

The following Article has been extracted from Labor Ministry Ordinance 12 issued 29 December 1947.

Article 4:

Any person who supplies workers to an employer shall be regarded as an operator of a labor supply project as stated in Art. 5, Par. 5 of Employment Security Law, whether or not there is a known contract, unless that person falls under all of the following items:

- a. The said contractor takes full financial and legal responsibility as an enterpriser for the completion of particular project.
- b. The said contractor perform on-the-job supervision of the laborers.
- c. The contractor takes full legal obligations as an employer with respect to the laborers as prescribed by law.
- d. The contractor is the one who provides his machinery, equipment and tools (excluding simple tools of the trade) provides necessary materials for the work, or performs the work that necessitate specific planning or technique, and is the one whose purpose is not supplying physical labor only.

A person is construed to mean any employer, individual or group, juridical person or any other.

Employer is construed to mean any individual, group, juridical person, government agency or entity or any other who has works performed by laborers.



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

Nations national owner or his authorized representative and the representative of the Japanese Government responsible for the restitution of the property. Copies of the receipt will be distributed by the Japanese Government as shown on the receipt form. The four copies of the receipt designated for General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be forwarded through Japanese channels. A brief report of the transaction will be furnished to this headquarters by the military government team concerned, through channels.

8. In case of restitution of real estate and/ or facilities being used by the occupation forces, the general policy will be to transfer the title to the property back to the United Nations national who was the owner prior to 7 December 1941, but the occupation forces will continue to use the property until such time as the necessity for continued use no longer exists.

9. In case non-essential movable property, such as furniture, is being used by the occupation forces and is to be restored to a United Nations national, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will, prior to the initiation of restitution as prescribed heretofore in this directive, direct the using unit to turn over the property to the Japanese Government for restitution. The Japanese Government will likewise be directed to take custody of the property, upon the date set by the using unit, and thereafter to make restitution to the United Nations owner as set forth in reference 1b above.

10. Operational Directive 6, this headquarters, 10 January 1947, is rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

/s/

/t/ SCHANZE  
G-4

1 Incl  
Form letter to  
foreign national occupant

(MG-F)

DISTRIBUTION: "X" plus  
CG, I Corps (10)  
CG, IX Corps (10)  
Each MG Unit (4)  
MG Section, Hq  
Eighth Army (25)



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

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J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff



FORM LETTER TO BE PRESENTED BY EIGHTH ARMY REPRESENTATIVE TO  
FOREIGN NATIONAL OCCUPANT OF ALLIED-OWNED PROPERTY SCHEDULED FOR RESTORATION

(Foreign national)  
(Address)

Dear (Foreign National):

You are hereby informed that a directive from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has been issued to the Japanese Government ordering the return of the property which you now occupy to its Allied national owner. The date set for such return is \_\_\_\_\_.

You are hereby notified that you and all other occupants of the premises must vacate the premises on or before that date.

Receipt of this letter will be acknowledged by signing two copies attached hereto.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

RECEIVED AND READ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of foreign national)

Incl 1 to CD 32, Hqs. Eighth Army, 22 April 1948.



6MG

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

22 April 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
NUMBER . . . . . 32)

RESTITUTION OF UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS' PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TRANSFERRED

1. References:

- a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 386.3 (6 May 1946)CPC, SCAPIN 926, 6 May 1946, subject: "Procedure for Returning Property in Japan to Nationals of United Nations."
- b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 386.3 (22 November 1946)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1354, 22 November 1946, subject: "Restitution of United Nations Nationals' Property Wrongfully Transferred."
- c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD, SCAPIN 775, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance."

2. The Japanese Government has been directed by references 1a and b above to provide the necessary procedures for the restitution of property owned by United Nations nationals in Japan on 7 December 1941, which has been the subject of transfer under duress, wrongful acts of confiscation, dispossession or spoilation, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedure purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise. Reference 1c directs the Japanese Government to provide for a public assistance program which is non-discriminatory and will provide assistance to indigent persons regardless of nationality.

3. Military government units are responsible for surveillance over restitution of property to United Nations nationals in their respective areas, including surveillance to insure vacant possession to the owner on the date of restitution where vacant possession is directed.

4. The military government unit having jurisdiction in the area in which property is to be restored to a United Nations national will be notified by this headquarters, through channels, of the impending restitution, and will be furnished with a copy of the directive requiring the restitution.

32  
E-C



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

5. In those instances where the restitution order requires the eviction of occupants who are Japanese nationals, it will be the responsibility of the Japanese Government to provide for vacant possession to the owner. When required, the military government officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the property is located will direct the Japanese prefectural government to effect the necessary eviction.

6. The following procedure will apply to the restitution of United Nations nationals' property involving occupants who are non-Japanese nationals:

a. The notification from this headquarters referred to in paragraph 4 will include a written official notice, a sample form of which is attached hereto as inclosure 1, to the foreign national occupant to vacate the premises on or before the established date for restitution.

b. The military government unit concerned will deliver the original of such official notice to the foreign national occupant or occupants and obtain acknowledgment of receipt by signature on sufficient copies to permit the forwarding of two copies to the Commanding General, Eighth Army (attention: Military Government section). This action will be taken as soon as possible after notice of restitution is received by the military government unit having jurisdiction.

c. If the foreign national is not successful in finding a home through his own efforts, he will be required to accept dwelling quarters offered by the Japanese Government and approved as suitable by the commanding officer (or his representative) of the military government unit concerned. All arrangements will be made in sufficient time so that restitution will not be delayed.

d. In the event that the foreign national refuses or fails to vacate by the date set for restitution, immediate action will be taken through the provost court having jurisdiction for the eviction from the premises of the occupants and their effects.

7. The additional functions of military government units in each case of restitution of property of United Nations nationals are as follows:

a. An officer representative of the military government team concerned will be present at the meeting between the United Nations national owner or his authorized representative and the representative of the Japanese Government who is in charge of the restitution. This meeting may be held in the local military government headquarters and should be on the date stated in the directive as the date of restitution.

b. A military government officer will witness the signature of the final receipt (Annex A, Inclosure 1 to SCAPIN 1354) by the United



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

Nations national owner or his authorized representative and the representative of the Japanese Government responsible for the restitution of the property. Copies of the receipt will be distributed by the Japanese Government as shown on the receipt form. The four copies of the receipt designated for General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be forwarded through Japanese channels. A brief report of the transaction will be furnished to this headquarters by the military government team concerned, through channels.

8. In case of restitution of real estate and/or facilities being used by the occupation forces, the general policy will be to transfer the title to the property back to the United Nations national who was the owner prior to 7 December 1941, but the occupation forces will continue to use the property until such time as the necessity for continued use no longer exists.

9. In case non-essential moveable property, such as furniture, is being used by the occupation forces and is to be restored to a United Nations national, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will, prior to the initiation of restitution as prescribed heretofore in this directive, direct the using unit to turn over the property to the Japanese Government for restitution. The Japanese Government will likewise be directed to take custody of the property, upon the date set by the using unit, and thereafter to make restitution to the United Nations owner as set forth in reference 1b above.

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OFFICIAL:

*Edward*  
SCHANZE  
G-4 *for*

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
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Receipt of this letter will be acknowledged by signing two copies attached hereto.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

RECEIVED AND READ \_\_\_\_\_

(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of foreign national)

Incl 1 to OD 32, Hqs. Eighth Army, 22 April 1948.



GMG

EX.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

22 April 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
NUMBER . . . . . 32)

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32



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

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c. If the foreign national is not successful in finding a home through his own efforts, he will be required to accept dwelling quarters offered by the Japanese Government and approved as suitable by the commanding officer (or his representative) of the military government unit concerned. All arrangements will be made in sufficient time so that restitution will not be delayed.

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

RECEIVED AND READ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of foreign national)

Incl 1 to OD 32, Hqs. Eighth Army, 22 April 1948.



COPY

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
 United States Army  
 Office of the Commanding General  
 APO 343

22 April 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER- - - - - 32 )

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Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, con't

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BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

RECEIVED AND READ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of foreign national)

Incl 1 to OD 32, Hqs. Eighth Army, 22 April 1948.

COPY



Translation of Cabinet Order 65 (See Para. 4d, Q 27, 13 April 1948)

Cabinet Order to be Issued in Consequence of the  
Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration No. 65

*Legal.*

*any*  
*OD 27 Para 4d*

27 March 1948

In accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 relative to the Orders to be Issued in Consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Regulations concerning the Urgent Investigation of Inventories of Critical Materials shall be established as follows.

Regulations concerning the Urgent Investigation  
of Inventories of Critical Materials.

Article 1. The purpose of the present order is to conduct urgent investigation of inventories of critical materials existing within the country in order to assist the most effective utilization of indigenous resources in promoting economic rehabilitation.

Article 2. All persons who own the materials designated in the attached list (hereinafter referred to as designated materials) at 0000 31 March 1948 (hereinafter referred to as time of investigation) over the amount designated therein excluding closed institutions designated in accordance with the Closed Institutions Order; (person who is responsible for custody of materials in the competent section of the government agency in case the owner is a government agency; possessor or custodian of materials in case the owner is abroad or unknown and as regards the materials held by constructions contractors and state-owned textiles as provided in the State-owned Textiles Maintenance Regulations: such person hereinafter referred to as informant) shall submit report on the inventory of the designated materials as of the time of investigation in accordance with the provisions of the present order.

The informant who owns designated materials for his enterprise (including the person who is engaged in the production of dealing thereof) shall file reports by each place of enterprise, factory, office and shop or other place where materials are located (hereinafter referred to as establishment). In this case the minimum amount shall be calculated by each establishment.



*any*

Cabinet Order to be Issued in Consequence of the  
Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration No. 65

*Legal.*

*OD 27 Mar 48*

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The informant who owns designated materials for his enterprise (including the person who is engaged in the production of dealing thereof) shall file reports by each place of enterprise, factory, office and shop or other place where materials are located (hereinafter referred to as establishment). In this case the minimum amount shall be calculated by each establishment.



Article 3. The informant shall prepare four copies of report in the form provided separately and submit them by 10 April 1948 to the prefectural governor who has jurisdiction over the place where the materials are located through the city, ward, town or village office (prefectural government in case the informant is a government agency) which has jurisdiction over the place where the materials are located. The informant may, in case where he is in unavoidable circumstances, submit the report directly to the prefectural governor concerned by 15 April 1948.

In case where the materials are located in more than one city, ward, town and or village within one prefecture, the informant may submit report through any one of the city, ward, town and or village offices.

The informant who cannot submit the report by the date provided in the latter part of paragraph 1 shall submit the matter to the prefectural governor concerned (competent minister in case the informant is a government agency) for his approval.

Article 4. The head of city, ward, town or village of prefectural governor shall return to the informant one copy of the report submitted in accordance with the provision of the preceding article with certification of receipt.

The head of city, ward, town or village or prefectural governor shall, in case where the informant submitted a copy or copies of the report for certification, certify them after confirming the correctness thereof.

The informant shall retain one copy of the report returned to him or a certified copy thereof referred to in the preceding two paragraphs at each place where the materials concerned are located.

Article 5. The head of city, ward, town or village shall submit three copies of the report referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 3 to the prefectural governor concerned by 15 April 1948.

