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**PENAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC CONTROL**  
(Translation of an article appearing in the SHUHO (Weekly Report) for 3 May 1944 issued by the Cabinet Information Board containing a discussion of recent changes in these regulations and a list of the control associations and organizations affected thereby)

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RADICAL CHANGES IN PENAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO ECONOMIC CONTROL

The home front today is experiencing various kinds of severe economic control; the purpose of this is to effect the meaning implicit in the phrase "Total Victory in the Greater East Asia War." Therefore, the slightest act in defiance of these controls is detestable as tending to undermine our determination to carry out total warfare and achieve certain victory. The controls now are set up for every eventuality, with the utmost attention to detail; however, the truth of the matter is that a condition exists wherein not a few people are acting in such a manner as to jeopardize the system of control. On the 20th of last April, the "Law relative to the Reorganization of Penal Regulations for Economic Offenses" went into effect, and it is expected that the activities of various "federated business organizations" (KEIZAI DANTAI) (1) will be viewed with increasing strictness. A general summary is presented below.

ORIGINS OF THE LAW

Although for a long time it has been said that our nation grows to perfection both by scorning illegal gain as public servants and by not overvaluing the life of the military, for a considerable period now, even in criminal law, there have been provisions against corruption among public officials. For a while after the China Incident, crimes of this sort became more serious in nature, and last year the "Special Wartime Penal Laws" (SENJI KEIJI TOKUBETSU HO) (2) were amended, the more serious infractions of which were punishable by life imprisonment.

Moreover, at the beginning of this year the "Wartime Duty Order for Government Officials" (SENJI KANRI FUKUMU REI) (3) was enacted, and an indication of the intolerably bad state to which affairs had come is given in the long-awaited words of His Imperial Majesty, "Public officials must strive even more in war than in peace to be of impeccable honesty and to leave to this world a model, by being themselves exemplary in financial management and in private virtue."

Were this situation to have come about formerly, no doubt there would have been nothing amiss in considering the law as no more than a law for government officials which had no particular significance for the general public. Today, however, with such widespread economic control, in a situation where guidance and supervision by the nation extends almost daily even to the process of eating, it may safely be said that almost anyone who has the vaguest connection with economic control has an important position wherein he is entrusted with the privilege of serving the nation. It is indeed time to put an end to the long standing habit on the part of the business world of considering such affairs of concern only to government officials.

Actually, just what is the prevailing situation? Few though they may be, there are problems of corruption on the part of officials and employees of federated business organizations; further, for the sake of private gain important official secrets relating to economic matters have leaked out; there have been people who, by using classified matter in secret ways

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(1) Refers to various joint business organizations set up for the purpose of coordinated operation and facility of governmental control.

經濟團體

(2) 戰時刑事特別法

(3) 戰時官吏服務令

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lined their own pockets. The full force of the law must be brought to bear in cases of this sort, and the law under discussion here was created for just this purpose.

To be sure, in commercial law there are provisions to a certain extent for penalties in cases of corrupt practices; even in the "Special Import and Export Goods Control Law" (YUSHUTSUNYUJIN NADO RINJI SCCHI HO) (1) and in the "General National Mobilization Law" (KOKKA SODOIN HO) (2), there are sections which provide for penalties in cases of corrupt practices on the part of officials and employees of federated business organizations; and provisions for the maintenance of security of classified material are not entirely lacking.

All this notwithstanding, it is a matter of regret that the sections pertaining to penalties in these laws are woefully inadequate to meet the needs of the present situation.

Therefore, last year a committee to investigate penal regulations relative to economic control was set up within the Ministry of Justice, and information was solicited from various ministries, from members of both legislative houses, and from various circles in the academic world. Defective sections within the various laws and orders dealing with economic matters were revised, and a general effort was made to reorganize and coordinate items relative to legal penalties. As a beginning, however, regulations concerning penalties for corrupt practices of officials and employees of federated business organizations and provisions concerning penalties for such things as violation of security in economic matters were adopted and embodied in the "Law relative to the Reorganization of Penal Regulations for Economic Offenses" (KEIZAI KANKEI BASSOKU NO SEIBI NI KANSURU HOTSU) (3).

CONTENTS OF THE LAW

This law is composed in all of twenty-nine articles, the ninth and following articles being supplementary provisions.

