FILE UNDER: Memos for Chief, Govt Sect

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 10 May 46

FROM: GUY J. SWOPE
Chief, Legislative Branch

TO: SCAP

SUBJECT: MEMOS FOR CHIEF, GOVT SECT - Oganization and Procedures of the Japanese Diet.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: 091.1-J

CLASSIFIED FILE:

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

9 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Press Reactions (5,6 May 1946) to the Disqualification of Ichiro Hatoyama.

Extent of Coverage

The news of SCAP's disqualification of Ichiro HATOYAMA, President of the Liberal Party, was adequately covered by the Tokyo press, including the English language newspaper NIPPON TIMES. In most cases non-editorial comment was limited to descriptions of the actual process of disqualification: SCAP informed SHIDEHARA, who informed HATOYAMA, etc. All the Tokyo dailies, and the NIPPON TIMES, published editorials; MAINICHI, ASAHI, and YOMIURI carried sub-editorials, as well.

Comment

Comment was dominated by two themes: attacks on the Shidehara Government for having failed to oust HATOYAMA long ago, and demands that the Social Democrats assume political leadership.

According to ASAHI, "...the maneuvers for the so-called stabilization of the political situation which have been exercised through many difficulties for the past twenty days have proved to be utter nonsense. All things have been returned to the starting point. We believe that all responsibility for having brought about the present state of things should fall upon the Shidehara Cabinet. The Shidehara Cabinet must have been aware that Mr. Hatoyama was open to doubt regarding eligibility, since it had been ordered by SCAP to re-examine his qualifications."

Concerning the formation of a new government ASAHI said: "Since the Progressive party, as we have said before, is disqualified for office before another election, and the case is quite the same with the Liberal Party, which has lost Mr. Hatoyama, there is no choice but to bring the Social Democratic party into office. It is a proper way of democracy, we believe, that the Social Democrats should form a Cabinet under the support of the democratic popular front, and that the Cabinet should dissolve the

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Diet in order to consult and be guided by the people's will. YOMIURI declared: "....the Government neglected to take up the matter and thus increased the political confusion. The Liberals' attempt at forming a new government centering around Mr. Hatoyama was frustrated. Since the Progressives have acclaimed Shidehara as their leader, they have no claim to participation in the new Government. Thus it stands to reason that the Social Democrats should assume the helm of the new administration." MAINICHI echoed these ideas: "If the Japanese politicians, however, were incapable of anticipating this issue judging from the personal career of Mr. Hatoyama and from the present international situation in which our country is placed, they can never be called politicians." The newspaper then exhorted the Social Democrats to step forward and take the initiative. JIJI SHIMPO also attacked the Shidehara Government, while KEIZAI deplored "political instability." A TOKYO SHIMBUN editorial, devoted to a discussion of the whole political situation, urged Social Democrats to continue "coordination with the Liberals."

Aside from these two main currents of comment, YOMIURI accused the Shidehara government of having deliberately delayed the purge of Hatoyama to enable "the Liberals to align the Social Democrats on their side. This objective of the Shidehara group has now been achieved to some extent. Moreover, they have succeeded in ousting Mr. Hatoyama, tough rival for them. The entrenched power of the Liberals and the Social Democrats has been weakened on account of the coordination of policies. Taking advantage of this weakened position of the Liberals and the Social Democrats, the Progressives are planning to participate in the formation of a new government."

The only note critical of the SCAP action was a faint one sounded by MAINICHI: "It is indeed strange that no suggestion had never been made by GHQ on the matter." On the other hand, the NIPPON TIMES expressed strong approval: "In addition to the purely domestic reasons for barring them, there were indications galore that he would not be acceptable to the outside world. Foreign press comments have been uniformly unfavorable to him." The newspaper was also pleased with public reaction, noting that the "intensity of the opposition which has always existed to Mr. Hatoyama and the general feeling of relief and even jubilation which the public feels over his elimination shows that the nation is not by any means reactionary." In contrast to the annoyed and disgusted tone of most newspaper comment NIPPON TIMES declared that "the outcome has been fortunate in clarifying the political atmosphere in opening up the way for more desirable future developments."

Prepared by: Joseph Gordon
2nd Lt. Joseph Gordon

Osborne Hauge
OSBORNE HAUGE
Lt, USNR
Information Management Branch

Noted
JEH
WBL

Purge file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

8 May 1946

TO : Colonel Kades.

FROM : T. A. Bisson. TAB

SUBJECT: Approval of ICHIMADA, Hisato and KITADAI, Shigehiro as President and Vice-President, respectively, of Bank of Japan.

You will notice that the Imperial Japanese Government has asked that approval of these two appointments be rushed. The reason seems obvious - that the two men be installed in their new positions before the next Cabinet is formed.

Apart from technical considerations relating to the purge, noted below, it would seem that the rush is objectionable for significant political reasons. ARAKI has been President of the Bank of Japan since September 1945, during which time he handled such important matters as the currency shift. What good reason exists for not having him retain office for a few days longer until the new Cabinet can pass upon his successor?

The President of the Bank of Japan is an appointee of chokunin rank, requiring action by the Prime Minister. It would seem advisable that the incoming Premier should be able to make the appointment, if only to avoid the possibility of still another change under the next Cabinet.

In general, under the Cabinet situation now prevailing, Government Section approval of ordinary administrative action or minor appointments should not necessarily be withheld. For high appointments or significant administrative actions, however, it would appear advisable that Government Section should recommend postponement until the new Cabinet is formed and can render its decision.

On technical grounds, it should be noted that ICHIMADA was, during the war, a director of the National Monetary Control Association, foremost of the financial associations. This agency was stricken from the political purge list for the reason that one so important would necessarily be covered by the financial (or economic) purge. In addition ICHIMADA was, during the war, a director of five other control associations (banks, trust companies, life insurance, war casualty insurance and securities brokers). Finally, he was, during the war, one of the seven

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directors of the Bank of Japan, as was also KITADAI, the proposed new vice-president.

Both men, as directors of the Bank of Japan during the war, would fall under the financial (or economic) purge. It is not impossible that ICHIMADA, holding so many positions of key significance in the war period, already comes under the political purge.

N. B. Tamagna states that the Japanese liaison man to Finance Division, ESS, on this matter made the general statement that "approval" of ICHIMADA had already been obtained - the inference, according to Tamagna, being approval by Government Section as well as by CIS.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

7 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Establishment of Boards of Elections.

1. Powers of Local Executives in re Elections

Under the provisions of the present national election law and of the appropriate sections of the organic laws concerning the organization of prefectures, cities, towns and villages, governors, mayors and headmen play an extremely important role in the administration of elections. By reason of the powers delegated to these local executives, each of them is in a position to influence elections to a high degree, if so disposed. Mayors and headmen are responsible for the preparation of voting lists, hearing cases relating to these lists, and rendering decisions thereon, administering the work of election inspectors nominated by the candidates, prescribing the form of ballot papers, appointing presiding officers to count votes, notifying candidates of election, supervising selection of councillors in event candidates do not qualify, and so forth. The governors have less direct responsibility, but pass upon certain acts of mayors and headmen in respect to elections. By reason of their broad supervisory powers, moreover, they are in a position to influence the conduct of these officials.

Present plans call for the popular election of governors, mayors and headmen. Continuation of the present administration of elections by these officials would place them in a position of direct supervision over elections in which they themselves would be candidates.

2. Proposal for Boards of Elections

It is highly undesirable that governors, mayors and headmen retain a broad grant of legal authority to supervise elections. Even without legal authorization, it is possible for these individuals, by reason of their high positions in the community, to influence the outcome of elections. No legal basis for such possible influence should be tolerated, particularly after provision is made for their popular election.

In view of these circumstances, the Local Government Branch suggested to representatives of the Home Ministry that there be

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established in each city, town and village a board of elections, which would supervise the administration of all elections within its jurisdiction. To the boards would be transferred the supervisory powers now held by mayors and headmen. The boards, accordingly, would not administer election affairs themselves, but would supervise the work of responsible officials in the city and town offices, and would hear appeals from aggrieved persons. The power of governors to hear appeals from the decisions of local executives would be transferred to district courts.

3. Home Ministry Proposal

As a consequence of the suggestions of the Local Government Branch, the Home Ministry has submitted proposals for the establishment of boards of elections to supervise local elections. No proposals have been submitted in respect to national elections. Since national elections employ local officials, however, it should be a relatively simple matter to change the national election law so as to provide for the use of the boards of elections, thus making a uniform system for the conduct of all elections, national as well as local.

4. Comparisons and Recommendations

In the following divisional paragraphs the provisions of the Home Ministry proposal are compared with the recommendations of the Local Government Branch.

a. Composition of Board of Elections

Home Ministry:

Four members, unless number is increased up to a maximum of six by city or town by-law; elected for a two year term. Quorum, "more than three members." In the event of a tie vote, the chairman, who is elected by the members, has a second, deciding, vote.

Local Government Branch:

Uneven number, preferably three, elected for staggered terms of office; elect own chairman, select own clerks and special staff as required. Provision should be made in the law for representation of different group interests on the board. A requirement of bipartisan representation on the board would have no meaning under present conditions of local party development in Japan, with its multiplicity of small, unrelated parties.

b. Powers of Board of Elections

Home Ministry:

Substitution of board of elections for mayor or headman in provisions of the laws relating to supervision of elections. However, the Home Ministry proposal fails to turn over all of the supervisory powers to the board, as a consequence of which the mayor or headman still retains the power to post the election lists, prepare supplementary lists, give public notice of day of election and polling place, and so forth.

Local Government Branch:

All of the powers of the mayor or headman should be transferred to the board of elections, with the exception of purely ministerial duties involving no discretionary action.

c. Appeals From Decisions of Board of Elections

Home Ministry:

Under the provisions of the present law, appeals by voters or candidates claiming irregularities in connection with voting registration lists and the voting process are taken to the mayor or headman, thence to the prefectural governor, and thence to the Court of Administrative Litigation. The Home Ministry has not proposed any change in this procedure.

Local Government Branch:

Appeals of this nature should be taken first to the boards of elections, and thence to a district court. Only certain cases, involving specified charges (for example, interpretation of the constitution and of the laws) should be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court.

d. Election Inspectors

Home Ministry:

Under the provisions of the present law, each candidate for office is permitted to nominate one inspector, who is present during the voting and counting of the ballots. The Home Ministry now proposes to abolish this arrangement and instead have

the new board of elections appoint four to six inspectors.

Local Government Branch

It is highly desirable that representatives of the candidates be present during the voting and counting of ballots to ensure a fair election. The new proposal, accordingly, is not satisfactory, and should not be accepted. Rather the existing provisions in respect to inspectors should be continued in effect.

5. Conclusions

It is recommended that the Local Government Branch acquaint the responsible Home Ministry officials with the need for making further changes in the present laws to bring them in conformity with the plan outlined herein.

Prepared for Branch
by J. W. Masland

CECIL G. TILTON
Major, CMP
Chief, Local Government Branch

NOTED: CLK

FILE UNDER: MEMO FOR THE CHIF, GOVT SECT

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 1 May 46

FROM: TO: GOVT SECT

SUBJECT: MEMO FRO THE CHIEF, GOVT SECT - Z Conversion and Adjustment of Munitions Industries.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: 091.1-J CLASSIFIED FILE:

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

30 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED.