The prefectural governor shall send one copy of the report which he received in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 3 or the preceding paragraph to the ministry in charge of the business of the informant (Regional Economic Stabilization Office in case the informant is a government agency; prefectural office of the Regional Commerce and Industry Bureau in case the informant is not engaged in business) by 21 April 1948.



In case where the prefectural governor received report after 15 April 1948 in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 3, he shall submit in the same manner as provided in the preceding paragraph within five days after the receipt thereof.

Article 6. The person who owns or holds custody of designated materials shall not transfer, move or change the shape or quality of the materials before the time of investigation for the purpose of evading the obligation to make report thereof as provided in the present order.

Article 7. The person who owns or might own designated materials over the designated minimum amount after the time of investigation shall maintain record and keep certifying documents at the place where the report of inventory is or should be retained in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 4 for six months after the time of investigation on the following matters so that they are always clear.

1. The amount by kind which he purchased or moved into his establishment after the time of investigation, the number and issuing agency of allocation certificate or rationing evidence for which he purchased the materials, the date of purchase or moving, and the person from whom the materials were purchased or moved.

2. The amount by kind of materials which he produced after the time of investigation and the date of production.

If the person who is required to maintain record and keep certifying documents in accordance with the preceding paragraph failed to comply therewith, the designated materials over the minimum amount for which there is no record or certifying documents shall be assumed to have been owned by him or under his custody at the time of investigation and not reported in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 and 3.

Article 8. The competent minister or prefectural governor may, when deemed necessary for the purpose of the investigation provided in the present order, cause government or public officials concerned to visit place of enterprise, factory, office, shop or warehouse and investigate the conditions of business, designated materials, books, documents and other necessary matters.

The government or public official shall, upon conducting visit and investigation referred to in the preceding paragraph, carry with him identification card and show it to the parties concerned.



Article 9. The person who fails under one of the following items shall be punished with penal servitude of less than one year or fine not exceeding ten thousand yen.

1. The person who failed to make report or made false report as provided in Article 3.
2. The person who violated the provision of paragraph 3 of Article 4.
3. The person who violated the provision of Article 6.
4. The person who violated the provision of paragraph 1 of Article 7.
5. The person who refused, obstructed or evaded the visit and investigation as provided in Article 8.

Article 10. In case any representative of juridical person or any deputy or employee of or and other person working for, a juridical person or an individual person commits any offence mentioned in the preceding article, not only shall the actual offender be punished but the juridical or individual person concerned be punished with fine as provided in the said article.

Article 11. In case of violations referred to in item 1 or 3 of Article 9, whole or part of the materials involved and owned by the offender shall be subject to confiscation.

The materials which are subject to confiscation in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall immediately be seized and promptly be turned over without waiting for court decision to the appropriate agency for disposal and the price for them preserved. The price of the materials shall be returned to the owner in case of wrongful confiscation.

In case any person other than the offender acquired the materials concerned knowing the offence after it was committed whole or part of such materials shall also be subject to confiscation.

In case whole or part of the materials are unable to be confiscated in case of paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph, the value for the materials may be forfeited.

Supplementary Provision:

The present order shall be put into effect as from the day of its promulgation.



*OD file*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
NUMBER 28 )

14 April 1948

DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAGS

1. The following policy has been established concerning the display of national flags:

a. Flags of Allied, neutral or non-enemy nations may be displayed by their respective nationals on any occasion without special permission. Permission must be obtained from local Occupation authorities only when such display is connected with parades, demonstrations, public meetings and similar affairs, and this permission will pertain to the parades rather than to the display of flags.

b. Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 322.1 (1 March 48) GA, SCAPIN 1367, subject: "Display of Japanese National Flag," permits the display of the Japanese national flag on the twelve (12) national holidays listed in the inclosure to the SCAPIN. Requests to display the Japanese flag on occasions other than these twelve holidays will be referred by the Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

c. The Japanese flag will on no occasion be flown in conjunction with Allied flags.

2. It is desired that the policy regarding the display of Allied, neutral and non-enemy flags and the policy regarding the display of the Japanese flag be disseminated to appropriate echelons of your command.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*Chazal*  
CHAZAL  
G-1

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

(10-L)

1 Incl:

1 - SCAPIN 1367, "Display of Japanese National Flag."

DISTRIBUTION: "B" plus "Z" plus  
SCAP 3  
Each Mil Govt Team 6



775013

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 322.1 ( 1 Mar 48)GA  
SCAPIN 1867

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Display of Japanese National Flag

1. Effective immediately permission is granted for the Japanese national flag to be displayed on occasion of the 12 Japanese national holidays as listed in inclosure 1, hereto.
2. Occupation Forces have been informed in this matter.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
List of 12 Japanese  
Natl Holidays

R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

Incl 1 to OD28, Hq Eighth Army, 14 April 1948



JAPANESE NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

1 January	New Year Celebration	(SHIHOHAI)
3 January	Emperor's New Year Festival	(GENSHI-SAI)
5 January	Imperial New Year Banquet	(SHINNEN-ENKAI)
11 February	National Foundation Day	(KIGEN-SETSU)
21 March	Festival of the Vernal Equinox	(SHUNKI-KOREISAI)
3 April	Anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's Death	(JIMMU TENNO-SAI)
29 April	Emperor's Birthday	(TENCHO-SETSU)
21 September	Festival of the Autumnal Equinox	(SHUKI-KOREISAI)
17 October	Harvest Thanksgiving Day	(KANNAMESAI)
3 November	Anniversary of Emperor Meiji's Birth	(MEIJI-SETSU)
23 November	Harvest Festival	(NIINAMESAI)
25 December	Anniversary of Emperor Taisho's Death	(TAISHO TENNO-SAI)

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 1867

Annex to Incl 1 of OD28, Hq Eighth Army, 14 April 1948



G M G

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE  
NUMBER

21 April 1948

31)

*Rescinded by OD # 44, 22 Sep. 49*

ELIMINATION OF CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

1. Reference the following memoranda for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, previously distributed to all military government teams:

a. SCAPIN 1860, AG 004 (16 Feb 48) ESS/AG, 16 February 1948, subject: "Interpretation and Implementation of Policy Concerning the Elimination of Control Associations".

b. SCAPIN 1108, AG 080 (6 Aug 46) ESS/AG, 6 August 1946, subject: "Dissolution of Control Associations (Tosel Kai) and Authorization to Establish Government Allocation Agency together with Necessary Control Organs within Specific Industries".

c. SCAPIN 1394, AG 400 (11 Dec 46) ESS/AG, 11 December 1946, subject: "Methods of Control under the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Act".

2. Information has been received that the Japanese Government is not fully carrying out the provisions of reference memoranda, paragraphs lb and c, above, in that an adequate program for the dissolution of control associations on the prefectural and local levels has not been formulated. In order to formulate a plan for dissolving such control associations, the Japanese Government has been instructed by memorandum, reference paragraph la above, concerning the methods of implementation to be effected.

3.a. As outlined in SCAPIN 1860 the Japanese Government has been directed to instruct prefectural governors to prepare lists of control associations presently existing in each prefecture and to submit such lists to the prefectural military government teams. Additional information sent to all prefectural governors by the Japanese Government is as follows:

- (1) Implementation and interpretation instructions which were approved by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (inclosure 1).

31



Operational Directive No. 31 Hq 8th Army, 21 April 1948.

- (2) Forms which are to be used by the prefectural governments in listing and reporting the control associations to the military government teams. Each association will be given an index number by the prefectural government. This number will be placed in column 1 of the form (Lists 1 and 2, inclosure 2).
- (3) Code numbers that are to be used where applicable in preparation of these lists (inclosure 3).
- (4) Basic laws under which control associations are formed, showing the order in which the lists of control associations are to be submitted and the dates that the lists are to be submitted by the prefectural governments to the military government teams (inclosure 4).

b. The following examples are given for clarification as to the manner in which information will be shown on the lists as submitted:

Organization to be reported: The Japan Dairy Association (Nippon Rakuno Kumiai), an operating association.

Form of report to be used: List 1 (of inclosure 2), as the association is an operating one.

Law under which established (top left corner of List 1): Commerce and Industry Cooperative Union Law, 1946.

Industry in which association is formed (top left corner of List 1):

14,000 (This is the code number that will be used by the prefectural government for all control associations concerning livestock raising).

Index number (Col.1, List 1): 202 (This is the number assigned by the prefectural government, assuming that this organization is the 202nd control association reported).



Operational Directive No. 31 Hq 8th Army, 21 April 1948.

Name in English and Romaji,  
and date of establishment  
(Col.2, List 1):

J Dairy A (N Rakuno Ku),  
1946 (using abbreviations  
listed on page 3 of in-  
closure 2).

Name in English and Romaji,  
and date of establishment  
of predecessors (Col.3,  
List 1):

J Dairy Control A (N Raku-  
no Tosei Ku), 1939.

Activities (Col.7, List 1)  
Control:

Control of manufacture,  
sale and shipment of dairy  
products. (All milk con-  
tainers are owned by the  
association).  
Control of distribution  
of dairy equipment and  
supplies.  
Inspection of dairy pro-  
ducts.

Others:

Warehousing of dairy sup-  
plies, equipment and pro-  
ducts. (Warehouses are  
owned by the association).  
The dissemination of edu-  
cational information for  
improvement of dairy prac-  
tices.  
Breeding experimentation  
for improvement of dairy  
stock.

(See List 1 of inclosure 2 for proper  
application of the above information).

c. The first of the above mentioned lists will be sub-  
mitted to military government teams beginning with 20 April 1948.  
Such additional information as the prefectural government or mili-  
tary government team desires to submit on any of these associa-  
tions will be made on separate sheets and will be attached to the  
forms with proper reference to same entered on the form.

4. Commanding officers of military government teams will  
exercise surveillance in the preparation of the above specified  
lists to assure their completeness and correctness. Surveillance  
will include spot-checks of organizations listed by the prefectural  
government to insure correctness of information in the reports.  
Spot-checks will also be made of organizations which are suspected  
of being control associations and which are omitted by the



Operational Directive No. 31 Hq 8th Army, 21 April 1948.

prefectural government. Corrections will be made accordingly. These lists of associations will be assembled according to the laws under which organized and will be submitted in quintuplicate to this headquarters upon completion.

5. Upon receipt of these lists, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will instruct the Japanese Government of those control associations which are to be dissolved and of those to be reorganized. The military government teams concerned will be informed of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers' decisions through this headquarters. Upon receipt of such information, surveillance will be exercised by military government teams over the action taken by the prefectural government to assure that dissolution instructions are carried out.

6. Each prefectural military government team will submit a monthly report, "Monthly Report on Surveillance of Efforts by Japanese Prefectural Governors to Eliminate Control Associations Operating in Their Prefectures", (Report Control Symbol GESS-17) to this headquarters, beginning with 20 May 1948 and subsequently to arrive by the 20th of each month, containing the following information:

a. Control associations on which action is being taken by the prefectural governor, showing the date of expected completion of dissolution or reorganization.

b. Control associations on which the prefectural government has been directed to take action and on which dissolution or reorganization has not commenced.

c. Special circumstances which may require modifications in the program, listing any organizations which, if closed or liquidated at this time in accordance with this policy, would cause disorder or unrest among the civilian population, including the circumstances justifying postponement of action.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*[Signature]*  
SCHANZE

G-4

(MG-En)

J. L. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff



P a  
Operational Directive No. 31 Hq 8th Army, 21 April 1948.