In Article 1, officials or other employees of "federated organizations" (DANTAI) (4), Supervisory authorities (EIDAN (5)), depositories, or such categories that may correspond to these which are set up in accordance with the General National Mobilization Law, Article 18, Para. 1 (order for the establishment of companies and associations whose purpose is the control of business enterprise or which operate for the purpose of such control) or Para. 3 (establishment or management by the government where establishment has not been effected), --such officials or employees are considered, for the purpose of applying legal penalties, as government officials.

As a result of this, the act of receiving a bribe by such categories of persons and the act of giving a bribe to such categories of persons are hereinafter punishable under the provisions of the penal statutes for corrupt practices.

Furthermore, since the duties of these officials and employees are treated as public duties from the viewpoint of penal law, should a person

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- (1) 輸出入品等臨時措置法 (2) 國家總動員法  
(3) 經濟關係罰則整備ニ関スル法律  
(4) 團 体  
(5) 營 團

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interfere with the performance of duty of such officials and employees, a charge of the crime of "interference with the performance of public duty" can be set up; in this way the duties of such persons receive the protection of the law.

The types of organizations which are considered to be within the meaning of "federated business organizations" of Article 1 are as follows:

- Control assemblies (TŌSEIKAI) (1), in accordance with the Essential Industries Organization Order (JUYO SANGYO DANPAI REI) (2)
- Various special area organizations, in accordance with the Japanese Harbor-transport Industry Societies and Harbor and Bay Transport Industry Control Order (NIPPON KOUNGYOKU OYOBI KOWAN UNSOGYO NADO TOSEI REI) (3)
- Japan Newspaper Society (NIPPON SHIMBUNKAI) (4)
- Japan Horsesdealers' Association(s) (NIPPON BAJI KUMIKAI) (5), in accordance with the Japan Horsesdealers' Societies and Horsesdealers' Associations Order (NIPPON BAJIKAI OYOBI BAJI DANPAI REI) (6)
- Shipping transport management councils (SEMPAKU UN EIKAI) (7)
- Control assemblies for special aspects of industry (GYŌTAIBETSU TŌSEIKAI) (8), in accordance with the National Finance Control Assemblies and Finance Control Organizations Order (ZENKOKU KINYU TŌSEIKAI NARABI NI KINYU TŌSEI DANPAI REI) (9)
- Control associations (TŌSEI KUMIKAI) (10) and local finance councils (CHIHO KINYU KYOGIKAI) (11)
- Japanese Publishers Society (NIPPON SHUPPANSHI) (12)
- Housing Authority (JUTAKU EIDAN) (13)
- Imperial Capital Rapid Transit Authority (TEITO KŌSOKUDO KOTSU EIDAN) (14)

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|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) 統制會                   | (8) 業態別統制會                |
| (2) 重要産業團體令               | (9) 全國金融統制會並びに<br>金融統制團體令 |
| (3) 日本港運業會及び「港灣<br>送業等統制令 | (10) 統制組合                 |
| (4) 日本新聞會                 | (11) 地方金融協議會              |
| (5) 日本馬事組合                | (12) 日本出版會                |
| (6) 日本馬事會及び「馬事團體令         | (13) 住宅營團                 |
| (7) 船舶運營會                 | (14) 帝都高速度交通營團            |

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- Agricultural Land Development Authority (NŌCHI KAIHATSU EIDAN) (1)  
Industrial Equipment Authority (SANGYŌ SETSUBI EIDAN) (2)  
Central Food Products Authority (CHŪŌ SHOKURYŌ EIDAN) (3) and  
Local Food Products Authority (CHIHO SHOKURYŌ EIDAN) (4)  
Trade and Commerce Authority (KŌEKI EIDAN) (5)  
Japan Securities Exchange (NIPPON SHŌKEN TORIHIKIJO) (6)  
Pension depositories (ONKYŪ KINKO) (7)  
Public depositories (SHOMIN KINKO) (8)  
National Regenerative Depository (KOKUMIN KOSEI KINKO) (9)  
Wartime Finance Depository (SENJI KINYŪ KINKO) (10)  
Southern Development Depository (NANPŌ KAIHATSU KINKO) (11)  
Bank of Japan (NIPPON GINKŌ) (12)  
Korea Housing Authority (CHŌSEN JŪTAKU EIDAN) (13)  
Korea Agricultural Land Development Authority (CHŌSEN NŌCHI  
KAIHATSU EIDAN) (14)  
Korea Food Products Authority (CHŌSEN SHOKURYŌ EIDAN) (15)  
Korea Essential Materials Authority (CHŌSEN JŪYŌ-BUSSHI EIDAN) (16)  
Korea Securities Exchange (CHŌSEN SHŌKEN TORIHIKIJO) (17)  
Formosa Housing Authority (TAIWAN JŪTAKU EIDAN) (18)  
Formosa Food Products Authority (TAIWAN SHOKURYŌ EIDAN) (19)  
Formosa Essential Materials Authority (TAIWAN JŪYŌ-BUSSHI EIDAN) (20)