1. The policy of SCAP is to enforce among others the fifth term of the Potsdam Declaration, "The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people." The fundamentals of democratic institutions and principles must be laid in the villages, towns, cities and prefectures through increased freedom of action by the populace.

2. To attain these aims profound alterations in laws, procedures and practices will of necessity be made in the whole structure of Japanese Government. Some major changes will have to be made in each of the local echelons to construct the foundations of liberalism for the people. The changes advocated should be practical in terms of the aims of the occupation and the framework of government of which they must be a functioning part; they should as well have sequence and time of introduction to insure efficient administration.

3. The following objectives comprise the heart of the problem for the reorganization of local government:

a. Greater opportunity for popular participation in political affairs at local levels, to provide the Japanese people with experience and training which is essential if they are to establish and maintain democratic government at the national level.

b. Increased responsibility for elected and appointed officials in local government in order to develop their qualities of leadership and initiative which subsequently can be exercised in the arena of national affairs.

c. Elimination of many of the practices and procedures which now cause the local units to be dependent upon the central government, such as abolishing the requirements for the local governments to submit so many of their decisions to the Ministry of Home Affairs or other ministries for approval or final action.

d. Transfer authority in so far as possible from administrative officials to the people's representatives.

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e. Opportunity for the people of a city or town to select for themselves the governmental organization of their community. The present laws prescribe a rigid structure dominated by the central government which deprive the people of the opportunity to use other democratic forms or structures. Variations from the staid required pattern would be of value in the development of greater political consciousness which also is needed in national affairs.

f. Opportunity for local representative bodies and officials to participate in the determination of national policies. At the present, local units of government, as mere administrative subdivisions of the central government, have been vehicles for the transmission of central policy, but have had no opportunity to participate in the formulation of that policy. It is desirable that local representative bodies be elevated in responsibility and prestige so that their deliberations will be of greater influence as channels of public opinion and special group interests. From a long time point of view the populace must come to the realization that all and each of them have a part in government. Heretofore only a special few had any conviction that they were to be concerned with "their" government or with those who governed them.

II. FACTS BEARING UPON THE PROBLEM.

General Statement.

1. Local government both as to form and as to function, is determined by a series of laws and Imperial Ordinances the titles of which are self-explanatory.

a. Each of the three civil echelons has an organic law of some 150 articles which provides its basic structure: the Law concerning the Organization of Prefectures, Law No. 63, 1899 with amendments, the Law concerning the Organization of Cities, Law No. 68, 1911 with amendments, and the Law concerning the Organization of Towns and Villages, Law No. 69, 1911 with amendments.

b. Supplementary organizational elements as well as other matters for each of the echelons are provided for in Imperial Ordinances: the Chihōkankansei or Regulations Governing the Organization of Local Governments, the Bunkanninyōrei or the Regulations concerning the appointment of Civil Officials and the Naimushōkansei or Ministry of Home Affairs supervisory ordinances.

c. Budgetary and financial matters historically, have been the control mostly frequently utilized by the central government for regulation of local affairs. Fundamental to the administrations of each of the local governments therefore are national and local tax laws which provide the means for funds of operation.

2. This study is concerned with the three organic laws which both in form and substance are quite alike. There are provisions for (1) assemblies and councils with articles on their duties and powers and direct election of members, (2) duties and powers of the executive, (3) administration of personnel, (4) finances and (5) miscellaneous matters. Hence, a uniform system of local government is found throughout Japan.

3. The basic laws provide for a highly centralized national control of local affairs. The prefectural governments are administrative sub-divisions of the central government controlling and supervising cities, towns and villages. These latter, therefore, exercise only the vestiges of local autonomy. Each echelon has (1) an executive who exercises most of the local government's powers, (2) an assembly and council (the latter excepted for towns and villages) which have few legislative powers, and (3) administrative departments and sections which carry the functions of government to the people.

Home Ministry Drafts.

1. Following conferences with the Local Government Branch, the Home Ministry has submitted proposed amendments to the laws concerning the organization of local units of government. These amendments are in the right direction, but fall far short of providing for the changes which are necessary for the accomplishment of SCAP policy. The basic pattern of centralized control is not changed, nor is there any significant increase in the authority and responsibility of local representative bodies. There is no marked curtailment in Home Ministry control of local affairs.

2. In the three divisions -- executive, representative bodies and administration -- below, the principal features of the organization of local government in general treatment are presented in terms of, (1) provisions in the three laws under consideration, (2) Home Ministry draft amendments, and (3) recommendations of the Local Government Branch.

LOCAL GOVERMENT EXECUTIVES

1. Method of Election

A. Prefectural Governor

a. Present Law: Imperial appointment upon recommendation of the Home Minister.

b. Home Ministry Draft: Popular election of governor from among those candidates who file, with no other system of selective nomination.
Note: The Imperial Cabinet on 12 April adopted a resolution opposing direct election of the governor,

proposing indirect election by group of approximately 20 electors selected by voters. ...The Home Ministry suggests, moreover, that after election within the prefecture, the governor should be confirmed in office by the national government, stressing their feeling that he should continue as a part of the national administrative structure.

c. Local Government Branch: Popular election of the governor, with nomination as follows: Popular primary election one month prior to the regular election for which candidates file according to the provisions of the Home Ministry draft; three highest candidates to qualify for the general election.

B. City Mayor

a. Present Law: Appointment by Home Ministry upon recommendation of city assembly.

b. Home Ministry Draft: Popular election of mayor from among candidates who file.

c. Local Government Branch: Accept Home Ministry draft.

C. Village and Town Headman

a. Present Law: Election by town or village assembly.

b. Home Ministry Draft: Popular election from among candidates who file, supported by 30 signatures.

c. Local Government Branch: Accept Home Ministry draft.

2. Powers and Duties

A. Prefectural Governor

a. Present Law: The present law provides for a strong executive with authority to manage and supervise prefectural affairs. Actually the governor performs his duties very largely as the agent of the national government in the exercise of his authority. Specifically, the law authorizes the governor to perform the following functions: 1. to carry into effect any matter the expenses of which are defrayed out of the prefectural funds, 2. to present a bill to the assembly, 3. to manage and supervise property and establishments of the prefecture, 4. to provide orders for

the receipt and payment of accounts, 5. to take custody of prefectural instruments and papers, 6. to impose and collect rents, fees, rates, etc., 7. and to carry out any other matters prescribed in laws or ordinances. The governor is authorized to delegate authority to subordinates, to supervise these subordinates, and to take disciplinary action against them.

The powers of the governor in respect to the Assembly and to administrative matters are discussed in the next two major divisions of this study.

b. Home Ministry Draft: The draft amendments do not alter the broad powers of the governor.

c. Local Government Branch: The Branch favors in general, the retention by the governor of the powers outlined above. However, certain of his powers in relation to the popularly elected assembly should be reduced. These matters are discussed in connection with other provisions of the law relating to the Assembly.

Note: Attention is called to the fact that much of the authority of local executives, particularly that of the governor, is delegated in other national laws, ordinances and ministerial orders, or according to developed practice. Further recommendations concerning the status of local executives relating specifically to these other elements will be made separately.

B. <u>City Mayor</u>

a. Present Law: The powers of the mayor, as provided in the present law, are similar to those assigned to the prefectural governor.

b. Home Ministry Draft: No changes.

c. Local Government Branch: The position of the Branch is the same as for that concerning the prefectural governor.

C. <u>Town and Village Headman</u>

a. Present Law: The powers of the headman, within his jurisdiction, are similar to those of the governor and mayor.

b. Home Ministry Draft: No changes.

c. Local Government Branch: The position of the Branch is the same as for that concerning the governor and the mayor.

D. Duties of Executives in Respect to Elections.

a. Present Laws: Under the present laws, the governor, mayor and headman play an extremely important part in the administration of local and national elections. These executives are responsible for the preparation of voting lists, hearing cases relating to these lists, and rendering decisions thereon, administering the work of election inspectors, prescribing the form of the ballot papers, appointing presiding officers at polling places, and appointing responsible officers to count the vote.

b. Home Ministry Draft: The Home Ministry drafts include no change in these provisions. Moreover, additional authority in this respect is granted to the chief executive at each level, making him the responsible officer in charge of the conduct of the election of his successor in office.

c. Local Government Branch: The Local Government Branch recommends the transfer of the authority of the local executive in the conduct of elections to a special election committee. (Discussed in a separate memorandum.)

ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

1. Prefecture

A. Prefectural Assembly

a. Present Law: Under the present law the prefectural assembly, elected by direct popular vote, is a deliberative body of strictly limited powers. It may consider and decide upon a number of subjects enumerated in the law, including those "falling within the powers of the Assembly...under the Laws or Ordinances," but the number of such subjects is limited. The Assembly is convened only once a year, unless called into special session by the Governor, sessions continue for not more than thirty days, meetings may be secret at the request of the Governor or three members. Members have no right to present bills dealing with the budget, and the Assembly is not permitted to increase revenue and/or expenditures in the budget bill presented by the Governor. In the event of a tie vote, the chairman, who is a member of the Assembly, casts the deciding vote. The clerk of the Assembly is appointed by the Governor.

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The present law gives the Governor considerable authority over the Assembly in the event of disagreement. He can set aside a resolution of the Assembly if he considers it ultra vires or contrary to public interest, in which case he applies to the Home Ministry for direction.

b. Home Ministry Draft: The Home Ministry proposes the following important changes: It broadens the base of elections, making the qualifications practically the same as in the law for the election of members of the House of Representatives. It increases the competence of the Assembly with the provision that "a prefecture may specify such matters as shall be referred to the Assembly," although it is not clear by whom. It emphasizes the right of the Assembly to examine prefectural documents and accounts. It provides that the Assembly meetings shall be public, and that the clerk of the Assembly shall be "determined" by the chairman of the Assembly with the consent of the Governor.

The Home Ministry also proposes that when the Assembly has adopted a resolution of non-confidence the Governor may request the Home Minister to dissolve the Assembly; if a resolution of non-confidence again is passed by a newly-elected assembly, the Governor shall resign. The Home Ministry also proposes a provision for dissolution by the Ministry of the Assembly upon the initiative of 1/50 of the electorate, or 10,000 persons, whichever is smaller.

c. Local Government Branch: The Local Government Branch accepts those provisions of the draft which increase the competence of the Assembly, but favors further strengthening of Assembly's powers. The provision that the prefecture may specify such matters as shall be referred to the Assembly should be clarified, and the Assembly should have final authority in the selection of its own clerk and other staff. The Assembly should possess the right to change the budget bill presented by the Governor, increasing or decreasing revenue and expenditure measures. Meetings should be closed to the public only at the request of 2/3 of the members present, and the chairman should not possess the right to cast a second vote to break a tie. Sessions of the Assembly should be held twice a year with extraordinary sessions at the request not only of the governor but also of 1/3 of the membership. The length of the sessions should be determined by the Assembly itself and not of the Governor.

The Local Government Branch agrees that in the event of disagreement with the Assembly the Governor, at his discretion, should have the right to dissolve the Assembly; but if the newly-elected Assembly likewise passes a resolution of non-confidence he shall have the option of complying with the decision and remaining in office or of resigning. If the disagreement is due to the opinion of the governor that the Assembly acted ultra vires, he shall apply to the proper court, and there shall be no issue of resignation. The Branch does not accept the draft proposal authorizing the Home Ministry to dissolve the Assembly upon the motion of a certain number of voters. The authority of the Prefectural Assembly in respect to loans will be considered in connection with broader questions of fiscal autonomy.