- 4 Incls:  
1. Implementation & Interpretation  
2. Form for Report on Control  
Associations (Lists 1 & 2)  
3. Code numbers  
4. List of Laws

DISTRIBUTION:

"Z" plus  
Ea MG Team (3)  
MG Sect, Hq 8th Army (60)



(Japanese Government Instructions to the Prefectural Governors on Implementation, Interpretation, and Procedure of Investigation of Control Associations, as Approved by Anti-Trust and Cartels Division, ESS, SCAP).

Draft Notification of Prime Minister and all Ministers to Prefectural Governors concerning "Interpretation and Implementation of Policy Concerning the Elimination of Control Associations"

9 March 1948  
E.S.B.

The Memorandum as per attached having been received by the Japanese Government from the GHQ, SCAP, it is desired that you will take necessary steps in the following manner in order to comply with the Memorandum.

1. The prefectural governor shall submit to the Prefectural Military Government Team concerned the report as required by Paragraph 3 of the Memorandum (SCAPIN 1850, dated 16 February 1948) on the control associations as defined in Annex I of this notification in accordance with the procedure as provided in Annex II. Addition may be made from time to time to Annexes I and II.
2. The prefectural governor shall, in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Memorandum, furnish the Prefectural Military Government Team, upon request, information regarding the programs of action taken in accordance with the Memorandum.
3. In executing 1 and 2 above, public notification and other necessary steps shall be taken in order to make the public thoroughly aware of the program. The prefectural governor shall see to it that no control association shall be left out from the investigation.
4. The prefectural governor shall, upon filing the report to the Prefectural Military Government Team, file a copy thereof to the respective Minister in charge of the control associations concerned and to the Fair Trade Commission.
5. No steps shall be taken to dissolve, reorganize or otherwise dispose of the control associations subject to the present measures unless and until instructions are given in accordance with Paragraph 4 of the Memorandum. The Japanese Government will, upon receiving such instructions from the GHQ, SCAP, take necessary steps and notify thereof to the prefectural governor so that he shall take measures if necessary in accordance therewith.

Incl. 1 to O.D. 31 Hq Eighth A, 21 April 1948.



6. The control associations covered by the present program shall be as provided in the "Interpretation of Control Associations under 'Interpretation and Implementation of Policy Concerning the Elimination of Control Associations'" as per attached, as agreed by the GHQ, SCAP.

Incl 1 to O.D. 31, Hq Eighth Army, 21 April 1948



## Annex 1.

Interpretation of Control Associations  
Under "Interpretation and Implementa-  
tion of Policy Concerning the Elimina-  
tion of Control Associations"

## I. Meaning of Control Associations as used in the Memorandum.

1. The control associations as used in the Memorandum shall mean the associations engaged in the control functions referred to in 2 (1) or 2 (2) of the Memorandum or both.

2. "Compelling by any means" as mentioned in 2 (1) of the Memorandum shall cover not only compelling de jure but also compelling de facto, such as, for instance:

- a. In case where a person is compelled to join the association or pay fees in order not to suffer disadvantage resultant from the control of distribution or sale of materials or products exercised by the associations;
- b. In case where the association exercises discretion over the entrance of a new enterprise because the government or any agency thereof has delegated to the association such prerogatives as licensing or assisting in licensing or collection of taxes;
- c. In case where a person cannot engage in an enterprise because the government or any agency thereof has delegated to the association the utilization or assignment of public facilities;
- d. Or otherwise in case where a person cannot profitably or legally engage in an enterprise without difficulties on account of the existence of the association.

3. "Other individuals or companies" as mentioned in 2 (1) of the Memorandum shall mean any individuals or companies including the members of the association.

4. "Adhere to a given set of rules of trade" as mentioned in 2 (1) of the Memorandum shall mean the adherence to a set of rules of trade, such as control of distribution or sale of materials or products, as distinct from the incorporation laws or other rules which are inherent in the establishment of the association.

5. "Mandatory inspection" as mentioned in 2 (2) of the Memorandum shall mean inspection over the business of the members or examination of the products of the members or others.

Annex I to Incl 1, O.D. 31, Hq Eighth Army, 21 April 1948.



6. "Operational functions" as mentioned in 3 a (1) of the Memorandum shall mean an activity of the association which involves the actual handling of goods by the employees of the association. Where the operation of the warehouse or storage place, of manufacturing or processing, or of transportation facilities is not actually conducted by the employees of the association, there is no operation function involved.

7. Associations falling under 3 b (1) shall be reported even if they do not at present exercise control functions.

Annex II.

II. Procedure of Investigation.

1. The prefectural governor shall conduct investigation of the control associations having their main offices within the prefectures concerned at the date designated in accordance with the form of investigations as per attached.

The following associations shall not be subject to the present investigation as the measures for their disposal are separately provided.

a. Industrial organizations designated in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 74 of 1947 relative to Closed Institutions.

2. Agencies or corporations wholly owned by the Japanese Government referred to in 3 of the Memorandum shall mean the Kodans and the Shipping Management Association.



REPORT ON CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS - LIST 1  
 Associations Performing Operating Functions such as Warehousing,  
 Manufacturing & Processing (See SCAPIN 1860)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prefecture Hokkaido Commerce & Industry Co-operative Union Law, 1946 Jurisdiction  
 Law under which established (See Incl.4) (Indicate which)  
 Industry in which association is formed (Use National X Prefectural \_\_\_\_\_  
 code number, Inclosure 3, where applicable) 14,000 Regional (give name) \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Name in English and Romaji	Name in English and Romaji & Date of Establishment	Date of Establishment of Predecessors after 1937	Assets In Thousands of Yen	Number of Employees	Number of Members	Activities
Index	Date of Establishment	Date of Establishment of Predecessors after 1937	In Thousands of Yen	Employees	Members	(Indicate where applicable the products dealt in and the types of facilities owned)
of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization
of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization	of Organization

202	J Dairy A (N Rakunc Ku) 1946	J Dairy Control A (N Rakunc Tosei Ku) 1939				Control of manufacture, sale and shipment of dairy products. (All milk containers are owned by the association). Control of distribution of dairy equipment and supplies. Inspection of dairy products.	Warehousing of dairy supplies, equipment and products (Warehouses are owned by the association). The dissemination of educational information for improvement of dairy practices, Breeding experimentation for improvement of dairy stock.
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Note: Prefectural Government will index the control organizations numerically, as they are reported.

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL JESS-17

Incl. 2 to 07 31 . Hq Eighth . . . 21 April 1948

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO.

775613



REPORT ON CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS - LIST 2  
 Associations Performing Non-Operating Functions (See SCAPIN 1860)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prefecture \_\_\_\_\_  
 Law under which established (See Incl.4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Industry in which association is formed (use code number, Inclosure 3, where applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

Jurisdiction  
 (Indicate which)  
 National \_\_\_\_\_ Prefectural \_\_\_\_\_  
 Regional (give name) \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
* Name in English	Name in English and Romaji	Date of Establishment	Assets in Thousands of Yen	Number of Employees	Number of Members	Activities
Index	Date of Establishment	Predecessors after 1937	Inventories	Central Office	Branch Offices	Industries dealt in and types of facilities owned
No. of Organizations	of Org. listed in Col. 2	of Org. listed in Col. 2	Fixed; Others	Office	Offices; also	Control (See SCAPIN 1860); Others

\*Note: Prefectural Government will index the control organizations numerically, as they are reported.

REPORT CONTROL SYMBOL QESS-17

Incl. 2 to CD 31, Hq Eighth A... 21 April 1948

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

775613



CODE NUMBERS TO BE USED IN REPORTS  
SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCAPIN 1860

11000-19000

Agriculture and Extractive Industries:

- 11000 Crop Farming of Irrigated Lands
- 12000 Crop Farming of Unirrigated Lands
- 13000 Fruits, Nuts, Berries and Tea
- 14000 Livestock Raising
- 15000 Other Farming and Agricultural Activities
- 16000 Forestry
- 17000 Fishing and Related Activities
- 18000 Mining and Quarrying
- 19000 Other Agricultural and Extractive Industries

21000-29500

Manufacturing not involving Metals:

- 21000 Foods, Beverages and Tobacco
- 22000 Textiles and Textile Products
- 23000 Lumber and Forest Products
- 24000 Chemicals
- 25000 Stone, Clay and Glass Products
- 26000 Leather and Leather Products
- 27000 Rubber and Rubber Products
- 28000 Printing and Publishing
- 29000 Paper Manufacturing
- 29500 Other Manufacturing

31000-39000

Manufacturing involving Metals:

- 31000 Primary Iron and Steel
- 32000 Non-Ferrous Metals
- 33000 Fabricated Metal except Machinery
- 34000 Machinery except Electrical
- 35000 Electrical Equipment
- 36000 Communications Equipment
- 37000 Transportation Equipment
- 38000 Professional and Scientific Equipment
- 39000 Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing involving Metals

41000-49000

Services and Utilities:

- 41000 Gas, Light, Heat and Power
- 42000 Sanitary Utilities

43000-43900

Transportation and Warehousing

- 43100 Railroads Transportation
- 43200 Tramways and Cableways Transportation

Incl. 3 to O.D. 31 Hq Eighth A, 21 April 1948.



48300 Machinery Other Than Electrical  
 48400 Blacksmith Shops  
 48500 Shoe Repair  
 48600 Salvaging  
 48700 Other Repair Service and Salvaging

49000 Construction and Miscellaneous Services

51000-59000 Government and Quasi-Public Organization and Housing:

51000 Highways, Roads, Streets, etc.  
 52000 Education and Research  
 53000 Parks and Playgrounds  
 54000 Public Welfare and Safety Organizations  
 55000 Conservation Other Than Forestry  
 56000 Religious and Fraternal Organizations  
 57000 Other Government Operations  
 58000 Housing  
 59000 Other Government and Quasi-Public Organizations and Housing

Abbreviations to be Used in  
 Preparation of Lists of Associations  
 (Incl. 3)

1. Where the name of the organization is preceded by the name of the prefecture, the name of the prefecture can be indicated by using the first letter of the prefecture.

2. Other abbreviations:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Company	Co.	Kai	K
Association	A	Chuo	Ch
Federation	F	Rengo Kai	R.K.
Individuals or Partnerships	I	Japan	J
Kumiai	Ku	Nippon	N
Kobushiki Kaisha	K.K.	Zenkoku	Z
		National	Na



CODE NUMBERS TO BE USED IN REPORTS  
SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCAPIN 1860

11000-19000 Agriculture and Extractive Industries:

11000 Crop Farming of Irrigated Lands  
12000 Crop Farming of Unirrigated Lands  
13000 Fruits, Nuts, Berries and Tea  
14000 Livestock Raising  
15000 Other Farming and Agricultural Activities  
16000 Forestry  
17000 Fishing and Related Activities  
18000 Mining and Quarrying  
19000 Other Agricultural and Extractive Industries

21000-29500 Manufacturing not involving Metals:

21000 Foods, Beverages and Tobacco  
22000 Textiles and Textile Products  
23000 Lumber and Forest Products  
24000 Chemicals  
25000 Stone, Clay and Glass Products  
26000 Leather and Leather Products  
27000 Rubber and Rubber Products  
28000 Printing and Publishing  
29000 Paper Manufacturing  
29500 Other Manufacturing

31000-39000 Manufacturing involving Metals:

31000 Primary Iron and Steel  
32000 Non-Ferrous Metals  
33000 Fabricated Metal except Machinery  
34000 Machinery except Electrical  
35000 Electrical Equipment  
36000 Communications Equipment  
37000 Transportation Equipment  
38000 Professional and Scientific Equipment  
39000 Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing involving Metals

41000-49000 Services and Utilities:

41000 Gas, Light, Heat and Power  
42000 Sanitary Utilities  
43000-43900 Transportation and Warehousing  
43100 Railroads Transportation  
43200 Trolleyways and Cableways Transportation

Incl. 3 to O.D. 31 Hq Eighth A, 21 April 1948.



