

"The Government is resolved to carry out an administrative reform program for the furtherance of efficiency and the democratization of the officialdom and thereby to set an example to private enterprises in general for achieving a healthy state. The program aims at simplification and rationalization of governmental machinery and the reduction, rebuilding and reorganization of government business. Special efforts will be made to wipe out bureaucratic tendencies in the central government, to do away with the reduplication of authority among various offices, and to define and clarify the responsibility of each official. Furthermore, in consonance with the spirit of local self-government, the authority of the control organs relating to local affairs will be transferred as far as possible to the local governments, and the local agencies of the central organs will be liquidated to the greatest possible extent. Under this program the various ministries and boards will find it necessary to reduce their personnel. By putting efficiency before number, the Government hopes to effect personnel reduction both in the budget and in organization law. The conditions of officials will be improved as much as possible while on the other hand strict discipline will be enforced. In order to execute such a bold and fundamental reform, the Government will appoint a Council for the Reform of Administrative Organs and obtain its report at an early date.

"It is anticipated that a certain amount of unemployment will be unavoidably caused by personnel reduction under the proposed program. Appraising the general unemployment situation, the Government will take the necessary countermeasures by appropriating the maximum sum that the national finances can spare for that purpose.

"Parallel with the production expansion plan, the Government is working out a plan aiming at stabilization of occupation. Considering that farming has little capacity to absorb more population, we intend to establish a measure whereby the unemployed may be absorbed by the expansion of productive capacity in export industries as well as mining and manufacturing industries.

"In all other spheres, the Government intends to accelerate in every way the construction of a new Japan, taking the necessary steps along with cultural measures and livelihood improvement measures.

"For the renovation and advancement of education the Government will proceed with the installation of the 6-3-3 system as far as the treasury permits. It is planned to open new high-school systems including night schools for working youths, to institute compulsory education for the blind, deaf and dumb and to decentralize education. In order to democratize educational administration, to encourage science and the arts, and to raise the cultural standards of the people, we will formulate concrete plans adapted to a peace-loving nation. Especially, in order to promote scientific research and the advancement of technology, the Government will carry out the necessary measures while paying due regard to the independent views of the researchers and technicians. Again, efforts will be made to bring about an early rehabilitation of war-devastated cities and housing programs will be speeded in order to provide living quarters for the masses and workers in vital industries. Again, the Government will take permanent as well as emergency steps for rehabilitation of damage resulting from natural catastrophes, including the floods of the past few months.

"As regards the approximately 750,000 unfortunate compatriots of ours who still remain in Soviet territory and elsewhere, we wish to express our deep sympathy to them and their families. It is our regret that in spite of our past efforts, their

repatriation has not progressed as we expected. The Government will continue to do its utmost by contacting the various quarters concerned.

"The Government is most anxious to see that the Election Law is revised with a view to establishing a system of State-managed elections with no cost to candidates. We believe it is of the utmost importance for new Japan that elections be held in a clean, auspicious atmosphere.

"The Government hopes that the peace conference will be convened very soon. However, the most important thing in this connection is that we Japanese do first what is required of Japan. Our obligations are not confined to political reforms alone, but we must accomplish what we should in the field of economic reconstruction for national recovery as well. It would be idle simply to go on begging the world for pity. We would never get anywhere that way. The Government will go forward to complete the democratization of the nation, so that we may be prepared for the peace conference at any time.

"In conclusion I desire to say a few words to all workers and farmers of Japan through the Diet. The success of national economic reconstruction depends solely upon you. I know you will never countenance any such schemes as are designed to bring disorder to society and destruction to industry. Let me appeal to your sound judgment and good sense and express my fervent hope that through your efforts our national goal will be achieved for production expansion and economic reconstruction. As regards your constructive movements, the Government wishes you swift progress and is glad to extend wholehearted support.

"Now let me turn and speak to all the people of Japan. I believe the ultimate objective of Government to be the stabilization of the people's livelihood. To that end all my energy is dedicated. Unless we work for the economic recovery of our land before any and everything else, we shall not achieve the objective of government. And it is with your cooperation alone that we may hope to accomplish the task of economic reconstruction. It goes without saying that lofty political and moral ideals are needed for the reconstruction of our country. But I believe that it requires in addition a willingness on the part of the people to pool what little they have and to combine their talents and abilities and cooperate for the common cause of economic reconstruction. Through this Second Session of the Diet I ask you all for cooperation."

#### Democrat Wins Upper House By-election

65. A by-election held in Nagasaki Prefecture on 11 January to fill a vacancy in the House of Councillors caused by the death of Takeo Shimizu, Social Democrat, resulted in the election of Moriichi Kadoya, Democrat. Kadoya polled 133,314 votes as against his nearest opponent, Liberal candidate Mansaku Fukuda, who won 104,593 votes. Slightly more than 40 percent of eligible voters went to the polls.

VOTE OBTAINED BY POLITICAL PARTIES  
Nagasaki By-election  
11 January

Democratic	133,314
Liberal	104,593
Social Democratic	51,391
Communist	13,944
Minor parties	<u>12,043</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,785</b>

THE PURGE

Central and Local Government Screening

66. From 26 December to 27 January 6,730 persons were screened by the Central and Local Public Office Qualification Examination Committees. Of the 2,230 screened by the Central Government Committee, eight were removed and 42 barred, while on the local government level 4,500 were screened, 28 removed and 283 barred.

The cumulative totals of persons screened, removed and barred from 4 January 1947 to 27 January 1948 by the Central and Local Government Committees were as follows:

Screened by Central Government Committees	50,177
Removed	2,997
Barred	547
Screened by Local Government Committees	613,103
Removed	1,828
Barred	732

Information Media Companies

67. Final designation of persons provisionally designated under the Public Information Media phase of the purge program continued with the Central Screening Committee's decision on counter-evidence nearing completion. Of the 542 provisionally designated persons in 212 companies on the Information Media Blacklist, 168 have been finally designated. Provisional designation of 64 persons who were former officials of government information control agencies has been finalized in all but 15 cases. The cumulative totals remain the same as of December. The four cases still pending await final decision by the Japanese Government on the counter-evidence submitted by the Natural Law Press Company (Tenri Jiho Sha) with which the four persons were associated.

To date 270 authors of prewar ultranationalistic books have been provisionally designated.

68. On 14 January, the Central Screening Committee announced its decision to purge former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Rikizo Hirano, and the Tokyo District Public Procurator's Office announced intention of prosecuting Hirano for failure to describe his activities fully in a purge questionnaire.

Economic Purge

69. Under the economic phase of the purge program 531 persons were barred or removed by the Central Screening Committee, while 1,307 economic resignees have been finally designated.

SECTION 2  
PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Law and Order. . . . .	1
Police . . . . .	7
Prisons. . . . .	9
Accidents. . . . .	12
Fires. . . . .	13

LAW AND ORDER

Black-market Activities

1. With the dissolution of the Home Ministry and the promulgation of the new Police Law in December the Economic Police Section of the Home Ministry was absorbed by the Criminal Investigation Division of the National Rural Police.

This force, which continued investigation of economic cases, and the Economic Stabilization Board uncovered ¥ 10,680,325 worth of hoarded and concealed goods in December, of which ¥ 14,125 were foodstuffs, ¥ 2,920,868 were textiles, ¥ 630,606 were fuel and petroleum products and ¥ 7,114,726 were miscellaneous items.

2. Investigators of the Yokohama District Procurator's Office uncovered hoarded former Japanese Navy medical and clothing supplies in a Yokosuka hospital estimated to be worth approximately ¥ 10,000,000. The Procurator's Office is conducting further investigations to apprehend all the persons involved in this case.

3. The nationwide drive on black-market activities and other illegal operations resulted in the apprehension of several government officials in January. A former Minister of Transportation, Takeo Tanaka, was arrested for illegally operating a restaurant at his home, a member of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly was imprisoned for patronizing a closed restaurant, and the chief of the Fishery Section of the Fukui Prefectural Government was removed from office for failure to prevent fish catches from being diverted into black-market channels.

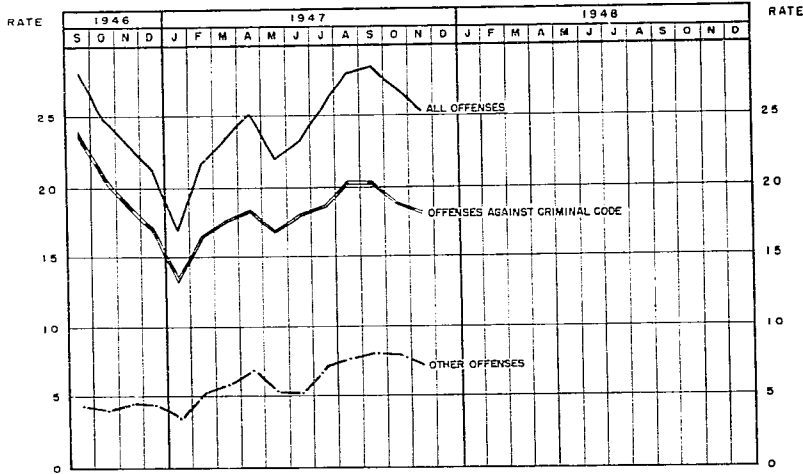
Crime

4. There were 162,404 criminal offenses and 79,717 arrests reported in November, compared with 177,815 and 99,817 reported in October. Of the total offenses and arrests reported 116,340 and 33,731 respectively were violations of the criminal code, a decrease from the revised October figures of 124,640 and 45,181 respectively. Larceny continued to be the most frequent offense, as shown in chart on the following page.

5. Fukuoka Prefecture reported the highest criminal offense rate, 57.18 per 1,000 population per annum, while Osaka, Tokyo and Aichi Prefectures reported rates exceeding 42.

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM

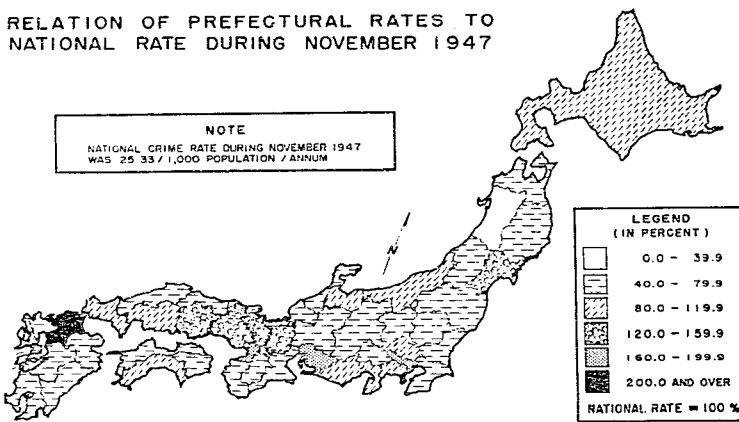


## OFFENSES AGAINST CRIMINAL CODE NOVEMBER 1947

OFFENSE	RATE /1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM									
	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
LARCENY	[Bar extending to approximately 18]									
FRAUD	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									
EMBEZZLEMENT	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									
STOLEN GOODS	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									
GAMBLING	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									
WOUNDING	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									
ROBBERY	[Bar extending to approximately 1]									
COUNTERFEITING	[Bar extending to approximately 1]									
MURDER	[Bar extending to approximately 1]									
RAPE	[Bar extending to approximately 1]									
ARSON	[Bar extending to approximately 1]									
OTHER	[Bar extending to approximately 2]									

## RELATION OF PREFECTURAL RATES TO NATIONAL RATE DURING NOVEMBER 1947

NOTE  
NATIONAL CRIME RATE DURING NOVEMBER 1947  
WAS 25.33 /1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 2

6. Of the total arrests in November 76,508 were Japanese, 3,174 were Koreans, 14 were Chinese, 16 were Formosans and five were of other nationalities.

POLICE

7. Police decentralization was completed in Chiba, Hokkaido, Miyagi, Tokyo, Osaka, Hiroshima and Fukuoka Prefectures in December.

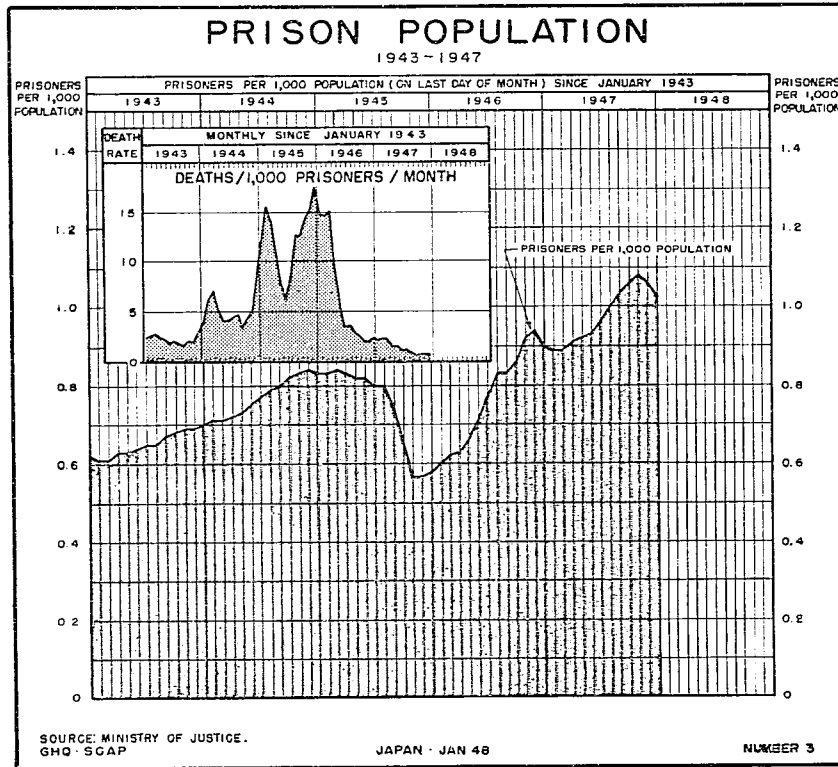
As of 25 January autonomous police forces were established in 1,146 of the 1,609 municipalities scheduled for decentralization.

8. An experimental low-power VHF radio station was established in Kagoshima in January to provide police communication with off-shore islands lacking telephone facilities.

PRISONS

9. A new branch prison with a capacity of 80 persons was established in January at Matsudo, Chiba Prefecture, bringing the total number of government prisons and reformatories to 395. An additional 169 private reformatories were in operation.

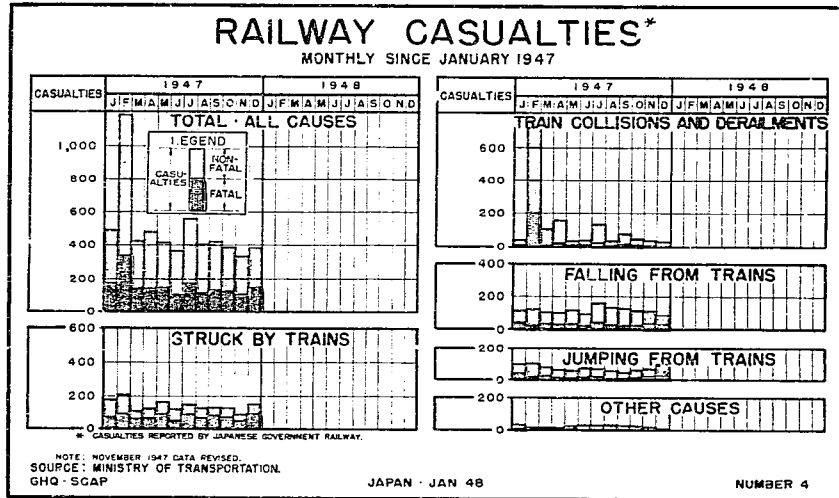
10. The prison population continued to decrease, totaling 83,875 in October, 82,785 in November and 79,913 on 31 December.



11. There were 65 prison deaths in December as compared with 63 the previous month and 67 in October.

ACCIDENTS

12. Rail mishaps in December totaled 458 with 214 persons killed and 357 injured, compared with the revised November figures of 420 accidents, 175 deaths and 405 injuries.



RAIL ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES

	November a/		December	
	Government Lines	Private Lines	Government Lines	Private Lines
Accidents	278	142	323	135
Killed	98	77	140	74
Injured	230	175	242	115
Causes of casualties				
Falling from trains	116	34	88	27
Jumping from trains	69	23	99	26
Striking persons	86	90	151	87
Striking vehicles	38	27	34	40
Train collisions	0	74	0	7
Derailments	1	0	2	2
Other	18	4	8	0

a/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation.

FIRES

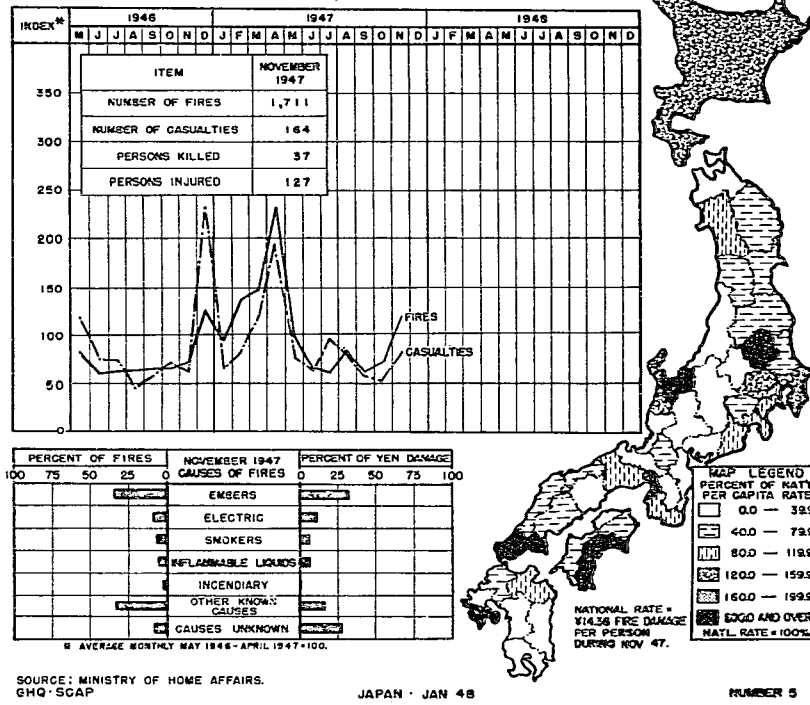
13. The annual firemen's review was held in Tokyo on 15 January. Modern fire-fighting apparatus was displayed and effective application techniques were demonstrated.

14. Fires and fire losses continued to increase from 868 and ¥ 368,495,521 in September to 1,051 and ¥ 597,903,211 in October and 1,711 and ¥ 1,120,166,926 in November respectively. Embers caused 589 fires with damages amounting to ¥ 356,163,000, electrical causes were responsible for 156 fires with losses of ¥ 126,303,303, careless smoking was responsible for 117 with losses of ¥ 68,677.110, inflammable liquids caused 94 with losses of ¥ 74,078,318 and the remainder resulted from various other causes.



# FIRES: NUMBER, CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE

BY MONTHS, PREFECTURES AND CAUSES



15. Tochigi Prefecture reported ¥ 146,314,511 fire losses, while Osaka reported ¥ 101,743,471 and Yamaguchi and Hokkaido Prefectures suffered fire damages of ¥ 98,964,000 and ¥ 68,362,527 respectively. Losses in the remaining prefectures were less than ¥ 59,000,000.

16. Deaths from the November fires numbered 37 and injuries totaled 127.



SECTION 3

LEGAL AFFAIRS AND WAR CRIMES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal Affairs. . . . .	1
Investigation of Suspected War Criminals . . . . .	7
Apprehension of Suspected War Criminals. . . . .	8
Prosecution of War Criminals . . . . .	10
International Prosecution of War Criminals . . . . .	14

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Japanese Judicial Administration

1. Five hundred thirty-two judges of inferior courts were appointed in December under the terms of the Court Organization Law enacted by the Diet on 26 March, bringing appointments to date to 1,414 and leaving 358 vacancies to be filled.

2. The Ministry of Justice was directed on 18 December to issue instructions to procurators and prison officials that an accused who has not been finally convicted has the right to hold an interview with his attorney in private. The Ministry was further directed to amend Article 127 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Prison Law, which provides that interviews must take place in the presence of prison officials so as to ensure that the prisoner does not plot to escape or destroy evidence, to the effect that prisoners have the right to private interviews but with suitable precautions. It was also directed that appropriate facilities be provided to enable prison officials to observe the interview through glass windows or in a room sufficiently large so that a guard may be present and still not hear the conversation.

The Supreme Court

3. In December the Supreme Court exercised the rule-making power assigned it by Article 77 of the Constitution to formulate rules and regulations governing the Court of Domestic Relations, the selection of councillors for the Court, the establishment of branches of District Courts, the conduct of trial proceedings of the Supreme Court and the record of civil cases.

4. The Supreme Court accepted jurisdiction in 28 civil and 258 criminal cases and disposed of nine civil and 42 criminal cases in December.

5. Three important decisions were made by the Court in December. It ruled that (1) failure to allow examination of the prosecutor by the accused was not a violation of Article 12 of the Temporary Code of Criminal Procedure inasmuch as the prosecutor's indictment is not considered as evidence and therefore the accused does not have the right to examine the person who drew up the document; (2) the prohibition against conviction

based solely on the confession of the accused does not apply where the confession is made in open court; and (3) on "jokoku" appeals the Court will not consider the facts but will rule only on points of law involved.

6. On an appeal the Court reversed a decision of the Fukuoka High Court which had invalidated the election of the Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture.

When the winning candidate was found subject to the Purge the candidate receiving the next highest vote was declared governor. This decision was contested by a representative of the candidate who had received the third highest vote, who claimed that the action of the Election Committee was illegal and that a new election should be held. The Fukuoka High Court upheld this contention and declared the election invalid.

The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Fukuoka High Court on grounds that the purge notification was not retroactive and did not invalidate the whole election, so that upon the purge of the winning candidate the candidate who received the second highest vote had to be considered automatically elected.

#### INVESTIGATION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

7. One hundred forty-two more atrocity investigations were completed during the January reporting period than in the previous period.

#### ATROCITY INVESTIGATIONS

	Cases On Hand <u>23 Dec</u>	Cases Received <u>24 Dec-24 Jan</u>	Cases Completed <u>24 Dec-24 Jan</u>	Cases On Hand <u>24 Jan</u>
POW camp conditions	4	0	1	3
POW camp atrocities	110	0	15	95
B-29 flyers	433	1	76	358
POW ship	26	0	3	23
Kempei-tai (Military Police)	30	0	4	26
Miscellaneous	<u>800</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>726</u>
Total	1,403	20	192	1,231 <u>a/</u>

a/ Represents cases still under active investigation which may or may not result in trial of an undisclosed number of war criminals.

#### APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTED WAR CRIMINALS

8. The Japanese Government was directed to apprehend and deliver to Sugamo Prison 46 persons wanted for alleged war crimes, of whom 11 were former Army officers, nine were former Navy officers, 23 were former Army and Navy enlisted men and three were civilians.

9. The Government was notified of the deletion of 51 names from previous apprehension directives, the clarification of status of 24 previously suspected war criminals and the release of two persons from hospital arrest.

PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

10. As of 24 January 458 war crimes suspects had been tried, of whom 435 were found guilty and 23 were acquitted. Of the persons guilty 42 were sentenced to death and the remaining 393 were given terms at hard labor ranging from six months to life. Five death sentences were executed and 37 were awaiting approval.

11. From 21 December to 20 January 10 trials were completed involving 29 suspected war criminals of whom 14 were former Japanese Army personnel, two were former Navy personnel and 13 civilians. Four former Army personnel were acquitted, nine persons including three former Army officers and six civilians were sentenced to death and the remainder received sentences at hard labor ranging from two years to life.