B. Prefectural Board of Aldermen.

a. Present Law: The present law provides for a Board of Alderman, composed of ten members elected by the Assembly from among its own members, to represent the Assembly throughout the year. The Governor is ex-officio chairman of the Board, its meetings (usually once each month) are called by him or at the request of a majority of the members, its meetings are closed, and it considers problems delegated to it by the Assembly or the Governor.

b. Home Ministry Draft: No changes.

c. Local Government Branch: The Local Government Branch accepts the mechanics of the Board of Aldermen, but desires bi-monthly meetings as a minimum, that the Board be required to make a full report to Assembly and that it have more responsibility and voice. (Dissent by Dr. Grajdanzev and Mr. Masland)

2. City

A. City Assembly

a. Present Law: The law in respect to the city assembly follows closely the law of prefectures, except that the dependence upon superior government organs is even greater, ("the City Assembly may submit...", "the city assembly shall submit...", etc.).

b. Home Ministry Draft: The proposed changes closely follow the prefectural pattern.

c. Local Government Branch: The Local Government position

in respect to cities follows the recommendations for prefectures. The authority of the City Assembly in respect to loans will be considered with broader questions of fiscal autonomy.

B. Board of Aldermen

a. Present Law: The present law provides for a city board of aldermen similar in composition and functions to the prefectural board of aldermen.

b. Home Ministry Draft: The Home Ministry proposes that the city may "under special circumstances" dispense with the Board of Aldermen by a city by-law.

c. Local Government Branch: The Branch recommends an option for a board of aldermen or assembly discretion for committee organization.

3. Towns and Villages

A. Assembly

a. Present Law: The provisions in the law for town and village assemblies are similar to those for prefectures and cities, with the following important exceptions: the headman of the town or village is ex-officio chairman of the Assembly; no specific number of sessions is prescribed.

b. Home Ministry Draft: No change.

c. Local Government Branch: The Local Government Branch recommends changes along the lines of those outlined for the prefectural and city assemblies, with the following additions: The Assembly should have ordinary sessions once a month and extraordinary sessions at the request of the headman or 1/6 of the members. The Assembly should have the authority to increase or decrease the budget estimates without approval of the Home Ministry.

ADMINISTRATION

1. Prefecture

A. Prefectural Departments and Staff

a. The Administrative staff of the prefecture is composed of members of the national civil service and prefectural employees. Of this group the law in question provides

only for a treasurer appointed by the governor without confirmation by the assembly, and for committees (inquiry and supervision) composed of unpaid members.

b. The number and kinds of administrative departments and the staff of personnel are determined by the Ministry of Home Affairs by authority of Imperial Ordinance.

c. According to the present law the governor's administrative relationship with the personnel is supervisory and disciplinary; with the lower ranks, his relationship goes beyond supervision and discipline to appointment and dismissal at will.

d. Outside his own office, the governor has supervisory powers over mayors including initiation of dismissal to the Minister of Home Affairs, and supervisory and dismissal powers over headmen of towns and villages.

e. Home Ministry plan - No material change.

f. Local Government Branch desires confirmation for the more important prefectural officers by the prefectural assembly, and all supervisory and disciplinary actions to be settled within the prefecture and not have them referred to Ministry of Home Affairs.

2. Cities

A. City Sections and Staff

a. Present law provides the mayor with administrative powers to appoint (1) a deputy mayor upon approval of the governor, (2) a comptroller, treasurer, deputy treasurer, accountant on confirmation of assembly, and (3) ward heads, ward treasurers, deputy ward treasurers, city counsellors and committees on his own authority.

b. The mayor has coordinated jurisdiction or kokatsu over the city and hence very largely determines the city's organization as to sections and units as well as the appointment and fixation of salary of all other employees.

c. Home Ministry plan: Provides some participation by citizens but on essentials, it continues prefectural and Home Ministry consent and guidance.

d. Local Government Branch desires settlement of most administrative matters within city's area, only a few reaching the governor and none to be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

3. Towns and Villages.

A. Town and Village sections and staff

a. Present law for administrative contol and organization of towns and villages is the same as the city law in essential elements.

b. Home Ministry plan similar to its recommendation in the city law.

c. Local Government Branch advocates relatively the same position on administrative matters for towns and villages as that for cities.

OTHER IMPORTANT PROVISIONS

1. National Centralization of Local Government

Decentralization of national control is one of the principal objectives to be sought in the reform of local government. The changes discussed above in respect to local chief executives, local assemblies, and local administration will, if put into operation, provide for certain decentralization. However, certain additional changes in the laws concerning the organization of prefectures, cities, towns and villages are needed to alter national centralization of local government.

A. Administrative Divisions

Local units of government should possess greater authority in respect to police, fire, education, welfare, labor and fiscal affairs. At the present time these matters are not considered in the organic laws herein under consideration.

B. Home Rule Provision

Local units of government should possess home rule authority, enabling them to write their own charters in respect to the structure of local government.

C. Miscellaneous

Local units of government should be granted greater authority in respect to their initial establishment, enlargement, change of boundaries, change of names, and so forth; at present these matters are determined by the Home Ministry.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

Continuous contact and discussion with the staff of the Local Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs since November

1945, conferences with other staff sections, as well as study and work in nine prefectures have furnished the background for following recommendations:

1. The Local Government Branch recommends the acceptance of each of the changes advocated in respect to each topic discussed in subdivisions "c" of LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVES, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE BODIES, ADMINISTRATION and A, B, and C of OTHER IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

2. The Local Government Branch recommends that these proposals be communicated to the Home Ministry by means of informal meetings with the officials with whom the Branch has been in conversation for the past months.

NOTED: CLK

Cecil G. Tilton

CECIL G. TILTON
Major, CMP
Chief, Local Government Branch

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A file copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Report of Conference.

TIME : 10 a.m., 27 April 1946.

PLACE : Conference Room, Government Section, GHQ.

PRESENT: Mr. Koori
Head, Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
Mr. Kobayashi
Chief Secretary, Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
Mr. Yoshioka
Chief, General Affairs Section, Home Ministry
Mr. Ogawara
Chief Administrative Officer, Public Safety Section
Mr. Matsui
Chief Translator, Police Bureau
Lt. Col. P. K. Roest,
Miss Beata Sirota

1. Purpose.

To secure full compliance with SCAPIN 548 (the 4 January purge directive on secret societies, militaristic and nationalistic organizations, political parties, etc.). Responsibility for such compliance has now been placed with the Local Affairs Bureau, whereas previously (in connection with the election) it was charged to the Police Bureau.

2. Action Taken.

The Home Ministry officials were informed that compliance with the directive referred to was so far incomplete, particularly as regards information required on political parties and on organizations of doubtful character. They were, therefore, advised that from now on full compliance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of said directive would be required and that to begin with the following action was expected of them before the end of next week.

a. Biographical and political information on the on the leading officials of the political parties which will have representatives in the new Diet.

17-8A

A. file copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Report of Conference.

TIME : 10 a.m., 27 April 1946.

PLACE : Conference Room, Government Section, GHQ.

PRESENT: Mr. Koori
Head, Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
Mr. Kobayashi
Chief Secretary, Local Affairs Bureau, Home Ministry
Mr. Yoshioka
Chief, General Affairs Section, Home Ministry
Mr. Ogawara
Chief Administrative Officer, Public Safety Section
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Lt. Col. P. K. Roest,
Miss Beata Sirota

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a. Biographical and political information on the on the leading officials of the political parties which will have representatives in the new Diet.

17-8A

b. A report of action taken in connection with dissolution of 34 political parties which failed to comply with paragraph 6, despite ample warnings that registration was required.

c. Start obtaining the lists of members of all parties which will be represented in the next Diet as required by paragraph 6(f) of the directive, and

d. A detailed Home Ministry's plan for the purpose of obtaining the information required for compliance with paragraph 5 and for action on the basis of such information with reference to political parties and other organizations affected by the terms of this paragraph.

This request was made in view of the fact that there is no Secret Police left to do the investigating work of this nature and that reorganization of such an agency must definitely be avoided.

3. It was agreed that the information required under 2(a) would be delivered, as regards the 5 major parties, not later than Tuesday, 30 April, and for the remaining smaller parties not later than Saturday, 4 May.

The form in which the information is required was made clear to Mr. Koori, who expected to be able to meet our requirements.

P. K. ROEST
Lt Col TC
Chief, Political Powers Branch

Noted: CLK

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Political Parties Branch

0000.1
FILE

26 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: CABINET CRISIS

1. Mr. WIKAWA Tadao, leader of the KYODO-TO (Cooperative Party) came to see the writer at 2100 last night to report on the latest developments in the negotiations between major political parties.

2. WIKAWA stated that the Liberals and the Social Democrats were deadlocked on the issue of HATOYAMA. The Liberals, taking the British view of Cabinet formation, insisted on HATOYAMA, their President, as the price of their collaboration with the Socialists, Cooperatives and Communists in a 4-party coalition which could count on the support of all organized labor and farmers in Japan. The Socialists were anxious to achieve such a coalition which they feel is essential to tide the country over the economic crisis threatening the people before the next harvest. But they will not share government responsibility with HATOYAMA at the helm.

3. The Socialists' unwillingness to take HATOYAMA as the price of Liberal collaboration intensified the desire of all parties concerned to find out whether HATOYAMA would be "purged", for in that case the problem would be solved automatically. Hence WIKAWA came to ask for a hint as to SCAP's intentions on HATOYAMA's case, since the JAPANESE government through Chief Secretary NARAHASHI had twice stated they were passing the case back to SCAP.

4. The writer told WIKAWA that the HATOYAMA case was still the Japanese Government's responsibility, but that even if it were ours, no information would be given until the decision was made public. WIKAWA was then reminded of the press statement of the same day declaring the Supreme Commander's resolve to follow a "hands-off" policy on Japan's internal political developments so that the growth of Japan's political life could take an unhindered, democratic course.

5. WIKAWA expressed disappointment at this lack of information on the burning issue, but reflected that possibly the Liberals could be made to drop their demand for HATOYAMA as Premier and agree upon a man acceptable to the other three parties of the proposed coalition. If this should fail, he feared a Progressive-Liberal coalition might emerge which would face a powerful Opposition coalition and bode ill for the success of any measures requiring popular support. As a third possibility he visualized isolation of the Liberals, if they refuse to accept the "continental" view of Premiership, by a doubtful coalition of the Progressives with the other three major parties.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Political Parties Branch

0000.1
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224 48

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The major parties will work out their own solution since their repeated efforts to obtain hints or direction from GHQ, SCAP have been utterly fruitless. It is recommended that the formal ban on interviews issued this morning be relaxed insofar as Japanese volunteering information are concerned. It is perfectly possible to maintain the strictest "no-hints" policy by limiting trusted personnel to reception of information only, without cutting off our contacts, and alienating leading politicians by our refusal to see them while other Staff Sections and the Press have no such limitations.

P. K. Roest,
Lt. Col. TC
Chief of Political Parties Branch

NOTED: CLK

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NOTED: CLK

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

Inside (cover) memo to Chief, G.S.

26 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

This entire case was given to Mr. Walter, ESS/FI, at his request, for necessary action. He will send file copies to CIS (Compliance) for information.

GAW

GEO. A. NELSON, JR.
Capt. CMP.