43300	Motor Transport
43400	Water Transportation
43500	Industrial Service Warehousing
43600	Human Power Transport
43700	Sled Transportation
43800	Other Transportation
43900	Other Warehousing
44000-44500 Communication	
44100	Postal
44200	Telephone
44300	Telegraph
44400	Radio
44500	Other Communication
45000-45900 Wholesale Trade	
45100	Food
45200	Basic Metals and Minerals Ex- cept Fuel
45300	Fuel
45400	Lumber and Building Materials
45500	Chemicals and Drugs
45600	Textiles
45700	Machinery and Equipment
45800	Household and Personal Goods
45900	Other
46000-46900 Retail Trade	
46100	Food
46200	Dry Goods and Apparel
46300	Home Furnishing
46400	Lumber, Fuel and Building Mate- rial
46500	Personal Goods
46600	Drugs and Toilet Goods
46700	Department Stores
46800	Other Street Booths
46900	Other Retail Trade
47000-47600 Personal Services	
47100	Professional
47200	Financial and Brokerage
47300	Entertainment
47400	Individual Personal Service
47500	Commercial Service Agencies
47600	Other Personal Services
48000-48700 Repair Services and Salvaging	
48100	Transportation Equipment
48200	Electrical Equipment



48300 Machinery Other Than Electrical  
 48400 Blacksmith Shops  
 48500 Shoe Repair  
 48600 Salvaging  
 48700 Other Repair Service and Salvaging

49000 Construction and Miscellaneous Services

51000-59000 Government and Quasi-Public Organization and Housing:

51000 Highways, Roads, Streets, etc.  
 52000 Education and Research  
 53000 Parks and Playgrounds  
 54000 Public Welfare and Safety Organizations  
 55000 Conservation Other Than Forestry  
 56000 Religious and Fraternal Organizations  
 57000 Other Government Operations  
 58000 Housing  
 59000 Other Government and Quasi-Public Organizations and Housing

Abbreviations to be Used in  
 Preparation of Lists of Associations  
 (Incl. 3)

1. Where the name of the organization is preceded by the name of the prefecture, the name of the prefecture can be indicated by using the first letter of the prefecture.

2. Other abbreviations:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
Company	Co.	Kai	K
Association	A	Chuo	Ch
Federation	F	Rengo Kai	R.K.
Individuals or Partnerships	I	Japan	J
Kumiai	Ku	Nippon	N
Kabushiki Kaisha	K.K.	Zenkoku	Z
		National	Na



ORDER FOR REPORTING CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

Name of Basic Law \*

Dates Report is to be submitted to the Local MGT by Pref.Govt. (Reports will be submitted according to the Law under which control associations are organized and in the following order.) (The English names of Laws as written below will be used in the reports.)

Date Law Was Passed

(Name of Predecessors, Assets, No. of Employees & No. of Members - Cols. 3, 4, 5 & 6 of Report Form - need not be submitted for Organizations formed under Laws 1, 2, 3 & 4)

20 Apr 1948	1. Cultivated Land Adjustment Unions Law (Kochi Seiri Kumiai Ho)	1907
	2. Ordinary Irrigation Unions Law (Suiri Kumiai Ho)	Prior to 1900
	3. Hokkaido Land Works Unions Law (Hokkaido Doko Kumiai Ho)	Prior to 1910
	4. Agricultural Damage Compensation Law (Nogyo Saigai Hocho Ho)	1947
	5. Veterinary Associations Law (Juishikai Ho)	1927
	6. Civil Code (Minpo)	Prior to 1900 Am'd 1947
	** 7. Commerce & Industry Cooperative Union Law (11000-19000 of inclosure 3) (Shoko Kyodo Kumiai Ho)	1946

30 Apr 1948	1. Sericulture Law (Sanshigyo Ho)	1911 Am'd 1945
	2. Horse Association Law (Bahiteu Kumiai Ho)	1944
	3. Industrial Union Law (Sangyo Kumiai Ho) (Farm Pract. Assn's will not be reported)	1900
	4. Pharmaceutical Law (Yakuji Ho)	1943
	5. Horse Shoers' Associations Law (Botteishikai Ho)	1940
	6. Health Insurance Law (Kenko Hoken Ho)	1921
	7. National Health Insurance Law (Kokumin Kenko Hoken Ho)	1938

Incl.4 to O.D. 31 Hq 8th A, 21 April 1948



- |     |   |                   |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 8.  | Liquor Makers Unions Law<br>(Shuzo Kumiai Ho) | 1908              |
| 9.  | Tobacco Monopoly Law<br>(Tobako Senbai Ho)    | 1903<br>Am'd 1944 |
| 10. | Pilots Law (Mizusaki Ho)                      | 1899              |

- |             |   |                   |
|-------------|---|-------------------|
| 10 May 1948 | 1. Commerce & Industry Cooperative Union<br>Law (21000-39000 of inclosure 3)<br>(Shoko Kyodo Kumiai Ho) | 1946              |
|             | 2. Commercial Code (Shoho)  | Prior to 1900     |
|             | 3. Salt Monopoly Law<br>(Shio Senbai Ho)  | 1904<br>Am'd 1947 |
|             | 4. Fishing Vessel Insurance Law<br>(Gyosen Hoken Ho)  | Prior to 1900     |
|             | 5. Fisheries Associations Law<br>(Suisangyo Dantai Ho)  | 1943              |
|             | 6. Fisheries Law (Gyogyo Ho)  | 1910<br>Am'd 1940 |

(Name of Predecessors, Assets, No. of Employees & No. of Members - Cols, 3, 4, 5 & 6 of Report Form - need not be submitted for Organizations formed under Law 5)

- |             |  |                   |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 20 May 1948 | 1. Commerce & Industry Cooperative Union<br>Law (41000-59000 of inclosure 3 and<br>any other Associations not covered by<br>inclosure 3) | 1946              |
|             | 2. Pasture Land Law (Bokuye Ho)  | 1931<br>Am'd 1946 |
|             | 3. Forestry Associations Law<br>(Ringyokai Ho)   | 1946              |
|             | 4. Forestry Law (Shinrin Ho)   | 1907<br>Am'd 1946 |
|             | 5. Agriculture Debt Clearance Union<br>Law (Noson Fuesi Seiri Kumiai Ho)   | 1933<br>Am'd 1943 |

- |             |   |      |
|-------------|---|------|
| 30 May 1948 | 1. Agricultural Cooperative Unions<br>Law (Nogyo Kyodo Kumiai Ho) | 1947 |
|-------------|---|------|



2. Non-Juridical Persons (Associations not incorporated)
3. Any other Control Associations falling under SCAPIN 1860

---

\* Control Associations may have been formed under other laws and derived from control functions from these or other laws.

\*\* This law replaced several laws which authorized control functions for associations.



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

15 January 1949

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
NUMBER..31/1 for 1948)

ELIMINATION OF CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS

Operational Directive 31, this headquarters, 21 April 1948, subject as above, is amended as follows:

1. Paragraph 1 by adding:

"d. The Trade Association Law, 29 July 1948."

"e. Economic Stabilization Board Notification 1560, 5 November 1948."

2. By adding paragraphs:

"7. Certain control associations are now subject to regulation under new legislation such as the Trade Association Law and the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law. To eliminate the performance of prohibited functions which subject them to criminal and civil penalties, these associations desire to voluntarily dissolve or reorganize immediately. The following procedure has been established to effect voluntary dissolution or reorganization of such associations:

a. The associations will file plans of dissolution or reorganization with the prefectural governors.

b. Prefectural governors will submit the above plans together with copies of lists on which the associations were reported under SCAPIN 1860, to the local Military Government teams and the competent ministry.

c. Commanders of Military Government teams will:

(1) Forward the plans as submitted by prefectural governors together with comments and/or recommendations, to this headquarters, attention: Military Government Section.

(2) Exercise surveillance over the dissolution or reorganization as prescribed in paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

(3) Report on the voluntary dissolution of control associations as prescribed in paragraph 6 above."

"8. The procedure outlined in paragraph 7 above has been transmitted to the prefectural governors by the Japanese Government in Economic



'Operational Directive 31/1 for 1948, Hq 8th Army, 15 January 1949 Cont'd.'

Stabilization Board Notification 1560 for action with regard to associations covered by the Trade Association Law."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALTER:

M. B. HALSEY  
Major General GSC  
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

*Schanze*  
SCHANZE

G-4

(MG-En)

DISTRIBUTION:

"X" plus  
CG, I Corps (3)  
CG, IX Corps (3)  
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MG Section, Hq Eighth Army (75)



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

22 April 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE )  
NUMBER . . . . . 32 )

RESTITUTION OF UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS' PROPERTY WRONGFULLY TRANSFERRED

1. References:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 386.3 (6 May 1946) CPC, SCAPIN 926, 6 May 1946, subject: "Procedure for Returning Property in Japan to Nationals of United Nations."

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, AG 386.3 (22 November 1946)CPC/FP, SCAPIN 1354, 22 November 1946, subject: "Restitution of United Nations Nationals' Property Wrongfully Transferred."

c. Memorandum for the Japanese Government from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46)PH/GS/GA/GD, SCAPIN 775, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance."

2. The Japanese Government has been directed by references 1a and b above to provide the necessary procedures for the restitution of property owned by United Nations nationals in Japan on 7 December 1941, which has been the subject of transfer under duress, wrongful acts of confiscation, dispossession or spoliation, whether pursuant to legislation or by procedure purporting to follow forms of law or otherwise. Reference 1c directs the Japanese Government to provide for a public assistance program which is non-discriminatory and will provide assistance to indigent persons regardless of nationality.

3. Military government units are responsible for surveillance over restitution of property to United Nations nationals in their respective areas, including surveillance to insure vacant possession to the owner on the date of restitution where vacant possession is directed.

4. The military government unit having jurisdiction in the area in which property is to be restored to a United Nations national will be notified by this headquarters, through channels, of the impending restitution, and will be furnished with a copy of the directive requiring the restitution.



Operational Directive 32, Hq Eighth Army, 22 April 1948, cont'd.

5. In those instances where the restitution order requires the eviction of occupants who are Japanese nationals, it will be the responsibility of the Japanese Government to provide for vacant possession to the owner. When required, the military government officer having jurisdiction in the area in which the property is located will direct the Japanese prefectural government to effect the necessary eviction.