TRIAL OF WAR ATROCITY CASES  
Japan

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
HABE Toshitaro	Camp Commander	Lt	17 Oct 47- 29 Dec 47	8 years
MATSUMOTO Yoshitaro	Supply and Finance Clerk	Civ		14 years
TERASHITA Yoichiro	Medical Orderly	S/Pvt		6 1/2 years
TEMABE Tadao	Medical NCO	Cpl		2 1/2 years
-----				
TOKUDA Hisakichi	Camp Commander	Capt	8 Sep 47- 2 Jan 48	Death
-----				
MAEDA Kazuo	Camp Commander	Major	6 Oct 47- 2 Jan 48	30 years
-----				
YANAGIZAWA Akira	Guard	Civ	12 Nov 47- 5 Jan 48	Death
SUSUKI Yoshihiro	Guard	Civ		Death
UISHIKI Eiichi	Guard	Civ		Death
OSHIMA Norimasa	Guard	Civ		46 years
SEKIHARA Masaji	Guard	Civ		Death
OBINATA Hiroshi	Guard	Civ		Death
AKIYAMA Yonesaku	Guard	Civ		Death
-----				

<u>Name</u>	<u>Official Capacity</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Results of Trials</u>
SHIINA Michizo	Prison Governor	Civ	17 Nov 47- 6 Jan 43	12 years
SHIMANO Seijiro	Guard	Civ		4 years
OSADA Kunihiko	Guard	Civ		15 years
KODAMA Takeo	Guard	Civ		2 years
YOKOYAMA Otokichi	Guard	Civ		2 years
-----				
AKAKAWA Kazuo	Guard	S 1/c	5 Jan 43- 6 Jan 48	6 years
-----				
USHIODA Hiroshi	Medical Corps	Sgt	15 Dec 47- 17 Jan 48	10 years
-----				
SATO Masakatsu	Medical Inspector	2nd Lt	7 Jan 48- 9 Jan 48	Acquitted
-----				
MURATA Masayoshi	Guard	Navy	12 Jan 43	4 years
-----				
ICHINOE Kimiya	Section Chief	Lt Col	22 Dec 47- 15 Jan 48	Death
MOTOKAWA Sadamu	Kempei-tai	2nd Lt		Death
KUNASARA Masao	Kempei-tai	M/Sgt		Life Imprisonment
MATSUMOTO Shoichiro	Liaison Officer	M/Sgt		Acquitted
SOMOBE Rokuro	Medical Officer	1st Lt		2 years
YANAGIZAWA Kenichi	Kempei-tai	W/O		Acquitted
YAMANAKA Goro	Guard	M/Sgt		Acquitted
-----				

12. Former Army Captain Hisakichi Tokuda, senior medical officer and camp commander of the Shinagawa hospital prisoner-of-war camp in Tokyo, was sentenced to death for performing unprecedented and bizarre medical experiments on prisoners. Four prisoners died after being injected with a soybean-milk solution.

Akira Yanagizawa, Yoshihiro Suzuki, Eiichi Ushiki, Masaji Sekihara, Hiroshi Obinata and Yonesaku Akiyama, civilian guards at the Nacetsu prisoner-of-war camp in Niigata Prefecture, were sentenced to death for contributing to the death of one or more of a total of 14 Australian prisoners and inflicting unusually brutal beatings and other cruel forms of abuse upon prisoners.

Former Lieutenant Colonel Kimiya Ichinoe and Second Lieutenant Sadamu Motokawa, of the Kempei-tai, were also sentenced to death for involvement in the execution of a captured American B-29 flyer.

13. On 20 January 14 trials were in progress. In addition to the cases completed and those in session, 14 cases were referred to the Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, for reference to a Military Commission for trial.

#### INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION OF WAR CRIMINALS

	Paragraph
Defense of Hideki Tojo . . . . .	17
Defense of Yoshijiro Umezu . . . . .	38
Testimony of Shigetaro Shimada . . . . .	44
Prosecution Rebuttal Phase . . . . .	47

14. On 12 January the defense rested its case and the rebuttal phase of the trial began.

15. On 14 January the Tribunal "decided to receive any evidence tendered by the prosecution which in the judgment of the Tribunal has probative value and is of importance." The defense under this ruling would be permitted "to apply to tender evidence in answer to the prosecution's further evidence, each application to be considered on its merits." Defense counsel contended that the ruling "permitted the prosecution to reopen its case."

16. Regular court sessions were held on 2, 5-9, 12-15, 19-23 and 26-30 January.

#### DEFENSE OF HIDEKI TOJO

17. The individual defense of former Prime Minister Tojo began on 26 December and was completed on 7 January.

#### Opening Statement

18. Counsel for the witness reiterated that Tojo "will never evade his political and administrative responsibility for the actions he performed and the events which took place within the scope of his authority since assuming the post of War Minister in July 1940, and, later, that of Prime Minister in October 1941."

During the time he was an army officer Tojo was serving under military authority and was not responsible for formulation or decision of Japanese national policies, his counsel declared.

#### Testimony of Tojo

19. Tojo prefaced his testimony with the declaration that whatever political responsibility he had assumed for his acts did not bespeak any admission of any legal or criminal responsibility.

"There were two important national policies decided upon soon after the formation of the second Konoye Cabinet in which I was War Minister," he declared.

"The Outline of the Basic National Policy was drafted by the Planning Board along ideas suggested by Premier Konoye, and was made to serve as the basis for the domestic policy of Japan. There were three essential points: (1) renovation of the domestic organization, (2) solution of the China situation, and (3) perfecting national defense.

"There were four major issues discussed in the 'Gist' or second policy plan: (a) relations with Germany and Italy, (b) improvement of Japanese-American relations, (c) policy vis-a-vis China, and (d) the problem of the Southern Region.

"Foreign Minister Matsuoka insisted that in view of the markedly unfriendly attitude evidenced by America and Britain since the Washington Conference, there was only one policy left for Japan to follow and that was to take a firm attitude towards both. Mr. Matsuoka held the view that war between Japan and America would result in the destruction of the world, and hence every effort should be made to prevent this occurrence, and for that reason it was essential to improve the relations between the two countries, which in turn could be accomplished only by Japan taking a resolute position. The members decided to entrust the Foreign Minister with the responsibility of drawing up a practical plan of action.

"With respect to China, it was decided to prevent assistance to Chiang Kai-shek and eliminate hostile elements. This strategy was adopted because the reasons for the delay in the solution of the China Incident were thought to be, first, Chungking's underestimate of Japan's national strength, and, second, active assistance to Chiang Kai-shek by third powers. It was therefore absolutely necessary that the supply route between America and Britain and Chiang's regime be severed.

"The critical problem of a supply of essential materials needed to strengthen the nation and make it self-sufficient could be solved, once supplies from America and Britain were cut off, only by importation from the Southern Region.

"To summarize: at the time the decision on the above 'Gist' was made, there was no thought whatsoever of war against America and Britain, but it was feared that regardless of Japan's wishes on this point hostile action by force of arms by America and Britain was a possibility.

"The dispatch of Japanese troops to north French Indo-China in the latter part of September 1940 was prompted by a desire to speedily solve the China Incident. The French Indo-China authorities had agreed voluntarily to prohibit the passage of supplies through their country to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, and in order to carry it out an observation force was dispatched from Japan.

"Under the second Konoye Cabinet the negotiations between us and the United States came to a standstill and the ultimate fall of that Cabinet resulted. The overthrow of the Government was in fact caused by the necessity of removing Foreign Minister Matsuoka with a view to a prompt, conclusive and satisfactory settlement of the Japanese-American negotiations. To have demanded his resignation would certainly have implied political discord so the Government, to avert such a situation, resigned en masse.



"Under the third Konoye Cabinet Japan made all the concessions possible at that time but the United States was adamant in the demands made upon us. Washington, moreover, totally ignored the questions pertaining to the elimination of those causes which made necessary the presence of Japanese troops in French Indo-China.

"On 26 July 1941, when Japan's assets were frozen in America, Great Britain and the Netherlands, our country was confronted with a grave situation fatally involving her system of national defense."

The Imperial Conference, 6 September 1941

20. "The Conference which was convened to consider the grave situation," Tojo continued, "agreed upon a general plan designated as the 'Execution of the Empire's Policy.' The plan was initiated by the Imperial High Command, based upon its anticipated requirements. I, for one, participated in the Conference in my capacity as War Minister.

"In brief, the plan called for proceeding on the following broad bases of action:

- "(1) Determined efforts should be made to reach a final compromise regarding the American-Japanese negotiations not later than the first decade of October. On this point our minimum demands as well as the limits of the obligations we could undertake should be determined; the demands to be attained by means of concerted diplomacy.
- "(2) Meanwhile we should complete preparations to ensure our self-defense and our self-preservation with such high resolve as not to evade fighting with America and Great Britain not later than the third decade of October.
- "(3) To make up our mind to go to war with America, Britain and the Netherlands if our demands were not to be satisfied diplomatically within time designated.

"Circumstances which had set in force this national policy consisted of the following:

"Various economic pressures applied in unity upon Japan by the American, British and Dutch Alliance: Japanese assets were frozen in the United States, the British Empire, the Netherlands and the Philippines; abrogation of several treaties of commerce and navigation by Great Britain.

"Incessant intensification by America, Britain and the Netherlands of a military encirclement of Japan and the expansion of their military preparations.

"A deadly blow had been dealt to the Japanese program of national defense; the freezing of our assets by America, Britain and the Netherlands made it extremely difficult for Japan to obtain materials for her national needs and, in consequence, the elasticity in our national power was on the point of extinction. We were compelled to depend entirely upon those resources found within the Empire, together with those in Manchukuo, China, French Indo-China and Siam."

### Downfall of Third Konoye Cabinet

21. "The downfall of this Cabinet resulted from a conflict in opinion between Foreign Minister Toyoda and myself, the Minister of War.

"Toyoda and Premier Konoye favored making a concession toward the American demands in the matter of withdrawal of troops from China while I sided with the Imperial High Command that we make no concessions relative to conditions placed on the stationing of our troops.

"These viewpoints were first expressed at an informal meeting of five ministers at Prince Konoye's residence attended by Prince Konoye, Navy Minister Oikawa, Foreign Minister Toyoda, President of the Planning Board Suzuki and myself, Minister of War.

"On 14 October 1941 at the Cabinet Council, Foreign Minister Toyoda again stated his viewpoint and I explained mine. Thus the collision was formalized and all was over."

### The Tojo Cabinet

22. "Upon the occasion of my receiving the Imperial Mandate on 13 October 1941 to form a Cabinet, His Majesty, from his deep wishes for peace, commanded me to begin with a clean slate. Accordingly, the Government and the Supreme Command immediately went into deliberations of high state policy. Liaison conferences were held frequently, resulting in adoption of a plan called 'Essentials for Executing Our National Policies of the Empire.' This was the plan ratified at the 5 November Imperial Conference. The gist of this plan follows:

- "(1) Our Empire with determination to resort to arms against the United States and Great Britain if need be in order to tide over the present crisis so as to secure her self-defense and existence will proceed to negotiate diplomatically with the United States but meanwhile will instruct our military to begin operational preparations with the date of using force at the beginning of December, in case the negotiations fail. However, the decision to open hostilities shall be made anew. In other words it does not mean that the war shall automatically commence at the beginning of December.
- "(2) Our Empire will try to strengthen her cooperation with Germany and Italy, and, immediately before using force, will establish close military relations with Thailand.
- "(3) In case the negotiations with the United States should succeed by the beginning of December, operational preparations will be revoked."

### Supreme War Council

23. "On 4 November 1941, one day before the Imperial Conference, this meeting was held. At this Conference, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to submit the question whether or not it was advisable for the Navy and Army High Command to draw up an operational plan to meet the eventualities when Japan-American negotiations could not succeed, pursuant to the agenda of the Imperial Conference to be held on 5 November.

"The Conference was held before the imperial presence. Field Marshal Prince Kanin presided at the Conference which lasted from about 2 to 4 p.m. of that day. I attended the Conference as one of the Councillors in my capacity as War Minister. Although all the details of the proceedings are beyond my memory I am able to give a summary thereof.

24. "Chief of the Navy General Staff, Admiral Nagano, first of all explained the position concerning naval operations.

"The Admiral stated that there was a good chance for us in the initial operation and in the first meeting if the commencement of war was in early December, on the basis of respective actual fighting strength in the Pacific. If the initial operation was properly carried out, we would be in occupation of the strategic points in the Southwestern Pacific and would also be placed in a position to fight a prolonged war.

25. "Next, General Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, explained the army command's position:

"Armaments in the Southern Regions are going to be strengthened day by day. Army forces there have been increased from three to eight times over the number prior to the opening of the war in Europe, aggregating more than 200,000 men and 600 planes. According to developments in the situation it may progressively increase with an added speed. In case of war between Japan and America and Britain, reinforcements will be dispatched to the zone of battle by the allies from India, Australia and New Zealand, at a strength estimated at 300,000 men and 600 planes.

"The basic strength of the Japanese Army is 51 divisions."

"General Sugiyama told how we were then engaged in the China affair on the one hand, and, on the other, we had to allot a substantial part of that strength for precaution against the Soviet Union, leaving only a smaller portion to be drawn for use in a war against the United States and Britain, which at the most was estimated at not more than 11 divisions. As to the time of opening hostilities no delay could be permitted considering the rapid increase of the military strength of America and Britain, and also meteorological conditions. The date desired was early December.

"We must expect and prepare for a protracted war," Sugiyama warned, "although we bend every effort to conclude the war in the shortest possible time, utilizing every opportunity in strategy and tactics to demoralize the enemy after the first stage in the Southern Regions has been concluded."

#### The Imperial Conference, 5 November 1941

26. "The Conference approved plans drafted in the liaison conferences to go to war against the United States and Great Britain, contingent upon continued diplomatic failure to reach agreement with the United States in current negotiations."

#### The Imperial Conference, 1 December 1941

27. "On 26 November the Hull Note came which we regarded as an ultimatum. This deadlock in the negotiations compelled us to determination to resort to war. The Imperial Conference was convoked for that purpose.

"The agenda for the Conference was: 'Whereas the negotiations with the U. S. A. based on the outline of Japan's national policy, decided on 5 November, have ended in failure, Japan opens war against the U. S. A., Britain and the Netherlands.'

"The full responsibility for the decision of 1 December 1941 for war is that of the Cabinet Ministers and members of the High Command and absolutely not the responsibility of the Emperor."

#### Comment on Initial Attacks

28. "It was around 4:40 a.m. on 8 December 1941 that I received news from the Navy of the successful attack on Pearl Harbor. I was enthusiastic and grateful for this miraculous success. The Army and Navy announced at 6 a.m. on the same day that we had entered into a state of war with America and Britain. At 7:30 a.m. on the same day the Cabinet was called into extraordinary session, and on that occasion the complete plans of military operations were explained for the first time by the Army and Navy Ministers. In the meantime we had also received reports on the success of our operations in the Malay area."

#### 'Emancipation of East Asia'

29. "The 'Emancipation of East Asia,' one of the prerequisites of the Great East Asia Policy, aimed at the liberation of East Asia from the intolerable position or status of colonies and semi-colonies under the control of the Powers, so that they might secure and enjoy identical freedom with other racial states, in response to the long cherished and fervent desires of Eastern peoples, thus removing the obstacles preventing stability in this portion of the world. The movement was similar to that of the Latin Americans who, a century ago, fought in the cause of freedom from European domination."

To bolster his statement Tojo quoted from speeches by puppet rulers installed by Japan in Siam and China.

#### Conclusion of Direct Testimony

30. "In concluding my evidence at this and perhaps the only time permitted to me under the rules of this Court, may I reiterate that the policy of Japan, and certainly the choice of her duly constituted officials of state, involved neither aggression nor exploitation. Step by step, through numerous legally selected cabinets, and without a variance in regularly constituted governmental procedure, our country finally was brought face to face with stark reality, and to us who at that period were weighted with the duty of deciding the fate of our nation, a war of self-existence was our only alternative. We staked the fate of our country on that decision and lost, bringing about the present plight as we see it before our eyes.

"The query as to whether or not the war was a just one considered from the viewpoint of international law and the responsibility for defeat are two different matters clearly distinguishable. The former is a problem between foreign countries and a legal one, but I believe firmly and will contend to the last that it was a war of self-defense and in no manner a violation of presently acknowledged international law. Never at any time did I ever conceive that the waging of this war would or could be challenged by the victors as an international crime or that regularly constituted public officials of the vanquished nation would be charged individually as criminals under any recognized international law or under alleged violations of treaties between nations.

"As to the other question, the responsibility for defeat, I feel that it devolves upon myself as Premier. The responsibility in that sense I am not only willing but sincerely desire to accept fully."

Cross-examination

31. At the end of questioning about casualties in the Japan-China fighting, the prosecution asked: "Mr. Tojo, wouldn't you agree with me that wars are crimes of the highest nature? Or wouldn't you agree with me that wars are crimes against the people?"

A. "I don't agree with your statement that war is a crime, but I do agree with you so far as to say that wars have an unfortunate effect upon the people, and that unfortunate effect is the same for the victor as for the vanquished."

Prosecution counsel had earlier quoted estimates of Chinese killed from July 1937 to June 1941 from the Japan Year Book as 2,015,000. Tojo replied that the Japanese forces lost approximately 1,200,000, including Japanese residents in China.

Q. "The people of China had nothing to do with bringing on this war, did they, Mr. Tojo?"

A. "That is a very difficult question, but I will reply. First, as to your point that the people had nothing to do with this war: as far as the people themselves are concerned, of both countries, they were what are called innocent people and had nothing directly to do with the war. But as for the statesmen who led their country, I feel that such policies as the anti-Japanese movement, the contempt-for-Japanese movement and the boycott of Japanese goods and the massacre of innocent residents were acts which were unstatesmanlike and which constituted one of the great causes of the war."

32. The prosecution asked Tojo if the United States "had anything to do with Japan's signing the Tripartite Pact."

Tojo replied that it did--by having moved its fleet to Hawaii, by having built airfields and strengthened armaments. "These acts were regarded by us as threats against Japan," he replied.

33. Referring to Japan's settlement offers in November 1941, Tojo declared that "even if half of our plan had been accepted by the United States I believe war might not have occurred--that is, if the United States truly desired peace in the Pacific."

34. The prosecution then took up the French Indo-China phase of the war and, referring to a prosecution document detailing Japanese war plans, read: "Thus, in order to become independent of England and America in respect to resources, demands shall be made upon French Indo-China for special facilities for the establishment and operation of Japanese enterprises."

Q. "What was meant by 'special facilities for the establishment and operation of Japanese enterprises'? What was meant by that phrase?"

A. "I think this was a demand that every possible convenience should be afforded Japanese enterprises in their establishment and operation."

Q. "Will you tell us by what right Japan was making demands upon French Indo-China?"

A. "This was to be the basis for diplomatic negotiations with French Indo-China, and therefore on the basis of this decision we hoped to solve the matter through peaceful negotiation. We didn't have any rights."

Q. "Were you responsible for initiating that plan of dispatching the Japanese troops into Indo-China at that time?"

A. "The decision was arrived at in response to the demands of the Supreme Command. But naturally, as War Minister, I participated in that decision."

35. Referring to negotiations carried on by the Japanese Government with the Vichy Government in respect to the French Indo-China situation, the prosecution asked: "Of course, it is obvious, is it not, that at that time the Vichy Government was under the control of the Hitler Government; you know that, don't you?"

A. "I was well aware of the fact that the Vichy Government was operating under German occupation, but I considered the Vichy Government as the legitimate government of France."

36. Considering next the Hull Note of 26 November 1941, the prosecution asked if the principles named in the note were not all included in the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, to which Japan, China, the United States and other nations were parties.

A. "I don't recall whether those exact words were in the Nine-Power Pact, but I recall that there were words to the same effect. But all the misunderstanding between our countries arose from the fact that there was no realization of the changes that had taken place in East Asia since the conclusion of the Nine-Power Pact."

Q. "If there were basic differences occurring after the Nine-Power Treaty had been executed in 1922, wasn't the proper procedure to have a meeting among those nations interested and reassess the conditions and make any changed conditions that equity required?"

A. "I shall reply to that question from two directions. The first, the effect of the Nine-Power Treaty on Japan is something like this: a 10-year-old child having been given clothes to fit its age, now having reached the age of 18 years finds that the clothes are becoming somewhat torn. Japan was trying and trying to mend those tears, but since her body had grown that was impossible."

Q. "Now, Mr. Tojo, as I understand the purport of your affidavit before this Court, you say that you committed no legal wrong and no moral wrong while Prime Minister in bringing about the war with the Western Powers; is that correct?"

A. "I feel that I committed no wrong. I feel that I did what was right and true."

Q. "So that if you were acquitted by this Court you would feel perfectly at liberty with your colleagues, whoever they were, to go out and do the same thing over again; is that your position?"

37. Objection to this question was upheld and the cross-examination ended.

DEFENSE OF YOSHIJIRO UMEZU

38. The defense of former War Vice-minister Umezu, last of the 25 defendants, was presented on 7 and 8 January.

Testimony of Sadao Shimomura

39. Shimomura was Minister of War from 23 August until 30 November 1945.

"After General Anami, then Minister of War, committed suicide on 15 August 1945, the Premier assumed the portfolio for a time and subsequently I was appointed as War Minister on 23 August and assumed office on that same day.

"I learned first after my appointment of the execution in July and August of that year of American pilots in Japan Proper, without trial or by sentence of the courts-martial. I thought it my responsibility as Minister of War to punish these violations strictly, and so informed the Chief of the General Staff, General Umezu. He was very much surprised, and agreed with my opinion, saying about as follows:

"Until this moment I did not know of these facts at all. Even if these violations were the result of indignation over indiscriminate bombing by American planes, it is quite unjust to punish the pilots without legal processes. Therefore, it is unnecessary to await the instructions of the Allied Forces in this matter, and we must voluntarily impose punishment strictly and fairly, after investigating the facts."

40. The Tribunal President asked the witness:

"Why did you not have punishment imposed during that period--23 August--30 November 1945?"

The witness replied, "During that period I devoted all my energies to investigations and I was unable to obtain a correct report on the results of these investigations before I resigned."

Testimony of Tadao Inoue

41. Inoue, a former staff officer of Imperial General Headquarters, served as secretary to Umezu when the latter was Chief of the Army General Staff.

"Our communications between Imperial General Headquarters and field armies were badly impaired from the end of 1944 on, by actions of the American Air Forces," he testified. "Accordingly, we had to depend on radiograms--and only urgent matters such as operations and reports of war conditions could be transmitted. In such circumstances, no reports about atrocities at the front ever reached us.

"As for reports to the War Minister from the front relating to courts-martial of B-29 pilots, I have neither handled them, nor handed them over to the Chief of the General Staff for his inspection.

"We first came to know about the illegal punishment of B-29 pilots after the surrender. No such subject appeared among my conversations with the Chief of the General Staff before that.

"The Imperial General Headquarters had no legal officer, nor did it have any organ to handle and investigate matters in respect to trials. Those were under the War Minister."

Testimony of Sumihisa Ikeda

42. Ikeda served under Commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army Umezu as Vice-chief of Staff from 1 July 1942 to 18 July 1944.

"On 17 July 1944, a telephone call came from Tokyo conveying an informal order for his appointment as Chief of the General Staff. At that moment, as it happened, I was calling on him on other business, and he consulted with me, saying as follows:

"Since from the very beginning I have opposed the war against the United States, I hate to accept this appointment. Moreover, the war is now in a condition unfavorable to us; there are no more measures which I can take as Chief of the General Staff. In every way I do not like to accept it. Is there any way to refuse?"

"Then I replied: 'As the War Minister is one of the government officials, you can upon being consulted concerning appointment to that post give your opinion about accepting it, and if necessary you can refuse it. The Chief of the General Staff, however, is a military official, and not only is preliminary consultation never had, but also it is not permissible to refuse it after once an informal order has been given.'

"He answered, quite displeased: 'You are right. I will go to Tokyo.'

"He added his further opinion as follows: 'The stage of the war is quite unfavorable to us. It is necessary to end this war as soon as possible. For that purpose diplomatic or other sorts of measures will be required.'

"Once General Umezu told me, after I had been appointed President of the Combined Planning Board in the Suzuki Cabinet: 'Of course I have no objection to ending the war; as for the terms of it, however, the country might fall into a most terrible situation, depending on them. Therefore, the war should be brought to its conclusion on the best conditions possible.'"

43. In cross-examination it was brought out that Ikeda was serving on Umezu's defense counsel staff.

TESTIMONY OF SHIGETARO SHIMADA

44. Defendant Shigetaro Shimada was recalled on 9 January after he had asked to appear again to rebut certain statements by the accused Togo.

By affidavit, Shimada denied Togo's testimony of 19 December 1947 in which Togo had stated that Shimada, in a conversation at Ichigaya in May 1947, had asked Togo that he "would not say anything about the fact that the Navy desired to carry out the surprise attack." Further, Togo testified that Shimada, in the same conversation, had "said something in the nature of a threat, saying that if I (Togo) said so, it would not be worth my while."

Shimada continued, by affidavit: "Nagano, who was with myself imprisoned for some months before Togo, was informed of the fact that Togo had made several prepared statements to the proce-



cution to the effect that Nagano and Ito at a liaison conference had advocated the commencement of hostilities December 8th 1941, without any notification and that they finally agreed to send a notification through the persuasion of Mr. Togo. Nagano became quite incensed over this statement and came to me saying that it was a falsehood and reflected deeply on the honor of the Japanese Navy. He asked me if I had a recollection of such a thing occurring. I told him I certainly did not and since it was a grave matter, I, as Navy Minister, certainly should remember it if it had taken place. In order to dispel any doubt whatsoever we questioned all of the accused who attended the liaison conferences. As I have previously testified before this Tribunal, no one agreed with Togo's statement."

45. In cross-examination, Shimada added that if Togo "considered our remarks to be in the nature of a threat, I myself feel that unless he himself had in his heart a feeling of guilt, he could hardly have taken our remarks in that way."

The prosecution then asked Shimada if he believed Togo was deliberately lying in making such a statement.