- (1) 農地開發營團  
(2) 產業設備營團  
(3) 中央食糧營團  
(4) 地方食糧營團  
(5) 交易營團  
(6) 日本證券取引所  
(7) 恩給金庫  
(8) 庶民金庫  
(9) 國民更生金庫  
(10) 戰時金融金庫

- (11) 南方開發金庫  
(12) 日本金行  
(13) 朝鮮住宅營團  
(14) 朝鮮農地開發營團  
(15) 朝鮮食糧營團  
(16) 朝鮮重要物資營團  
(17) 朝鮮證券取引所  
(18) 台灣住宅營團  
(19) 台灣食糧營團  
(20) 台灣重要物資營團

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These organizations are all federated business organizations which have gained new life under the present controlled economy. Taking second place to none, they bear a share of the burden of public policy under the strong protection, supervision, and assistance of the government. Invested with a high degree of official status, their officials and employees are recognized as being a grade higher. in comparison with those of any other single class of business organizations.

In Article 2 are included those organizations which correspond to the various government policy corporations (KOKUSAKU KAISHA) (1) which have been set up by special legislation, to those termed "special banks," as well as to the various supervisory companies (KEIEI KAISHA) (2) and associations which either control or operate for the purpose of control under the General National Mobilization Law and other economic control legislation. If the officials or other employees of these business organizations receive, solicit, or promise bribes, they are subject to imprisonment, not to exceed three years.

Furthermore, influence over official duty is gained by such corrupt practices as these; in cases of serious criminality where illegal acts are committed in the name of duty or where acts, performance of which is required, are left unperformed, a penalty of imprisonment up to seven years is prescribed. Such a penalty is applicable to the following companies, associations, etc.:

- 1 YOKOHAMA Specie Bank (YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO) (3)
- 2 Hypothec Bank of Japan (NIPPON KANGYO GINKO) (4)
- 3 Bank of Agriculture and Industry (NOKO GINKO) (5)
- 4 Bank of Formosa (TAIWAN GINKO) (6)
- 5 HOKKAIDO Exploitation Bank (HOKKAIDO TAKUSHOKU GINKO) (7)
- 6 Industrial Bank of Japan (NIPPON KOGYO GINKO) (8)
- 7 Oriental Exploitation Co., Inc. (TOYO TAKUSHOKU KK.) (9)
- 8 Bank of Korea (CHOSEN GINKO) (10)
- 9 International Tele-Communications Co., Inc. (KOKUSAI DENKI TSUSHIN KK.) (11)
- 10 Japan Iron Manufacturing Co., Inc. (NIPPON SEITETSU KK.) (12)
- 11 Northeast Industrial Co., Inc. (TOHOKU KOGYO KK.) (13)
- 12 Formosa Exploitation Co., Inc. (TAIWAN TAKUSHOKU KK.) (14)
- 13 Japan Express Co., Inc. (NIPPON TSUUN KK.) (15)
14. Imperial Fuel Industries Co. Inc. (TEIKOKU NENRYO KOGYO KK) (16)

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|-------------|----------------|
| (1) 國策會社    | (9) 東洋拓殖 KK    |
| (2) 經營會社    | (10) 朝鮮銀行      |
| (3) 橫濱正金銀行  | (11) 國際電氣通信 KK |
| (4) 日本勸業銀行  | (12) 日本製鐵 KK   |
| (5) 農工銀行    | (13) 東北興業 KK   |
| (6) 台灣銀行    | (14) 台灣拓殖 KK   |
| (7) 北海道拓殖銀行 | (15) 日本通運 KK   |
| (8) 日本興業銀行  | (16) 帝國燃料興業 KK |