6. The following procedure will apply to the restitution of United Nations nationals' property involving occupants who are non-Japanese nationals:

a. The notification from this headquarters referred to in paragraph 4 will include a written official notice, a sample form of which is attached hereto as inclosure 1, to the foreign national occupant to vacate the premises on or before the established date for restitution.

b. The military government unit concerned will deliver the original of such official notice to the foreign national occupant or occupants and obtain acknowledgement of receipt by signature on sufficient copies to permit the forwarding of two copies to the Commanding General, Eighth Army (attention: Military Government section). This action will be taken as soon as possible after notice of restitution is received by the military government unit having jurisdiction.

c. If the foreign national is not successful in finding a home through his own efforts, he will be required to accept dwelling quarters offered by the Japanese Government and approved as suitable by the commanding officer (or his representative) of the military government unit concerned. All arrangements will be made in sufficient time so that restitution will not be delayed.

d. In the event that the foreign national refuses or fails to vacate by the date set for restitution, immediate action will be taken through the provost court having jurisdiction for the eviction from the premises of the occupants and their effects.

7. The additional functions of military government units in each case of restitution of property of United Nations nationals are as follows:

a. An officer representative of the military government team concerned will be present at the meeting between the United Nations nationals owner or his authorized representative and the representative of the Japanese Government who is in charge of the restitution. This meeting may be held in the local military government headquarters and should be on the date stated in the directive as the date of restitution.

b. A military government officer will witness the signature of the final receipt (Annex A, Inclosure 1 to SCAPIN 1354) by the United



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

14 April 1948

NUMBER 28 )

DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAGS

1. The following policy has been established concerning the display of national flags:

a. Flags of Allied, neutral or non-enemy nations may be displayed by their respective nationals on any occasion without special permission. Permission must be obtained from local Occupation authorities only when such display is connected with parades, demonstrations, public meetings and similar affairs, and this permission will pertain to the parades rather than to the display of flags.

b. Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 322.I (1 March 48)GA, SCAPIN 1367, subject: "Display of Japanese National Flag," permits the display of the Japanese national flag on the twelve (12) national holidays listed in the inclosure to the SCAPIN. Requests to display the Japanese flag on occasions other than these twelve holidays will be referred by the Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

c. The Japanese flag will on no occasion be flown in conjunction with Allied flags.

2. It is desired that the policy regarding the display of Allied, neutral and non-enemy flags and the policy regarding the display of the Japanese flag be disseminated to appropriate echelons of your command.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*Chazal*  
CHAZAL

G-1

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

(10-L)

1 Incl:

1 - SCAPIN 1367, "Display of Japanese National Flag."

DISTRIBUTION: "B" plus "Z" plus  
SCAP 3  
Each Mil Govt Team 6



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 322.1 ( 1 Mar 48)GA  
SCAPIN 1067

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Display of Japanese National Flag

1. Effective immediately permission is granted for the Japanese national flag to be displayed on occasion of the 12 Japanese national holidays as listed in inclosure 1, hereto.
2. Occupation Forces have been informed in this matter.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
List of 12 Japanese  
Natl Holidays

R. M. LEVY,  
Colonel, AGD,  
Adjutant General.

Incl 1 to OD23, Hq Eighth Army, 14 April 1948



JAPANESE NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

1 January	New Year Celebration	(SHIHOHAI)
3 January	Emperor's New Year Festival	(GENSHI-SAI)
5 January	Imperial New Year Banquet	(SHINNEN-ENKAI)
11 February	National Foundation Day	(KIGEN-SETSU)
21 March	Festival of the Vernal Equinox	(SHUNKI-KOREISAI)
3 April	Anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's Death	(JIMMU TENNO-SAI)
29 April	Emperor's Birthday	(TENCHO-SETSU)
21 September	Festival of the Autumnal Equinox	(SHUKI-KOREISAI)
17 October	Harvest Thanksgiving Day	(KANNAMESAI)
3 November	Anniversary of Emperor Meiji's Birth	(MEIJI-SETSU)
23 November	Harvest Festival	(NIINAMESAI)
25 December	Anniversary of Emperor Taisho's Death	(TAISHO TENNO-SAI)

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 1867

Annex .. to Incl 1 of OD28, Hq Eighth Army, 14 April 1948



JAPANESE NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

1 January	New Year Celebration	(SHIHOHAI)
3 January	Emperor's New Year Festival	(GENSHI-SAI)
5 January	Imperial New Year Banquet	(SHINNEN-ENKAI)
11 February	National Foundation Day	(KIGEN-SETSU)
21 March	Festival of the Vernal Equinox	(SHUNKI-KOREISAI)
3 April	Anniversary of Emperor Jimmu's Death	(JIMMU TENNO-SAI)
29 April	Emperor's Birthday	(TENCHO-SETSU)
21 September	Festival of the Autumnal Equinox	(SHUKI-KOREISAI)
17 October	Harvest Thanksgiving Day	(KANNAMESAI)
3 November	Anniversary of Emperor Meiji's Birth	(MEIJI-SETSU)
23 November	Harvest Festival	(NIINAMESAI)
25 December	Anniversary of Emperor Taisho's Death	(T. ISHO TENNO-SAI)

Incl 1 to SCAPIN 1867

Annex .. to Incl 1 of OD28, Hq Eighth Army, 14 April 1948



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General

GMC

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

14 April 1948

NUMBER

28 )

DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAGSRescinded by OD 58  
28 Oct. 48

1. The following policy has been established concerning the display of national flags:

a. Flags of Allied, neutral or non-enemy nations may be displayed by their respective nationals on any occasion without special permission. Permission must be obtained from local Occupation authorities only when such display is connected with parades, demonstrations, public meetings and similar affairs, and this permission will pertain to the parades rather than to the display of flags.

b. Memorandum to the Japanese Government, AG 322.1 (1 March 48) GA, SCAPIN 1367, subject: "Display of Japanese National Flag," permits the display of the Japanese national flag on the twelve (12) national holidays listed in the inclosure to the SCAPIN. Requests to display the Japanese flag on occasions other than these twelve holidays will be referred by the Japanese Government to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for consideration.

c. The Japanese flag will on no occasion be flown in conjunction with Allied flags.

2. It is desired that the policy regarding the display of Allied, neutral and non-enemy flags and the policy regarding the display of the Japanese flag be disseminated to appropriate echelons of your command.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*Chazal*  
CHAZAL

G-1

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

(IG-L)

1 Incl:

1 - SCAPIN 1367, "Display of Japanese National Flag."

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SCAP 3  
Each Mil Govt Team 6

(28)



CMG

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 30)

20 April 1948

SURVEY OF JAPANESE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
REGARDING ROMAJI EDUCATION

1. The Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, has planned an optional, experimental program of Romaji (romanization of Japanese characters) education in public elementary and secondary schools during the year 1948-49. Appropriate textbooks in both the Kunreishiki and Hepburn styles of romanization have been prepared. These textbooks will be printed and distributed by the Ministry of Education according to the preference of each elementary and secondary school which desires to participate in the program.
2. It is desired that the distribution of textbooks in the Kunreishiki and Hepburn systems be based on a survey which represents the expressed preference of individual schools. It is desired that no attempt be made by occupation officials or by national or prefectural Japanese government officials to influence the decisions of the schools.
3. The survey will be conducted by the Japanese office of education in each prefecture under the guidance of the prefectural military government team.
4. Questionnaire 1 (Incl 1) will be completed by each public elementary and lower secondary school. Answers to questionnaire 1 will be compiled in the prefectural office of education, according to 'Gun', and reported on Questionnaire 2 (Incl 2) to the prefectural military government team. Questionnaire 2 will be prepared separately for elementary schools and for lower secondary schools.
5. Questionnaire 1 may be retained in the files of the prefectural office of education. English translations of Questionnaire 2 will be forwarded, through channels, to this headquarters by 1 June 1948.

30



Operational Directive 30, Hq Eighth Army, 20 Apr 48, cont'd

6. Reports control symbol QCIE-(OT)-03 will apply.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*Chazal*

CHAZAL  
G-1

(MG-CE)

2 Incls:

1. Questionnaire No. 1
2. Questionnaire No. 2

DISTRIBUTION:

- "B" plus "X" plus
- 3 copies to each MG Unit plus
- 5 copies to MG Sec. Hq 8th Army

J. A. LESTER  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff



Questionnaire #1

(To be answered by elementary and lower secondary schools.)

- 1. Was Romaji taught in the school year 1947-48? No \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. If Romaji was taught in 1947-48, what style was used? Kunreishiki \_\_\_\_\_  
(Or Nipponshiki)  
Hepburn \_\_\_\_\_  
Both \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Supply the following information concerning the teaching of Romaji in 1947-48:  
Date from which begun..... \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of students taught..... \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of hours of class held in 1947-48..... \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Is it intended to teach Romaji in the school year 1948-49?..... No \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. If it is intended to teach, which style of Romaji is it desired to teach?..... Kureishiki \_\_\_\_\_  
Hepburn \_\_\_\_\_  
No preference \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Supply the following information regarding plans for Romaji teaching in 1948-49.  
Number of students to be taught..... \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of classes..... \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of teachers..... \_\_\_\_\_



質 問 型 式 第 一 號

( 小 學 校 及 び 中 學 校 が 回 答 す る こ と 。 )

(一) ローマ字は昭和二十二年の學年度におしえられたか。

否 \_\_\_\_\_

然り \_\_\_\_\_

(二) 昭和二十二年の學年度にローマ字がおしえられたならば、どの式を採用したか。

(イ) 訓令式(または日本式) \_\_\_\_\_

(ロ) ヘボン式 \_\_\_\_\_

(ハ) (イ), (ロ) 兩式 \_\_\_\_\_

(ニ) その他 \_\_\_\_\_

(三) ローマ字教授について次の點に回答されたい。

(イ) 開始の年月日 \_\_\_\_\_

(ロ) 昭和二十二年の學年度に於ける學習生徒數 \_\_\_\_\_

(ハ) 昭和二十二年の學年度の授業時間 \_\_\_\_\_

(四) 昭和二十三年の學年度にローマ字をおしえるつもりがあるか。

有 \_\_\_\_\_

無 \_\_\_\_\_

(五) おしえるつもりならば、どの式でおしえるか。

(イ) 訓令式 \_\_\_\_\_

(ロ) ヘボン式 \_\_\_\_\_

(ハ) どちらでもよい \_\_\_\_\_

(六) 昭和二十三年の學年度のローマ字教授について次の點に回答されたい。

(イ) 學習生徒豫定數 \_\_\_\_\_

(ロ) 組 數 \_\_\_\_\_

(ハ) 教師數 \_\_\_\_\_



(Part 1 of Questionnaire #2)

QUESTIONNAIRE # 2

(To be compiled by Prefectural Education Departments on the basis of answers by each school to Questionnaire #1. Figures for Elementary schools should be compiled separately from those for lower secondary schools)

Name of Prefecture	Question 1			Question 2 in 1947-48 taught				Question 3			Question 4		
	Total Number of schools answering	No. of No	No. of Yes	Rumreishiki (or Nippon- shiki)	Wapuren	Both	Other	Earliest date begun	Latest date begun	No. of stu- dents taught	Average hrs per year	No. of No	No. of Yes
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Gun name													
Total for Ken													



質 問 型 式 第 二 號 (一)

(注 意) 縣教育部は質問型式第一號に對する各學校からの回答にもとづいて、この質問型式第二號に記入する。なお小學校に関する數字は中學校に関する數字とは別々に記入する。

質 問 郡 名	質 問 一		質 問 二				質 問 三				
	回答校 の總數	教えな かつた 學校數	教えた 學校數	昭和二十二年學年度に教えた式名				郡内の學校でもつとも早くローマ字を教え始めた學校名とその年月日(ただし二十二年學年度以前に始めたものをも含める)	郡内の學校でもつともおそくローマ字を教え始めた學校名とその年月日	學 習 生徒數	一年平 均學習 時間數
縣 名	(イ) 訓令式 (あるいは) 日本式	(ロ) ペン式	(イ),(ロ) 兩 式	その他							
縣全部の 總 計											