Shimada repeated that he believed Togo must have felt some guilt or he would not have said what he did. Also, Shimada stated that "I felt at the time that he was employing a diplomatic maneuver, that of running away behind a smoke screen. In other words, finding things very difficult for himself, he used a word like threat which no one could use or even conceive of, and thus try to find a way of escape for himself out of his predicament."

Q. "In other words, you think that he was trying to escape the responsibility which you and Nagano and Ito had been trying to place upon him because the notification had not been given and the treaty had not been complied with in that Pearl Harbor attack; is that your position?"

A. "Both the Navy General Staff under Admiral Nagano and the Combined Fleet under Admiral Yamamoto swore to me that the provisions of international law would be observed and, therefore, as has already been testified before this Tribunal, when the task force left for Hawaii it was with the full expectation that a notification would be sent to the United States and that the American forces in Hawaii would be ready and waiting for them. Therefore, the delay in sending the last notification, the final notification to the United States, this matter was clearly one in which the Foreign Office authorities were at fault."

46. The prosecution counsel brought out in further cross-examination that Shimada believed the provisions of international law would have been met if the final note had been delivered at 1 p.m., as originally planned, and the attack started at 1:30 p.m. (The note was actually delivered at 2:10 p.m.)

#### PROSECUTION REBUTTAL PHASE

##### Kwantung Army Activities

47. The prosecution introduced a telegram dispatched on 5 September 1931 by Foreign Minister Shidehara to Consul General Hayashi at Mukden, as follows:

"We have heard that Colonel Itagaki and others of the Kwantung Army at your place are exerting themselves in various activities recently with considerable ample funds and are manipulating Japanese adventurers in China, and that in view of the tardy

progress of the negotiation regarding the Nakamura Incident, especially, they have decided on some concrete move around the middle of this month. We hope that it is merely a rumor. However, in consideration of the appearances of excitement on the part of the dispatched military authorities it would be very regrettable from the point of the general situation, if they ruin the position of the Empire by behaving rashly; therefore, please take further deliberate steps for controlling the activities of the ronin (adventurers) and the like."

48. Japan's support of the Mongolian independence movement was indicated by the following telegram sent by Hayashi to Shidehara:

"According to Kikutake, Chief of the South Manchurian Railway's local office, he says that our army supplied Chang Wai-peng of Taonan with 5,000 rifles in order to give him independence; that Chang, however, asked for further assistance to the extent of ¥ 200,000 as a war fund; that it is rumored that the South Manchurian Railway, in connection with the recent incident, will advance about ¥ 3,000,000 of secret military funds, but that when this is realized, our army will probably lay out its plan with the above fund."

#### Muto Forecast War

49. Accused Akira Muto, then Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, on 8 October 1941 forecast the start of hostilities at Manila within six weeks in a conversation with Major F. D. Merrill, then on the staff of the United States Military Attache in Tokyo, it was shown by a United States Army G-2 memorandum introduced on 15 January.

Muto said to Merrill: "There is no longer any real hope of settling the problems between our countries by talks between diplomats. The matter is one for the armies to settle. It is possible that the armies can do this without fighting, therefore, I think that you should endeavor to report to your superiors that Japan has a good army. I do not care how you criticize us but you should be careful to say only the actual facts. If you cannot convey to your people the true state of things I am afraid that I must give you a very unpleasant farewell present. This present is simply that if an understanding is not reached you will be fighting us in six weeks in Manila."

#### Saionji-Harada Memoirs

50. Excerpts from the Saionji-Harada memoirs, written by Baron Kumao Harada, secretary to the late Prince Kimmochi Saionji, were submitted by the prosecution on 16, 19, 20 and 21 January. The diary covered the period 1929-1940.

To present accused Toshio Shiratori's views, as set down in the diary: "There were many in the Foreign Ministry who, like Shiratori, advocated Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations. Army circles in general were enthusiastic about this withdrawal. The basis of Shiratori's argument is that 'Japan is unable to remain in the League after taking such actions in Manchukuo since September 18. It is unreasonable for the small nations in Europe who are lacking in knowledge, to get together and restrain Japan in any way. However, even if Japan desires to have the understanding of the great powers, it is still unnecessary for her to remain in the League. Japan can do anything if she'll negotiate directly with England, France or the United States and obtain their understanding. It is quite improper to remain in the League.'"

51. To contradict Shiratori's denial that he ever suggested to Harada that Sadao Araki be made premier, the following excerpt was given: "12 September 1932.

"I then visited Shiratori on the 12th at the Foreign Ministry. Shiratori repeatedly remarked: 'How about appointing the present War Minister Araki as the next premier?' When I asked him why, he replied: 'Up to now the exchange rate has dropped considerably. This is because Japan does not possess a strong government, and consequently, in foreign affairs, it is prodded from behind by the militarists, and changes to the right shortly after proclaiming that the Empire's foreign policies are toward the left. This is very harmful to the country's reputation. Rather than that, would it not be a more becoming policy for the present-day Japanese Empire to have Araki, who is a representative of the powerful militarists, become the Prime Minister, and to proceed upon an unwavering policy for five or six years more.'"

Harada then told Shiratori: "The reason why Japan has lost the confidence of other nations is the absence of diplomacy. This results from the militarists' direct intervention in international problems; and not only that, they even interfere directly in domestic affairs."

52. The next excerpt showed that War Minister Araki in November 1932 pressed for a national emergency policy and a decision on the question of attacking Soviet Russia during the period:

"7 November 1932. Talking with Araki, he said: 'The Finance Minister has a thorough understanding of the situation,' and, 'roughly speaking, we must continue on emergency provisions from the standpoint of national policy for two or three years. We must decide whether to attack Soviet Russia during this period or to convene a peace conference for the Far East, and by inviting England, the United States and France who have vital interests in the Far East, hold a so-called peace conference among Japan, Manchukuo, China and Russia, and it would be very well if we could arrive at an agreement to prevent the spread of communistic propaganda. Should it still happen that the security of neighboring nations is disturbed by the Red movements, Japan must attack and destroy them.'"

53. Reporting what happened at a Cabinet meeting in early January 1933, through a conversation with Finance Minister Takahashi:

"Araki was arguing against conclusion of a Russo-Japanese Non-aggression Treaty and said something about 'the public opinion,' or 'national opinion.' I (Takahashi) told him that 'There is no such thing as public opinion or national opinion these days. We are threatened by the rattle of the gendarme's sword or his revolver pointed at us whenever we say anything disadvantageous to the Army. Isn't it a fact that there is absolutely no public opinion nor national opinion today? The pressure upon the freedom of speech has never been so strict as recently. I know, indeed, a fact that a certain news office in Kyushu was threatened by the Army on the reason that it wrote something disadvantageous to the Army. The Army flew an airplane over the building in circles, saying it would drop a bomb from the plane. Furthermore, the gendarmes are shadowing the statesmen as if they were all spies, and the state of affairs at any rate is truly disgusting. For instance, I once said to a pressman who often comes to see me, 'There is almost no freedom of speech these days is there?' Whereupon he lamented and said that what I said was quite true and that the actual condition was

such that they, too, could not dare to speak what they wanted to. At this, the War Minister flared up and said, 'That cannot be. It is impossible.' 'Yes, it is possible,' I replied and further added, 'I admire your spirit, but you do not act up to it. What do you propose to do, with the gendarmes under your supervision acting as I have mentioned before?' He then mumbled that he would explain later, but none of the Cabinet members spoke up to support me."

54. Criticism of the Army by the Emperor on 28 July 1938 was shown in the following excerpt:

"Talking with Matsudaira, he said: War Minister Itagaki and Chief of General Staff Prince Kanin sought an audience with the Emperor. His Majesty, guessing their intention, said: 'Should it be the case that they are coming, by any chance, to get my sanction to use force of arms, I haven't the slightest intention of approving it. If they are coming for that, they needn't come.' The message to the above effect was conveyed through the Chief Aide-de-camp to the Chief of the General Staff, and the War Minister. But they said: 'We would like to be received in audience by His Majesty by all means.' So His Majesty, at 11 o'clock, said: 'If that be the case, tell them to come,' and waited for them. However, the War Minister and H. I. H. Prince, Chief of the General Staff, kept His Majesty waiting for more than an hour after he arrived at the Palace. In the meanwhile, the Chief Aide-de-camp went to and from His Majesty and the War Minister and Chief of the General Staff, and finally, close to noon, an audience was to be realized.

"Then, just as His Majesty had thought, the War Minister submitted the question of the use of force and begged his sanction. His Majesty put the question: 'How about contact with the Ministries concerned?' And the War Minister replied: 'Both the Foreign Minister and the Navy Minister have agreed.' Although both Foreign Minister Ugaki and the Navy Minister had previously expressed their opinion in favor of troop dispositions, they were absolutely against the use of force. Being answered to his question to the effect that 'both Ministers have agreed, by the War Minister, when he had already known the particulars, His Majesty seemed to have felt that he was going to be deceived again and, with somewhat excited countenance admonished:

"In the first place, the actions on the part of the Army are abominable. There are frequent instances when a sneaky method was used, quite improper for my army disobeying the orders from the central authorities and deciding on the judgment of the authorities on the spot, such as: The case of Liutiaokou in the Manchurian Incident and the actions at the Marco Polo Bridge at the beginning of this Incident. I think it is really abominable in various ways. Nothing like that must happen this time. . .

"Then, turning to the War Minister, he said: 'Hereafter, you must not move one soldier without my command!' He spoke so emphatically to the War Minister that the War Minister retreated, filled with trepidation.

"And when he returned, he said to the effect: 'I can never look into His Majesty's face again. I should by all means like to resign.'"

55. Former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido opposed the conclusion of a negotiated peace with China in January 1938, although the Army General Staff was eager for an "out-and-out peace," another excerpt showed. The excerpt stated that Kido, as well as Premier Prince Konoye, believed that "after causing matters to develop this far, to stop midway and be led by them and

say 'how would it be to conclude peace. . .by taking an attitude very similar to that of a defeated nation and purposely showing our magnanimity is not an attitude to be taken by a country which has been winning consecutive victories. . .'"

#### Ribbentrop-Oshima

56. Hiroshi Oshima, former ambassador to Germany, advocated a Japanese advance against Vladivostok and East Siberia in 1942. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Germany, telegraphed the German Ambassador in Tokyo, it was shown on 22 January by submission of the text of the telegram reporting a Ribbentrop-Oshima conversation.

On 30 July 1942, however, Oshima informed Ribbentrop that the Japanese Government believed action by Japan against the Soviet Union would bring about too great a dispersal of Japan's strength.

#### Mandated Islands

57. In contradiction of testimony given by ex-Captain Hidemi Yoshida to the effect that installations in the Mandated Islands were purely for purposes of culture, the affidavit of Captain Edwin T. Leyton, U. S. Navy, was submitted on 23 January. Captain Leyton stated: "The three islands of Wotje, Roi and Faraa were fortified well before the attack on Pearl Harbor--including installations of coastal defense guns, antiaircraft guns, storage houses and other facilities. The first Japanese move to bring large amounts of naval personnel, naval material, naval engineers and ordnance experts to the Marshalls was actually observed in mid-December 1940. Yoshida denies their existence until a decision made in November 1941. There is not the slightest shadow of a doubt that our intelligence indicating the movement in 1940 is correct and that Yoshida suffers a year's lapse of memory. From information I had at hand at the time, I am positive that 'the organization of construction, procurement of necessary materials, allotments of ships, etc., took place' not on November 5, 1941, as he says, but probably November 5, 1940, as we picked up the indications of such a movement in December 1940."



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 28

January 1948

PART III  
ECONOMIC

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

	Page
Section 1. Agriculture and Fisheries. . . . .	81
Section 2. Forestry and Mining. . . . .	87
Section 3. Heavy Industries . . . . .	101
Section 4. Manufacturing. . . . .	123
Section 5. Textile Industries . . . . .	145
Section 6. Transportation and Public Utilities. . . . .	177
Section 7. Communications . . . . .	189
Section 8. Labor. . . . .	209
Section 9. Imports and Exports. . . . .	223
Section 10. Rationing and Price Control. . . . .	253
Section 11. Finance. . . . .	269
Section 12. Property Control and Reparations . . . . .	283
Section 13. Science and Technology . . . . .	297





SECTION 1

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Agrarian Reform . . . . .	1
Dairy Products. . . . .	6
Industrial Crops. . . . .	7
Flood Damage. . . . .	8
Fisheries . . . . .	9
Equipment and Supplies. . . . .	11
Whaling . . . . .	12

AGRARIAN REFORM

Land Sales

1. The Government sold 44,169 cho (43,804 hectares) of land in December to 234,574 tenant farmers under the agrarian reform program. The sales brought the total on 31 December to 183,150 cho (181,638 hectares) of land purchased by 891,069 eligible buyers since the sales started in June.

Government Land Purchases

2. The Government purchased 25,691 cho (25,479 hectares) of reclaimable land on 2 December and transferred 26,765 cho (26,544 hectares) of government-owned reclaimable land to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, bringing the preliminary total to 314,255 cho (311,659 hectares) of reclaimable land for resale to tenant farmers under the agrarian reform program.

The total included revised land purchases and transfers on 2 October of 106,504 cho (105,624 hectares) purchased from private owners, and 155,295 cho (154,012 hectares) of government land transferred to the Ministry for resale. Government lands included 140,307 cho of former military lands and 14,954 cho of former state-owned forest lands.

Institutional Lands

3. On 5 January lands required for therapeutic purposes by insane asylums, tuberculosis sanatoriums and leprosariums were exempted from government land purchase.

Dissemination of Information

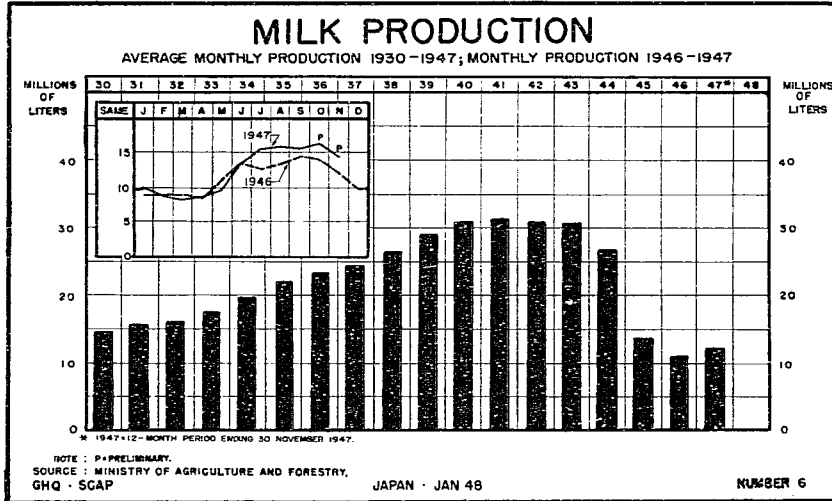
4. From 1 to 14 January 121,119 copies of the pamphlet "1-2-3 of Agricultural Cooperatives" were distributed to farmers, bringing the total distribution to 5,849,484.

5. Twenty radio programs dealing with legislation on the new farmers' cooperatives were broadcast from 1 to 24 January.

0087

DAIRY PRODUCTS

6. Preliminary figures for October and November milk production show an increase to 16,167,000 liters in October, 656,000 over September, and a November decline to 14,290,000 liters, 1,877,000 under the previous month.



INDUSTRIAL CROPS

7. The major industrial crops of Japan include rapeseed, hemp, flax, paper mulberry, konnyaku, tea, tobacco and pyrethrum.

More than 25,000 hectares of rapeseed were planted in 1947, principally in Fukuoka, Kagoshima, Shiga and Hokkaido Prefectures, for use as vegetable oils. Hemp, primarily from Tochigi and Nagano Prefectures, has been in wide demand by the fishing industry as fiber for fish nets, ropes and other items. Flax, chiefly from Hokkaido, also supplies certain necessary oils and fiber.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS

1 January - 25 December 1947

	Area (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)
Tobacco	41,413	59,789 <u>a/</u>
Tea	26,167	24,933
Rapeseed	25,621	14,270
Sugar beet	17,410	15,000
Pyrethrum flower	6,450	1,252
Konnyaku ( <i>Amorphophallus Konjac</i> ), a gelatinous foodstuff	6,236	46,770
Peppermint, dry stalks	1,654	3,689
Ginseng, crude root	385	303
Osier (basket willow)	300	151
Hop	228	160
Sponge gourd	200	2,000,000 <u>b/</u>
Edgeworthia (spurge-laurel), for paper	9,200	4,334

	Area (hectares)	Yield (metric tons)
Mulberry for paper (crude bark)	4,200	5,136
Sedge, for mats	1,030	5,021
Matrush	878	4,941
Flax, dry straw	30,300	52,722
Hemp, unfinished fiber	3,804	2,607
Cotton, seed cotton type	3,500	1,376
Ramie	2,145	1,132
New Zealand hemp fiber	1,160	1,543
Jute, Chinese	236	298

a/ 1 January to 30 November.

b/ Pieces.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### FLOOD DAMAGE

8. A total of 2,600 cho (2,579 hectares) or 14 percent of the 18,000 cho of land damaged by erosion and siltation from the floods in the summer and fall of 1947 have been restored at an average cost of ¥ 36,000 per cho.

Costs of the restoration were paid from ¥ 230,000,000 allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry from 1 July to 31 December for restoration of approximately 170,000 cho of land damaged by floods.

#### FISHERIES

##### Fish Landings

9. November marine production totaled 222,141 metric tons, an increase of 60,119 over October, as shown in the chart on the following page. Increases in seven of 12 selected species reported both months brought fish landings to 133,865 metric tons, a gain of 22,913 over the previous month. Other marine products including shellfish, sea animals and seaweeds totaled 88,276 metric tons, 37,206 more than September.

##### Fishing Fleet

10. Steel and wooden fishing vessels over five gross tons totaled 16,411 with a combined tonnage of 419,342 gross tons on 31 December, a gain of 242 ships over the November total of 16,169. The tonnage of wooden vessels declined from 64 to 62 percent of the fleet. Note the chart at top of page 85.

#### EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

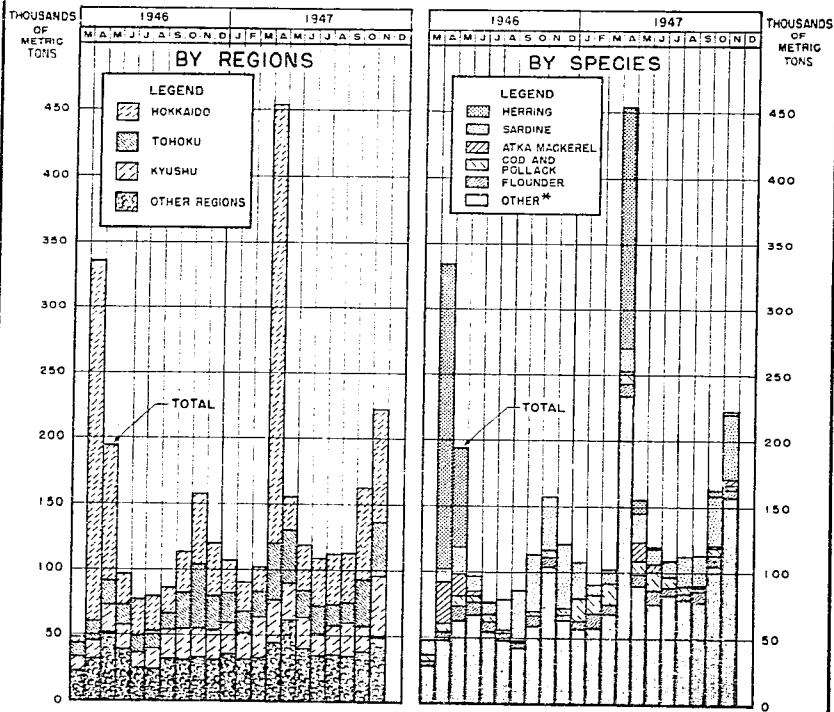
11. There was a decline in the allocation of petroleum products to the fishing industry during January. See the second chart on page 85.

#### ALLOCATION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (kiloliters)

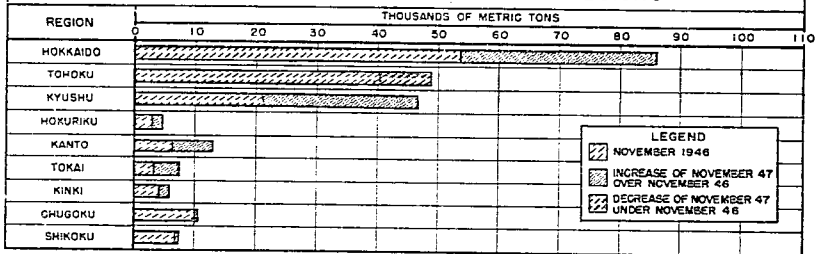
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Fuel oil	22,662	20,749
Gas oil	3,458	3,112
Kerosene	575	518

# MARINE LANDINGS

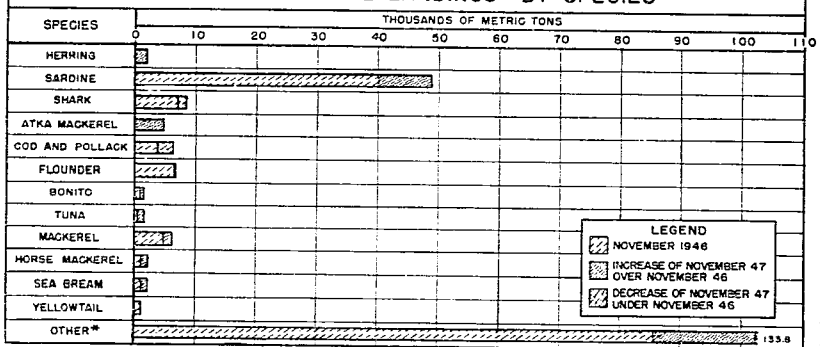
MONTHLY SINCE MARCH 1946



## NOVEMBER MARINE LANDINGS · BY REGIONS



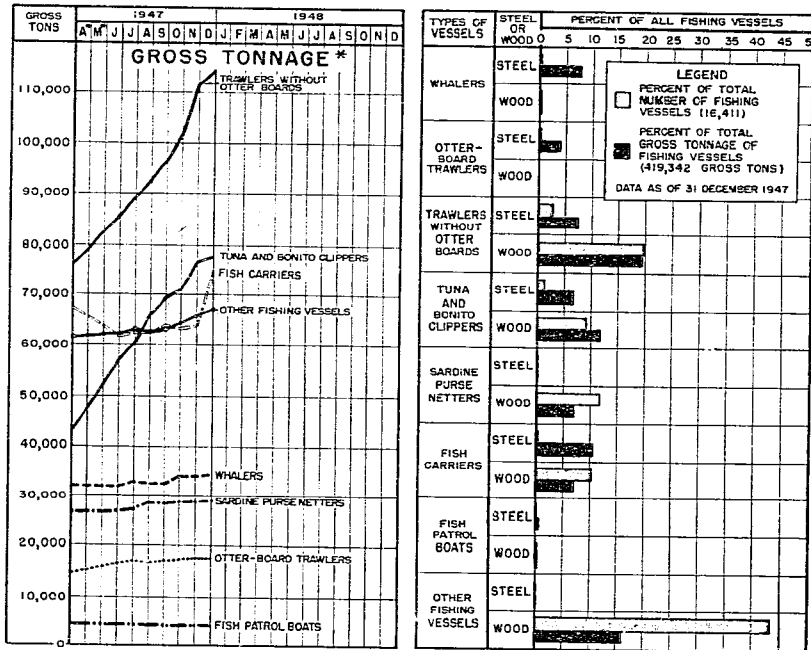
## NOVEMBER MARINE LANDINGS · BY SPECIES



NOTE: THE ABOVE DATA INCLUDE ONLY OFFICIAL REPORTS OF FISH LANDINGS. DUE TO THE INCOMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE FISH REPORTING SYSTEM THE REPORTED LANDINGS SHOWN ABOVE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE 80 PERCENT TO 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FISH PRODUCTION.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, BUREAU OF FISHERIES.  
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · JAN 48

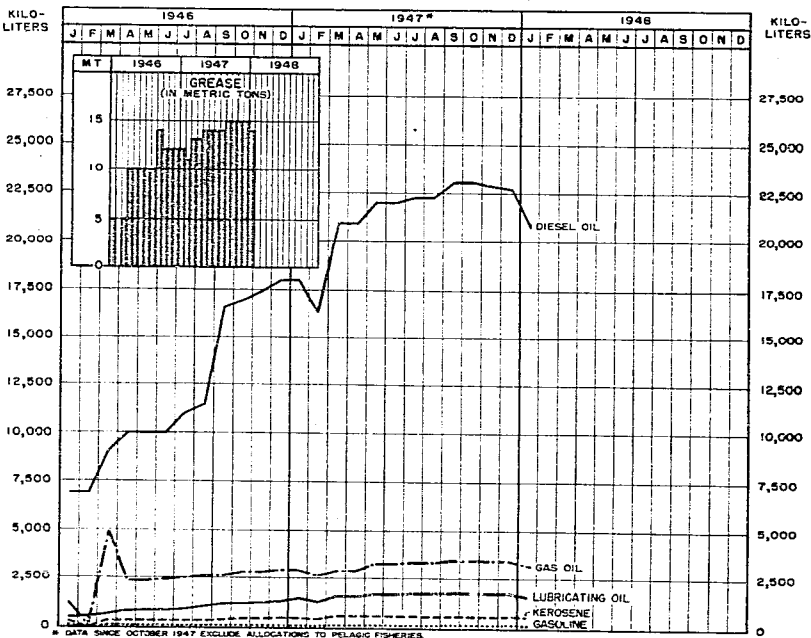
NUMBER 7

# FISHING VESSELS OVER FIVE GROSS TONS



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 8

# FISHING INDUSTRY PETROLEUM ALLOCATIONS MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48 NUMBER 9

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Gasoline	115	104
Lubricating oil	1,782	1,604
Grease (metric tons)	15	14

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

#### WHALING

##### Antarctic Whaling

12. A catch of 354.5 blue whale units was reported by the antarctic whaling fleet from 19 December through 17 January.

13. A carrier vessel arrived on 23 January with the first shipment of 473 metric tons of whale meat and blubber from the 1947-48 whaling expedition.