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- 15 Japan Electric Power Transmission Co., Inc. (NIPPON HASSO DEN KK) (1)
- 16 North China Development Co., Inc. (HOKUSHINA KAIHATSU KK) (2)
- 17 Central China Promotion Co., Inc. (CHUSHINA SHINKO KK.) (3)
- 18 Imperial Mining Development Co., Inc. (TEIKOKU KOGYO KAIHATSU KK) (4)
- 19 Greater Japan Aviation Co., Inc. (DAINIPPON KOKU KK) (5)
- 20 Japan Agricultural Export Products Co. Inc. (NIPPON YUSHUTSU NCSAMBUTSU KK) (6)
- 21 Japan Fertilizer Co., Inc. (NIPPON HIRYO KK.) (7)
- 22 Japan Coal Co., Inc. (NIPPON SEKITAN KK.) (8)
- 23 KARAFUTO Development Co., Inc. (KARAFUTO KAIHATSU KK) (9)
- 24 Japan Lumber Co., Inc. and Regional Lumber Co., Inc. (NIPPON MOKUZAI KK OYOBI CHIHO MOKUZAI KK) (10)
- 25 Japan Silk Control Co., Inc. (NIPPON SANSHI TOSEI KK.) (11)
- 26 East Asia Sea Transport Co., Inc. (TOA KAIUN KK) (12)
- 27 Imperial Petroleum Co., Inc. (TEIKOKU SEKIYU KK) (13)
- 28 South Manchuria Railroad Co., Inc. (NANMANSHU TETSUDO KK) (14)
- 29 South Seas Exploitation Co., Inc. (NANYO TAKUSHOKU KK) (15)
- 30 Electric Power Distribution Co., Inc. (HAIDEN KK) (16)
- 31 Imperial Marine Products Control Co., Inc. (TEIKOKU SUISAN TOSEI KK) (17)
- 32 Ocean Fishing Industry Control Co., Inc. (KAIYO GYO GYO TOSEI KK) (18)
- 33 Control companies, in accordance with the Control Companies Order (TOSEI KAISHA REI) (19)
- 34 Sake brewing associations, federations of sake brewing associations, central councils for sake brewing associations, sake sales associations, federations of sake sales associations, national federations of sake sales associations, and central councils for sake sales associations, in accordance with the Sake Industry Organization Order (SHURUIGYO DANTAI REI) (20)

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|------------------------|----------------|
| (1) 日本發送電 KK           | (11) 日本蠶絲統制 KK |
| (2) 北支那開發 KK           | (12) 東亞海運 KK   |
| (3) 中支那振興 KK           | (13) 帝國石油 KK   |
| (4) 帝國鑛業開發 KK          | (14) 南滿鐵道 KK   |
| (5) 大日本航空 KK           | (15) 南洋拓殖 KK   |
| (6) 日本輸出農產物 KK         | (16) 配電 KK     |
| (7) 日本肥料 KK            | (17) 帝國水產統制 KK |
| (8) 日本石炭 KK            | (18) 海洋漁業統制 KK |
| (9) 樺太開發 KK            | (19) 統制會社令     |
| (10) 日本木材 KK 及 地方木材 KK | (20) 酒類業團體令    |