775013



(Part 2 of Questionnaire #2)

Questions #5 and #6  
in 1948 - 49, wish to teach

	Kunreishiki			Hepburn			No Preference		
	Students	Classes	Teachers	Students	Classes	Teachers	Students	Classes	Teachers
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Gun name									
Total for Ken									



質 問 型 式 第 二 號 (二)

質 問 四		質 問 五 及 六								
その豫定の 有る学校数	その豫定の 無い学校数	昭 和 二 十 三 年 の 學 年 度 教 授 豫 定								
		訓 令 式			へ ぼ ン 式			ど ち ら で も よ い		
		豫 定 数 生 徒	組 數	教 師 數	豫 定 数 生 徒	組 數	教 師 數	豫 定 数 生 徒	組 數	教 師 數

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

775613



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
 United States Army  
 Office of the Commanding General  
 APO 343

*HBL* *GMG*

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
 NUMBER 47)

11 August 1948

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO  
 COMMANDING GENERAL, YOKOHAMA COMMAND

All references to "Commanding General, 2d Transportation Major Port" contained in Operational Directives, this headquarters, as listed below, are amended to read, "Commanding General, Yokohama Command:"

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE	SUBJECT	DATE
Par 3 10	Disposition of Subsistence from US Army Sources in Japan	11 Feb 1948 (10/1-4 Jun 48)
Par I 35	Police Responsibility in Tokyo Bay	22 Apr 1947

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

M.B. HALSEY  
 Major General, GSC  
 Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:  
*Chazal*  
 CHAZAL  
 G-1

DISTRIBUTION:  
 "A" plus "Z"



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

*Legal*  
*WHA*

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER

47)

11 August 1948

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO  
COMMANDING GENERAL, YOKOHAMA COMMAND

All references to "Commanding General, 2d Transportation Major Port" contained in Operational Directives, this headquarters, as listed below, are amended to read, "Commanding General, Yokohama Command:"

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE	SUBJECT	DATE
Par 3 10	Disposition of Subsistence from US Army Sources in Japan	11 Feb 1948 (10/1-4 Jun 48)
Par I 35	Police Responsibility in Tokyo Bay	22 Apr 1947

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

M.B. HALSEY  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

*Chazal*  
CHAZAL  
G-1

DISTRIBUTION:

"A" plus "Z"



*Loyal  
Info*

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE  
NUMBER 59/1 for 1948

16 December 1948

SOCIAL INSURANCE

Operational Directive 59, this headquarters, 1 November 1948, subject as above, is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 6a (2) by deleting the phrase: "and Accident Compensation for Government Employees."

b. Paragraph 6b by deleting the sentence: "The advisory council for Workmen's Accident Compensation also acts for government Accident Compensation."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

OFFICIAL

*Chazal*  
CHAZAL

M. B. HALSEY  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

G-1

MG-PW

DISTRIBUTION

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- Each Mil Govt Team (3)
- Each Mil Govt Region (3)
- MG Light Army (10)



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

27 November 1948

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE )  
NUMBER 56/1 for 1948 )

DISPOSITION OF SUBSISTENCE  
FROM UNITED STATES ARMY  
SOURCES IN JAPAN

Subparagraphs 6b and c, Operational Directive 56, this headquarters, 22 October 1948, subject as above, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"b. A Combined Invoice, Receipt and Tally Out (inclosure 1) will be prepared by the issuing agency to include the following information:

- (1) Consignor.
- (2) Date.
- (3) List of items sold, by item number, stock number, nomenclature, condition, quantity, unit of measure, unit price, extension, and total. (In column 8 show only the total net cost to the Japanese Government opposite the total of column 7.)
- (4) Signature of the commanding officer of the issuing agency or his authorized representative.
- (5) Signature of the authorized representative of the Japanese Board of Trade.
- (6) All items sold to the Japanese Government will be coded for condition in the column indicated on inclosure 1 as shown below:

Category and Condition Code

N1 - Excellent

N2 - Good

N3 - Fair

N4 - Poor



Operational Directive 56/1 for 1948, Hq Eighth Army, 27 Nov 48, Cont'd.

"c. The Combined Invoice, Receipt, and Tally Out will be distributed within ten days after completion of each transaction as follows:

- (1) Original and two copies to this headquarters, attention: Quartermaster.
- (2) One copy to the issuing agency for filing.
- (3) A separate copy, less columns 7 and 8, will be prepared and furnished the authorized representative of the Japanese Board of Trade. In no case will an evaluated copy be furnished. Required forms will be reproduced locally.
- (4) Copies will not be furnished military government units."

(AGP 400.7)

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

*Schanze*  
OFFICIAL:

SCHANZE  
G-4

M. B. HILSEY  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

1 Incl  
Combined Invoice,  
Receipt, and Tally Out

DISTRIBUTION: "A", "Z", "M", plus  
CG, Kobe Base (5)  
CG, Yokohama Command (5)  
CO, Tokyo QM Depot (5)  
MG Section, this headquarters (5)  
QM Section, this headquarters (10)



COMBINED INVOICE, RECEIPT, AND TALLY OUT

CONSIGNOR: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSIGNEE: Japanese Board of Trade (Boeki Cho)

(Date) \_\_\_\_\_

1 Item No.	2 Stock No.	3 Nomenclature	4 Condition	5 Quantity	6 Unit of Measure	7 Price Extension		8 Cost to Japanese Government Extension	
			Received	Total		//////		//////	

Signature of CO of Issuing  
Agency or His Authorized Representative

Signature of Authorized Representative  
of the Japanese Board of Trade

Inclosure 1 to Operational Directive 56/1 for 1948, Eighth Army, 27 November 1948.



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
United States Army  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 343

5 Red

OO	1	Legal, Govt
3 Adm		Health, W.
1 Econ		rd Km
1 & E		Programs
1 Labor		

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)  
NUMBER . . . . . 88 }

12 November 1946

REHABILITATION OF POSTAL SAVINGS BRANCHES

1. Reference Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.1 (14 Oct 46) CCS (SCAPIN-1268), dated 14 Oct. 46, Subject: "Rehabilitation of Postal Savings Branches."

2. The Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to plan and execute a program for prompt rehabilitation of postal savings branches in order to accomplish the following objectives:

a. Provision of adequate personnel, space, equipment, and supplies to bring all postings to ledgers, interest computations, and other work current, and permit the resumption of necessary safeguards to protect the savings of the depositors.

b. Restoration of depositors' postal savings, postal transfer and bond custody ledgers, and individual bond custody ledgers destroyed during the war.

3. The Commanding General of each Corps, the Commanding Officer of Tokyo-Kanagawa Military Government District, and the Commanding Officers of the Shikoku and Chugoku Military Government Regions will maintain routine surveillance at the branches listed in Inclosure 1 to insure compliance. Responsibilities are as follows:

a. Determine whether the branches are receiving from the Ministry of Communications necessary instructions for rehabilitation work and assistance in obtaining required personnel, space, equipment, and supplies.

b. Ascertain the progress made monthly in rehabilitation of branches and restoration of destroyed ledgers and submit monthly reports. The report, reports control symbol QCCS-01, for the preceding month will be submitted by the inspecting military government team or unit direct to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500, Attention: Civil Communications Section, in time to reach its destination by the 10th of each month. A copy of the

*Rescinded  
OD 88/3  
10 March 1949*

*88/1 Rescinded  
by OD 88/2*



OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE No. 88, Hq Eighth Army, 12 November 1946, contd.

monthly report will be submitted through channels to this head-  
quarters. The first report will be submitted for the month of  
November 1946. A sample form of the report is attached as  
Inclosure 2.

*Due Prior to 5th of Dec. No*

4. Attention is directed to reference, paragraph 1, for details  
concerning the extent of participation in postal savings by the  
Japanese people, the necessity for corrective measures, and con-  
dition of records at each branch.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

*Schanze*

Clovis E. Byers  
Major General, GSC  
Chief of Staff

SCHANZE  
C-1

2 Incls:

- 1. List of Postal Savings Branches
- 2. Sample Monthly Progress Report Form.

DISTRIBUTION: "B" plus "Z"  
plus 2 copies to Each Mil  
Govt Unit.



Operational Directive No. 1

Hq Eighth Army, 3 Jan 49 , Cont'd

b. Refer to the proper Japanese authorities all violations and delinquencies observed in the administration or operation of the election laws. Types of violations which may occur include:

- (1) Privileges granted to favored candidates.
- (2) Unlawful exclusions from the registration lists.
- (3) Police interference with legal campaign activity.
- (4) Efforts on the part of either political bosses or petty political machines to buy votes by monetary bribes or gifts of scarce commodities.
- (5) Excessive campaign expenditures, in cash or kind, or failure to report campaign expenses, including excessive contributions from or to behind-the-scenes bosses and other interested individuals.
- (6) Interference with legitimate election meetings, with access to the polls, or with free and secret voting.
- (7) Denial of legitimate candidacy; improper candidacies; evasion of the purge ordinances; failure of responsible officials to make purge questionnaires available for public inspection.
- (8) Dishonest tabulation or reporting of results.
- (9) Failure of authorities to prosecute violators.
- (10) Use of violence, threat of violence or other intimidation.
- (11) Campaigning for election on the voting day.
- (12) Calling repeatedly the names of a party candidate, political party or political organization for the purpose of election campaigns in whatever manner, except authorized by law.
- (13) Active demonstrations by use of parades or processions by motor car or foot or otherwise.
- (14) Using children, pupils or students of schools under the age of 20, in the campaigning or on the voting day.
- (15) Improper use of writings and pictures.
- (16) Excessive use of motor cars, loud speakers, sledges and boats.

c. Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the election and to emphasize the needs for adhering strictly to the provisions of the election laws.



## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The 91st Session of the  
Imperial Diet

## THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE EXTRA

昭和二十一年十一月三十日 第三號 伊勢新聞

No. 4

Monday, December 2, 1946

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## Minutes of the Proceedings in the House of Representatives

Opened at 10:22 a.m., Nov. 30, 1946  
(Saturday)The Order of the Day, No. 4  
Regarding the Speeches of the Ministers of State (4th day)

November 30:

Count TAKIGAWA, Munetaka  
(Vice-President): If there is no objection, I omit the reading of various reports.

## REFERENCE

Yesterday (29th) the Chairman of the Petition Committee presented a report to the effect that Mr. HASHIMOTO, Tatsujiro, a member in charge of the first division of the Petition Committee, was transferred to be a member in charge of the third division of the same Committee.

The same day the Chairman of the Committee concerned presented the following reports.

Report on the passage of the Bill concerning Special cases in the Diet Law.

Report on the passage of the Bill authorizing an ordinance for the revision of part of the ordinance regarding the prolongation of the tenure of office of the members appointed by 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th articles of the House of Peers Ordinance, No. 351 of 1946.

Vice-President:

Now the session is open for the day.

Order of the day. Regarding the Ministers of State's Speeches.

The fourth day. Mr. ITAYA, Junsuke.

(ITAYA, Junsuke, took the platform.)