##### Whale Oil Export

14. On 2 January 955.5 metric tons of whale oil produced on the 1946-47 antarctic expedition were shipped to Bremen, Germany, for distribution in the British and American occupied zones. The oil is the second shipment of a scheduled export of 7,200 tons of whale oil.

##### Intercoastal Whaling

15. Intercoastal whalers caught 37 whales during December with a total yield of 560.78 metric tons of products. The catch, 15 less than November, included one humpback, two fin and 34 sperm whales.

#### WHALING PRODUCTION 30 November - 3 January (metric tons)

Meat	233.16
Blubber for food	155.61
Sperm oil	54.83
Bone meal	16.06
Blubber for leather	9.72
Whale oil	1.49
Other	89.91

**SECTION 2**  
**FORESTRY AND MINING**

**C O N T E N T S**

	Paragraph
Forestry. . . . .	1
Mining. . . . .	8

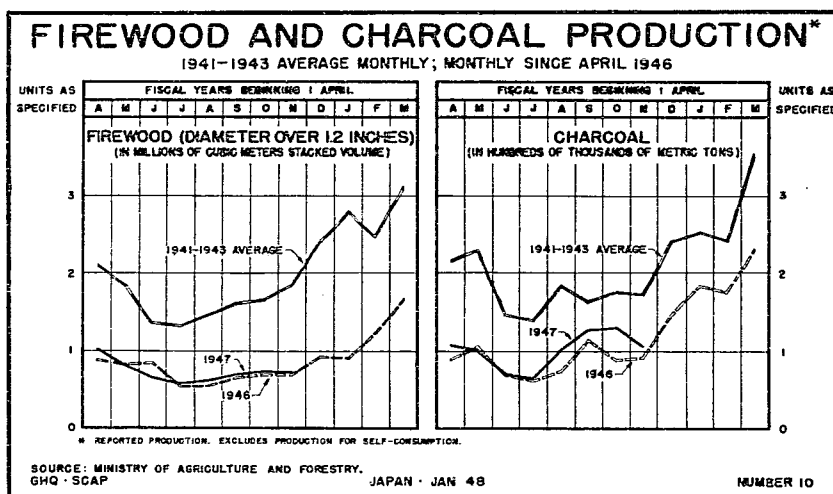
**FORESTRY**

**Log Production**

1. December production of logs increased to 54,587,020 cubic feet, 4,443,720 more than the November output. Stockpiles gained 1,089,800 cubic feet over November to a total of 217,560,900 cubic feet. See the chart on the next page.

**Firewood and Charcoal**

2. November firewood production declined 10,964 cubic meters under October to 722,837 cubic meters stacked volume and deliveries fell 61,751 cubic meters to 348,538. Charcoal output totaled 106,551 metric tons, 22,779 under October, and deliveries of 97,331 metric tons were 16,341 under the previous month. Production of gasumaki (wood blocks used as auto fuel) increased 90 metric tons to 21,908 and deliveries rose from 19,635 to 21,287.

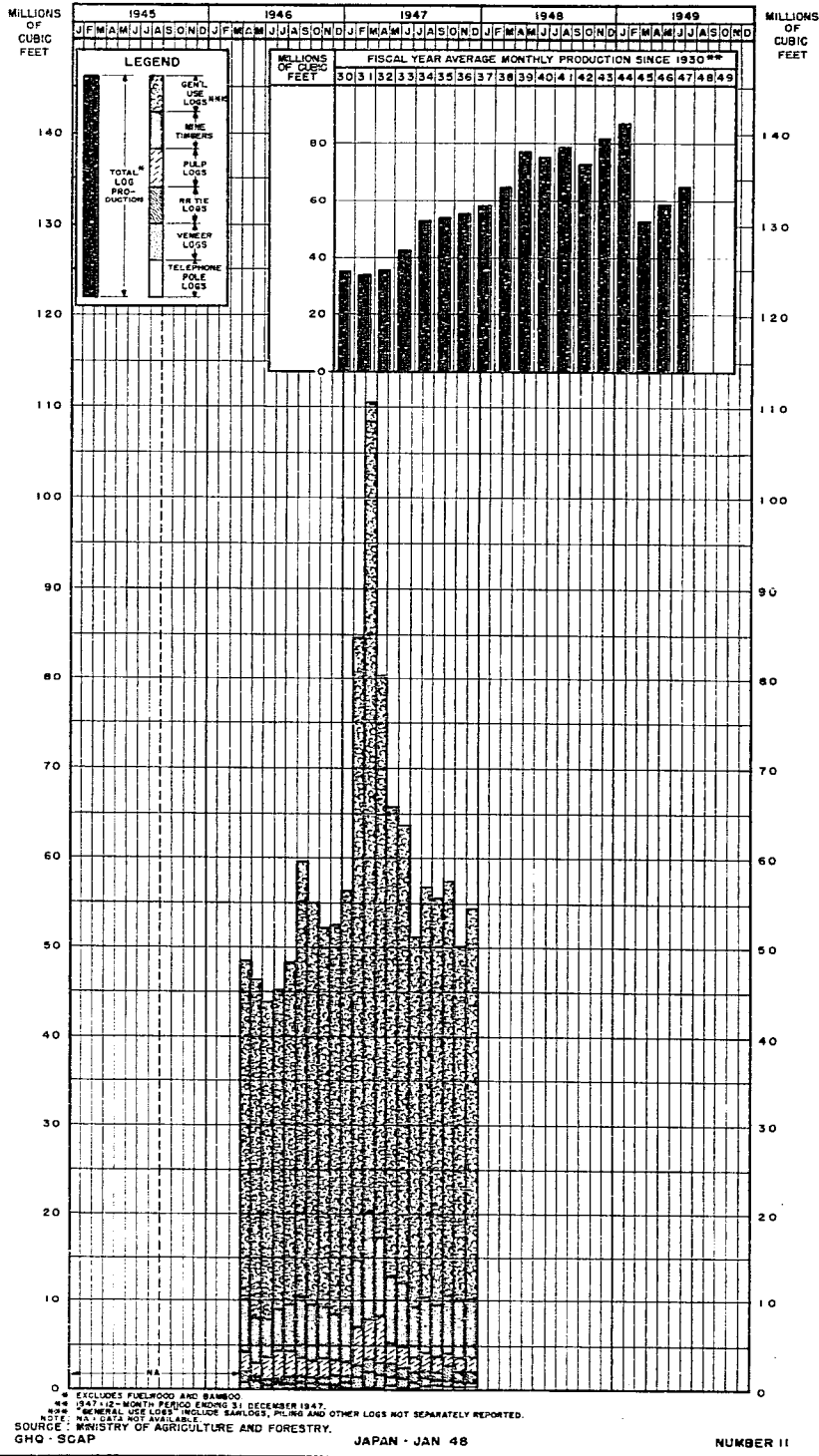


**Forest Inventory**

3. Productive forests occupy slightly more than 60 percent of Japan's 36,858,508-hectare total land area. Of these forests 19,687,243 hectares or 68 percent are classified as accessible and 2,587,636 hectares are inaccessible.

# LOG PRODUCTION\*

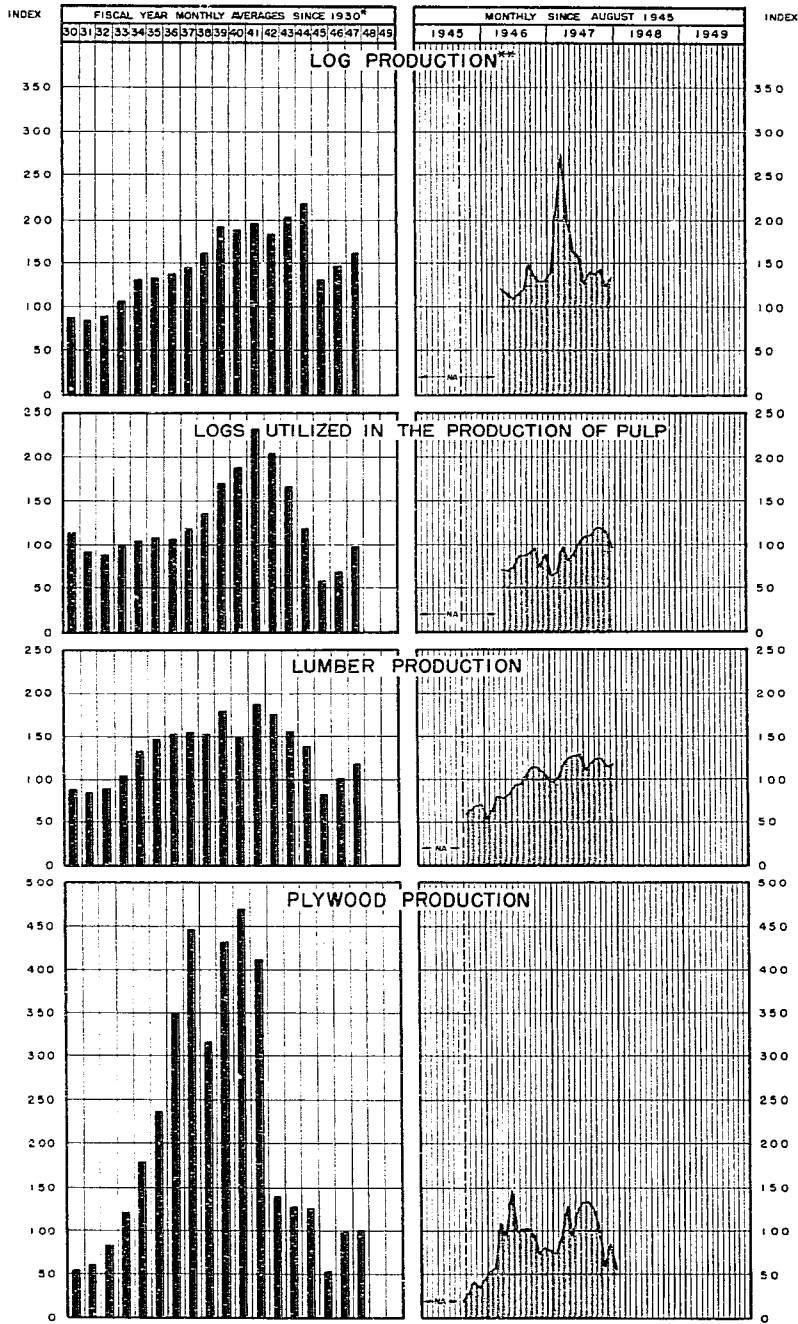
SINCE 1930





# FOREST INDUSTRY INDEXES

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100



AVERAGE MONTHLY	UNIT	1930-34	1935-39	1940-44	1945	1946	1947*	1948	1949
LOG PRODUCTION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	40,075	62,176	79,474	53,155	58,631	65,603		
PULPWOOD UTILIZATION	1,000 CUBIC FEET	3,361	4,331	6,164	7,521	2,364	3,325		
LUMBER PRODUCTION	1,000 BOARD FEET	233,948	369,678	378,004	193,820	237,320	276,595		
PLYWOOD PRODUCTION	1,000 SQUARE FEET	14,719	52,498	37,631	1,987	14,446	14,875		

\* 1947 = CALENDAR YEAR. \* LOGS UTILIZED IN THE PRODUCTION OF PULP. CALENDAR YEARS THROUGHOUT.  
 \*\* ALL LOGS EXCLUDING FUELWOOD AND BAMBOO.  
 NOTE NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY, JAPAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JAN 48

NUMBER 12

**PRODUCTIVE FORESTS**  
(hectares)

<b>Accessible</b>	
Coniferous (softwoods)	5,647,648
Broadleaved (hardwoods)	9,789,095
Mixed woods	4,171,665
Bamboo	<u>98,635</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,687,243</b>
<b>Inaccessible</b>	
Coniferous	713,068
Broadleaved	1,284,417
Mixed woods	590,151
Bamboo	<u>0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,587,636</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>22,274,879</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

4. Of the total forest area 52 percent is privately owned, 36 percent is state owned, 11 percent is communal and the remaining one percent is owned by institutions.

**OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTIVE FORESTS**  
(hectares)

<b>Public owned</b>	
<b>State forests</b>	
Fellings prohibited	1,200
Fellings permitted	6,999,230
Fellings limited	<u>1,025,702</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,026,132</b>
<b>Communal forests</b>	
Fellings prohibited	694
Fellings permitted	1,965,861
Fellings limited	<u>588,558</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,555,113</b>
<b>Owned by institutions</b>	
Shrine and temple a/	115,339
School b/	<u>109,300</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,639</b>

Privately owned	
Owned by industrial corporations	491,000 <i>c/</i>
Forest estates and farm forests	<u>10,977,995</u>
Total	11,468,995

- a/* Twenty hectares where felling is prohibited, 97,942 hectares where permitted, and 17,377 hectares where limited.
- b/* Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education.
- c/* Registered area which is usually smaller than actual area. Probably includes a small amount of unproductive land.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

5. Accessible forest areas include 758,944,416 cubic meters of coniferous species and 686,311,126 cubic meters of broadleaved species.

GROWING STOCK ON ACCESSIBLE PRODUCTIVE FORESTED LANDS  
(cubic meters) *a/*

Conifers

Pine ( <i>Pinus</i> spp.)	198,258,257
Spruce ( <i>Picea</i> spp.)	92,171,175
Sugi ( <i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i> )	197,230,900
Cedar ( <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.)	47,189,742
Larch ( <i>Larix</i> spp.)	8,451,062
Fir ( <i>Abies</i> spp.)	103,483,310
Hemlock ( <i>Tsuga</i> )	66,855,355
Hiba ( <i>Thujaopsis dolabrata</i> )	21,635,419
All other conifers	23,669,196

Broadleaved

Oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.)	97,850,048
Beech ( <i>Fagus</i> spp.)	153,111,914
Basswood ( <i>Tilia</i> spp.)	39,805,236
Camphor ( <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> )	34,170,097
Maple ( <i>Acer</i> spp.)	40,669,787
Ash ( <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	6,180,158
Sen ( <i>Kalopanax ricinofolium</i> )	13,432,182
Chestnut ( <i>Castanea</i> spp.)	22,364,824
Birch ( <i>Betula</i> spp.)	5,015,287
All other hardwoods	<u>273,711,593</u>

Total 1,445,255,542

- a/* Volume figures include bark and the entire stem of all trees with a diameter of one sun (3.03 centimeters) or more at 1.2 meters from the ground.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

6. Approximately 39,177,900 cubic meters of conifers are lost each year due to seasonal factors, fellings, forest fires and insects. Broadleaved species decline about 39,714,600 cubic meters annually due to the same factors.

In order to supply a population of 80,000,000 at the average 1935-39 per capita felling rate, it would be necessary to reduce the current felling rate 50 percent for 30 years, 33 percent for 45 years or 25 percent for 71 years.

ANNUAL GROWTH AND DRAIN OF FORESTS  
(cubic meters)

	<u>Conifers</u>	<u>Broadleaved Trees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accessible forests			
Estimated total annual growth	-	-	47,607,577
Average annual losses <u>a/</u>			
From forest fires	186,816	280,224	467,040
By insects and tree diseases	-	-	116,843
By climatic factors	40,032	60,048	100,080
Net average annual growth	-	-	46,923,614
Average annual fellings <u>b/</u>	38,880,945	39,374,331	78,255,276
Balance	-	-	-31,331,662
Gross increment in in-accessible forests	-	-	6,149,343

a/ Estimated percentages of killed timber salvaged: fire 60 percent; insects 70 percent; climatic 93 percent.

b/ Estimated figures based on 1947 fiscal year.

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

7. Under the terms of surrender Japan lost approximately 17,384,095 hectares of forest lands in territorial readjustments, while 2,846,973 hectares in Japan Proper have been lost by destructive logging since 1930.

LOSS OF FOREST RESOURCES SINCE 1930

	<u>Area (hectares)</u>
Loss of productive forest land caused by changes in national boundaries	17,384,095
Destructive logging	2,846,973
	<u>Volume (cubic meters)</u>
Decrease in growing stock	195,618,401
Decrease in volume of annual growth	5,260,058

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

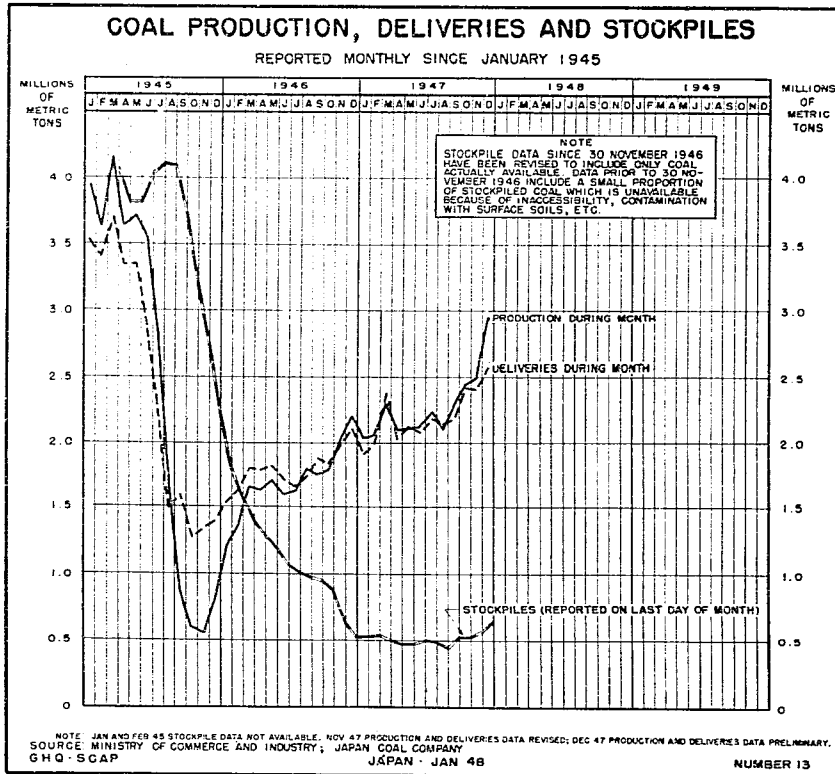
**MINING**

	Paragraph
Coal . . . . .	8
Oil . . . . .	15
Mining Industry . . . . .	17

**COAL**

8. Coal production in the first 20 days of January was 1,637,300 metric tons, 17.4 percent or 343,000 metric tons under the revised output 1-20 December.

9. Total December production increased to 2,953,200 metric tons, 459,200 over revised November production and 63,200 or 2.2 percent over the quota, the highest production reported since the Occupation began. See chart on following page.



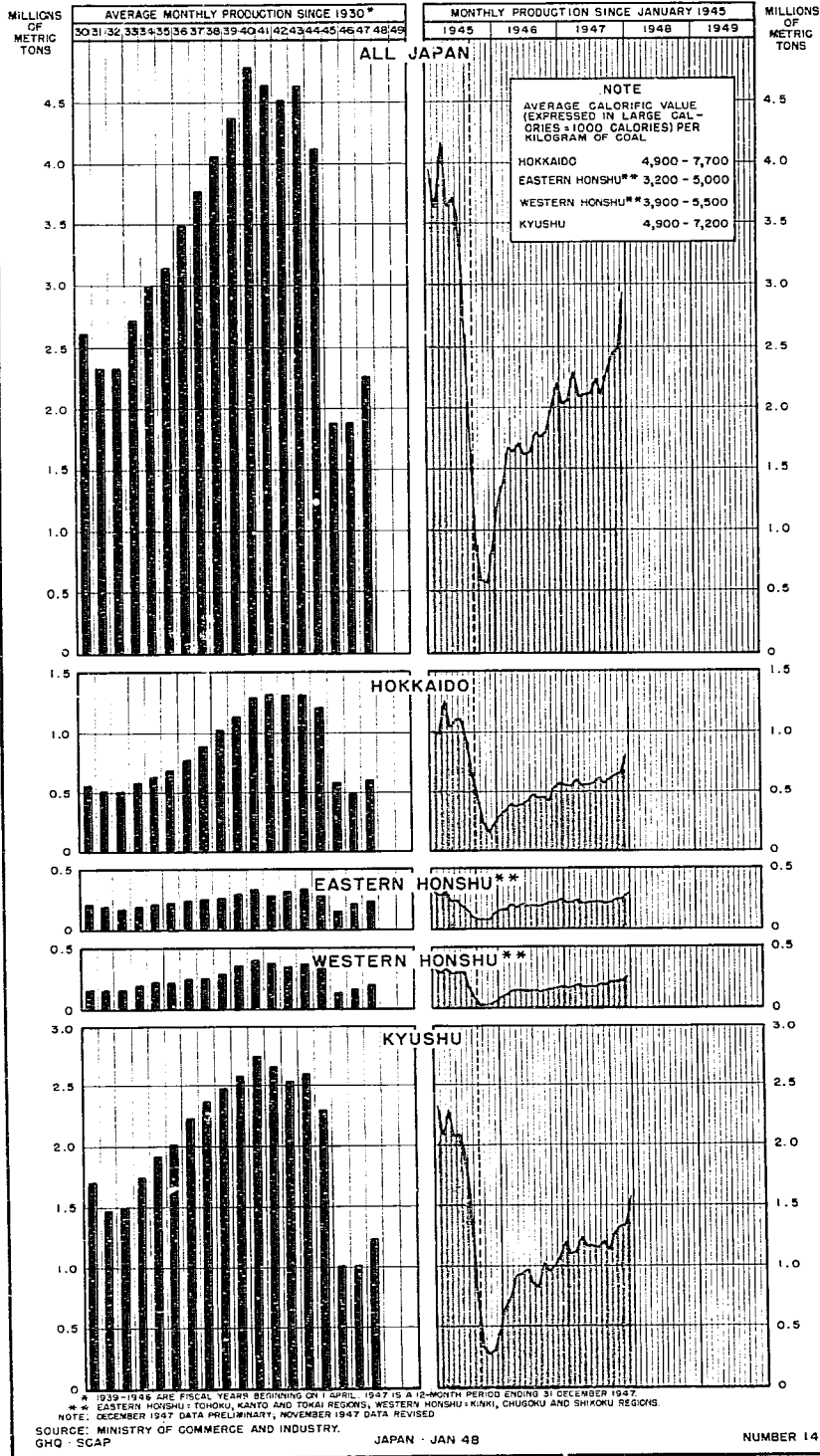
**Deliveries**

10. Coal deliveries in December were 2,566,000 metric tons, 387,200 under the month's production and 164,000 over revised November deliveries, as shown in the charts on pages 95, 96 and 97.

11. The revised total of coal deliveries during November was 2,402,000 metric tons, 15,000 under October deliveries and 92,000 metric tons under final November production.