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- 35 Salt industry associations, federations of salt industry associations, and central councils for salt industry associations, in accordance with the Salt Monopoly Law (ENSEMBAI HO) (1)
- 36 Forest associations and federations of forest associations in accordance with the Forests Law (SHINRIN HO) (2)
- 37 Marine products associations and federations of marine products associations, in accordance with the Fishing Industry Law (GYOJYO HO) (3)
- 38 Horse associations and federations of horse associations, in accordance with the Horse Associations Law (BAHITSU KUMIAI HO) (4)
- 39 Silk industry associations, federations of silk industry associations, and central councils for silk industry associations, in accordance with the Silk Industry Associations Law (SANSHIGYO KUMIAI HO) (5)
- 40 Grazing land associations, in accordance with the Grazing Land Law (BOKUYAHO) (6)
- 41 Motor transport industry associations and federations of motor transport industry associations, in accordance with the Motor Transport Industry Law (JIDOSHA KOTSU JIGYO HO) (7)
- 42 Fertilizer manufacturing industry associations, in accordance with the Essential Fertilizer Industry Control Law (JUYO HIRYOGYO TOSAI HO) (8)
- 43 Trading associations and federations of trading associations, in accordance with the Trading Associations Law (BOEKI KUMIAI HO) (9)
- 44 Department store associations, in accordance with the Department Store Law (HYAKKATEN HO) (10)
- 45 Dairy products industry associations, in accordance with the Dairy Farm Industry Reorganization Law (RAKUNOGYO GHOSAI HO) (11)
- 46 Ocean transport associations and federations of ocean transport associations, in accordance with the Ocean Transport Associations Law (KAIUN KUMIAI HO) (12)
- 47 Shipbuilding associations and federations of shipbuilding associations, in accordance with the Shipbuilding Industry Law (ZOSSEN JIGYO HO) (13)
- 48 House rental associations, federations of house rental associations, room rental associations, and federations of room rental associations in accordance with the House Rental Associations Law (KASHIYA KUMIAI HO) (14)
- 49 Control associations, in accordance with the Commerce and Industry Associations Law (SHOKO KUMIAI HO) (15)
- 50 NICHIMAN Industrial Co., Inc. (NICHIMAN SANGYO KK) (16)

(1) 鹽專賣法

(2) 森林法

(3) 漁業法

(4) 馬匹組合法

(5) 蠶絲業組合法

(6) 牧野法

(7) 自動車事業法

(8) 重要肥料業統制法

(9) 貿易組合法

(10) 百貨店法

(11) 酪農調整法

(12) 海運組合法

(13) 造船事業法

(14) 貸家組合法

(15) 商工組合法

(16) 日南産業KK



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- 51 Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Co., Inc. (MANSHŪ DENSHIN DENWA KK) (1)
- 52 Manchuria Public Exploitation Co. (MANSHŪ TAKUSHOKU KŌSHA) (2)
- 53 Agriculture and Forestry Central Depository (NORIN CHUO KINKO) (3)
- 54 Commerce and Industry Associations Central Depository (SHOKO KUMIAI CHUO KINKO) (4)
- 55 Producers' associations and federations of producers' associations, in accordance with the Producers' Associations Law (SANGYO KUMIAI HO) (5)
- 56 Urban land credit associations, in accordance with the Urban Land Credit Associations Law (SHIGAICHI SHINYO KUMIAI HO) (6)
- 57 Supervisory Federation(s) of Agricultural Organizations (NOGYO DANTAI KANSA RENGOKAI) (7)
- 58 Local agricultural councils, provincial (DO) (8) and prefectural agricultural councils (including agricultural councils in the capital of TOKYO and KARAFUTO agricultural councils), national agricultural economic councils, and central agricultural councils.
- 59 Fishing industry councils, manufacturing industry councils, provincial (DO) and prefectural marine products industry councils (including marine products industry councils in the capital of TOKYO, and in KARAFUTO, and provincial gov't (SHUCHO) (9) marine products industry councils), and marine products industry central councils (including Formosa marine products industry councils).
- 60 Korea Exploitation Bank (CHŌSEN TAKUSHOKU GINKO) (10)
- 61 Korea Forestry Development Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN RINGYO KIHATSU KK) (11)
- 62 Korea Magnesite Development Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN MUGUNESAITO KIHATSU KK) (12)
- 63 Korea Mining Industry Promotion Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN KOGYO SHINKO KK) (13)
- 64 Korea Silk Control Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN SANSHI TŌSEI KK) (14)
- 65 Korea lumber corporations, basic wood products associations, in accordance with the Korea Lumber Control Order (CHŌSEN MORUZAI TŌSEI REI) (15), and lumber products associations, and lumber distribution associations.
- 66 Korea Electrical Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN DENGYO KK) (16)
- 67 Korea YALU River Hydroelectric Power Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN ŌRYOKKO SUIRYOKU HITSUDEN KK) (17)
- 68 Korea Coal Company, Inc. (CHŌSEN SEKITAN KK) (18)