ITAYA, Junsuke:

I must ask your permission to stand here again, because I am obliged to do so as the Prime Minister's

answer was beside the question and was unsatisfactory and that of the Finance Minister was not to the point. I regret exceedingly that owing to an unavoidable engagement, the Prime Minister is unable to attend the House today. On that account, I demanded the presence of Baron SHIDEHARA, Minister of State, but he has not yet come due to something happening on the way. I do not mean to censure the Government uselessly. As you know the present condition of the country is really grave, and it is no wonder that a member of the Diet should insist upon discussing with the Ministers on State affairs. I hope the authorities will understand me. In the first place, I wonder if the Government is inclined to make light of the House of Peers; I feel the attitude of the Government toward the House of Peers is much more indifferent than to the House of Representatives. It is not I alone but my fellow members have the same impression. Our request of the presence of the Ministers concerned is not easily complied with. What were the answers given by State Minister KANAMORI and Education Minister TANAKA. He said, regarding the Constitution, there is difference between the answer as a Minister of State and that as an individual who may freely say due to the freedom of learning.

What an extraordinary thing it is that a State Minister who took special charge of the new Constitution should have different opinions when he answered in the House and when he made speeches outside the House at this juncture when the import of the new Constitution must be diffused through the country. In short, I think these illustrate my point that

these gentlemen think they can trifle with the House of Peers, and that this results from their slight esteem of making light of the Upper House. (Applause.)

Regarding the question asked by Mr. SASAKI the Prime Minister spoke in the sense that Mr. SASAKI's question was misleading to the people at large, but is not Minister KANAMORI misleading the public by making different answers in and out of the House? I give the Government special warning on this point. The other day, I suggested the Prime Minister that since the end of the war our country has been in a very serious condition, for the re-establishment of which we must effect the reconstruction in the organization of the country. Defeated in a war, the country and the people are in distress. Thus for the reconstruction, the Government as well as the people must face the fact if defeat in the face and every man must be determined to share the pangs of defeat. In this sense, I suggested for starting a national movement. As you know, the Government in its address to the Diet pointed out that commodities were very scarce and the people must control themselves in consumption. This is quite true. If the Government tries to face the people to control themselves, it must take strongest measures for retrenchment at this moment of financial distress. As you know the budget for this fiscal year amounts to ¥56,300,000,000, the additional budget to ¥9,000,000,000, and they say another additional one of ¥20,000,000,000 is to be proposed soon. Probably huge public loans will be raised later on. It is needless to say that the Government and the people should make every retrenchment so that healthy



financial condition will be brought about. What does the Prime Minister say? He says that labor disputes are taking place and the people are uneasy. These are natural consequences of the defeat, but he is not pessimistic about the future of the country. If he is not pessimistic, what policies has he for the solution of the present difficulties? What practical measures is he to take? This is the point which must be attended to first of all. The stabilization of the people's life, the stabilization of finance, namely the suppression of inflation must be first of all tackled with. The six big platforms have been given out, it is true, but what has the YOSHIDA cabinet done since it was formed six months ago. The parties supporting the Government indeed have a large majority in the House of Representatives. In the present condition of the country, nothing can be done without the sympathy of the people at large. As you know, at present, the people are feeling very uneasy. Labor disputes are taking place everywhere. In controlled corporations and state-owned industries like national railroad and mail service, which have no profit or loss consideration, servicemen are going in for strikes. If they demand the raise of salary, the state must shoulder the burden, namely all the countrymen have to shoulder the burden. Now there have been abuse in capitalism in the old sense, but the present capitalism has introduced practices of socialism to a certain extent. For example, workers are allowed to take part in management conferences and the intention of management is often made known to the public, besides profits being divided among the workers. After all, what dissatisfaction is making them agitate so noisily. In short, present high prices, the advance of inflation, is making the people uneasy and the uneasiness causes this agitation. If the disputes are political conflicts and the workers intend to destroy the State, they must be suppressed by all means. If they mean to destroy the State and carry out their ideas at the sacrifice of the country and the people, the Government may well take extraordinary measures against them. If their objects are attained, what will be the result? They will destroy the state and set up an autocratic Government under the name of the people's front. What will be the fate of the country then?

The Finance Minister says that the present financial condition is not inflation. As an instance, he pointed out the price indices of the Bank of Japan. They stood at 190 in Feb-

ruary and March while they stand at 130 now. He says prices are coming down. According to my investigation, price indices are old method of gauging financial condition when foreign trade was flourishing; when free trade was rampant. I think it is wrong that the Finance Minister should try to solve the present financial condition with a method like this. I am afraid the Finance Minister is under the shackles of his own theory. I believe the Minister's optimistic views are bringing evil influence to the public. The present prices are about four times as high as those of February and March. As regards the filament goods the price has leaped up ten times high.

If prices are stabilized and even getting lower, as the Finance Minister just stated, I wonder why these labor disputes occur. The workers' wages have been boosted twice already since this spring, and now they are making a demand for further increase for the third time. If the prices were stable and getting lower, such a problem would never crop up. (Applause.) If the Finance Minister, is convinced that the price situation is as he alleges, why did he agree to an increase of the wages by Yen 350, though as a temporary measure, for the electric industry workers? I think that the policy of the Government is contradictory. Further the Government has settled various Bills for the Special Session of the Diet, and is asking for the approval of the both Houses. Is the Government really confident in these matters? No, it is because it lacks confidence that the social unrest can not be wiped out, in my opinion. For instance, as regards the industrial retrenchment problem, no basis is yet fixed for the appraisalment of assets, though the cause may be in some quarters concerned. For that reason accordingly, the adjustment of financial institutions can not be effected. With respect to the adjustment of financial institutions, it is pertinent to note that the Bank of Japan, during the war time, financed the general banking institutions appointed by the Government to the amount of 35 billion Yen by its order, and this amount is carried to the new account. I stressed in the committee meeting that, the method was unreasonable, but the Finance Minister replied that the matter would be dealt with by a different way. What does he mean by the different way? I am not trying to protect the interest of the financial institutions or capitalists. In consequence, the condition today

is that all the financial institutions, such as Agriculture and Forestry Central Loan Bank, agricultural societies, credit associations and banks are facing bankruptcy. And so, while the Bank of Japan must maintain the credit as a bank of issue, if this sum of 35 billion Yen is applied to the relief of those institutions, petty deposits and funds, I believe, can probably be saved. This is the matter unrelated directly with the bill. If you transfer the money from the new account to the old, that will do. The financial circles at present are helpless to effect any adjustment due to the basis of appraisalment of industrial assets being unsettled and other circumstances just stated. What is the Finance Minister's view in this respect? In order to make good the deficit of the railways, the Government has issued the bonds amounting to 2 billion Yen. These bonds are being sold out at 98 Yen (per Yen 100), but there is no buyer. The present market price for them is 68 Yen. And continual issue of bonds will be unavoidable for the future. Such as it is, does the Finance Minister still insist that the inflation will not be aggravated? Moreover, there is the question of property tax which concerns the people's living acutely. As you know, the tax is to be paid first in cash or by No. 1 blocked account. There are cash deposit accounts totalling Twenty one hundred million Yen. It is true that there are those who obtain money by selling their own property.

It is unlikely that those who are in a position to pay property taxes today have plenty of new yen. The first blocked money is calculated to be amounting to 7,100,000,000 Yen, but most of these are being used for living expenses. There is no remainder whatsoever. It is not possible to pay either in cash or in the first blocked money. I believe that the Government has been frustrated in this respect. Since the approval of March 3 has been secured, for such things as public bonds, debentures or the local bonds, public bonds of 2,700,000,000 Yen or the local bonds and debentures of 800,000,000 Yen can be paid.

The problem of evaluating of immovable properties or shares is also very serious. It must be borne in mind that serious problems will come out from among the people if harsh attitude is taken in evaluating immovable properties and shares. As a matter of fact, as I have said to the Minister of Finance a few days ago revenue officers are



going on so far as to look into the cabinets or the stores as if to search houses. In Tokyo even the trees in the garden are made the subjects of taxation.

I have heard that the Minister of Finance would say that he would take care for such actions of the revenue officers as much as possible. I hope that he will issue instructions immediately to the director of the Revenue Office and to the director of the Finance Bureau. It has been decided at the committee that the selection of shares and immovable properties is in the hands of the tax payers. This has already been confirmed by the Minister of Finance. But still in the local provinces there is a tendency that in collecting taxes preference is given to shares which can be converted into money easily. Even in this point I hope that the Minister of Finance would immediately make it clear to the local officers that the privilege of selection must be left in the hands of the tax payers.

I hear that of late there are many among the financiers and in other quarters who have suffered the fate of having been purged. Since there are persons who are being purged there is a tendency to get retiring allowances by general resignation taking this opportunity. Naturally there is a tendency on the part of the Labor Union to secure real power by making use of this opportunity. This is a serious problem. This is serious in the maintenance of social order or for the reconstruction of economic world in future. I should like to know what measures the Minister of Finance will adopt for the solution of this problem.

In the case of life insurance an instruction is given to pay 5,000 Yen as far as war insurance is concerned, and this must be done in cash. At present the market price of public loan is 68 Yen, and it is quite unreasonable to pay in cash having received in public loan. I wonder what sort of measures the Government will adopt with regard to this problem. In short, the present situation of the economic world shows the tendency of gradual increase of inflation. In the case of General Budget, if we compare present prices of commodities to the prices of commodities at the time of drawing up the estimate most probably it is difficult to furnish the Budget. Since it is difficult, there appears the question of supplementary Budget.

From now on all of the public

loan which cannot be sold in the market will be accepted after all by the Bank of Japan. As a result of this the Bank of Japan is acutely restraining of late the loan to the general financiers. The Finance Minister says at the committee that he will allow the general banks to make use of the money of the Bank of Japan as much as they need. Insufficiency of currency has been noticed of late. This has been resulted from the restraining of money from coming out on the part of the Bank of Japan. Naturally the present situation is such that the circulation of money in the general industrial quarters is facing the acute stalemate.

Even with regard to the readjustment of enterprises as a result of so-called cancellation of war-loss compensations, 100 per cent taxes are necessitated. Of course in principle taxes are to be paid in cash, but most probably taxes in cash is impossible. Payment will be done in kind. If this is done in kind, I am afraid the general financiers will not lend money. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been established to meet this situation, and it is the object of this Corporation to circulate money for those needy persons who cannot borrow money from general financiers. If as a result of cancellation of war-loss compensations the taxes to be levied were to amount to about 55,000,000,000 yen, and if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is asked the loan of this amount of money

As you all know the capital of this Corporation at present is 10,000,000,000 yen. Of which 4,000,000,000 yen are paid up and 6,000,000,000 yen are yet to be paid. Supposing the total amount of 10,000,000,000 yen, were to be paid when the loan is asked since the so-called payment of taxes is the objective the Government has to take money. In this case how much money can be circulated to be used as industrial capital? I should like to hear the opinion of the Finance Minister concerning this problem. Please give us definite answer for this. Again I should like to ask a question to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, but I regret for he is absent. Why is he absent? It is difficult for me to understand.

Let me take an example related to Hokkaido. Potatoes and pumpkins are richly harvested. But as the result of control the Food Corporation has handled them. Consequently these are spoiled. Of

late seven carriages, each carrying 15 tons of them were offered to be given free of charge by the Food Corporation, but there was no one who wanted to accept them. Almost all of them were spoiled in the open air. The pumpkins were sent to Osaka, but almost 80% of them were spoiled. As the control is not lifted, great losses were suffered both by the State and by the people. This responsibility must be borne by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. (Cheers.)