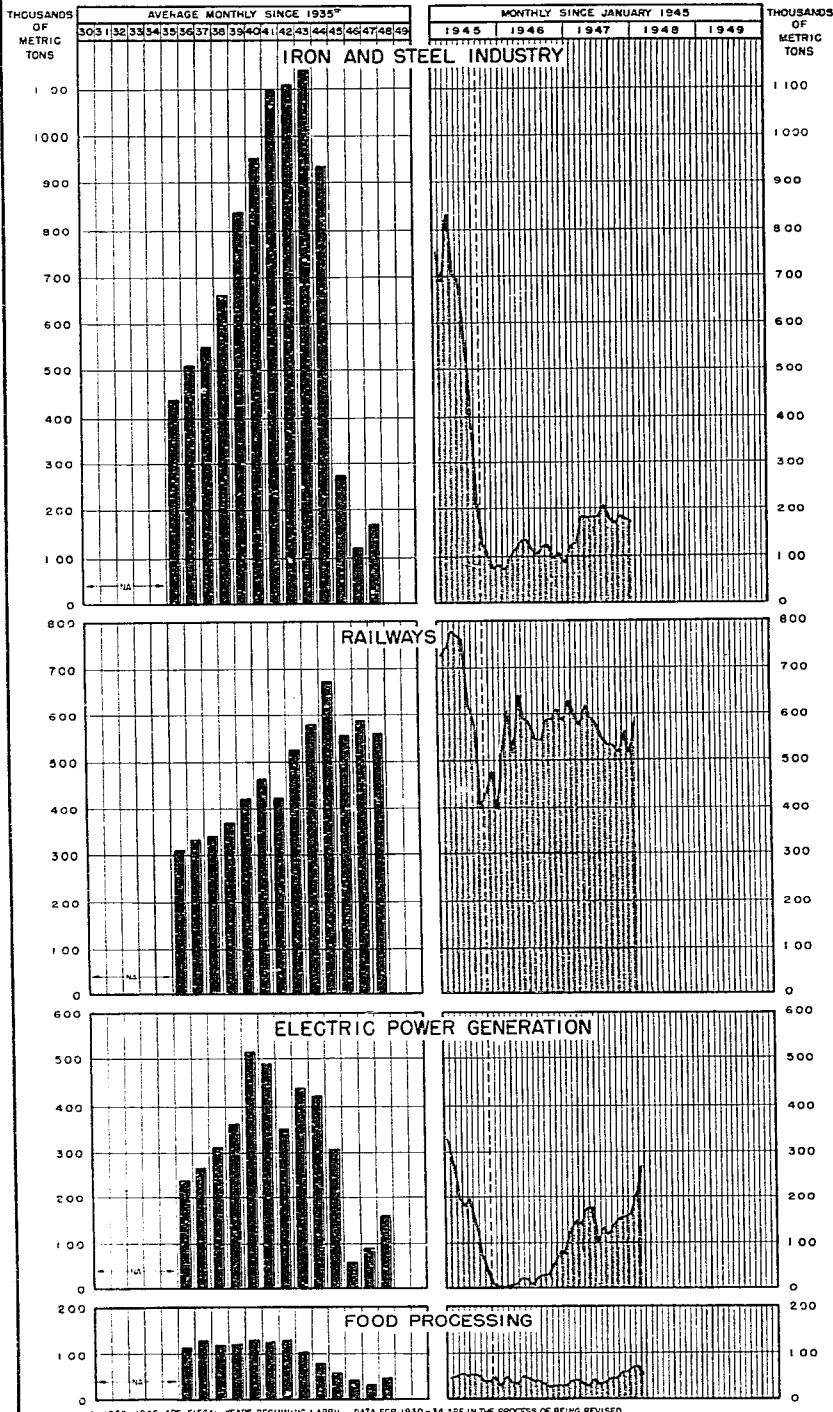
# COAL PRODUCTION

SINCE 1930



# COAL DELIVERIES<sup>R</sup>

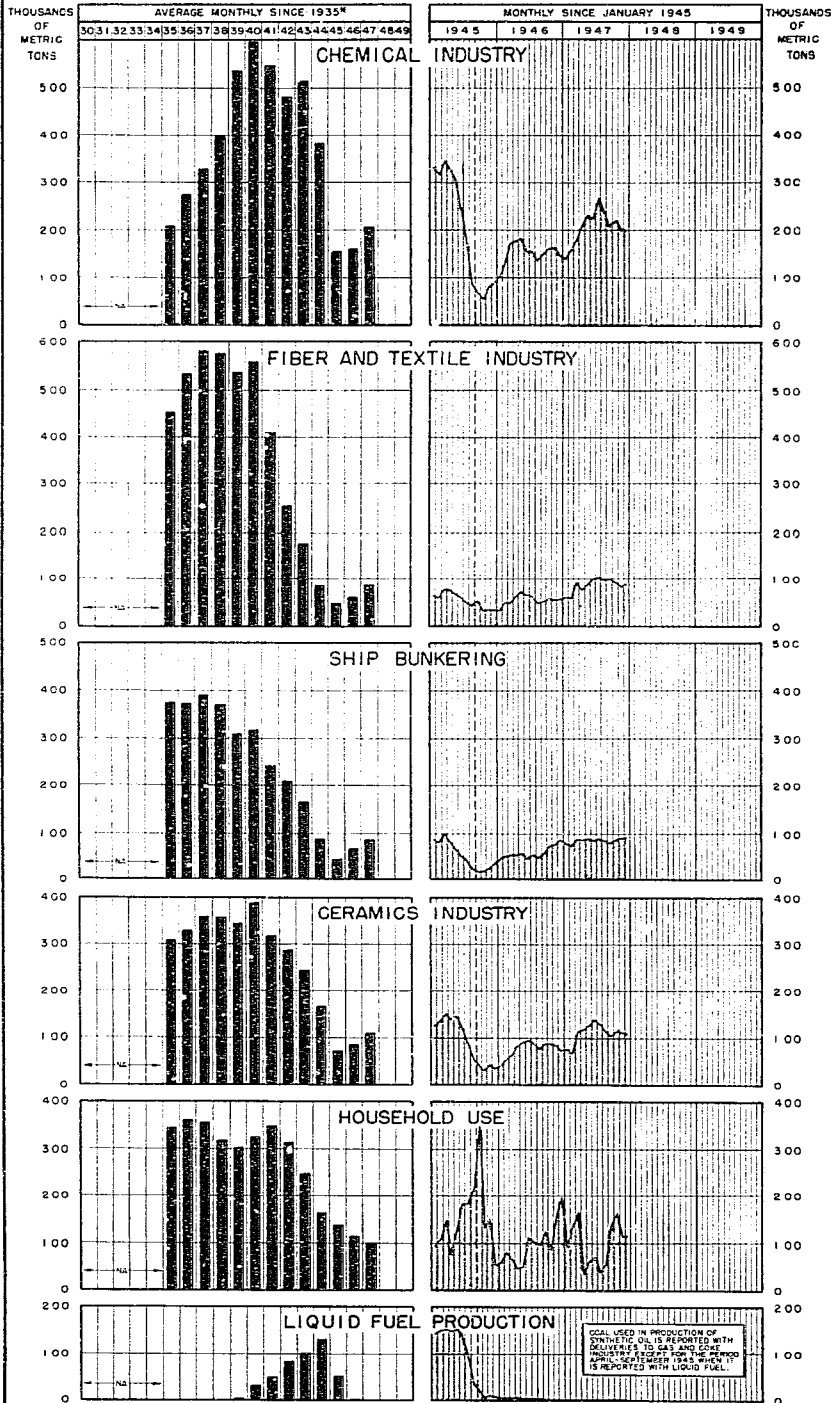
TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



\* 1939-1946 ARE FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING 1 APRIL. DATA FOR 1930-38 ARE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING REVISED.  
 NOTE: DECEMBER 1947 DATA PRELIMINARY; R = REVISED; NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GHQ-SCAP JAPAN JAN 48 NUMBER 15A

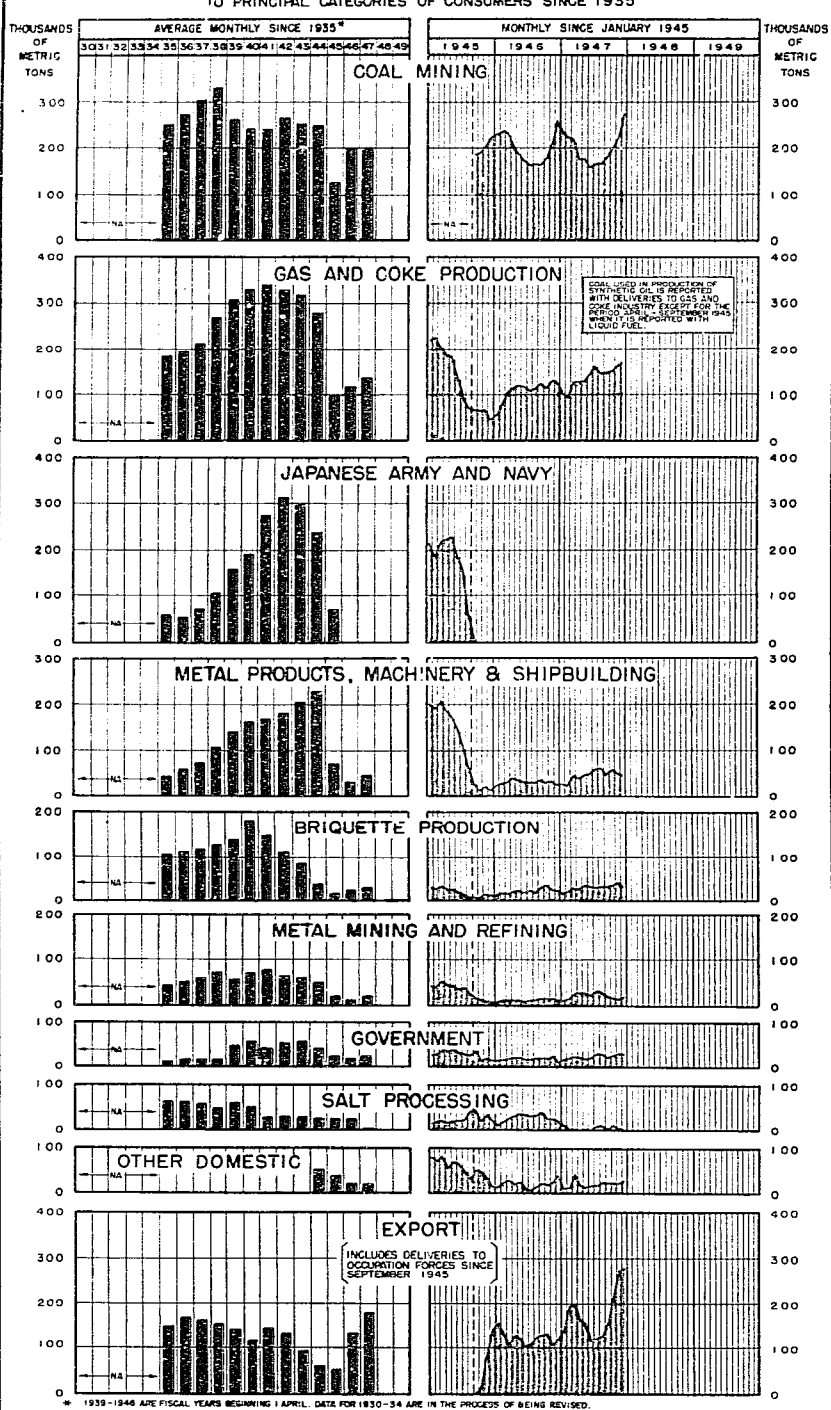
# COAL DELIVERIES<sup>R</sup>

TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935





# COAL DELIVERIES<sup>R</sup> TO PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS SINCE 1935



**Stockpiles**

12. Stockpiles of available coal reached 643,400 metric tons on 31 December, 71,000 more than in November.

**COAL STOCKPILES ON 31 DECEMBER  
(metric tons)**

	Eastern		Western	Kyushu	Total
	Hokkaido	Honshu	Honshu		
Available for current shipment	38,700	47,900	12,300	38,000	136,900
In transit	178,300	30,400	54,200	243,600	506,500
Total	217,000	78,300	66,500	281,600	643,400

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

**Mine Employees**

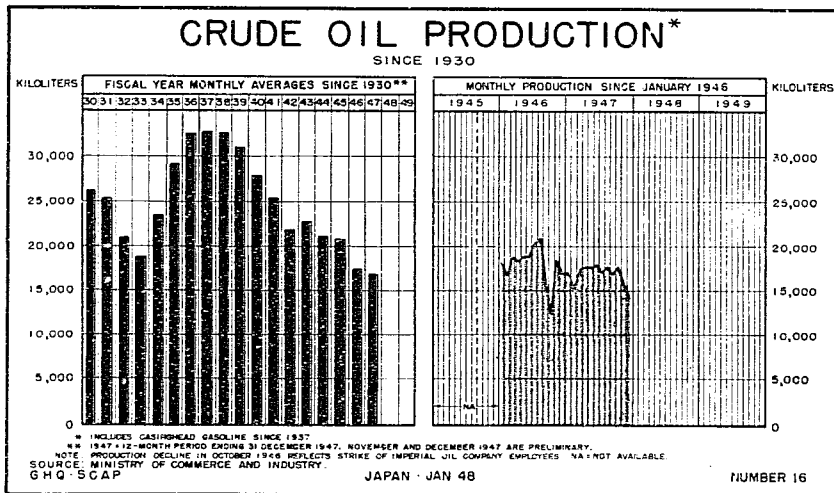
13. Coal mine employees totaled 503,454 on 20 January, an increase of 7,502 over December. The breakdown included 459,196 miners who earned daily wages and 44,258 engineers, office workers and other employees paid monthly. The latter group included 16,842 office workers and 13,589 underground and 13,827 surface employees classified in categories other than miners.

**Lignite**

14. Preliminary figures for December lignite production were 251,267 metric tons, 29,473 over the revised November output; stockpiles increased from the revised total of 340,119 metric tons to 412,300 and deliveries declined to 143,661 metric tons from the final November total of 161,707.

**OIL**

15. Crude oil production in December was 14,160 kiloliters with a daily average production of 457 kiloliters, 70 less than November. Low production was attributed to electric power rationing and stoppages in two prefectures in mid-December.



### Drilling Operations

16. The Imperial Oil Company brought in one new gas well during December with an initial daily production of 1,160 cubic meters. Little progress was made in drilling and preparation operations during December due to seasonal factors which caused electric power stoppages and disrupted transportation.

#### DRILLING OPERATIONS December

	<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Exploration</u>	<u>Total</u>
Completed as oil producers	0	0	0
Completed as gas producers	1	0	1
Abandoned	0	1	1
Standing suspended	0	0	0
Commenced during month	1	1	2
Other wells drilling	3	10	13
Total strings active	4	11	15

SOURCE: Imperial Oil Company.

### MINING INDUSTRY

17. November production increased in seven of 30 mineral commodities with principal gains in the production of copper and fire clay. Output of gold, iron ore, iron sand and tin declined sharply.

#### MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Antimony	Metal in concentrate	kg	9,203	5,122
Arsenic	Metal in concentrate	MT	153	101
Asbestos	Fiber	MT	436	294
Barite	Concentrate (90-95%) BaSO <sub>4</sub>	MT	97	74
Chromite				
High grade	Concentrate 47% (49-55% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	MT	155	116
Low grade	Concentrate 27% (32% Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )	MT	0	0
Cobalt	Metal in concentrate	kg	844	751
Copper	Metal in concentrate	MT	1,749	1,902
Fire clay		MT	18,402	23,576
Fluorite	Concentrate	MT	8	0
Gold	Metal in concentrate	gm	185,328	152,817
Graphite				
Crystalline	Crude ore (10-20% C)	MT	407	209
Amorphous	Crude ore (20-45% C)	MT	518	599
Gypsum	Concentrate +40%	MT	1,220	1,205
	Concentrate -40%	MT	3,380	3,195
Iron ore	Concentrate (52% Fe)	MT	48,807	40,241
Iron sand	Concentrate (50% Fe)	MT	160	5
Lead	Metal in concentrate	MT	513	514
Limestone		MT	512,428	-

Manganese Battery grade	Concentrate (71% MnO <sub>2</sub> )	MT	596	445
Metallur- gical grade	Concentrate (37% Mn)	MT	2,818	2,480
Mercury	Metal in concentrate	kg	2,939	2,542
Molybdenum	Concentrate (72-75% MoS <sub>2</sub> )	MT	0.957	0.130
Pyrite	Concentrate (31-50% S)	MT	87,755	84,405
Pyrophyllite		MT	12,253	12,822
Silver	Metal in concentrate	kg	5,800	5,844
Sulfur	Refined	MT	2,942	2,799
Tin	Metal in concentrate	kg	7,352	4,615
Tungsten	Concentrate (65-68% WO <sub>3</sub> )	MT	0.020	0.223
Zinc	Metal in concentrate	MT	2,494	2,346

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mining Bureau.

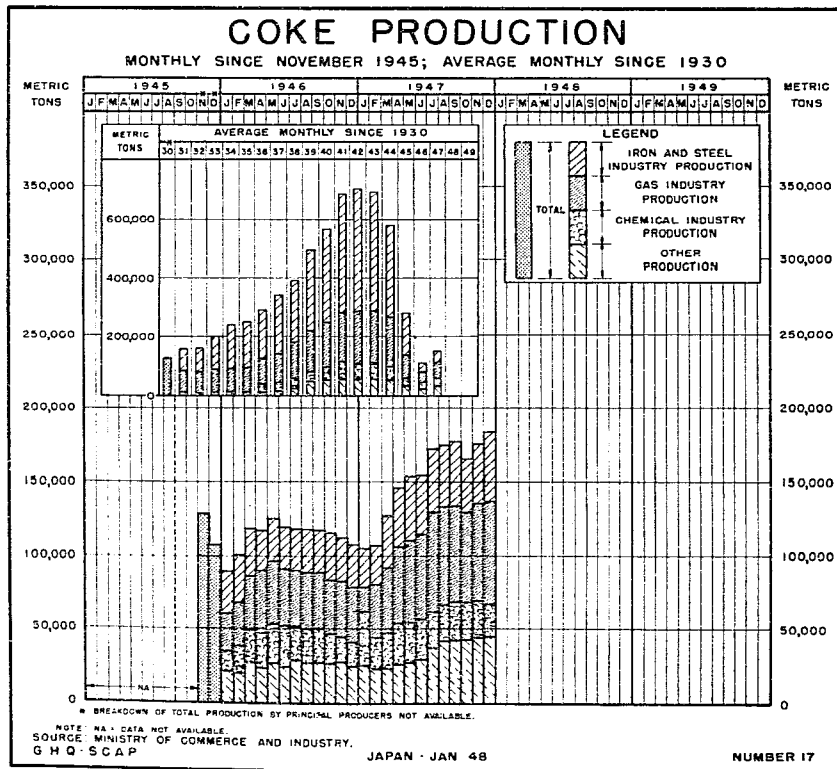
**SECTION 3**  
**HEAVY INDUSTRIES**

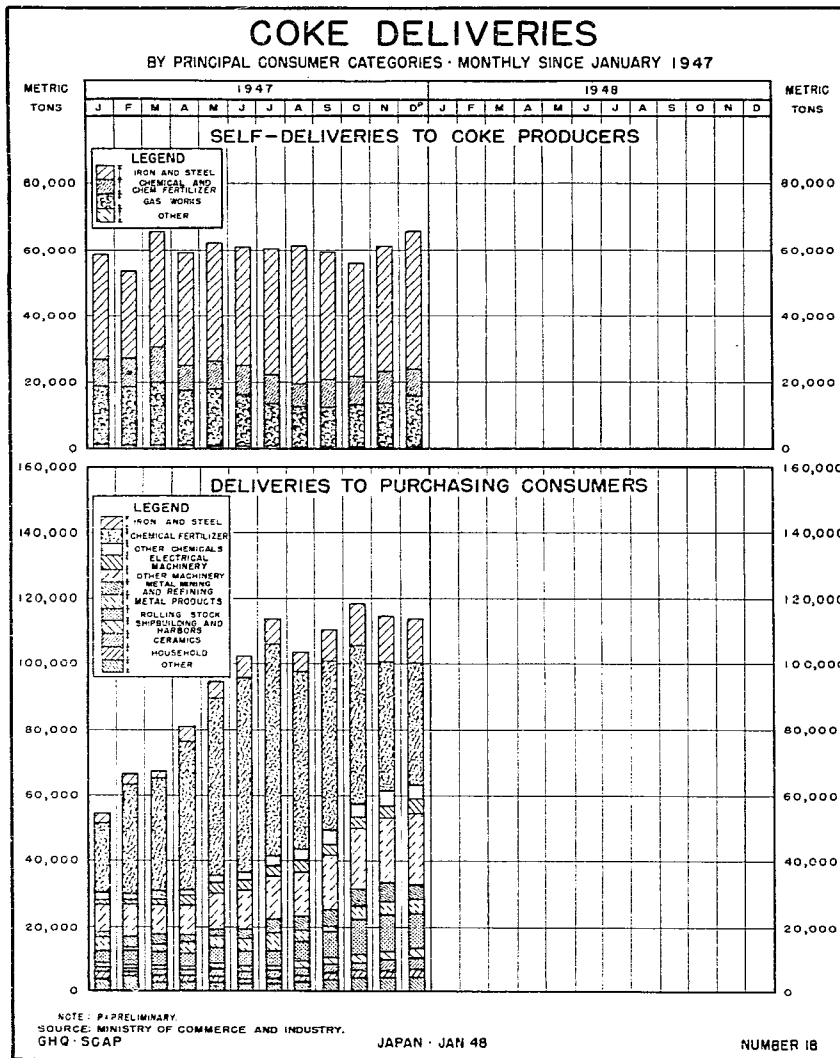
**C O N T E N T S**

	Paragraph
Coke . . . . .	1
Metal Industries . . . . .	2
Rubber . . . . .	10
Petroleum . . . . .	11
Cement . . . . .	12
Construction . . . . .	13
Shipbuilding . . . . .	16
Chemical Industries . . . . .	17
Machinery . . . . .	29
Railway Rolling Stock . . . . .	33
Textile Machinery . . . . .	35

**COKE**

1. Coke production in December increased 8,660 metric tons over November output to a total of 184,240 metric tons. Inadequate





coal deliveries during the month kept the coke industry from reaching its scheduled production of 215,360 tons. Coke stockpiles at the end of December totaled 44,610 tons, an increase over the previous month of 15,130 tons.

#### NOVEMBER COKE ALLOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION (metric tons)

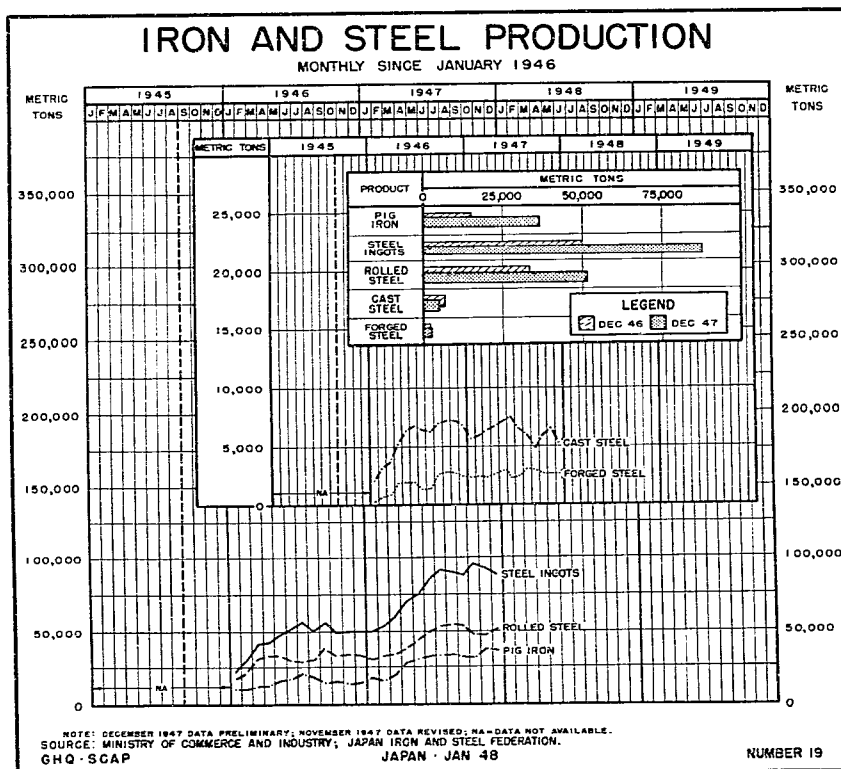
	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Consumed by producers	78,752	65,365
Chemical industry (including fertilizer)	53,172	41,316
Metal industry	28,477	22,612
Industrial machinery	24,428	21,712
Rolling-stock manufacturing	<u>12,967</u>	<u>10,557</u>
Subtotal	197,796	161,562

	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
Carried forward	197,796	161,562
Electrical machinery	5,600	5,044
Ceramic industry	4,287	3,745
Shipbuilding	3,050	2,885
Repair of coal mine machinery	800	663
Others	3,461	3,149
Reserves	<u>2,813</u>	<u>2,168</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,807</b>	<b>179,216</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Coal Board.

#### METAL INDUSTRIES

2. Preliminary reports for December showed total production of pig iron at 36,936 metric tons compared with November's revised total of 37,812 tons. Open-hearth steel ingots, rails, tin plate and pipe were the only products to show increases over the previous month with December figures of 59,742, 2,379, 938 and 5,441 metric tons compared with November's 58,360, 1,445, 476 and 5,174 metric tons respectively.