PAD FILES

47A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

25 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

I. THE PROBLEM PRESENTED.

To determine necessary action on attached report (Tab A) that former members of the Special Higher Police in Nagano Prefecture are drawing half pay.

II. FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM.

1. Upon receipt of subject report, Lt Col Marr telephoned Eighth Army to request information on whether half pay had been continued after 1 February 1946.

a. Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government, subject: Pensions and Benefits, SCAPIN 338, directs termination no later than 1 February 1946 of payment of "emoluments or benefits of any kind granted or conferred to any person who has been removed from any office or position as a result of any order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers - - -."

b. Memorandum to Imperial Japanese Government, subject: Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties, SCAPIN 93, directs removal of "the entire personnel of Special Higher Police of all Metropolitan, Territorial, and Prefectural police departments - - -."

2. In accordance with Lt Col Marr's request, Eighth Army submitted a report on "Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials" (Tab B), which reveals:

a. Since 1 February 1946 eight former Special Higher Police have each received sums of ¥130.00 or less, and ninety-nine have received nothing.

b. A large percentage of the discharged policemen are still employed by the government as "junior officials".

c. The Japanese have construed the Directive on pensions and benefits (SCAPIN 338) to authorize the payment of half-pay to discharged officials. (See inclosures 3 and 5 of Tab B)

III. RECOMMENDATION.

That through technical channels, the Chief, Personnel Section, Secretariat, Ministry of Home Affairs, be required to explain the Japanese construction of SCAPIN 338; and that, if malfeasance is shown, to require the punishment of those responsible.

GEORGE A. NELSON JR.
Captain CMP

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Ltr hq 97th Division Artillery, S-5, dtd 29 January 46, Subj: "Confidential Priority Report (Progress Report No. 2)"

AG 091 (Japan) (MG) 3d Ind 26 February 1946

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500

1. Attention is invited to par 3 basic communication and inclosure.

2. It is recommended that the members of the Special Higher Police listed therein and now drawing half pay be dismissed. It is felt this is an attempt to circumvent SCAP's Memorandum tothe Imperial Japanese Government dated 4 October 1945, subject: "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil and Religious Liberties".

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ M. H. WILKE
/t/ M. H. Wilke
Capt. AGD
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/c

report submitted under cover of these 3 indorsements with identical 6 inclosures as 1st Ind G-2

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C
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P
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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

BASIC: Ltr Hq 97th Division Artillery, S-3, APO 445, Sub: "Confidential Priority Report (Progress Report No. 2), dated 29 Jan 46.

G-5 1st Ind
(29 Jan 46)
Headquarters 97th Infantry Division, APO 445, 31 January 1946.

TO: Commanding General, XI Corps, APO 471 (Attn: Mil Govt Sect)

Forwarded in compliance with part two, Confidential Operational Priority Message Headquarters XI Corps, 6 October 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ C.A. GILMORE, JR.
/t/ C.A. GILMORE, JR.
Major, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/c

AG 370.02 (29 Jan 46) Y 2nd Ind

HEADQUARTERS XI CORPS, APO 471, 15 February 1946.

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.
(Attention: Military Government Section)

Forwarded in compliance with radiograms EX 338224 FB, dated 6 October 1945, and EX 33887 FB, dated 24 October 1945, Headquarters Eighth Army.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ W. H. Sheard
/t/ W. H. SHEARD
Lt.Col. AGD
Asst. Adjutant General

1 Incl:
n/c

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

COPY

BASIC: Ltr, 1st Cav Div, APO 201, subject: "Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials," dated 2 April 1946.

AG 091 (Japan) (MG) 3rd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343. 20 April 1946

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500.

Forwarded pursuant paragraph 5 b of Annex 8 to Operational Instruction Number 4, General Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces Pacific, dated 29 November 1945.

/s/ James H. Nash
/t/ JAMES H. NASH
1st Lt., CAC
Actg Asst Adjutant General

6 Incls:
n/c

COPY

HEADQUARTERS
78TH MIL GOVT HQ & HQ COMPANY
1ST CAVALRY DIVISION
APO 201

2 April 1946

SUBJECT: Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials

TO : Commanding General, 1st Cavalry Division, APO 201

1. In compliance with para 2, letter, Headquarters IX Corps, APO 309 subject: Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials, dated 14 March 1946, the following report is submitted.

2. A report showing payments made since 1 February 1946 to Mato Onuki, former Head of Police Dept., Nagano Ken, Takeshi Kawai, former Chief of the Special Higher Police Section, Local Police Superintendent, Nagano Ken, and 105 other former members of the Special Higher Police is attached as inclosure 1.

3. A copy of a letter addressed to the Governor of Nagano Prefecture from the Chief, Personnel Section, Secretareate, Minister of Home Affairs dated 22 March 1946 (Heidai 507) attached as incl 2.

4. A copy of a letter addressed to the Governor of Nagano Prefecture from theChief, Personnel Section, Secretereate, Minister of Home Affairs dated 22 March (Heidai 505) attached as incl 3.

5. A copy of Dismissal orders dated 30 March 1946 of certain former members of the police department attached as incl 4.

6. A statement by Mr. Iwao Tasuda, Head of the Nagano Prefectural Police Department concerning the reasons for paying certain persons after 1 February 1946 as noted in incl 1, is attached as inclosure 5.

7. A copy of the letter concerning the abolition of the Special Higher Police forwarded from this headquarters, to the C.G. 97th Inf Div and through channels to S.C.A.P. is attached as inclosure 6.

/s/ Dana H. Boone
/t/ DANA H BOONE
Major, Inf
S.M.G.O.

COPY

Ltr, 1st Cav Div, APO 201, subject: Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials, dated 2 April 1946.

6 Incls:
1. Report of payments made to police officials since 1 Feb 1946. (5 copies)
2. Letter to Governor Nagano Prefecture, from Minister of Home Affairs, dated 22 March 1946 (Heidai 507) (5 copies)
3. Letter to Governor Nagano Prefecture, from Minister of Home Affairs, dated 22 March 1946 (Heidai 505) (5 copies)
4. Dismassal orders of certain former members of Police Department. (5 copies)
5. Statement by Mr. Iwao Tasudao
6. Copy of letter to CG, 97th Inf Div

AG 240 (2 April 46) 1st Ind WPZG/rgk

Headquarters 1st Cavalry Division, Camp Drake (Tokyo) Japan, APO 201, 8 April 1946.

TO: Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309.

Forwarded in compliance with paragraph 2, Ltr, Headquarters, IX Corps, Subject: Payment of Salaries to Discharged Police Officials, dated 14 March 1946.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

6 Incls:
n/c

/s/ Wm A Gregory
/t/ Wm A GREGORY
Capt, AGD
Actg Adj Gen

MIL GOVT 240 2nd Ind. JOA/hdg

HEADQUARTERS IX CORPS, APO 309, 12 April 1946

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343.

Forwarded in compliance with paragraph 1, Ltr., Eighth Army, dated 11 March 1946, subject: Benefits Received by Discharged Police in Nagano Ken.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

6 Incls:
n/c

/s/ W.H. Sheard
/t/ W.H. SHEARD
Lt.Col. AGD
Actg. Adjutant General

REPORT ON SPECIAL HIGHER POLICE

Former position	Amount paid since Feb. Amount from Police Dept.	Amount from Police Station	Present position & Monthly salary	Name
1. Head of police Dept.	none	none	c/o Kashima-gumi, Engineering Contractor in Kobe. Salary (none)	Koto Onuki
2. Local police superintendent	130	none	No occupation	Takeshi Kawai
3. police inspector	37.02	none	Junior official, Forestry Section S. (85) Date position accepted; March 11th.	Seigo Ota
4. "	37.02	none	Junior official, Labour Supply Section. Date position accepted: March 11th. S.(85).	Yo Yokoyama
5. "	37.02	none	Junior official, Nagano Labour Office. Date position accepted; March 11th. S.(85).	Noboru Takizawa
6. "	none	none	Clerk, c/o Hospital of Usuda Agricultural Asso.	Takayohhi Kobayashi
7. Assistant police inspector	none	none	Junior official, Kamiko Local Office. S.(75).	Bunemon Hoshina
8. "	none	none	Clerk, Nagano Product Industry Company.	Kiyoto Itoh
9. "	none	none	Junior official, Cultivation Section S.(70)	Hiroshi Kasuga

				Date position accepted: March 11th. S.(65).	
6.	"	none	none	Clerk, c/o Hospital of Usuda Agricultural Asso.	Takayohhi Kobayashi
7.	Assistant police inspector	none	none	Junior official, Kamiko Local Office. S.(75).	Bunemon Hoshina
8.	"	none	none	Clerk, Nagano Product Industry Company.	Kiyoto Itoh
9.	"	none	none	Junior official, Cultivation Section S.(72).	Hiroshi Kasuga
10.	"	None	none	Non-official, Liaison Section S.(180)	Kazuyuki Sako
11.	"	none	none	Junior official, Chosui Local Office S. (75).	Satoshi Yoshida
12.	"	none	none	Junior official, Chosui Local Office S.(65).	Takeshi Takei
13.	"	none	none	Clerk, Kojima Iron Works, Nakano-machi.	Masanori Satoh
14.	"	"	"	Junior official, Minamisaku Local Office. S.(67).	Murao Ide
15.	"	"	"	Junior official, Shochiku Local Office.S(75).	Hisao Komatsu
16.	"	"	"	Junior official, Shimoina Local Office. S.(65).	Keiichi Kanazawa

Encl 1

17.	Assist. police inspector	none	none	Junior official, Cultivation Section S.(68).	Hiroshi Miyagi
18.	"	"	"	Junior official, Kamitakai Local Office. S.(71).	Yasuo Nishihara
19.	"	"	"	Chief of Kitasaku Cultural Society	Tomitaro Tsuchiya
20.	"	"	49.32	Agriculture (only helping work of family)	Kihachi Motoki
21.	"	"	45.32	Clerk, c/o Kashimaguni Engineering Contractor	Kiyoh Shimizu
22.	"	"	"	Junior official, Sareshina Local Office S.(75).	Yoshikori Abe
23.	"	"	"	Junior official, Kitaazumi Labor Office. S.(65).	Hokie Kobayashi
24.	"	"	"	Commerce	Tomoshi Sekiguchi
25.	"	"	"	Junior official, Minamiazumi Labor Office. S.(73).	Takizo Arai
26.	"	"	"	Junior official, Suwa Labor Office S.(75).	Shigeo Shimizu
27.	"	"	"	Junior official, Nanishina Labor Office. S.(70).	Sadao Miyajima
28.	"	"	"	Junior official, Ina Labor Office S.(66).	Seiichi Akabane

			"	Junior official, Suwa Labor Office S.(75).	Shigeo Shimizu
27.	"	"	"	Junior official, Hanishina Labor Office. S.(70).	Sadao Miyajima
28.	"	"	"	Junior official, Ina Labor Office S.(66).	Seiichi Akabane
29.	"	"	49.32	Agriculture (only helping work of family)	Yoshimitsu Hinata
30.	"	"	none	Junior official, Arable Land Section S.(75).	Saji Ota
31.	Police sergeant	"	"	Junior official, Kamisho Labor Office S.(73).	Fusajiro Shiozawa
32.	"	"	"	Clerk, Matsumoto Branch, Nippon Transportation Co.	Matsuo Momose
33.	"	"	"	No occupation	Fukio Aruga
34.	"	"	"	Clerk, Okura Engineering Co.	Zenzaburo Ozawa
34.	"	"	"	Junior official, Education Section S.(61).	Etsuro Nakamura
35.	"	"	"	Junior official, Insurance Section S. (60).	Kunihiko Fujisawa
36.	"	"	"	Junior official, Okaya Labor Office S.(61).	Hisakichi Yamaguchi