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| (1) 滿洲電信電話 KK | (10) 朝鮮拓殖銀行       |
| (2) 滿洲拓殖公社    | (11) 朝鮮林業開發 KK    |
| (3) 農林中央金庫    | (12) 朝鮮マクネサハ開發 K  |
| (4) 商工組合中央金庫  | (13) 朝鮮鑛業振興 KK    |
| (5) 產業組合法     | (14) 朝鮮蠶絲統制 KK    |
| (6) 市街地信用組合法  | (15) 朝鮮木材統制令      |
| (7) 農業團體監査聯合會 | (16) 朝鮮電業 KK      |
| (8) 道         | (17) 朝鮮鴨綠江水力發電 KK |
| (9) 洲廳        | (18) 朝鮮石炭 KK      |

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- 69 Staple products industry associations and federations of staple products industry associations, in accordance with the Korea Staple Products Industry Associations Order (CHOSEN JUYO BUSSAN DOGYO KUMLI REI) (1)
- 70 Fishing industry associations, federations of fishing industry associations, marine products associations, and federations of marine products associations, in accordance with the Korea Fishing Industry Order (CHOSEN GYOGYO REI) (2)
- 71 Motor transport industry associations, and federations of motor transport industry associations, in accordance with the Korea Motor Transport Industry Order (CHOSEN JIDOSHA KOTSU JIGYO REI) (3)
- 72 Sake brewing associations, federations of sake brewing associations, central councils for sake brewing associations, sake sales associations, and central councils for sake sales associations, in accordance with the Korea Sake Industry Organization Order (CHOSEN SHURUIGYO DANTAI REI) (4)
- 73 Manufacturing associations and federations of manufacturing associations, in accordance with the Korea Manufacturing Associations Order (CHOSEN KOGYO KUMLI REI) (5)
- 74 Ocean transport associations and federations of ocean transport associations, in accordance with the Korea Ocean Transport Association Order (CHOSEN KAIUN KUMLI REI) (6)
- 75 Commerce associations and federations of commerce associations, in accordance with the Korea Commerce Associations Order (CHOSEN SHOGYO KUMLI REI) (7)
- 76 House rental associations, federations of house rental associations, and room rental associations, in accordance with the Korea House Rental Associations Order (CHOSEN KASHIYA KUMLI REI) (8)
- 77 Finance associations, in accordance with the Finance Associations Order (KINYU KUMLI REI) (9)
- 78 Korea federations of finance associations.
- 79 Producers' associations and federations of producers associations in accordance with the Korea Producers' Associations Order (CHOSEN SANGYO KUMLI REI) (10)
- 80 Korea horsedealers' societies
- 81 Formosa Electric Power Company, Inc. (TAIWAN DENRYOKU KK) (11)
- 82 South Japan Fisheries Control Company, Inc. (NANIPPON GYOGYO TOSEI KK) (12)
- 83 Formosa Marine Products Distribution Control Company, Inc. (TAIWAN SUISANBUTSU HAIKYU TOSEI KK) (13)
- 84 Formosa Producers' Depository (TAIWAN SANGYO KINKO) (14)

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|-----------------|------------------|
| (1) 朝鮮重要物產同業組合令 | (8) 朝鮮貸家組合令      |
| (2) 朝鮮漁業令       | (9) 金融組合令        |
| (3) 朝鮮自動車交通事業令  | (10) 朝鮮產業組合令     |
| (4) 朝鮮酒類業團體令    | (11) 台灣電力KK      |
| (5) 朝鮮工業組合令     | (12) 南日本漁業統制KK   |
| (6) 朝鮮海運組合令     | (13) 台灣水產物配給統制KK |
| (7) 朝鮮商業組合令     | (14) 台灣產業金庫      |

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- 85 Producers' associations, in accordance with the Korea Producers' Associations Regulations (CHOSEN SANGYO KUMIAI KISOKU) (1)
- 86 Municipal and rural (SHIGAISSHO) (2) agricultural societies, provincial government agricultural societies (SHUCHO NOGYO KAI) (3), and Formosa agricultural societies.
- 87 Juristic persons and other organizations which manifest control or which carry out management for the purpose of control under the provisions of Law #92, 1937 (emergency management law relative to imports and exports) or under orders in accordance with the General National Mobilization Law, excepting those noted in the preceding articles and in the foregoing numbered sections.
- 88 Juristic persons and other organizations which in accordance with government office instructions set up criteria for price-fixing under the Price Control Order (K.K.KU NADO TOSEI REI) (4), or which carry out the function of fixing prices in accordance with the same article.