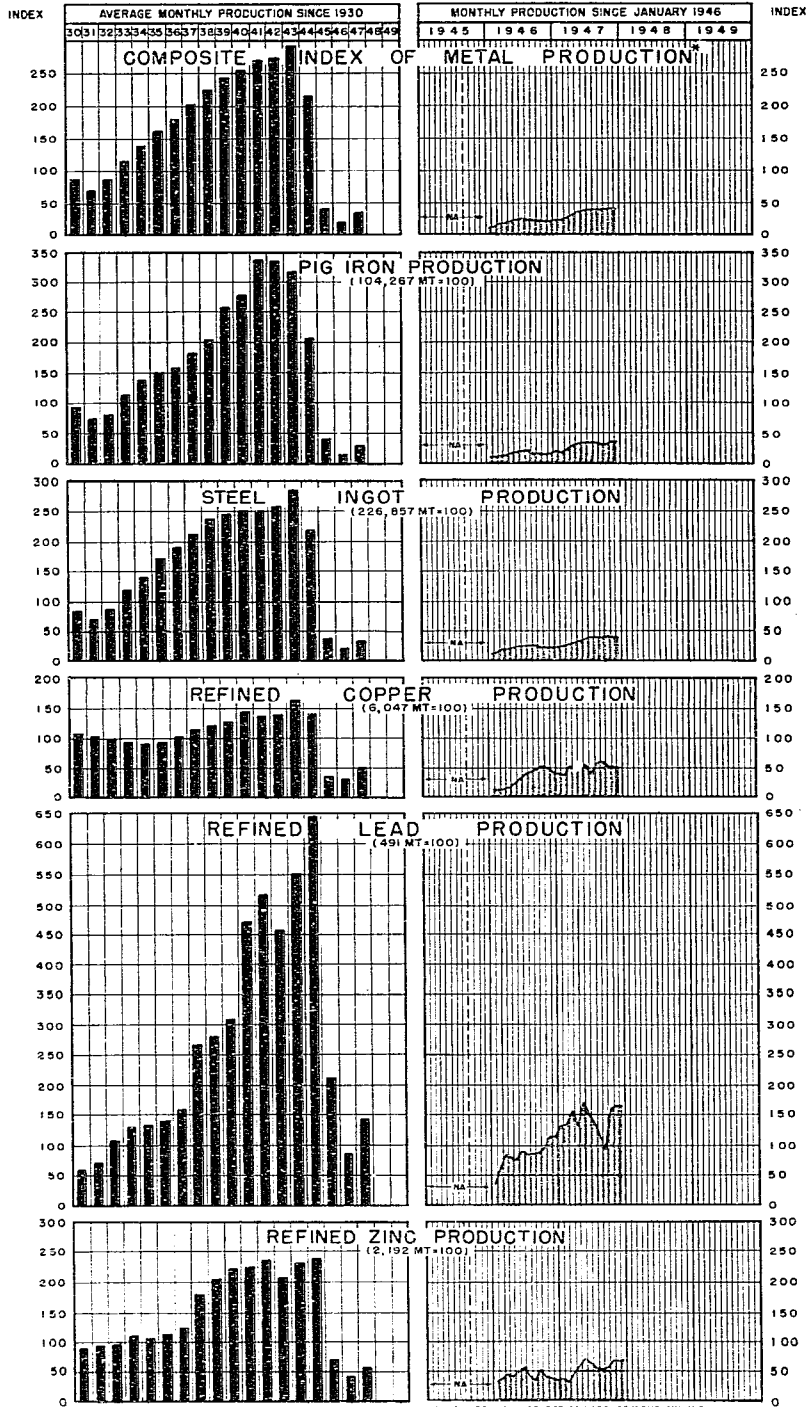


#### Light Metals

3. Total aluminum produced in four primary and eight secondary plants was 588 metric tons, a decrease of 210 metric tons from November production reported by four primary and 10 secondary plants.

# INDEXES OF METAL PRODUCTION

1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100

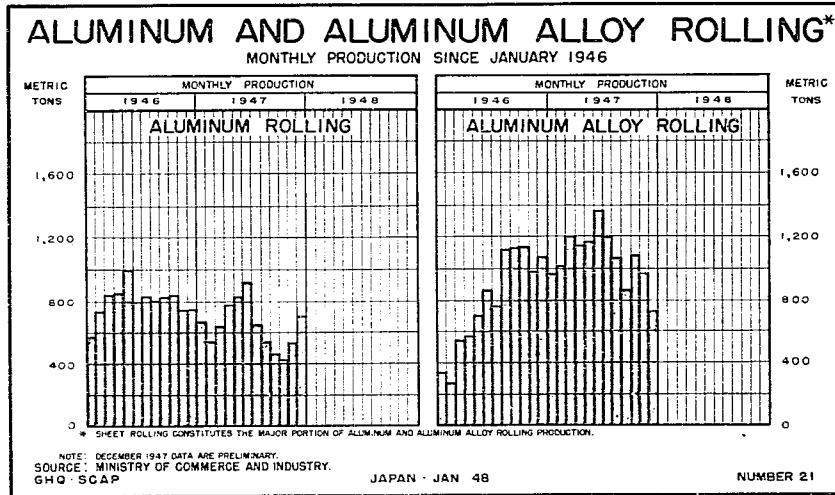


NOTE: DECEMBER 1947 DATA PRELIMINARY; NA=DATA NOT AVAILABLE.  
SOURCE OF BASE DATA: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; JAPAN IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION.  
GHQ-SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 20



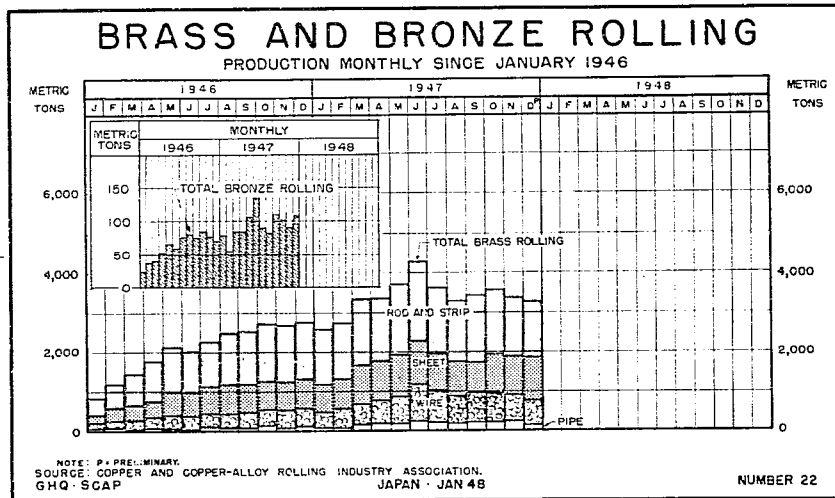
4. December production in the light-metals rolling industry as reported by 50 plants showed an increase in aluminum sheet to 678 metric tons from November's 519 tons and slight increases in aluminum foil and tin foil from 10 and 39 metric tons in November to 12 and 47 metric tons respectively in December.



#### Copper and Copper Alloys

5. Preliminary figures for blister copper production in December showed a decrease of 1,749 metric tons from November's revised figures of 4,380 metric tons. Refined copper dropped slightly to 3,108 metric tons in December compared with 3,185 in November. The number of smelters and refineries reporting was unchanged at nine and eight respectively.

Output of rolled copper sheet and products by 206 rolling mills increased by 202 metric tons, with 1,052 tons produced in December compared with 850 tons for November. Bare copper wire production rose to 4,144 metric tons in December from 3,696 in November.



Brass sheet was the only product to show an increase over the previous month, with production of 1,108 metric tons in December as against 976 metric tons for November. Other rolled products, wire and extruded products all showed decreases, bringing the total for December brass rolling to 3,248 metric tons from 3,374 metric tons in November. Bronze rolling production increased 5 metric tons to 95 tons in December.

Zinc and Lead

6. Refined zinc output increased 42 metric tons from November to 1,493 tons in December.

Zinc plate increased 26 tons above November to 479 tons in December.

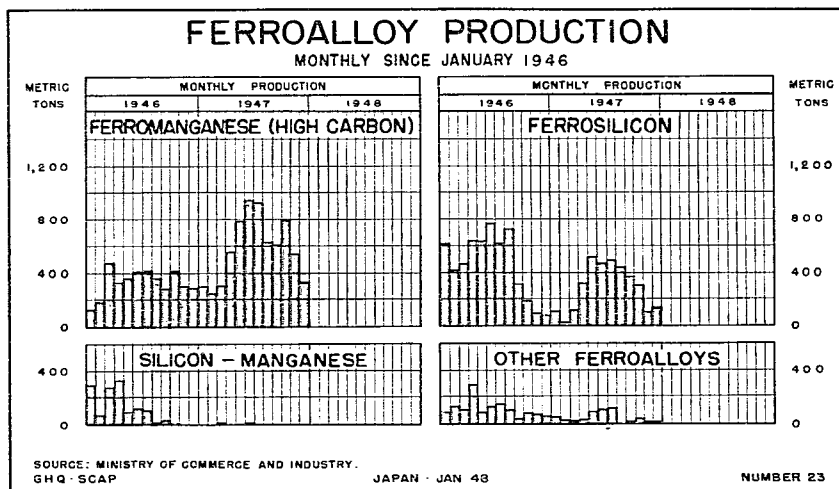
7. Crude lead decreased from 908 metric tons in November to 898 tons in December while refined lead increased two metric tons to 813 tons in December.

Other Nonferrous Metals

8. Preliminary December figures for nonferrous metals showed increases in production of mercury from 2.5 metric tons in November to 4 metric tons and crude tin from 13 metric tons to 15 tons. Antimony production was reported at 25 metric tons; no production was reported for November.

Ferroalloys

9. Ferroalloy production in December totaled 492 metric tons, a decrease of 171 metric tons from November.



RUBBER

10. A new inventory of crude rubber stocks resulted in the addition of 81 tons to December's inventory. Total receipts of crude rubber during December increased 382 metric tons over November's 785 tons and total consumption increased 115 metric tons over November's 1,698 tons.

**RUBBER INVENTORY**  
(metric tons)

	<u>Crude Rubber</u>	<u>Latex</u>	<u>Scrap a/</u>
Inventory, 1 December	3,646 <u>b/</u>	176	2,660
Receipts during month	1,167	103	627
Consumption during month	1,813	19	961
Inventory, 1 January	3,000	260	2,326

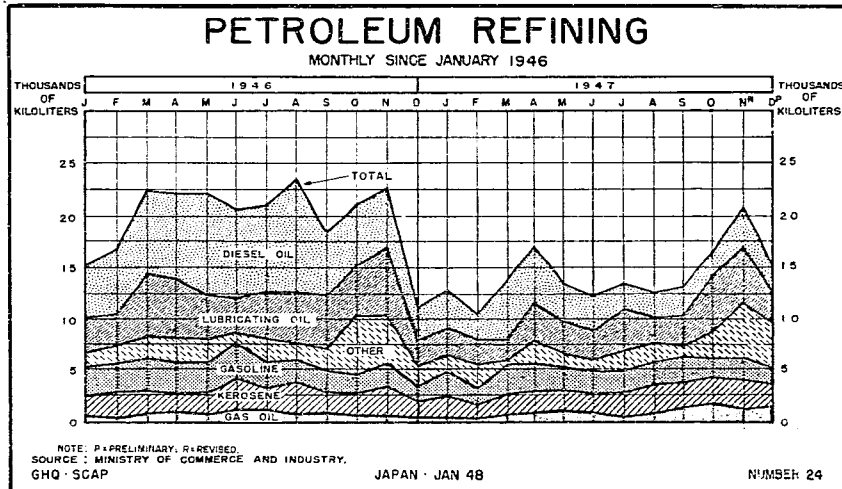
a/ In hands of collection agencies only.  
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

PETROLEUM

Refined Petroleum

11. Total crude runs to stills amounted to 19,321 kiloliters in December, a decrease of 4,357 kiloliters from November. Total refined production amounted to 17,677 kiloliters of which 15,240 kiloliters were finished products and 2,437 were semifinished products.



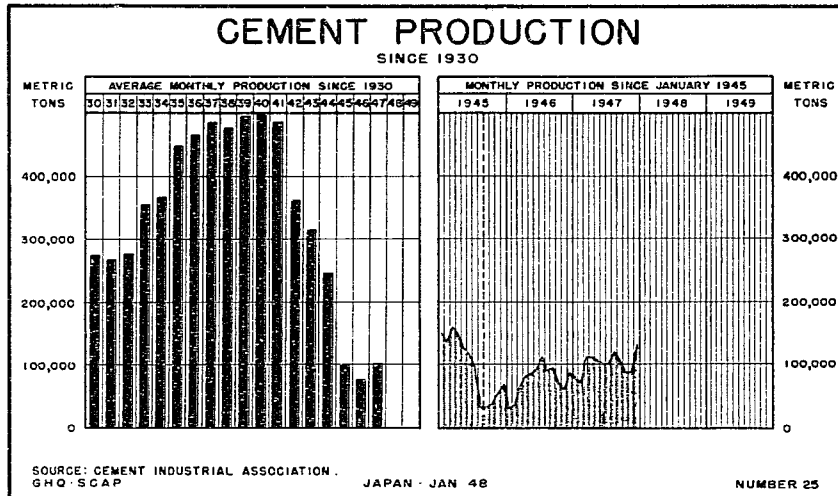
CEMENT

12. December production of cement and clinker by 31 operating plants totaled 132,699 and 84,731 metric tons respectively, an increase of 50 percent for cement and 3 percent for clinker compared with November's figures of 88,551 metric tons for cement and 82,170 metric tons of clinker. Note the chart at top of the following page.

CONSTRUCTION

Coal-miners' Housing

13. New construction for the calendar year 1947 in the miners' housing program totaled 15,314 dwelling units, 127 dormitories and



514 miscellaneous welfare facility structures. A total of 35,865 dwelling units were repaired during the same period. The work accomplished benefited a total of 231,974 persons.

Other Construction

14. Building permits issued during December for new construction totaled 52,044, an increase of 3,262 units above November; permits issued for repairs decreased 54 units from November's 12,548.

15. Rural new construction completed in December continued to lead urban construction.

NEW CONSTRUCTION  
December

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Units	Floor Area a/	Units	Floor Area	Units	Floor Area a/
<b>Started</b>						
Dwellings	9,723	116,363	18,363	236,386	28,086	352,749
Combined dwellings and shops	5,118	68,922	1,786	28,161	6,904	97,083
Nonresidential buildings	<u>3,239</u>	<u>128,228</u>	<u>6,929</u>	<u>109,879</u>	<u>10,168</u>	<u>238,107</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,080</b>	<b>313,513</b>	<b>27,078</b>	<b>374,426</b>	<b>45,158</b>	<b>687,939</b>

<u>Completed</u>	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Floor Area a/</u>
Dwellings	9,493	107,738	15,961	190,589	25,444	298,327
Combined dwellings and shops	4,708	58,576	1,122	18,268	5,830	76,844
Nonresidential buildings	<u>2,704</u>	<u>85,801</u>	<u>4,866</u>	<u>74,325</u>	<u>7,570</u>	<u>160,126</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,895</b>	<b>252,115</b>	<b>21,949</b>	<b>283,182</b>	<b>38,844</b>	<b>535,297</b>

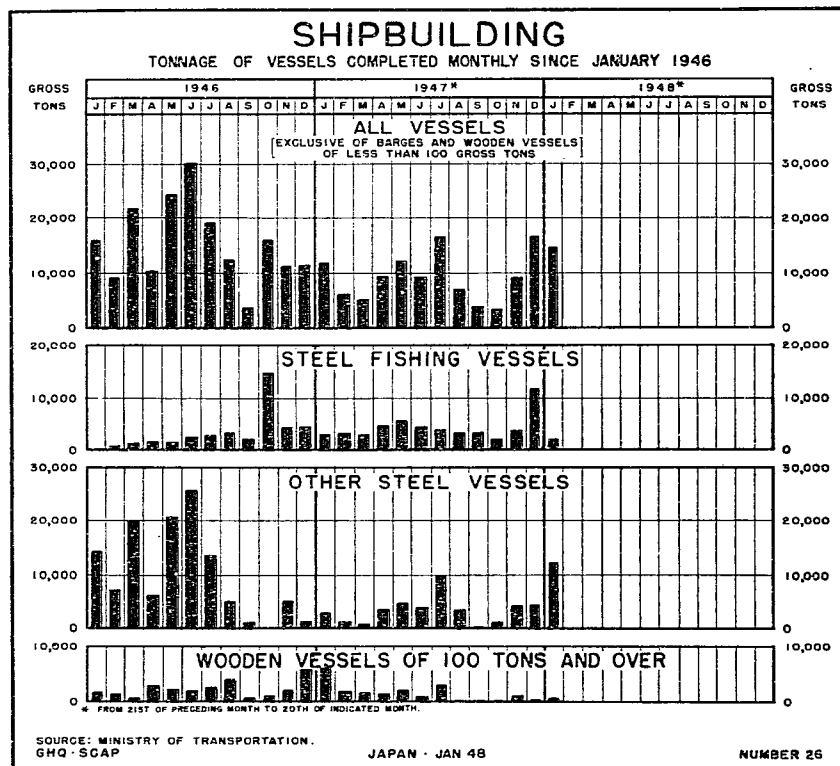
a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Board of Reconstruction.

### SHIPBUILDING

16. Shipyards completed repairs on 550 vessels totaling 905,404 gross tons during the period 10 December to 10 January.

From 20 December to 20 January six steel cargo vessels totaling 12,160 gross tons were completed and 15 totaling 16,561 gross tons were launched. During the same period 18 steel fishing vessels totaling 2,126 gross tons were completed and 11 totaling 1,314 gross tons were launched, and two wooden ships totaling 500 gross tons were completed and one of 150 tons was launched.



## CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

17. Chemical production in December remained at about the same level as in November, with the production index of heavy chemicals at 41 percent of the requirements for a minimum balanced economy as compared with 39 percent for November. Limited coal allocations, slow delivery and inability of plants to obtain sufficient power were the main factors retarding production. The electrolytic ammonium sulfate and caustic soda industries were especially hard hit by lack of power; production of dyes, intermediates and calcium cyanamide also suffered.

### Fertilizers

18. Ammonium sulfate production in December was 57,775 metric tons (20 percent nitrogen content), an increase of 3,556 metric tons over November's production of 54,219 tons. Total production of ammonium sulfate for the calendar year 1947 amounted to 720,982 metric tons (20 percent nitrogen), a 54-percent increase over 466,820 metric tons for the calendar year 1946.

Calcium cyanamide output decreased from November's production of 14,519 metric tons (16 percent nitrogen) to 13,791 tons in December, the equivalent of 11,033 metric tons of 20 percent nitrogen content. The decrease was caused by a decline in the manufacture of carbide due to lack of power. Total production of calcium cyanamide in 1947 amounted to 218,916 metric tons (16 percent nitrogen), equal to 175,133 metric tons of 20 percent nitrogen content, compared with 181,606 metric tons of 16 percent nitrogen or 145,285 tons of 20 percent nitrogen.

December production of calcium superphosphate reached a postwar high of 79,416 metric tons (16 percent phosphorus pentoxide), 10 percent higher than scheduled, due to availability of phosphate rock. Total production of calcium superphosphate in 1947 was 708,932 metric tons (16 percent phosphorus pentoxide content), or slightly more than four times the 171,211 metric tons produced in 1946.

December production of 17,263 metric tons of calcium carbide was an increase of seven percent over November's 16,080 tons. Production was less than 50 percent of capacity due to inability of producers to obtain sufficient electrical power.

### Sulfuric Acid

19. Sulfuric acid production in December decreased to 129,190 metric tons from the revised November figure of 137,697. Production was 84 percent of estimates for December.

### Soda Industries

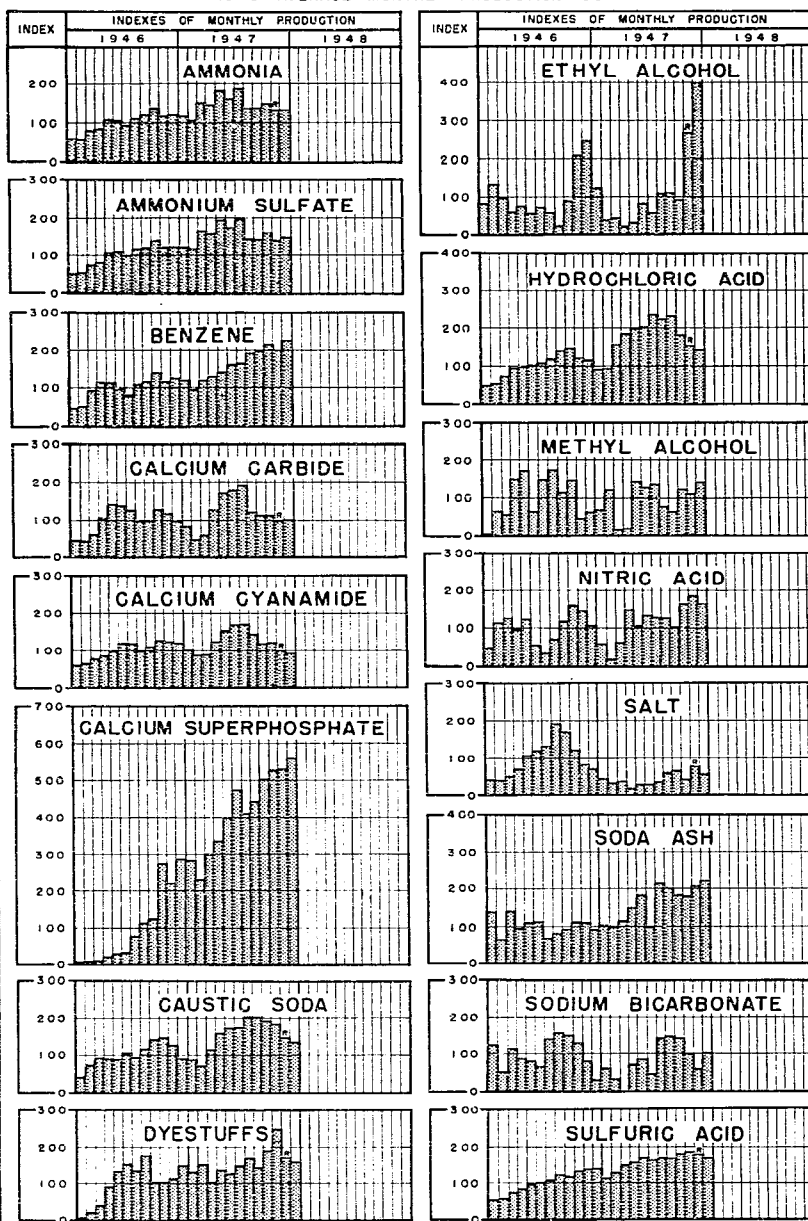
20. December production of caustic soda, 80 percent of which was made by the electrolytic process, declined to 3,173 metric tons from November's production of 3,432. Total caustic soda production in 1947 was 43,397 metric tons greater than in 1946. There was a 286-metric-ton increase in soda ash production from 4,031 metric tons in November to 4,317 tons in December. Annual production in 1947 was 38,021 metric tons, 62 percent over 1946 output. The marked increases were due to larger coal allocations to the industry during 1947.