37.	police sergeant	none	none	Junior official, Matsumoto Labor Office. S.(67).	Mitsuo Miyashita
38.	"	"	"	No occupation	Kenaichi Yudasaka
39.	"	"	"	Clerk, Agricultural Asso., Chosui Branch	Keijiro Tsukamoto
40.	"	"	"	No occupation	Yasuhiro Tanisawa
41.	"	"	"	Clerk, Nittetsu Industrial Iiyama Factory.	Hideho Okada
42.	"	"	"	No occupation	Reimo Tsuchiya
43.	"	"	"	Clerk, Nippon Transportation Co., Yashiro Branch.	Iwajiro Kumatani
44.	"	"	"	Clerk, Nagano Food Management Asso.	Seigo Kurashita
45.	"	"	"	Clerk, Matsumoto City Office.	Kazuichi Suyama
46.	"	"	"	Junior official, Kitasaku Labor Office. S.(67).	Masato Sugawara
47.	"	"	"	Ueda Occupation Forces Work Office, Clerk.	Sadao Hammura
48.	"	"	"	Agriculture	Hiroshi Moriya
49.	"	"	"	Junior Official, Insurance Section S.(66).	Kiyoshi Mizoguchi
50.	"	"	"	Clerk, Saku Cultural	Tomohiro Fujisawa

				Office. S.(67).		
47.	"	"	"	Ueda Occupation Forces Work Office, Clerk.	Sadao Hamamura	
48.	"	"	"	Agriculture	Hiroshi Moriya	
49.	"	"	"	Junior Official, Insurance Section S.(66).	Kiyoshi Mizoguchi	
50.	"	"	"	Clerk, Saku Cultural Association.	Tomohiro Fujisawa	
51.	"	"	"	Non-official, Kamiina Labor Office. S.(79).	Nobuaki Matsuda	
52.	"	"	"	No occupation	Masaji Shimizu	
53.	"	"	"	Junior official, Kamiina Labor Office. S.(72).	Goro Toyoshima	
54.	"	"	"	Clerk, Takato Porcelain Co.	Minoru Sakurai	

56	Police Sergeant	None	None	Junior Officials, Okaya Labor Office S. (59)	Rimpei Hirabayashi
57	"	"	"	Clerk, Shimoina Baggage Co.	Nagatomo Miwa
58	"	"	"	Junior Official, Iida Labor Office S.(71)	Ippo Morioka
59	"	"	"	Junior Official, Matsumoto Labor Office S.(63)	Kuniyasu Akabane
60	"	"	"	Junior Official, Nishikuma Local Office S.(63)	Yoshikazu Oguchi
61	"	"	"	Clerk, Welfare Section, Matsumoto City Hall	Shigeru Ozawa
62	"	"	"	Agriculture	Isamu Yamagishi
63	"	"	"	Clerk, Shochiku Agricultural Ass'n	Tenruyoshi Nakijiri
64	"	"	"	Agriculture	Tetsu Kobayashi
65	"	"	"	Clerk, Omachi Branch, Japan Transportation Co.	Misaku Murata
66	"	"	"	Agriculture	Isao Mori
67	Policeman	"	"	Clerk, Asahi Village Office, Higashichikuma-gun	Yoshio Mimura
68	"	"	"	Asst. Senior Clerk, Welfare Section S.(55)	Yoshimi Endo
69	"	"	"	Clerk, Iiyama Workshop Nittetsu Industrial Co.	Yoshio Sugiyama

				Japan Transportation Co.	
66	"	"	"	Agriculture	Isao Mori
67	Policeman	"	"	Clerk, Asahi Village Office, Higashichikuma-gun	Yoshio Mimura
68	"	"	"	Asst. Senior Clerk, Welfare Section S.(55)	Yoshimi Endo
69	"	"	"	Clerk, Iiyama Workshop Niitetsu Industrial Co.	Yoshio Sugiyama
70	"	"	"	Asst. Senior Clerk, Cultivation Section S.(55)	Sanki Yanagisawa
71	"	"	"	Clerk, Chikuma Industrial Co., Nozawa-machi., Minamisaku-gun.	Yachio Aburai
72	"	"	"	Clerk, Japan Dental Instrument Ind.Co.	Tsukasa Uchiyama
73	"	"	"	Clerk, Shinonoi Branch Japan Traffic Co.	Kotaro Ahara
74	"	"	"	Junior Official, Shinonoi Labor Office S.(69)	Seinosuke Okazawa
75	"	"	"	Non-official, Section of Agr. Administration S.(52)	Tomoe Nagahari Yoshimasa Hotta
76	"	"	"	Non- Clerk, Ueda Branch, Japan Traffic Co.	Tomoe Nagahari
77	"	"	"	Junior Official, Ueda Labor Office S.(60)	Sonoji Yoshihara
78	"	"	"	Commerce	Masanori Tomita
79	"	"	18.33 yen	No occupation	Umeo Kamijo

10	Police man	None	None	Agriculture	Tsumekichi Sakai
11	"	"	"	Non-official, cultivation Section Pr.Off. S(52)	Soukichi Sugita
12	"	"	"	Asst. Senior Clerk Kitasaku Local Off. S.(69)	Eiichiro Kumai
53	"	"	"	Agriculture	Atsushi Yokogawa
54	"	"	"	"	Yasuta Okamoto
55	"	"	2	"	Shigetoshi Takeda
86	"	"	"	Clerk, Ueda Branch of Japan Transport'n Co.	Juntaro Sakae
87	"	"	"	Clerk, Ueda Branch of Japan Transporta'n Co.	Toyoo Sonobara
88	"	"	"	Agriculture	Heihachiro Nakamura
89	"	"	"	Agriculture	Naruo Miyakawa
90	"	"	"	Clerk, Kitazawa Ind. Co.	Kohji Yodohara
91	"	"	2	Clerk, Aikoku Mine Co., Usuda.	Mikio Maruyama
92	"	"	"	Asst. Sr. Clerk, Ryusei Watering Imprm't Office Shinonoi, Shimoina-gun.	Kootomi Shimizu
93	"	"	"	Agriculture	Hei Sakai
94	"	"	"	"	Eiichiro Wohiyama
95	"	"	"	Clerk, Nagano Food Mfg. Ass'n	Yoriahige Nishizawa
96	"	"	"	Jr. Official, Ohmachi, Labor Office.	Takeki Ozawa

				Watering Expm't Office Shinonoi, Shimoina-gun.	Kosumi Shimizu
93	"	"	"	Agriculture	Hei Saksi
94	"	"	"	"	Eiichiro Wohiyama
95	"	"	"	Clerk, Nagano Food Mfg. Ass'n	Yorishige Nishizawa
96	"	"	"	Jr. Official, Ohmachi, Labor Office.	Takeki Ozawa
97	"	"	"	Clerk, Toyoshina Branch, Japan Transportat'n Co.	Shin Todoroki
98	"	"	"	Clerk, Noguchi-gumi, Matsumoto-city.	Misaki Unno
99	"	"	"	Clerk, Shiojiri Branch, Japan Transportat'n Co.	Kesamitsu Shinohara
100	"	"	"	Asst. Sr. Clerk, S(64) Metoba Off. Matsumoto	Seiichi Hosozawa
101	"	"	"	Clerk, Shouchiku Baggage Co.	Ichiro Shibata
102	"	"	"	Clerk, Ohmachi Labor Off.	Yasutaka Kobayashi
103	"	"	"	Clerk, Matsumoto Labor Office.	Hironobu Miyata
104	"	"	"	Clerk, Matsumoto Local Lumber Co.	Matshisa Ohtsuki
105	"	"	"	Agriculture	Sakae Uehiyama
106	"	"	"	Non-official, Cultivation Section S(49)	Zenzo Yamaguchi
107	"	"	"	Clerk, Suzaka-machi, Local Lumber Co.,	Masashi Suda

Keidai No 507

March 22, 1946.

To : Governor, Nagano Prefecture.

Conforming to Article I-C of the SCAP memorandum to the Japanese Government, dated Oct. 4th, 1945, subjected:

"Removal of restrictions on political, civil, and religious freedom", the discharged persons and persons in this category, were dealt with by putting them on half-pay (KYUSHOKU).

This is to notify that, according to the recent view points of General Headquarters it has been considered fit to have these police officials who are now actually on half-pay status retire. Thus, we are planning for their immediate withdrawal.

Moreover, for emphases, I wish to add that the applicable persons who are already employed in a different position need not be retired from office.

Chief, Personnel Section,
Secretariate, Minister of
Home Affairs.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

2nd 2 1

Keidai No. 505

March 22, 1946

To: Governor, Nagano Prefecture

Based upon the SCAP purge directive to the Japanese Government dated Jan. 4th, the government, on its own initiative, has decided lately to have police officials who have come from the ranks of the military police (assistant military police, special military police, the regular military police outside of the Peace Preservation Corps in the Navy) resign from their post.

As regards this, this is to notify you that we are planning to put these officials concerned gradually out of their post, taking due consideration and convenience of their work.

Moreover, for emphasis, I wish to add that there is no objection to giving grants and allowances to these resigned officials the same as to any officials put out of office.

Chief, Personnel Section
Secretariate, Internal Affairs
Minister

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

2nd. 3 4

March 30th 1946

1. Dismissal of former Special Higher Police Officials

Assistant police inspector under half-pay

Kihachi Motoki

Assistant police inspector under half-pay

Yoshiteru Hineta

The above officials are discharged as of March 30th 1946.

2. Dismissal of police officials who were formerly military police officials.

Motomaki Police Station, policeman

Takeshi Miyazawa

Matsumoto Police Station, Policeman

Hiroshi Baba

Tomikusa Police Station, Policeman

Katsuo Imai

The above three were discharged as of March 29th 1946.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

Encl 14

March 30th 1946

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Assistant police inspector under half-pay

Kikuchi Motoki

Assistant police inspector under half-pay

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Hiroshi Baba

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A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

Encl. 14

NAGANO PREFECTURAL OFFICE

April 1st 1946

Subject: Allowance for former Higher Police Officials

The reason we have given half-pay since February 1st 1946 to former chief of the Higher Police Section (local police superintendent) Takeshi Kawai and 6 others posted in the former Higher Police Section, as we have reported on March 27th, are as follows.

1. We have interpreted the phrase, "and other allowances" in paragraph 1" official or private pension, other allowances, and supporting allowances" of the SCAP memorandum issued to the Japanese Government dated Nov. 14th 1945, concerning the "pension and supporting allowances" as allowances analogous to pension. Therefore we did not consider the allowance paid to officials under half-pay disposition as allowance of the same nature, as that of pension and we never had any doubts upon this point.

2. Furthermore, we have not received any instructions from the Home Ministry concerning this matter up to the present. Although there has been a revision in the Pension Regulation, according to the Imperial Ordinance No. 68 dated February 1st 1946 based on this SCAP memorandum, no revision was made concerning the payment of salaries.