These various organizations, in general, are clear at a glance, and the first thing to be done is to determine carefully whether organizations subordinate to the ones above belong in this category or not. The organizations covered by Numbers 87 and 88 need a word or two of explanation.

Those organizations which come under the preceding Number 87 are authorized under the orders and laws for commodities control, and those which still carry on without being control companies in the sense of the Control Companies Order (TOSEI KAISSHA REI) (5) are permit (KIPPU) (6) issuing agencies under the Iron and Steel Control Regulations, such as the Special Steel Council (TOKUSHU HAGANE (KO?) KYOGIKAI) (7) and the Imperial Gas Association, Inc. (SHADAN HOJIN TEIKOKU GASU KYOKAI) (8); and associations under the civil law such as the NAGOYA Fruit Dealers Association (NAGOYA AOKUDAMONO NIJKE KUMIAI) (9) and those that are both buying and selling agencies under the Fruit Supply Control Regulations (AOKUDAMONO HAIKYU TOSEI KISOKU) (10) have a wide scope indeed.

Further, those to which Number 88 is applicable include such organizations as the Federation of National Textile Goods Price-fixing Committees (ZENKOKU SEN-I K.K.KU SATEI I-INKAI RENGOKAI) (11) and the special local committees under them; the National Japanese Merchandise Joint Control Assembly (ZENKOKU WAZAKKI TOSEI KYOKAI) (12); Japan Household Furnishings Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON KAGU TOSEI KYOKAI) (13); Japan Fixtures and Mountings Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON TATEGU HYOGU TOSEI KYOKAI) (14);

(1) 朝鮮產業組合規則

(2) 市街庄

(3) 州廳農業會

(4) 價格等統制令

(5) 統制會社令

(6) 切符

(7) 特殊金鋼協議會

(8) 社團法人帝國瓦斯協會

(9) 名古屋青果物荷役組合

(10) 青果物配給統制規則

(11) 全國紡織雜貨價格查定

委員聯合會  
(12) 全國和雜貨統制協會

(13) 日本家具統制協會

(14) 日本建具表具統制協會

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Japan Cooperage Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON YŌSON TŌSEI KYŌKAI) (1); Japan Cutting and Artisans' Tools Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON RIKI KŌSHŪGU TŌSEI KYŌKAI) (2); Japan Bag Goods Control League (NIPPON FUKURUMONO TŌSEI REMMEI) (3); Japan Electrical Supplies Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON DENDO YŌHIN TŌSEI KYŌKAI) (4); Japan Toy Joint Control Assembly (NIPPON GANŪ TŌSEI KYŌKAI) (5); Japan National Stationery Supplies Manufacturing and Merchandising League (ZENNIPPON BUNGU SHŪKŌ REMMEI) (6); and the Japan National Headwear Control League (ZENNIPPON BŌSHI TŌSEI REMMEI) (7).

Thus it is seen that the organizations covered in this article have tremendous influence thru the wide scope allowed them, but the point is that the business leaders recognize the official nature of the organizations for which they work, and should problems arise, the purpose of the law would be carried out.

To ensure stricter control over management, Article 3 prescribes a penalty of not more than two years imprisonment in the case of persons about to become officials or employees of firms and associations covered by Article 2, should such persons accept a bribe before assuming their new position and after leaving their old position. In cases of this sort, for those organizations covered by Article 1, it is planned to equalize the legal penalties after comparison with those to which the penal laws are applicable.

Article 4 provides for the confiscation and forfeiture of bribes and Article 5 defines the crime of giving a bribe relative to Articles 2 and 3, which have already been discussed, and it prescribes a maximum imprisonment of three years or a maximum fine of 5000 yen. Should a person turn state's evidence, he will receive a remission of sentence, or one less severe.

Article 6 prescribes the penalties designed to prevent the leakage of important classified matter which relates to economic control. Previous regulation, in comparison with the security classifications MILITARY TOP SECRET (GUNKI) and STATE TOP SECRET (KOKKA KIMITSU), failed to avoid certain flaws; therefore, this time an attempt has been made to set up supplementary provisions at the important minimum level.

