
Nonresidential buildings	3,622	376,213	6,959	415,511	10,581	791,724
Total	18,795	970,477	35,132	1,638,615	53,927	2,609,092