Head of Police Department,
Nagano Prefecture.
Iwao Yasuda

(Stamp with personal seal)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

Incl. 5[4]

HEADQUARTERS 97TH DIVISION ARTILLERY
OFFICE OF THE S-5
APO 445

29 January 1946

SUBJECT: Confidential Operational Priority Report
(Progress Report No. 2)

TO : Commanding General, 97th Infantry Division
(ATTN G-5)

1. The following information concerning confidential operational priority report for Nagano Prefecture is submitted.

2. The final report of Nagano Prefecture is in the process of being typed. Final report will be forwarded on or about 1 February 1946.

3. A special report concerning the Abolition of Special Higher Police is attached as incl 1. (This information is also included within the final report.)

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

ROBERY W MOLLOY
Lt Colonel, CAC
S-5

1 Incl:
Abolition of Special Higher Police.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park
RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

2nd.6

Abolition of Special Higher Police

I. Abolition of Special Higher Police system in the Prefectural Office and District Police Stations.

According to the telegraphic notificiation to the Governor from the Vice Minister of the Home Ministry dated October 6th, 1945, concerning the abolition of the Special Higher Police Section:

1. On the same day, by the Prefectural Order (Chotatsu Dai 15 go), revision was made in the Nagano Prefecture General Affairs Detailed Regulations (Honken Shomu Saisoku), and the Special Higher Police Section of the Prefectural Police Dept. was abolished. Official duties concerning Foreign Affairs (protecting and providing facilities) in charge of this section were transferred to the Peace Preservation Section (Hoanka) of the same Dept. Official duties concerning the friendly relations between the Japanese and the Koreans of the section were transferred to the Military Conscription and Welfare Section (Heiji Koseika), now the Welfare Section(Koseika).

2. By the alterations made as mentioned above, the Special Higher Police (Tokkoka) in the district police stations which were practically in the state of abolishment, were officially abolished by the orders given to the Chiefs of Police Stations from the head of the Prefectural Police Dept. in form of the Prefectural Police Dept. issue No. 189 (Keihatsu Dai 189 go) dated Oct. 8th, 1945.

II. Discharge of the Special Higher Police officials.

1. A telegram dated Oct. 13th, 1945, from the Head of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry stating that the Head of the Prefectural Police Dept. and the Chief of the Special Higher Police Section are put on halfpay (Kyushoku) as of the same day was received. Their names and present address and occupation are as follows:

    1. Name: Moto Onuki
       Post at time of discharge: Head of Police Dept., Nagano Prefecture
       Present Occupation: None
       Date of Discharge: Oct. 13, 1945
       Present Address: Motoyama-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken.

    2. Name: Takeshi Kawai
       Post at time of discharge: Chief of Special Higher Police Sect. Local Police Superintendent.
       Present Occupation: None
       Date of Discharge: Oct. 13, 1945
       Present Address: Isoko-meshi, Isoko-ku, Yokohama City.

Remarks: The orders of their hald pay from the Home Government dated Oct. 13, 1945, was published on the Official

Gazette of Oct. 23, 1945.

2. According to the telegraphic notification to the Governor from the Head of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry, dated Oct. 13, 1945, aside from the above mentioned officers, 105 Police Sergeants and below engaged in Special Higher Police duty as of Oct. 4, 1945 were ordered half pay by the order of the Governor on Oct. 14, 1945.
(List of these names will be handed in separately.)

III. Basis for the discharge measures.

1. The reason for the discharge measures taken against the above mentioned Special Higher Police Officials engaged as of Oct. 4, 1945 was because of the telegram to the Governor from the Vice Home Minister dated Oct. 11, 1945, stating that "personnel transaction which will be executed by the Governor is to order half pay simultaneously to all police official who were engaged in the work of the Prefectural Special Higher Police Section (Ken Tokka-ka) and Special Higher Police Department (Tokko Kakari) in the district police stations as of Oct. 3, 1945."

January 24th, 1946.

Kunro Monobe

Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

/s/ Kunro Monobe

Tadashi Kaneda
Local Police Superintendent
Chief of General Police Affairs
Prefectural Police Dept.

/s/ Tadashi Kaneda

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Richard L Park

RICHARD L PARK
Capt., CMP

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Political Parties Branch

000.1 Cabinet
FILE

23 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: CABINET POSSIBILITIES

DATE : 22 April 1946, 2100-2230 hours

PLACE : Dai Iti Hotel

PRESENT: NISHIO Suyehiro
TAHARA Haruji
Harry Emerson Wildes

1. The following report of an interview between representatives of the Social Democratic Party and Dr. Harry Emerson Wildes of this Section is submitted for your information.

NISHIO came in to report the result of a Social Democratic Committee meeting at which possible Cabinet appointments were discussed. He announced that the Social Democrats were prepared to bargain with the Liberals for a Coalition Government, in spite of differences of opinion concerning theory, on the following basis:

If KATAYAMA Tetsu is made Prime Minister, the Social Democrats will grant to the Liberals the posts of

Foreign Minister	YOSHIDA
Justice	HOSHIJIMA
Education	UYEHARA
Transportation	KONO Ichiro

The Social Democrats will then ask for

Home Minister	MIZUTANI or KONO Mitsu
Agriculture	HIRANO
Commerce	KONO Mitsu or MIZUTANI
Welfare	MATSUOKA
Chief Cabinet Clerk	NISHIO

Under this arrangement the Kyodo-to may have

Finance	WIKAWA
Chief Legislative Bureau	FUNADA

The post of Communications is left open for bargaining.

This list, which NISHIO said had not been submitted nor

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seen by anyone outside his party differs slightly from the WIKAWA version notably in the omission of YAMAMOTO of the Kyodo-to from the Education post and the omission of ASANUMA. (See NOTE)

If KATAYAMA is unacceptable to the Liberals, then the Social Democrats will propose MATSUDAIRA Tsuneo, in spite of the fact that he has been closely allied to the Tenno System and in spite of his big business connections as Minister of the Imperial Household. They say that their Left Wing may protest but that the Left Wing is small and at present uninfluential and may be disregarded. NISHIO says that MATSUDAIRA has a strong chance of being selected because when the Social Democrats propose KATAYAMA and the Liberals suggest YOSHIDA (assuming HATOYAMA's disqualification), MATSUDAIRA will be an acceptable compromise choice.

The Social Democrats have cooled on the idea of ABE as Prime Minister; he now ranks below KATAYAMA, YOSHIDA and ASHIDA. YOSHIDA, they admit, is better than any of the others and the Social Democrats will work with the Liberals on the basis of YOSHIDA as Prime Minister. However, in the event that either YOSHIDA or MATSUDAIRA are selected, there will be a slight change in the Cabinet set-up since the Social Democrats will in that case insist upon the post of Transportation Minister. This would displace KONO Ichiro who could become Finance Minister instead of WIKAWA.

NISHIO denies that he is to be classified as a HATOYAMA man; he says he has not seen HATOYAMA since last August nor had any communication with him since they differed on the matter of allegiance to political parties. "When Mr. HATOYAMA decided to form a Liberal Party I went to the Social Democrats and the separation has been complete."

NISHIO was also worried about the report that Russia would insist that a Communist must be named to any new Cabinet. He was told that TOKUDA had in the afternoon declared that no Communists would accept a place in a Japanese Government unless that government were wholly Communist.

NOTE:

The WIKAWA version referred to is the following slate presented to this Section in the morning of 22 April by Mr. WIKAWA Tadao, Head of the Co-operative Party:

Premier	(Socialist)	KATAYAMA Tetsu, 58, Imp. Univ. grad.
Foreign	(Liberal)	ASHIDA Hitoshi, 59, Imp. Univ.
Interior	(Socialist)	KONO Mitsu, 49, Imp. Univ.
Finance	(Cooperative)	WIKAWA Tadao, 53, Imp. Univ.
Justice	(Liberal)	HOSHIJIMA Jiro, 59, Imp. Univ.
Education	(Cooperative)	YAMAMOTO Saneniko, 61, Nippon Univ.

γ

Agriculture	(Socialist)	HIRANO Rikizo, 48, Waseda Univ.
Commerce	(Socialist)	MIZUTANI Chozaburo, 49, Kyoto Imp.Univ.
Communication	(Liberal)	KONO Ichiro, 48, Waseda Univ.
Railroad	(Liberal)	UYEHARA Etsujiro, 69, Wash. Univ.
		or ASANUMA Inajiro *
Welfare	(Socialist)	MATSUOKA Komakichi, 58, self-educated
State, without Portfolio	(Communist)	TOKUDA Kyuichi, 52, Nippon Univ.
State, Chief Secretary	(Socialist)	NISHIO Suehiro, 55, self-made man
Chief of Legislation Bureau	(Cooperative)	FUNADA Kyoji, 48, Imp. Univ.

* Another slated for the RAILROAD post is ASANUMA Inajiro (Socialist), unless he becomes Speaker of the House, which is a very suitable portfolio for UYEHARA.

P. K. Roest.

P. K. Roest
Lt. Col. TC
Chief, Political Parties Branch

Noted: CLK

WSR 23 April 46

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Political Parties Branch

P A&W

19 April 1946

000.1

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHIEF OF SECTION

SUBJECT: THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

1. The following developments on 18 and 19 April have brought significant changes in the political situation of Japan.

   a. Premier Shidehara joins the Progressive Party with the intention of accepting its leadership.

   b. The Liberal Party leader, Hatoyama, denounces the Shidehara Cabinet's attempt to continue in power and states he will not join a government led coalition Cabinet under these conditions.

   c. The Social Democrats denounce Shidehara's move, and initiate a movement to oppose the Shidehara-Progressive block.

   d. Both Hatoyama and Chief Cabinet Secretary Narahashi are in actual danger of being disqualified for office on the basis of new and damaging evidence. In Hatoyama's case Baron Shidehara has already expressed acceptance of his excuse that omission from his questionnaire of his book, "Face of the Earth", was unintentional. But a translation of his 1942 official election campaign statements, according to Jiji Press, gives quotations which seem sufficient to disqualify him regardless of his presentations on the forementioned book at this time. In Narahashi's case the story of his Army relations in China is being investigated, and - if information received on his extreme anxiety about this is reliable - it is likely to prove very damaging.

   e. Welfare Minister Ashida is reported to have announced his desire to resign from the Cabinet.

2. These developments seem to rule a Progressive-Liberal or Progressive-Socialist coalition practically out of the question, and to make a tri-party coalition between these three groups highly improbable. On the contrary, the Liberals will now be driven into the arms of the Socialists - whether Hatoyama is purged or not. A storm of protest against Shidehara's entrance into politics and Narahashi's projected new

#246

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division
Political Parties Branch

PAGW

19 April 1946

000.1

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#2-46

government party promises little success for either. The shaking the Liberals are receiving by their leader's precarious position puts them in a weak bargaining position; while the Social Democratic Party has been greatly strengthened, in contrast, by its consistent view and refusal so far to enter into any "deals" at the price of principles.

3. The split inside the Cabinet between those who want Shidehara to remain in power and those who feel he should resign, now emphasized by the report of Ashida's intended resignation, makes a continuation of the present government most unlikely.

   The question is: If Shidehara resigns with the intention of forming a new Cabinet, will the bigger parties, other than his own Progressive Party, give him the support he will need, seeing that they definitely refuse that support now while he retains his existing Cabinet? And if they do not support him, whom can they find to head a coalition Cabinet into which they would be willing to enter?