That is, in accordance with this article, a person who is or has been a government employee, or who is or has been an official or employee of the federated business organizations listed below, and who, for his own or for another's private gain, reveals, or commits a theft in connection with, important classified matter of a government agency or a federated business organization (KEIZAI DANTAI) connected with economic control, knowledge of such matter having been gained in an official capacity,-- such persons are subject to imprisonment, not to exceed five years.

Control assemblies, in accordance with the Essential Industries Organization Order; Japan Harbor Transport Industry Society (ics)

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- (1) 日本桶樽統制協會 (4) 日本電動用品統制協會  
(2) 日本利器工匠具統制協會 (5) 日本玩具統制協會  
(3) 日本袋物統制聯盟 (6) 全日本文具商工聯盟  
(7) 全日本帽子統制聯盟

CONFIDENTIAL

(NIPPON KOUNGYOKAI) (1); Special area organizations, in accordance with the Harbor and Bay Transport Industry Control Order; Japan Newspaper Society (ies); Japan Horsedealers' Society (ies); shipping transport management councils; National Depository Control Assembly (ZENKOKU KINKO TOSEIKAI)(2); Japan Publishers' Society; Industrial Equipment Authority; Central Food Products Authority; Trade and Commerce Authority; Japan Securities Exchange; National Regenerative Depository; Wartime Finance Depository; Southern Development Depository; Bank of Japan; Korea Food Products Authority; Korean Essential Food Products Authority; Korea Securities Exchange; Formosa Food Products Authority; Yokohama Specie Bank; Hypothec Bank of Japan; Bank of Formosa; Industrial Bank of Japan; Bank of Korea; International Tele-Communications Co., Inc; Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, Inc.; Japan Express Co., Inc; Imperial Fuel Industries Co., Inc.; Japan Electric Power Transmission Co., Inc.; North China Development Co., Inc.; Central China Promotion Co., Inc.; Imperial Mining Development Co., Inc.; Greater Japan Aviation Co., Inc.; Japan Coal Company, Inc.; Japan Lumber Co., Inc.; Regional Lumber Co., Inc.; Japan Silk Control Co., Inc.; East Asia Sea Transport Co., Inc.; Imperial Petroleum Co., Inc.; South Manchuria Railway Co., Inc.; Electric Power Distribution Co., Inc.; Imperial Marine Products Control Co., Inc.; Ocean Fishing Industry Control Co., Inc.; control companies, in accordance with the Control Companies Order; Central Council for Salt Industry Associations; Motor transport industry associations: federations of motor transport industry associations; fertilizer manufacturing industry associations; ocean transport associations; federations of ocean transport associations; shipbuilding associations; federations of shipbuilding associations; control associations, in accordance with the Commerce and Industry Associations Law; Manchuria Telephone and Telegraph Company, Inc.; Manchuria Public Exploitation Company; Central Agricultural Society (ies); central marine products industry societies (including the Formosa marine products industry societies); Korea Exploitation Bank; Korea Magnesite Development Co., Inc.; Korea Mining Industry Development Co., Inc.; Korea Silk Control Co., Inc.; Korea Lumber Company, Inc.; Korea YALU River Hydroelectric Power Co., Inc.; Korea Coal Co., Inc.; Formosa Electric Power Co. Inc.; South Japan Fisheries Control Co., Inc; Formosa Marine Products Distribution Control Co., Inc.; Formosa Industrial Depository; Formosa Agricultural Society(ies);

Article 7 recognizes the existence of the crime of corrupt practices and that of compromising classified matter (Article 6) even for employees of representative agencies, and effectively remedies previously existing flaws in the regulations.

Article 8 provides for the application of this law to the previously discussed crimes of corrupt practices and those relative to classified matter even when committed in a foreign country, following the example of Article 4 of the Penal Code.

In the various articles from the ninth on, unification has been effected by revisions and deletions of the text of relevant laws, and suitable penalties have been taken over from those provisions of the Japan Securities Exchange Law and the Foreign Exchange Control Law which relate to the crime of compromising classified matter.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

(1) 日本港運業會

(2) 全國金庫統制會