### Salt

21. A total of 16,938 metric tons of salt was produced domestically during December, a decrease from revised November production

# PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CHEMICALS

1946 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION=100



CHEMICAL	UNIT	1946 AVERAGE MONTHLY	1947 AVERAGE MONTHLY	DECEMBER 1947
AMMONIA	MT	11,738	17,144	15,800
AMMONIUM SULFATE*	MT	38,902	60,036	57,775
BENZENE	MT	377	614	857
CALCIUM CARBIDE	MT	17,106	19,973	17,263
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE*	MT	12,107	14,672	11,033
CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE	MT	14,268	59,078	79,416
CAUSTIC SODA	MT	2,380	3,616	3,173
DYESTUFFS	MT	148	228	232

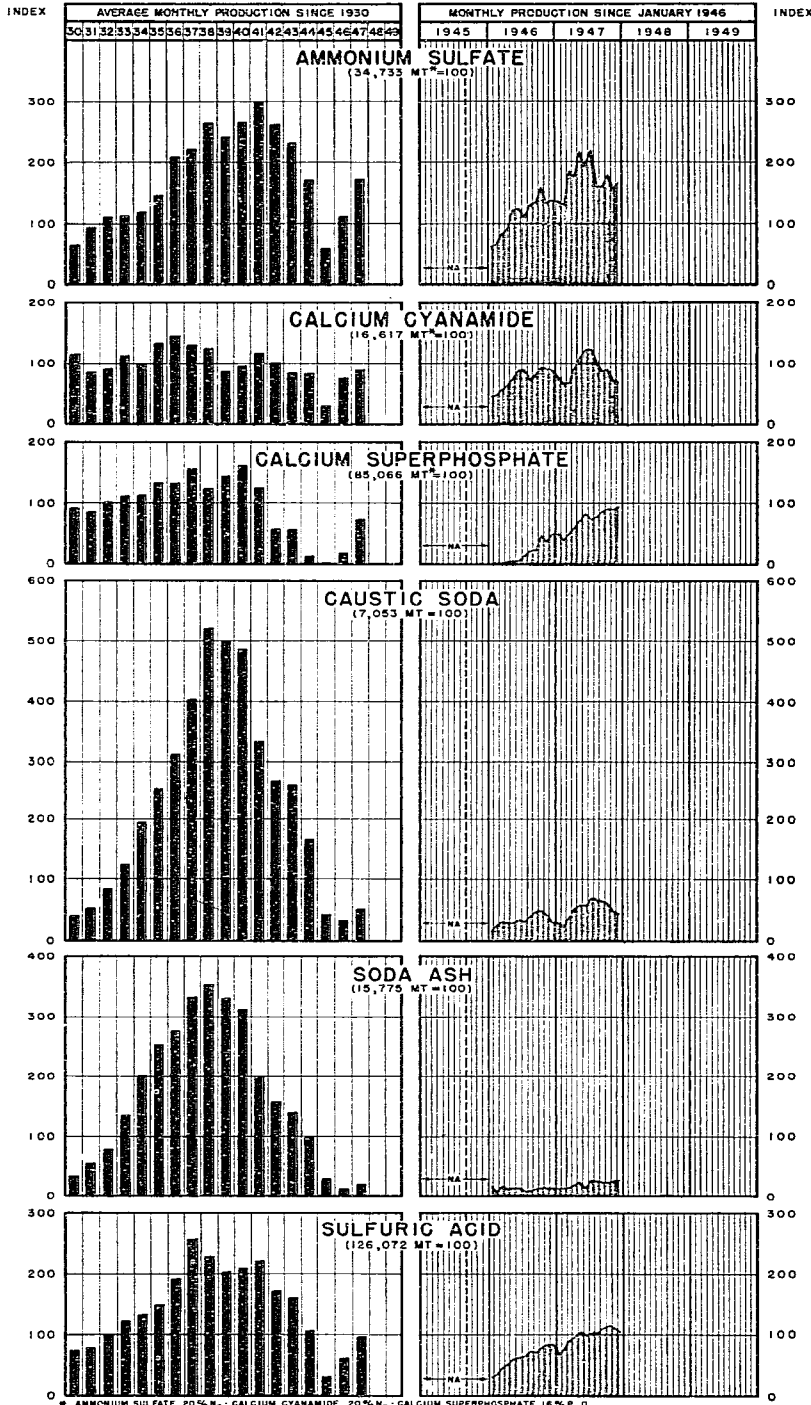
CHEMICAL	UNIT	1946 AVERAGE MONTHLY	1947 AVERAGE MONTHLY	DECEMBER 1947
ETHYL ALCOHOL	KL	1,309	1,491	5,200
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	MT	1,478	2,580	2,093
METHYL ALCOHOL	MT	381	362	531
NITRIC ACID	MT	575	671	945
SALT	MT	29,912	13,418	16,938
SODA ASH	MT	1,958	3,168	4,317
SODIUM BICARBONATE	MT	237	243	302
SULFURIC ACID	MT	76,550	122,422	129,190

\* AMMONIUM SULFATE, 20% N<sub>2</sub>; CALCIUM CYANAMIDE, 20% N<sub>2</sub>; CALCIUM SUPERPHOSPHATE, 18% P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>.  
 NOTE: KL = KILOLITERS; MT = METRIC TONS; R = REVISED.  
 SOURCE: MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, JAPAN - JAN 48.  
 GHQ - SCAP

NUMBER 27

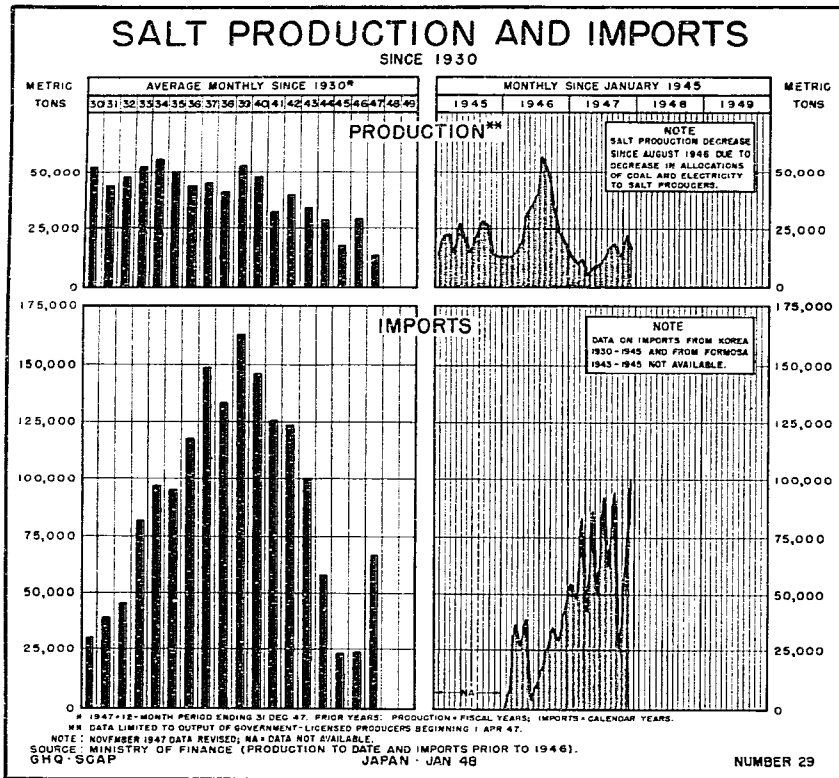
# INDEXES OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTION

SELECTED ITEMS SINCE 1930 (1930-1934 AVERAGE MONTHLY PRODUCTION = 100)





of 22,480 metric tons. Import arrivals totaled 100,193 metric tons, alleviating the salt shortages of the previous two months.



#### Paint and Oil

22. Production of paint increased slightly from 1,153 metric tons in November to 1,289 tons in December although shortages of drying oils continue to hamper the industry. Paint production averaged 954 metric tons per month in 1947, a drop of 44 percent from the 1946 average of 1,712 metric tons. The higher 1946 average was partly due to utilization of wartime accumulated stock-piles.

23. Soap production in December decreased 20 percent from November's output of 1,073 tons. In 1946 an average of 1,366 metric tons of soap was manufactured each month; in 1947, with the majority of necessary oils being utilized for food, average soap production declined to 496 metric tons per month.

Glycerine production increased from 85 metric tons in November to 111 tons in December.

24. Manufacture of industrial explosives increased by 27 percent in December, the principal gain being made in the production of ammonia dynamite. Total production of industrial explosives during 1947 was 9,956 metric tons.

DDT

25. Concentrated DDT production decreased from 20 metric tons in November to 17 tons in December. Present monthly capacity is approximately 30 metric tons.

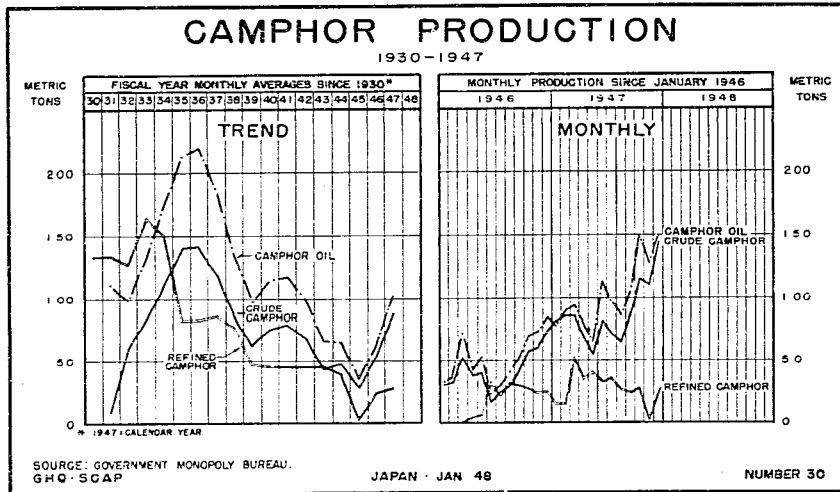
Dyes and Intermediates

26. Production of dyes decreased from a revised figure of 252 metric tons in November to 232 tons in December. Total dye stocks increased from the revised figure for November of 687 metric tons to 740 metric tons in December.

27. Total production of intermediates in December was 73 metric tons below the November total of 456 metric tons. Phenol, aniline and monochlorobenzene production decreased approximately 55 percent. Production of benzidine base and H-acid, which are important intermediates for direct and acid colors, increased slightly; production of nitrobenzenes also increased. Nitrotoluene and phthalic anhydride output increased substantially while other intermediates remained about the same. Total intermediate stocks increased from 532 metric tons in November to 536 tons in December.

Camphor

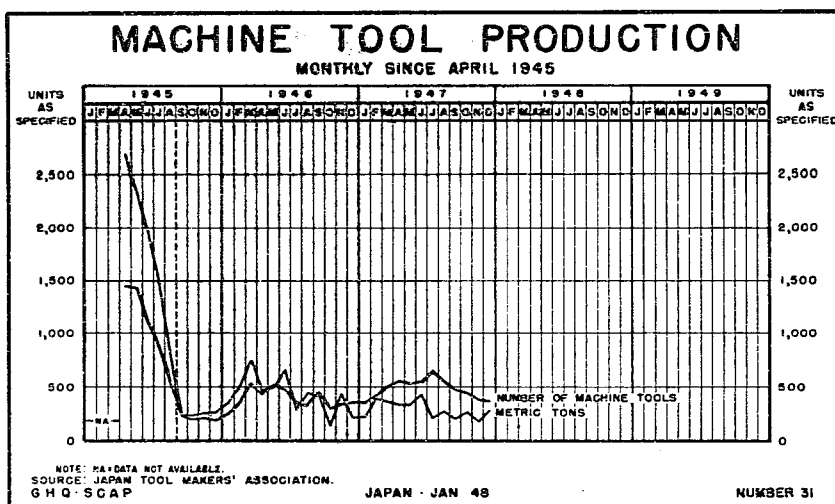
28. Production of refined camphor, crude camphor and camphor oil showed increases in December to 28, 143 and 150 metric tons respectively from 1.4, 109 and 127 metric tons in November. Production of these three products during December 1947 was approximately 176 percent of the December 1946 production.



MACHINERY

Machine Tools

29. Output of 362 machine tools in December, a decrease of 13 from November, was reported by 53 plants. Total production value in December was ¥ 19,953,000 compared with ¥ 11,071,000 in November.



#### Precision Bearings

30. Roller bearings and journal bearings showed appreciable gains during December with 55,678 and 622 units reported by 43 operating plants compared with 47,088 and 490 units respectively for the previous month. Ball bearing production decreased from 376,109 units to 336,359 in December. Total bearing steel consumed was 904 metric tons.

#### Industrial Machinery

31. Reports received in December from 1,192 plants, 17 percent fewer than the 1,436 plants reporting production in November, showed an 8.1-percent decline in production as measured by weight

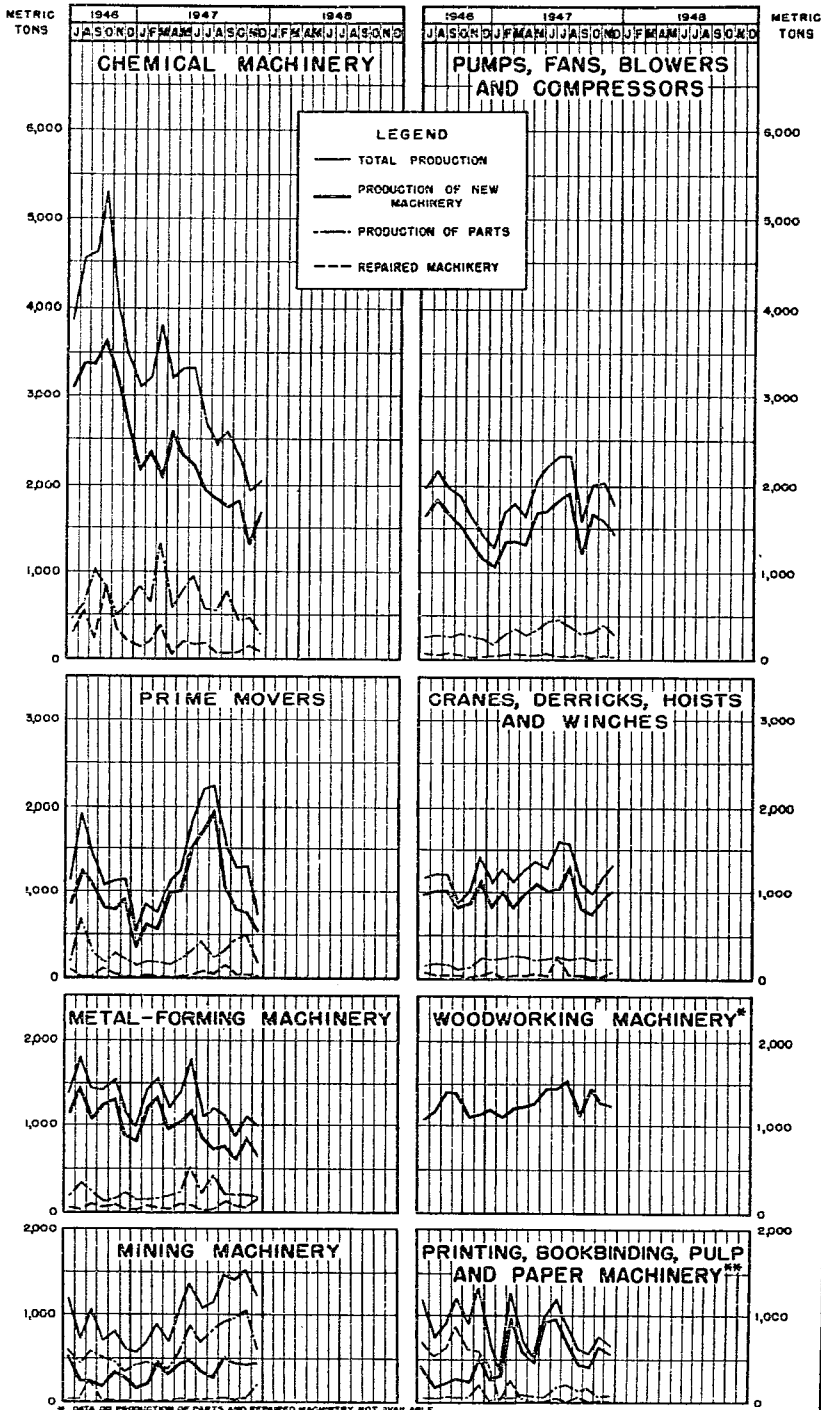
December's largest gains in industrial machinery production were made in chemical and food products machinery, foundry equipment, fans and blowers, cranes and hoists, woodworking and miscellaneous machinery.

#### INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION, PARTS AND REPAIRS (thousands of yen)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Chemical	76,777	92,736
Woodworking	53,044	57,169
Pumps	59,254	57,397
Mining	61,854	52,589
Prime movers	57,446	36,745
Fans and blowers	36,526	49,134
Cranes and hoists	47,159	55,101
Printing and bookbinding	31,202	29,369
Iron and steel equipment	28,654	23,076
Metal forming	29,250	28,611
Conveyers	20,768	16,779
Power transmission	25,247	14,456
Crashers	<u>16,170</u>	<u>9,810</u>
Subtotal	542,351	522,972

# INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY PRODUCTION

PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES - BY WEIGHT - MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, WOODWORKING MACHINERY ASSOCIATION, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ASSOCIATION.  
 GHQ · SCAP JAPAN · JAN 48 NUMBER 32

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Carried forward	542,351	522,972
Food products	16,542	19,197
Rubber	8,383	7,696
Foundry equipment	5,048	7,297
Pulp and paper	7,133	5,075
Miscellaneous	<u>28,986</u>	<u>33,840</u>
Total	608,443	596,077

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association, Printing and Bookbinding Association and Woodworking Machinery Association.

32. Raw material consumption decreased during December.

RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL CONSUMPTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Steel	8,802	7,200
Iron	11,338	9,715
Coke	8,689	7,636
Coal	8,520	7,431
Power <u>a/</u>	9,221	9,398

a/ Thousands of kilowatt hours.

SOURCE: Industrial Machinery Association.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

33. Production of new steam locomotives increased by two in December to four while electric locomotives increased to six from November's four. Note the two charts on next page.

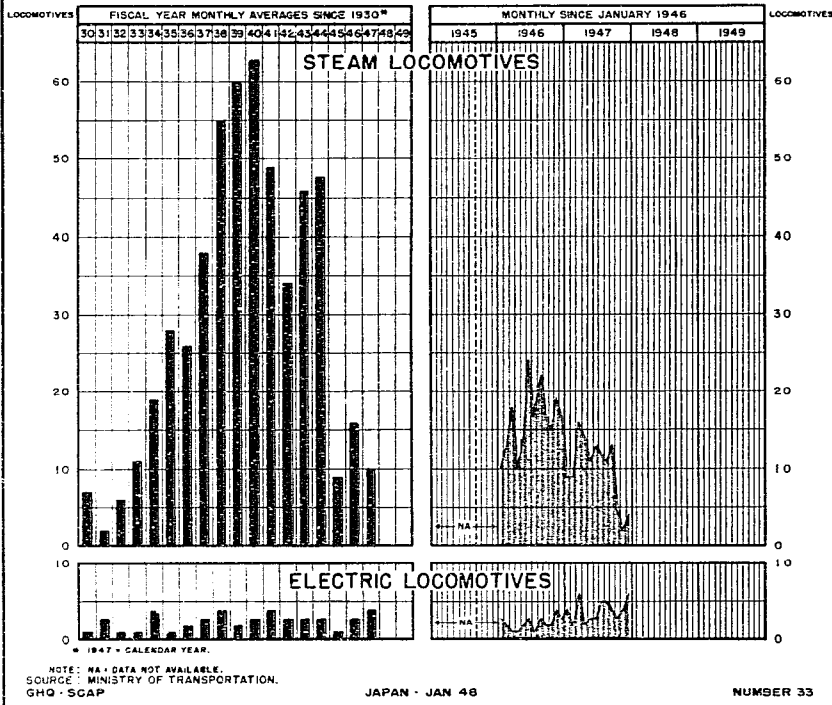
34. New passenger car output increased to 95 units in December from 79 in November and production of freight cars increased two units above November's 89. General and partial repairs to passenger cars continued to decrease to 927 units from 986 in November. Freight car repairs also continued their decrease to 4,878 from 5,056 during November. See the chart at top of page 119.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

35. Total value of textile machinery production including parts and repairs during November was ¥ 102,596,000 above October's ¥ 406,257,000. Production by weight is charted on page 120.

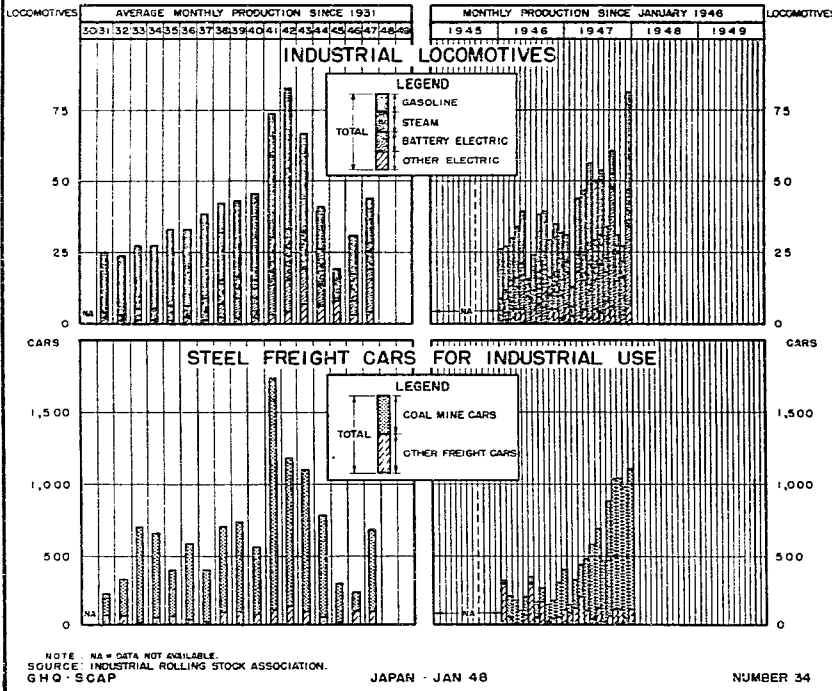
# RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE PRODUCTION

SINCE 1930



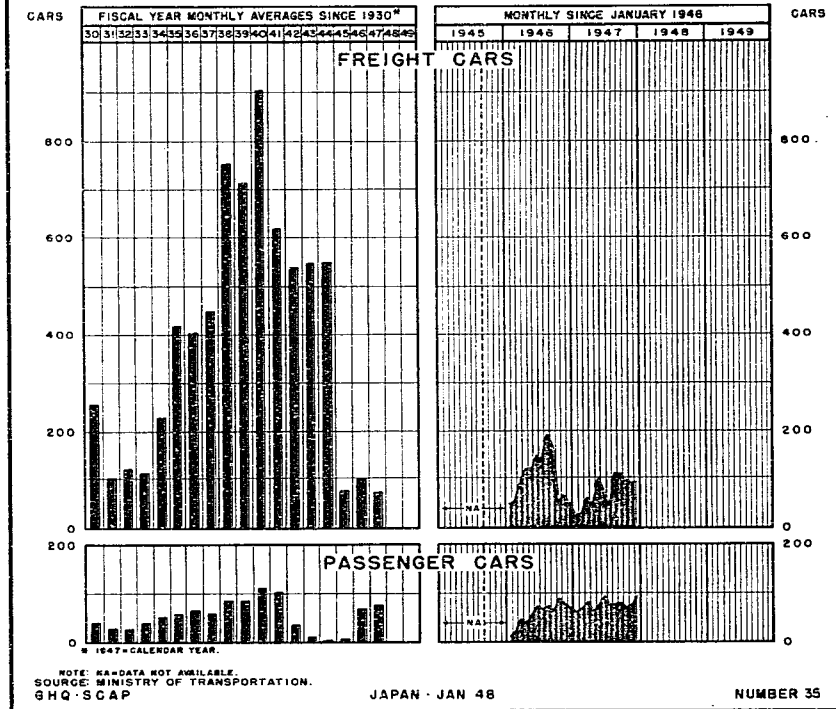
# INDUSTRIAL ROLLING STOCK

PRODUCTION SINCE 1931



# RAILWAY CAR PRODUCTION

SINCE 1930

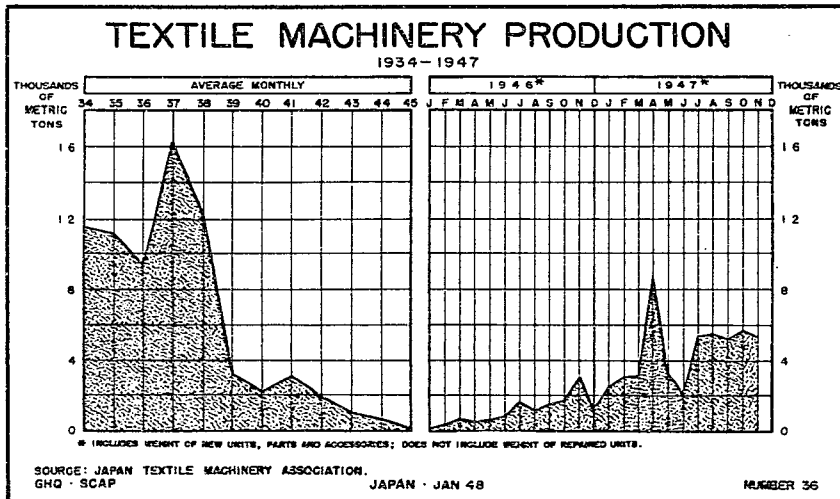


## TEXTILE MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	203,580	231,679
Parts	126,743	196,639
Repairs	<u>75,934</u>	<u>80,535</u>
Total	406,257	508,853

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

36. November figures on the value of new production and repairs of cotton machinery showed slight increases from the previous month's figures.



#### COTTON MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	139,249	143,452
Parts	101,530	172,774
Repairs	<u>45,027</u>	<u>48,992</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>285,806</b>	<b>365,218</b>

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

37. Total value of new machinery production, repairs and parts of silk machinery decreased 33 percent in November compared with October reports.

#### SILK MACHINERY PRODUCTION (thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	43,451	30,217
Parts	17,530	12,681
Repairs	<u>8,067</u>	<u>3,017</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,048</b>	<b>45,915</b>

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

38. Substantial increases were made in the total value of production of new wool and worsted machinery during November over October's reported output. Value of parts and repairs also showed increases.



WOOL AND WORSTED MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	17,852	52,342
Parts	6,394	7,443
Repairs	<u>19,485</u>	<u>25,169</u>
Total	43,731	84,954

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.