4. Significant, though tentative, answers to this question were obtained in an interview this afternoon with KATAYAMA Tetsu, acting leader of the Social-Democratic Party. As most of Mr. Katayama's statements were made without hesitation, it may be inferred that he felt sure his party would support him on the issues presented.

5. UNACCEPTABLE PREMIERS. A movement to oust the Shidehara Cabinet was launched by the Social Democratic Party. This very day representatives from the Liberal, Cooperative and Communist Parties are meeting upon the Socialists' invitation to make plans for a joint party rally demanding Shidehara's resignation. Shidehara as a person is not resented. (See par. 6). But as a political party leader he is unacceptable in the office of Premier, even after dissolution of the present Cabinet, in the event he were charged with the formation of a new Government. Hatoyama is absolutely unacceptable.

6. ACCEPTABLE PREMIERS. The Socialists are not anxious to head the new Government, but will insist on being its center, or else remain outside of it as Opposition. They would willingly serve under any of the following five men, preferred in the order given, provided the would-be Premier were willing to support their emergency economic policies:

   a. ABE Nosei, Minister of Education
   b. YOSHIDA Shigeru, Minister of Foreign Affairs
   c. ASHIDA Hitoshi, Minister of Welfare
   d. SHIDEHARA Kijuro, Prime Minister
   e. MITSUCHI Chuzo, Home Minister

   NOTE: The latter two only if they disassociate themselves from the Progressive Party.

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7. COALITION POSSIBILITIES. The Social-Democratic Party will enter into any combination which will acknowledge and maintain their leadership. Regardless of sheer Diet-member NUMBERS elected, they feel their economic policies will be supported by the vast majority of the Japanese people and must prevail if they assume government responsibility at all. Therefore they will welcome not only the Cooperative and Communist collaboration on which they can fairly count, but also the Liberals and/or Progressives if they are so inclined. Therefore if Shidehara becomes the Progressive Party leader they will deal with him at his request as such, but not as Premier or would-be Premier. As to the Liberals, they feel Hatoyama is easier to deal with than his assistants, since he is already friendly to the Socialist Right Wing. But they will not compromise on economic issues.

8. GENERAL ATTITUDE OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. With the Progressives, Cooperatives, Communists, and about 40 Independent and Minor Party members the Socialists would have an absolute working majority in the House, and could leave the Liberals out as Conservative Opposition. Even then they would offer them a few Cabinet posts. If the Liberals join them, the Progressives might be the Opposition. The strongest government would be possible by a combination of all three big parties on vital issues. But whatever the line-up, the Socialists will not enter into any shady deals; they can serve as Opposition and bide their time. They are the ones to be wooed, not the ones to do the wooing: only in this manner can they retain their self-respect and the confidence of the people. Katayama seems quite sincere on this point.

9. OTHER LEADERS. HATOYAMA may yet be disqualified on new evidence found about his past utterances. The Liberal Party would be severely affected by loss of their leader, but probably would recover. Hence it cannot be counted out in any conjectures on the future political set-up.

NARAHASHI is an opportunist, and has lost the people's confidence by his New Party scheming. His plans are now likely to come to naught and he may have to join Shidehara's Progressives to exert influence on the shaping of Japan's political future. If he is also purged - as seems possible if his China record is brought to light - no tears will be shed over him.

EVALUATION AND SUMMARY:

Katayama impresses one as a man of character, who leads his party by the force of his integrity rather than by slick intrigue. He does not push himself forward as a possible future Premier, and may lack the world-background and the popular backing for such a position, but he knows what his party can demand and states it plainly: the central or leading position

in any new Government, or the function of Opposition Party. In the former position, the Socialists would be willing to maintain continuity with the present Government by accepting one of its outstanding members, preferably ABE or YOSHIDA, as Prime Minister. Baron Shidehara would be acceptable only after dissociating himself from Progressive Party leadership and dissolving his present Cabinet. The Socialists will not compromise on their basic economic views for the sake of participation in the Government. Their party's position has improved greatly due to:

a. Shidehara's entering politics
b. Hatoyama's precarious position
c. Public disgust with the present Cabinet's efforts to remain in power by political horse-trading.

As the only big party in the Diet which has so far steered clear of "deals" they have assumed leadership in the nation-wide attack on the present government and their voice cannot be ignored. Their suggestions for Prime Minister seem reasonable and deserve further investigation.

P. K. Roest.

P. K. ROEST,
Lt.Col. TC
Chief Political Parties Branch

NOTED: CLK

000.1

FILE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Division

19 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Japanese Government's Proposal concerning Election of Prefectural Officials.

On 15 April from 1600 to 1730, the Local Government Branch met with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr. Kori and Mr. Suzuki.

The conference was called at the request of the Home Ministry representatives in order to present new developments concerning the method of election of prefectural governors. Previously the Home Ministry had submitted to the Local Government Branch proposed revisions of the Law Concerning the Organization of Prefectures. These revisions provided, among other things, for direct election of prefectural governors, as required by the terms of the draft Constitution of 6 March. On the occasion of the present meeting, however, the Home Ministry representatives stated that they wished to present a different position, which was the result of the fact that "persons with greater experience than the authorities of the revised bill felt strongly on the point of direct elections and considered that no effort should be spared for the reexamination of the matter." They further stated that at a meeting of the Cabinet on 12 April a resolution opposing direct election had been adopted. Some members expressed a hope that a method for indirect elections could be devised and substituted for popular election.

The Japanese gave three arguments for indirect elections:

1. The general election of governors will have a strong tendency to intensify localisms and lead to decentralization and to blocs of prefectures which could and would retard economic rehabilitation. Because of the grave situation today, the country could not afford to have the amount of independence among prefectures as direct elections would foster. The central government would lose substantial control over popularly elected governors responsible primarily to a prefectural populace.

2. Under Japan's present political condition in which there is virtual absence of party machinery, only rich candidates can afford to stand or run for election. Many responsible and respectable persons will be prevented from being candidates.

329 45

3. Because of the immature character of the general public in Japan today, direct elections present the occasion for demagogues to be elected in the heat of the campaigns, or "persons of volatile character" rather than the desired "persons of just and quiet disposition, suitable for the responsible office of a governor." The Japanese have in mind also that these popularly elected people will not be good administrators.

Mr. Kori suggested a compromise plan for electing the governors indirectly by having wards and districts elect delegates (a total of some sixty persons on the average) who would in turn elect the governors.

The Local Government Branch recognizes that the method as well as the results of the election of governors involves many related considerations. The Branch is fully aware that while the reorganization of Japanese local government is taking place, care must be exercised to maintain effective administration so that the desired results of popular elections will be secured. The governor, always appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs, is a vital cog in the administrative machinery of Japan. As such, he is used to a marked degree by the Occupational Forces. He is a national civil service official and not a representative of the people in the prefecture in which he serves as the central government's officer. His training and experience are essentially in administration rather than politics. In a democracy decisions are made by the electorate on questions of experience and training and this the Japanese populace must begin to do.

The Local Government Branch after careful examination and consideration recommends strongly the rejection of the Japanese proposal for indirect elections. The reasons for doing so follow:

1. Popular election of governors in the prefectures is designed as a material step toward permanent democratic administration in the prefectures. The food situation today is temporary. The draft constitution provides the Diet with complete powers for controlling governors and hence it is improbable that prefectural blocs could damage national policy materially. Moreover regional conferences could accomplish coordiantion needed by the central government.

2. The recent election has not demonstrated excessive costs and expenses. Monetary limitations can be envoked as in the case of national campaigns so that no more inequitable conditions need arise in prefectural elections than in national.

3. Indirect elections (by smaller bodies) do not guarantee better calibered persons than direct ones. Smaller bodies are always under pressure from within governmental channels (predominantly from above in Japan) and from without by some form of lobby.

More maturity and political independence have been demonstrated in the elections than were expected. Hence, there is little ground to expect poorer results in judgment in local situations.

In a series of interviews with many local officials, in nine prefectures unanimously favorable opinion was expressed for direct elections of governors, mayors and headmen. Moreover, some political party executives have stated their desire for popularly elected officials.

NOTED: CLK

CLK

Recommend approval of Maj. Tilton's position.

Cecil G. Tilton

CECIL G. TILTON
Major, CMP
Local Government Branch

Coueur.

ATR

000.1

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

17 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

1. Consultation with the officers of this Section who visited the field prior to and during the election, plus a survey of their written reports, provides the following estimate of the number of polls visited on election day by M. G. personnel, tactical troops, British forces and SCAP representatives:

a. Urban coverage averaged about 90%.

b. Rural coverage averaged around 40%. The rural figure is lower than the urban because of the impassibility of many roads, the deep snow in many northern prefectures, and limitations of personnel available.

Many polling places were covered twice or three times by the surveillance forces. In some prefectures close to 100% coverage was achieved.

2. A composite figure of 60% (approximately 12,000 of the 21,089 polling places in Japan) represents a safe conservative estimate.

Guy J. Swope.

GUY. J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

44

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1000 hours - 15 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Subject: Election Results.

1. The Home Ministry has figures on 49 out of 53 districts. They follow:

49 Districts, votes cast	24,460,059
4 Districts, estimated votes	2,652,000
Total	27,112,059

Percentage, Voters to Registrations 72.2%

Men	78.7%
Women	65.8%

2. The Home Ministry is now making a list of successful women candidates who are wives of members of the recent Diet and of former Diets.

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

Govt Section, file no. 89

43A

FILE UNDER: MEMO TO THE CHIEF, GOVT SEC

INDEX SHEET

DATE: 13 Apr 46

FROM: B. F. F. TO: GOVT SEC

SUBJECT: MEMO TO THE CHIEF, GOVT SEC - Meeting of the Allied Council for Japan.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: 091.1-J CLASSIFIED FILE:

43

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Government Section

000.1

12 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION:

The following unofficial figures on members elected to the new Diet were telephoned me by Mr. Shirazu at 1150 hours this date:

Liberals	103	
Progressives	69	
Socialists	65	
Co-operatives	12	
Communists	4	
* Independents	67	
Minor Parties	19	
Total	339	
New Members		270
Former Members		32
Members of Last Diet		37
Total		339

It is estimated that over 20 women will be elected.

* Of these, probably 20 to 30 favor the Liberal Party and 15 to 20 favor the Progressive Party

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr. USNR

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

000.1 Civ C

1600 hours - 11 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Partial Data on Voting.

1. Unofficial figures from fourteen voting districts covering twelve Prefectures, as furnished by the Home Ministry show the following results:

Total Registrations	11,434,961
Total Votes Cast	8,120,597

Percentage	71%
Men	75%
Women	65%

2. This shows a continuance of the trend shown in this morning's report. These figures represent about 31 per cent of the country's registered vote.

3. With this substantial base a prediction of 25,000,000 votes should be reasonably safe.

Guy J. Swope.

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

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000.1 Civ C

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1100 hours - 12 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Partial Data on Election.

1. Unofficial figures on the number of voters in twenty-five districts covering twenty-one prefectures, as furnished by the Home Ministry, are as follows:

Total Registrations 18,816,497
Total Votes Cast 13,598,905
Percentage 72 per cent of those registered
Men 77 per cent of those registered
Women 67 per cent of those registered.

2. This continues a slightly upward trend from yesterday's figures. The figures represent about one-half of the total for the country. From this information a total vote of about 27,000,000 can be expected.

3. The Home Ministry has no official returns to show who may have been successful candidates. Newspapers, however, have made compilations from their unofficial sources of information. Such a situation is paralleled in the United States where unofficial agencies always release election data before it can be obtained from official sources. Two newspaper lists are tabulated:

	Asahi	Yomiura-Hachi
Liberals	38	49
Progressives	33	49
Social-Democrats	31	42
Co-operative	3	4
Communist	2	4
Minor Parties	9	15
Independents	28	43
	144	206

It will be noted that while the totals differ, the relative pattern as to parties follows rather closely.

Guy J. Swope.

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

000.1

1030 hours - 11 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Subject: Partial Data on Voting.

1. Unofficial figures showing the extent of voting in several districts in and around Tokyo have just been received from the Home Ministry. A tabulation follows:

	Registered		Voted	
Prefecture	Men	Women	Men	Women
Nagano	460267	625083	372036	419207
Tokyo #1	482920	439128	338842	265510
Tokyo #2	540312	554166	384730	352259
Saitama	459798	585803	377980	367230
	1,943,297	2,204,180	1,473,588	1,404,206

Registered 4,147,477
Voted 2,877,794

Voters-Percentage of Registration

Men	76%
Women	64%
Total	70%

2. It was pointed out by the Home Ministry Officials that they estimate the figures for the whole country will show a slightly better record of participation than the above.

3. It would seem reasonable, from these figures and opinions, to estimate the total vote as around 25,000,000. The largest previous vote was 11,250,000, which was cast in 1936.

Guy J. Swope.

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1000 hours - 15 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

Subject: Election Results.

1. The Home Ministry has figures on 49 out of 53 districts. They follow:

49 Districts, votes cast		24,460,059
4 Districts, estimated votes		2,652,000
	Total	27,112,059

Percentage, Voters to Registrations 72.2%

Men	78.7%
Women	65.8%

2. The Home Ministry is now making a list of successful women candidates who are wives of members of the recent Diet and of former Diets.

Guy J. Swope.

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr, USNR

PA file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

10 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Elimination of Certain Items from the Official Gazette (Kampo).

Reference request of the Central Liaison Office that they be permitted to delete certain items from the Official Gazette (Kampo) in order "to improve the efficiency in the publication of the Official Gazette and to save paper", considering (1) that usually about 60,000 copies of Kampo are published in the Japanese language and that in certain localities in Japan Kampo is the only complete source of Diet proceedings for many Japanese (the newspapers publish such proceedings only in an abridged form, especially now, when their size is strictly limited) and (2) that many of the omissions suggested would deprive GHQ of valuable information, recommend that all items be restored to the Official Gazette except the following:

1. Regular conferment of court rank or decoration.

2. Imperial Court Proceedings.

3. Awarding of prizes (except those of special nature such as awarding of police service prize or government official merit prize).

~~4. Imperial Household Ordinances.~~

5. Conferment of academic degrees.

6. Meteorology.

Regarding Central Liaison Office complaint concerning lack of translators, attention is directed to the fact that the Official Gazette presents no serious difficulties in translation and that in the experience of GHQ agencies no shortage of Japanese civilian translators exists. ~~If however, because of printing delays, C.L.O. finds it impossible to meet SCAP's deadline, reference SCAPIN 744-A, recommend that a leeway of 3 days be permitted. Suggest use of mimeograph rather than printing to expedite production.~~

P.A.D. File

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Attached find list of items commonly appearing in the Official Gazette prior to 4 April 46, corresponding list of items from Official Gazette subsequent to same date, and list of items to be re-inserted in the Official Gazette.

NOTED: CLK

Prepared by:

Lt. J. Gordon
Dr. Grajdanzev
Beate Sirota

I. ITEMS COMMONLY APPEARING PRIOR TO 4 APRIL 1946

Imperial Ordinance -- (example: Approval of the governmental organization of the Social Insurance System Investigation Committee)

Ministerial Ordinance -- (example: Finance Ministry Ordinance No. 40 Revision of the enforcement regulations of Emergency Finance Management Ordinance)

Notification: (example: Communications Department Notification No. 89 - Approval of the installation of certain listed broadcast radio telephones)

Appointments and Dismissals: (example: April 1, 1946, Secretary of Ministry of Finance Kazuo Imai Granted Salary No. 11 Assigned to Minister's Secretariat)

Miscellaneous Notifications -- (example: Following changes noted in General Affairs By-Laws in Tokushima Prefecture on 1 February 1946--Establishment of an Inspector Room in the Police Department)

Diet Proceedings --(example: House of Peers 1 April 1946 - Appointment to the House of Peers in accordance with House of Peers Ordinance, Article 6, No. 1 Ranshi Iwami)

Announcements--(example: 1st Demobilization Ministry Announcement No. 3, Abolition of listed Army notices)

Imperial Court Proceedings--(example: Schedule of times of departure and arrival of the Emperor and Empress. The Emperor and Empress are to visit Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture on the following time schedule April 1946.....)

Local Administration--(example: Prefectural Assembly - The Oita Prefectural Regular Assembly convoked on 1 November 1945 upon completion of its official business was adjourned on 15 November 1945 (Oita Prefecture)

Instructions --(example: Home Ministry Instruction No. 25 - Establishment of measures pertaining to small arms handling regulations for police officials)

Imperial Household Ordinances--(example: Approval of measures pertaining to the revision organization of the Imperial Household Ministry)

Public Notifications--(example: 1st Demobilization Public Notifications No. 4,5,6 - Abolition of certain listed ordinances pertaining to Military District Headquarters Ordinances)

II. ITEMS COMMONLY APPEARING AFTER 4 APRIL 1946

Military Ordinances
Ministerial Ordinances
Appointments and Dismissals
Miscellaneous Notifications
Notifications

III. ITEMS TO BE RE-INSERTED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

RESTORE
Imperial Ordinances
Diet Proceedings
Announcements
Local Administration
Instructions
Public Notifications
Imperial Household Ordinances

All items appearing in II and III will be restored to the Official Gazette as well as any other items of importance not specifically excluded in this recommendation.

Imperial Household Ordinances--(example: Approval of measures pertaining to the revision organization of the Imperial Household Ministry)

Public Notifications--(example: 1st Demobilization Public Notifications No. 4,5,6 - Abolition of certain listed ordinances pertaining to Military District Headquarters Ordinances)

II. ITEMS COMMONLY APPEARING AFTER 4 APRIL 1946

Military Ordinances
Ministerial Ordinances
Appointments and Dismissals
Miscellaneous Notifications
Notifications

III. ITEMS TO BE RE-INSERTED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

RESTORE
Imperial Ordinances
Diet Proceedings
Announcements
Local Administration
Instructions
Public Notifications
Imperial Household Ordinances

All items appearing in II and III will be restored to the Official Gazette as well as any other items of importance not specifically excluded in this recommendation.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

3 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION:

1. Major John Parsons, retiring executive officer of the Military Government Staff Section, I Corps, Kyoto, reports the following informal observations from Kyoto:

a. Japanese, especially the women are excited about the forthcoming general election. The women are forming non-partisan societies called Democracia (similar to Leagues of Women Voters) to stimulate interest in political matters and support the better candidates regardless of party. This movement draws its greatest support from the more highly educated and comfortable classes.

b. There are frequent requests by many of the new civic organizations for American officers to explain the meaning of democracy and its operation in the U. S.

c. There is wide-spread amazement and satisfaction that people will be able to vote as they please secretly without interference from the police, influential Japanese or American troops. The fact that Americans are not attempting to dictate the results of this election is widely appreciated.

d. The election is being widely publicized by press, radio and posters. Meetings are frequent. At almost any hour of the day on street corners political meetings, often well attended, can be observed. There seems to be wide-spread interest in the various candidates, more than in the party platform. A heavy vote is predicted.

2. Sources of this information are casual conversations with Military Government Officers, Japanese business men, educators, government officials in the Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe area. Though some rank and file opinion is included, these observations may be said generally to originate in the better educated section of the community.

Noted: CLK

Prepared By:
Milton J. Esman

GUY J. SWOPE
Comdr. USNR
Chief, Legislative and Liaison Branch.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Public Administration Branch

8 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT : Notes on the Revision of the Draft Constitution.

1. Careful examination of this document discloses a studied plan to rob the draft constitution of its strength as an instrument of democracy and to restore the Emperor to the position he occupies under the Meiji constitution.

2. It is first to be noted that all reference to the source of sovereignty or to the ultimate authority of the people have been removed. Reference is made to the revision of paragraph 1 of the Preamble, Article 1 of Chapter 1, Article 14 of Chapter 3, Articles 56 and 38 of Chapter 4, and Article 55 of Chapter 6.

3. Chapter 1 has been so revised as to grant to the Emperor political power and authority. He is made the constitutional head of the State, revised Article 1. He is given the power of appointment of the Prime Minister, revised Article 6. He is given the right to call popular referendums, new Article 8.

4. The provisions of the constitution which make the property of the Emperor public property and which subject the receipts and expenditures of the Imperial Household to approval of the Diet, Article 8 and Article 84, have been omitted.

5. Chapter 3 containing the Bill of Rights has been extensively revised and substantially weakened. Many articles which under the draft constitution established a legal right, under the revision do no more than proclaim a political platitude. Thus, Article 12 provides that all natural persons shall be equal and shall not be discriminated against but inserts the exception that "due regard must be given to differences of capacity, physical and moral, and of social function". The provision that the people have the inalienable right to choose and dismiss their public officials, Article 14, has been omitted. The provisions respecting the separation of church and state have been substantially weakened. The provisions covering the family have been so altered as to, in fact, insure the continuation of the existing domestic situation and the present discrimination against wives.

6. Chapter 4 on the Diet has been altered in three important respects. In the first place Article 56 has been completely revised and the provision making the Diet the highest organ of state power and the sole law-making authority has been omitted. In the second place,

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an article has been inserted which provides that every representative shall act only in the interests of the entire community and shall not be representative of or subject to the instructions or mandates of the electors in his own district. It is believed that the underlying purpose of this article is to remove the candidate from his position as servant of the people and make him a servant of the administration. Again, the House of Councillors has been changed from a purely representative elected body to a corporate house containing the representatives of special groups and organizations.

7. Under Chapter 6 the right of the people to review all appointments of the Supreme Court has been deleted.

8. In many other ways, through subtle changes of language, the whole force of the draft constitution has been weakened.

ALFRED R. HUSSEY, JR.
Commander USNR

2 Incls:
Cpy Revision of Constitution (Jap).
Revised Copy of Draft Constitution.

outwardly opposing the conservative forces, have repeatedly compromised with them. The left-wingers also are unfavorably impressed by the right-wingers' efforts to alienate the Communist Party and its labor support.

The left-wingers feel very confident that people will reject Communist tactics themselves as apparent in the recent changes occurring within the NCIC, which was formerly strongly dominated by Communist labor leaders. Such people have been removed, and left-wing Socialists are gaining influence amongst the workers.

When asked regarding the Communist Party's attitude toward them personally, the visitors replied that although some Communists think that the left-wingers' interest in labor is a menace to the Communist Party, others are willing to cooperate with them in order to elevate the standards of labor in Japan, and have been consistently friendly.

P. K. ROEST
Chief, Political Affairs Division

Prepared by: Misao Kumaye
Noted : CLK