39. Reports of total value of new production and repairs of finishing and dyeing machinery showed gains over the previous month while total value of parts decreased slightly.

FINISHING AND DYEING MACHINERY  
(thousands of yen)

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
New units	2,247	3,845
Parts	315	293
Repairs	<u>2,331</u>	<u>2,848</u>
Total	4,893	6,986

SOURCE: Japan Textile Machinery Association.



SECTION 4

MANUFACTURING

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food Processing . . . . .	1
Tozacco Products. . . . .	5
Pulp and Paper Production . . . . .	6
Glass and Ceramics. . . . .	9
Medical Equipment . . . . .	20
Electrical Manufacturing. . . . .	21
Transportation Equipment. . . . .	22
Rubber Manufacturing. . . . .	29
Leather Manufacturing . . . . .	30
Agricultural Equipment. . . . .	33
Handicrafts . . . . .	34
Miscellaneous Manufacturing . . . . .	37

FOOD PROCESSING

1. Reports on milling of domestic and imported grains were received in December from but a few of the regularly reporting prefectures. Imported wheat utilized totaled 21,578 metric tons from which 19,777 metric tons of flour were extracted and domestic wheat totaled 8,582 metric tons from which 7,436 metric tons of flour were extracted.

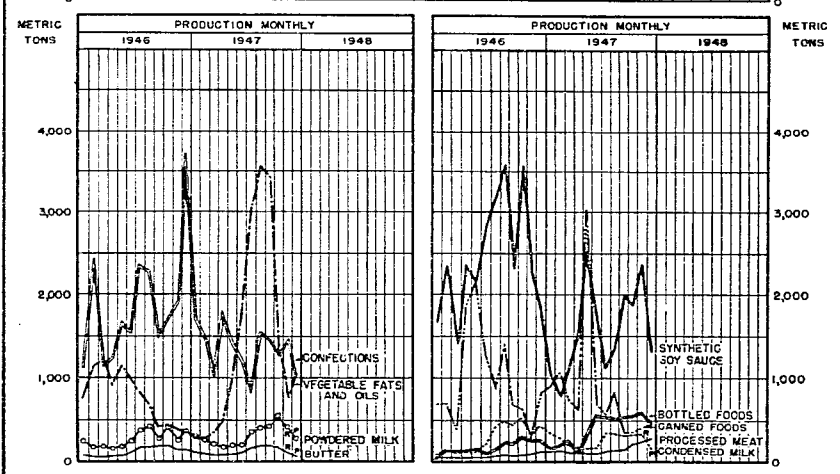
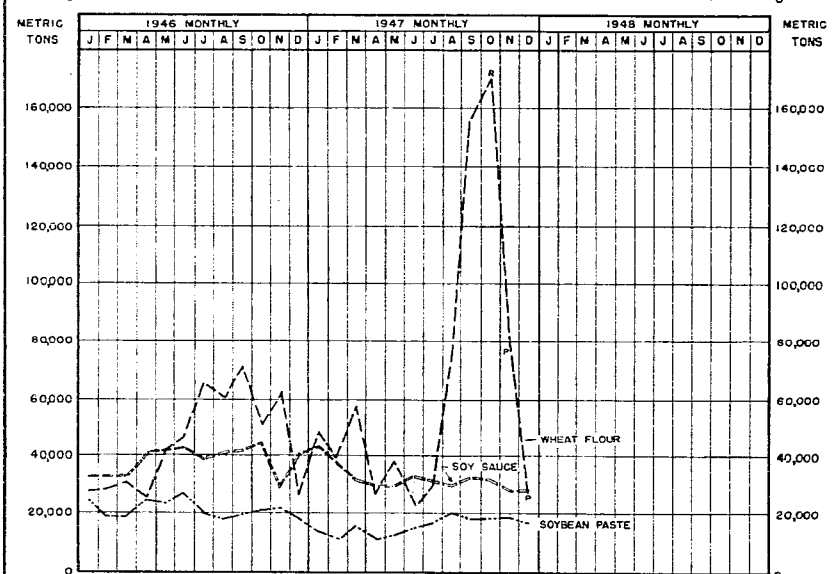
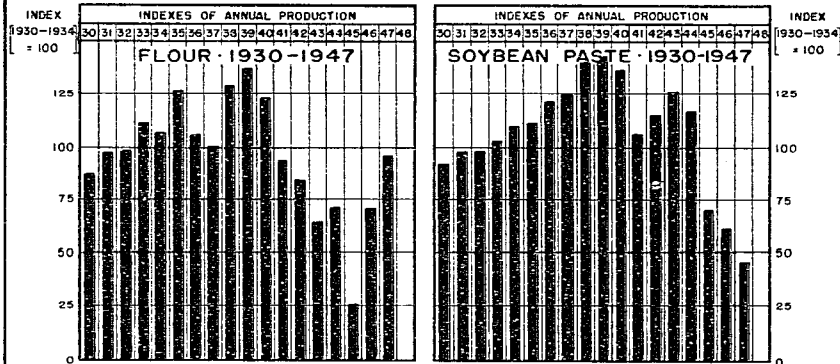
2. Raw material shortages in November resulted in a nine-percent decrease in miso production from 18,593 metric tons in November to 16,868 in December. Production of other processed foods increased in December as follows: canned foods from 411 to 448 metric tons, potato starch from 25,116 to 37,134, processed meats from 245 to 280, bread from 3,070 to 4,389, hardtack from 1,108 to 1,757, soy sauce from 28,391 to 28,404, and beet sugar from 768 to 3,331 metric tons. See the graphs on the following page.

Seasonal production of agar-agar began in December with output reported as 29,618 metric tons.

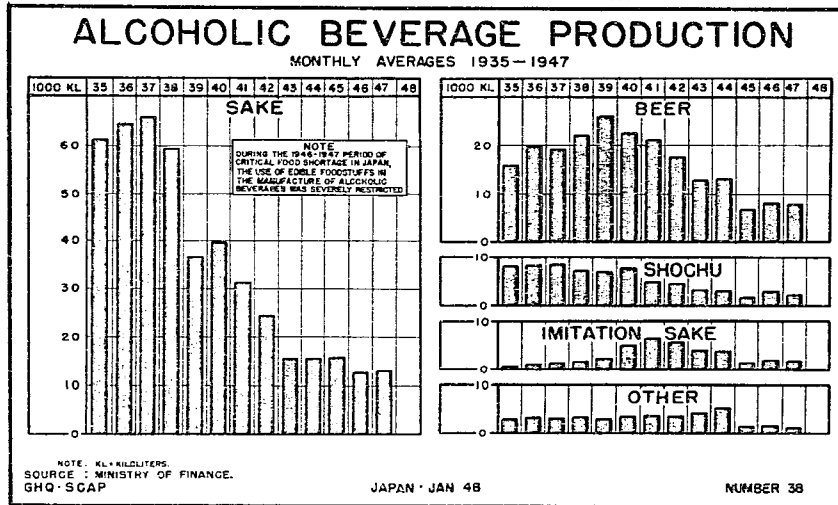
Brewing and Distilling

3. Production of sake in December decreased 165 hectoliters due to curtailed use of rice for non-food items. Allocations of rice for the sake and shochu industry were reduced to approximately 50 percent of the 1947 allocation in accordance with food conservation plans. Beer production increased from 63,032 hectoliters in November to 74,671 during December. Imitation sake and shochu increased from November's 13,022 and 9,047 hectoliters to 28,384 and 27,979 hectoliters respectively in December, as shown in the chart on page 125.

# FOOD PROCESSING



NOTE: P = PRELIMINARY; R = REVISED.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.  
GHQ - SCAP      JAPAN - JAN 48      NUMBER 37



### Containers

4. Consumption of tin plate for containers in December decreased 106 metric tons from 504 to 398 tons while cask containers decreased to 165,282 from the previous month's output of 177,290.

### TOBACCO PRODUCTS

5. There was a slight increase in all types of tobacco products in December, with cigarettes totaling 1,590,000,000 pieces in comparison with 1,482,000,000 in November. Cigarette tobacco output totaled 1,204 metric tons and Japanese-style pipe tobacco 1,059 in December compared with 1,197 and 1,015 metric tons respectively the previous month. See the chart at the top of the next page.

### PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

6. Pulp production in December was 26,460 short tons compared with 30,754 for November. Note the second chart on the next page.

7. Output of pulp in 1947 was 89,269 short tons higher than for the year 1946, while December 1947 production was 4,368 tons greater than production in December 1946.

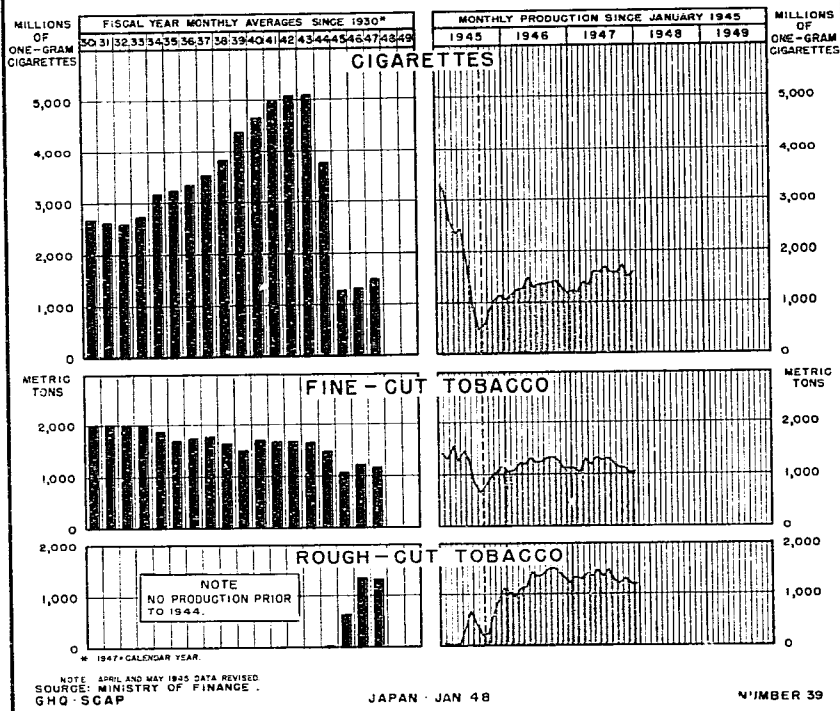
### PULP PRODUCTION (short tons)

	<u>January-December Cumulative</u>		<u>December</u>	
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
Groundwood	138,479	183,642	13,676	15,167
Unbleached sulfite	54,983	84,527	6,542	7,570
Bleached sulfite	12,372	29,041	723	2,532
Unbleached kraft	6,466	13,697	1,028	1,054
Soda and others	<u>1,012</u>	<u>1,673</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>137</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>223,312</b>	<b>312,580</b>	<b>22,092</b>	<b>26,460</b>

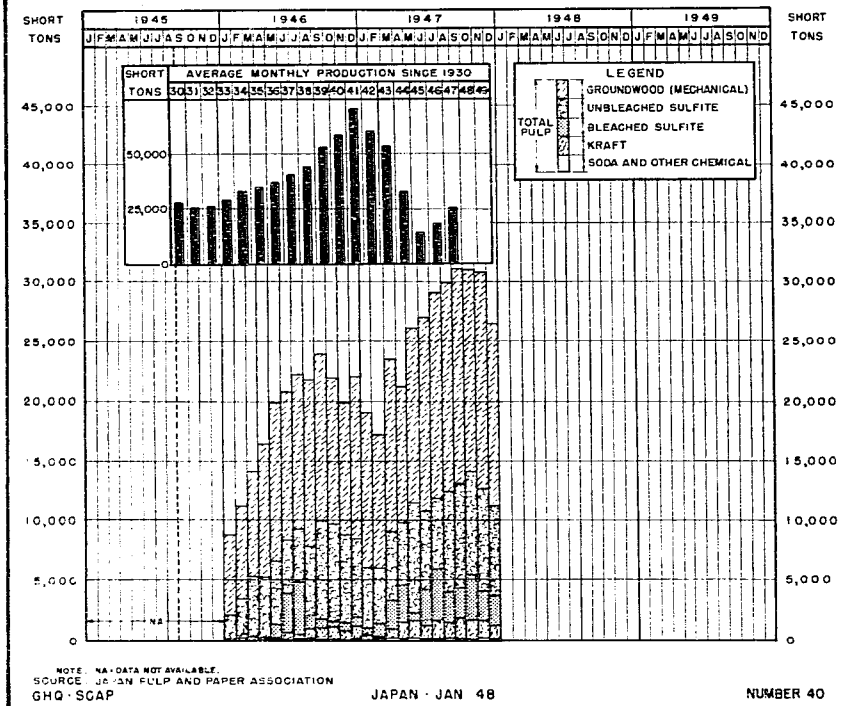
SOURCE: Japanese Pulp and Paper Association.

8. Total output of all types of paper decreased 1,844 tons to 27,140 tons in December. Japanese machine-made paper was the only

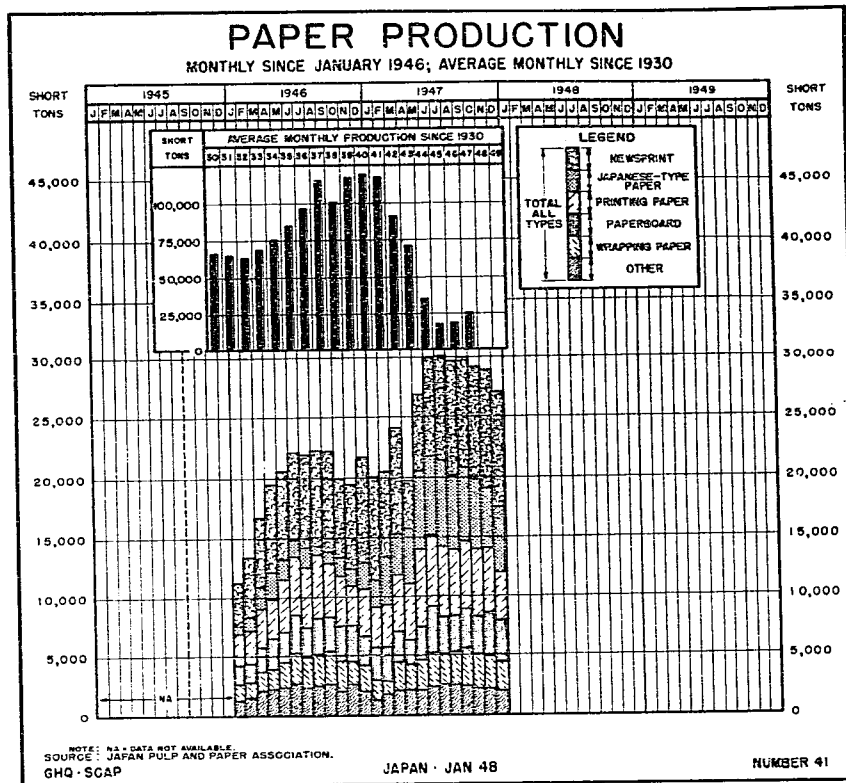
## TOBACCO MANUFACTURING SINCE 1930



## PULP PRODUCTION SINCE 1930



product to show an increase, with December figures 459 tons higher than for the previous month.



#### GLASS AND CERAMICS

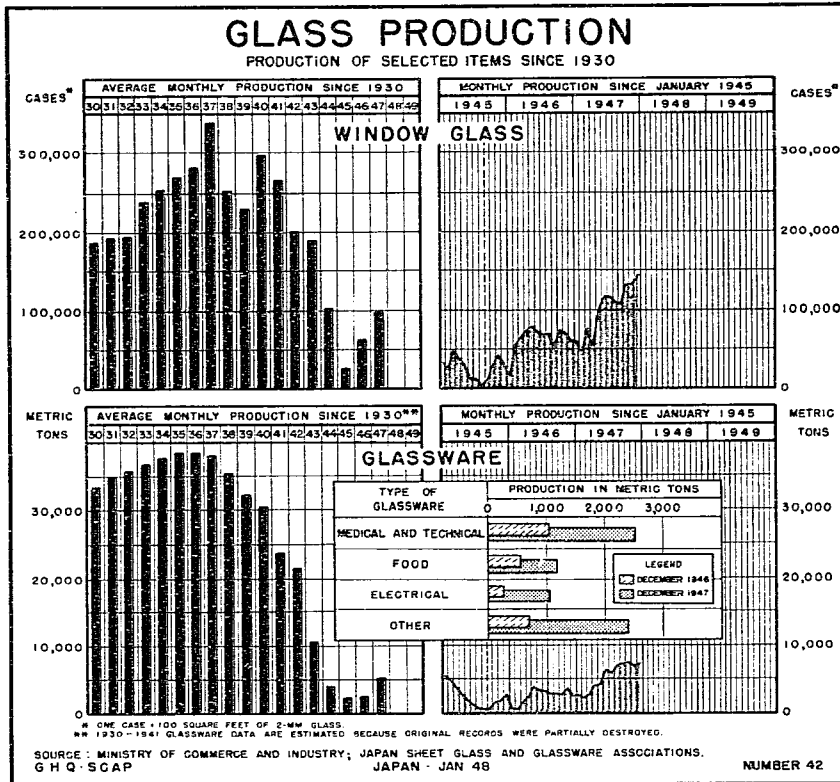
9. Window glass production in December increased 7 percent to 119,444 cases over the previous month's 111,350 cases and figured glass increased 13 percent to 23,386 cases over 20,626 for November. No polished plate glass was produced. See the chart at top of the next page.

10. Glass yarn and fiber production in December decreased from the previous month's output of 5,185 and 6,909 kilograms to 2,685 and 5,430 kilograms respectively.

11. Glassware production increased from a revised total of 6,888 metric tons in November to 7,197 in December.

#### GLASSWARE PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Ampoules and syringe tubing	283	365
Other glass tubing	84	100
Art and decorative ware	8	10
Beverage bottles	1,005	935
Electrical products	<u>1,021</u>	<u>1,061</u>
Subtotal	2,401	2,471



	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Carried forward	2,401	2,471
Food containers	1,213	1,176
Glass buoys	186	68
Medical containers	2,152	2,275
Table and kitchenware	312	488
Technical and scientific	274	272
Thermometer tubing	52	49
Miscellaneous	298	398
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,888</b>	<b>7,197</b>

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### Optical Instruments

12. Production of cameras increased 17 percent in December as compared with November, while output of binoculars and opera glasses decreased 43 percent, as shown in the chart on the opposite page.

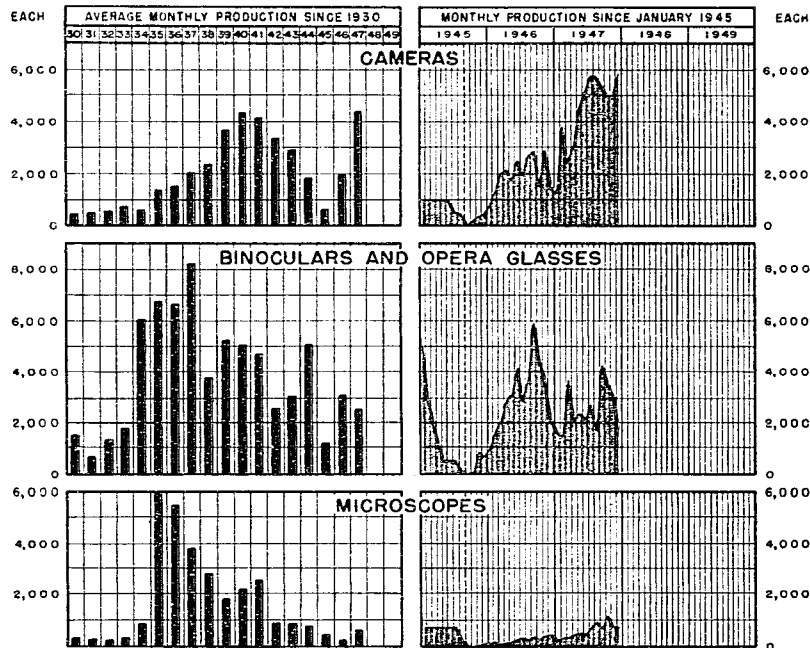
#### INSTRUMENT PRODUCTION (units)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Cameras	4,996	5,867
Projectors	718	790
Binoculars and opera glasses	3,166	1,806



# OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED ITEMS SINCE 1930



NOTE: JANUARY - JULY 1945 DATA ARE ESTIMATED.  
SOURCE: THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURERS.  
GHQ - SCAP JAPAN - JAN 48

NUMBER 43

	November	December
Microscopes	747	701
Transits	250	185
Engineers' levels	507	498
Hand levels	0	215
Sextants	101	50
Alidades	50	0
Gas indicators	30	36
Toolmakers' microscopes	.2	0

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

## Refractory Industry

13. Production of all types of refractory bricks totaled 20,583 metric tons, an increase of four percent over the previous month.

REFRACTORY BRICK PRODUCTION  
(metric tons)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Fire clay	13,435	14,255
Silica	5,427	5,578
Others <u>a/</u>	901	750
Total	19,763	20,583

a/ Includes chrome, silicon carbide, magnesia, corhart, forsterite and high alumina.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

14. Graphite crucible production in December increased approximately 13 percent over the previous month to 973,000 ban.

Abrasive Industry

15. December production of grinding wheels with vitreous bonds decreased 33 percent to 316 metric tons compared with November. Output of wheels with elastic bonds decreased 43 percent to 17 metric tons from 30 tons for November.

Production of all types of abrasive grains in December totaled 85 metric tons compared with 79 tons the previous month.

Total output of abrasive paper and cloth in December was 6,329 ren (one ren equals 480 sheets or their equivalent), a one-percent decrease from the November total of 6,406.

Structural Clay Products

16. Building brick production decreased from 6,837,000 in November to 6,036,000 in December due to bad weather. Output of clay roofing tile increased 2.7 percent from 14,604,000 in November to 15,000,000 in December. See chart on opposite page.

Asbestos Cement Production

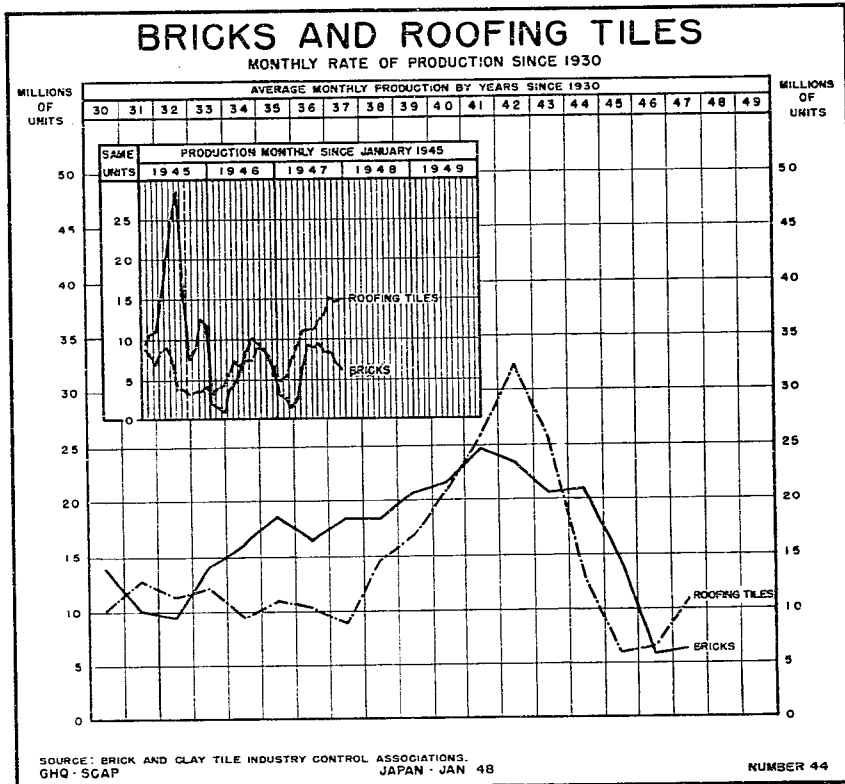
17. Production of all asbestos cement products except slate decreased in December.

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Asbestos cement high-pressure pipes	metric ton	254	241
Concrete pipes	metric ton	8,389	6,631
Corrugated sheets and shingles	tsubo <u>a/</u>	92,859	90,481
Slates	tsubo <u>a/</u>	12,000	15,000
Wallboards	tsubo <u>a/</u>	29,710	25,765

a/ One tsubo equals 35.58 square feet.

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



#### Enamelware

18. Total output of enamelware in December was 442 metric tons, an increase of 23 percent over November's total of 358 tons.

#### Pottery and Porcelain

19. Production of all types of potteryware increased 37 percent over production in November.

#### POTTERY PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Insulators	2,407	1,851
Industrial ware	1,182	1,520
Tiles	876	4,436
Laboratory ware	129	226
Household products	7,650	9,268
Sanitary ware	<u>486</u>	<u>193</u>
Total	12,730	17,494

SOURCE: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

20. Total value of output of medical instruments including