Perhaps such tendency may also be seen in the mainland. The present state of affairs may need the control system to a certain extent but we must heed the fact that great losses are caused to the country by reserving the surplus produces of this year's bumper crop and attempting to distribute them through the Food Corporation which, for the fear of loss to the purchasing price, hesitate to dispose of them. This situation is aggravated by the transportation system which has lost its normal efficiency. Were the control system lifted at that time, these commodities would have been usefully consumed. Furthermore, it is said, as I mentioned while ago, that a five year plan has been launched to develop 1,500,000 chobu of land throughout the country, including 100,000 chobu of land in Hokkaido. How on earth can this plan be realized, on what calculation? is the question I would like to ask here. But the Ministers concerned are absent today, very much to my regret. In my judgment, it is impossible to achieve this purpose with the budget appropriated by the Government. First of all food and clothings must be supplied to the settlers for initial three years in the newly developed land. Is the Government prepared for this? Therefore, as I just mentioned, if the Government urge the people to be thrifty, it also should do what it can in curtailing the expenditures under such strained financial condition as the present.

Reckless is the policy of the Government as it is. The long and short of it is that the Government has announced its determination to remain in power until the peace parley takes place. So long as it has made its determination public, it must make its policy plain and acceptable to the people. As I have stated a minute ago, no matter what support by the majority in the House of Representatives it may obtain, without the cooperation of the people, it will be unable to pull through the present situation. On the other hand, the Government should not be oblivious



of the existence of the House of Peers. (Cheers).

I have many more questions to ask, but as the Minister concerned are not present, I am obliged to end my interpellation at this point. Therefore I wish you, as the Minister of Finance, to reply me explicitly on the points I have just made. (Cheers)

Mr. MATSUO, Kaemon said: Mr. President, I should like to have a voice concerning the progress of proceedings. I like to have it before the Minister of State makes his explanations.

Vice-President (Count TOKUGAWA, Munetaka): Mr. MATSUO,

(Mr. MATSUO, Kaemon, takes the rostrum.)

Mr. MATSUO:

I am a new comer to this House and it was my intention not to utter a word until the close of the Diet and so return home. But what sight we have seen today in this House? Although I am not acquainted with the scene in this House up to the present. I suppose we have never before faced empty chairs for more than 20 minutes in the Ministers' gallery after the meeting was announced. During these 20 minutes, only a single person, the Finance Minister, appeared, followed by Education Minister Tanaka 15 minutes thereafter and we now find only four Ministers present. Such a sight, I believe, indicates the Government's slight esteem of this House. Should the Government assume such an indifferent attitude towards this House, we, the members of the House of Peers, should also attend its meetings accordingly until the dissolution of the House in next May. I sincerely hope that in the future when the Ministers may not present themselves like today, the meeting will be adjourned each time. That is all.

Vice-president (Count TOKUGAWA):

The Finance Minister, Mr. ISHIMASHI.

Finance Minister ISHIBASHI,

Tanzan takes the rostrum.

The Finance Minister:

I may reply Mr. ITAYA. The first point of the interpellation directed to me, is the question concerning commodity prices. The other day, I made an explanation here, with indices of the actual commodity prices compiled by the Bank of Japan, in which February, this year, was indicated as being the highest month in the average since last year. Thereafter the prices gradually declined up to October. However, as regards the main foodstuff the high

water-mark was reached during June, this year, with downward tendency ever since. This was what I said at a previous meeting.

The prices I referred to in my explanations, were not the official ones. They were the so-called black-market prices which the Bank of Japan gathered together at the street stalls and other places of the metropolis where actual transactions were carried on on such quotations, in other words, the indices of the Bank of Japan were compiled on the reports made of the actual black market quotations. Of course, the impressions which each individual may get when he makes a purchase once a while, would serve a valuable purpose but under the present state of commodity prices, such impressions can not be considered always correct. I think the trustworthy method, therefore, would be that which is tabulated by consulting many reports made on various commodity prices, month after month, as those of the Bank of Japan. Accordingly, I take it for granted that the prices indicated in the indices based on the investigations of the Bank of Japan, are quite dependable. If so, as I have repeatedly said, assuming the market price during September of the previous year as 100, the average during February, this year showed 191 point which was the highest mark reached during the current year, and it subsided to the lowest during September, being at 159. In the following month of October, it jumped a little to 168 point. Under the heading of main foodstuff, the index pointed out the highest mark in June, this year, at 258, declining to 135 in the lapse of July, August, September and October. The interpellation is hinged upon the point why, if the commodity prices were not enhanced as I had explained, should there be the demands for the increase of wages. As a matter of fact, there was an increase in the salary of government officials during March, with a further improvement having been made in July; and still they are said to be demanding more increase in their pay. This is due, I think, to the lack of an adjustment between wages and commodity prices, though the average price was the highest during February and March as regards general goods, while the main foodstuffs reached the highest in June, this year, followed by the non-upward trend, or rather remaining in a stabilized situation. Whether the wages are high or low, the current dispute on

wages, for instance, the Electric Industrial Workers demand or the like is not what I wish to discuss here, but, on the whole, the dispute regarding wages and salaries may be ascribed to the fact that the adjustment between wages and commodity prices has not yet been made.

If the present wages were low, it is not due to the increase of commodity prices since last March, but it is because the adjustment between wages and commodity prices was not properly made at that time. For the foregoing reason, the disputes regarding wages and allowances in various quarters, are not occasioned by a sudden jump in commodity prices, but are ascribable to the lack of regulation between the already advanced commodity prices on the one hand, and the existing level of wages and salaries on the other. This is my understanding on the matter.

The interpellation was made in diverse ways, one of which took the Government to task about the criterion of estimates on assets of corporations. We admit that no such basis has been as yet determined by the Government, in the Bills regarding the Special Tax and the War Loss Indemnity. We also regret that this criterion of estimates has not been established at present. But we are, as I have mentioned previously, carrying on negotiations with the parties concerned on the Government's plan on this subject. At present, no conclusion on it has been obtained.

I believe, however, that the Government's decision will be reached in the near future. But the fact remains that it has not been made as yet, and as this delays the adjustment of industries, the Government is now pressing the authorities concerned for its acceleration. In this connection, the adjustment of financial organizations is similarly delayed. To the question concerning the adjustment and disposal of the advance which the Bank of Japan made to various financial organizations, I will reply as follows. All accounts of the Bank of Japan have been checked. Of course, both the Bank of Japan and the Government are now taking the steps necessary for so adjusting the financial organizations under consideration. The basis of estimates pending as yet, it is impossible to show the accurate figures to every financial organization. However, as the Government intends to take appropriate steps



for each organization for the clarification of its condition. We hope you will give us a little more time in producing the actual result. We think that a careful survey of each organization must be made before dealing with the whole question. Next, I may touch on the problem of the property tax. The Government intends to decide the criterion of estimates regarding the movables and securities etc., along with the adjustment of business concerns in general before taking up this problem. As this was delayed far behind our schedule, the Central and Local Estimate Committees are expected to decide the amount of the taxes shortly by means of a new estimating method. Accordingly, the Government itself cannot make such estimates. It is hoped that thus there will rise no unfairness anywhere. Then, the so-called arrogant attitude of revenue officers was adverted to the other day and today, but on this point the Government intends to admonish them. We hope that such misconduct, as you told, will not be committed in the future in carrying on the investigations for property taxes.

Next, my attention was invited to the point that the financial assistance to industries was very rigid and I believe it in some measure. I think, however, that such assistance should not be granted to the unhealthy industries which are defraying their expenses by loans while producing nothing. While such concerns have decreased in its number, there still exist some of them. We are limiting assistance to them. But we are encouraging really enterprising concerns. At any rate, the loans cannot be freely made now, as the capital is scarce and productions are dwindling as a whole. I may repeat here that the funds necessary for the production are to be offered preferentially. For instance, the Reconstruction Finance Bank is striving to finance industries from this point of view. Besides it, the Bank of Japan accepted the Railway Bonds the other day, because these bonds can not be sold immediately in the money market. Nevertheless, the deposits of new yen are increasing in the urban banks, some of which are suffering from the lack of investments. Therefore these bonds, though accepted by the Bank of Japan as said, may be publicly sold by and by. On this point, the Government intends to take an appropriate financial step

in close touch with the Bank of Japan.

Next, I was told that the revenue officers assumed an attitude different from that I told previously in cases where the property tax is made in kind and so on. They will be admonished so that they shall not repeat such mistakes in compliance with your warning. This ends my reply to the question asked by Mr. ITAYA, though I fear that it is not cogent enough.

(Mr. ITAYA, Junsuke asks for permission of speaking.)  
Count TOKUGAWA, Muneyasu (Vice-Minister):

The Parliamentary Vice-Minister OISHI is going to make a reply to Mr. ITAYA.

(Mr. OISHI, the member of the Government takes the floor.)  
OISHI:

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister cannot be present here for the unavoidable official reason so I will reply in his place.

According to your question concerning the disposal of potatoes, pumpkins, harvested abundantly in Hokkaido, I heard that it was better to permit their free transaction by the removal of control. Mr. ITAYA knows perhaps that as the potatoes belong to the staple foods, neither the lifting of control, nor the free transaction can be authorized. It is said that a great quantity of potatoes in Hokkaido are putrefying, but there are various circumstances, including the capacity of transportation. Moreover, Mr. ITAYA may be reminded of the fact that Hokkaido, even though directed by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry on the allocation of potatoes to every prefecture, did not willingly deliver them. I believe that if at least the quantity so allocated was willingly delivered at an early date, a considerable amount of them would have been disposed of.

I can cite some instances, but I shall omit them now. Circumstances being as I have said, I suppose honorable members are well aware that it is impracticable to remove now the control on fruits or on potatoes and sweet potatoes which are now treated as staple food, and put them on free market, under the prevailing conditions of Japan. I have to add that the honorable members are asked to understand that the absence of Cabinet Ministers in the House does not involve any sense of contempt or negligence of the House of Peers on their part.  
TOKUGAWA, Muneyoshi (Vice-Pre-

sident): Mr. ITAYA!

(ITAYA, Junsuke takes rostrum)

Mr. ITAYA: The Finance Minister's speech, if a blunt remark is allowed, gives me an impression that he adheres too closely, to his own opinion—a natural result of his conviction, I suppose,—a slave to his own assertion that there is no inflation. Consequently he holds the price index of the Bank of Japan as an unalterable golden rule. According to an authority of that Bank, however, the price indices are misleading and people have been grossly misguided by them, and questions have been raised with a view to abolishing their issuance as the method of their basic investigation is obsolete. According to the contention of the Minister, it will follow that if a raise in wages was made in March when the price-index was 190, there could have been no demands for further increase; no recent demands for wage-increases would be warranted. Therefore, I say that the Government policy is contradictory. At present high prices prevail; commodity-prices are nearly four times as high. Those in February and March; prices of textile goods are as high as 10 times the prices in these months. About the staple food too, price of rice has gone up Yen 100 per koku since last February and March, although as a matter of fact, black market price showed low level of Yen 20 or Yen 30 per sho, due to the bumper crop of the year. If the conditions are left to take their own course, inflation will be given further impetus, and people are obsessed by a dark fear about the future situation in February/March next year. I think the Minister should make efforts to work out measures to master the aggravating inflation and to bring about so-called stabilization of peoples' livelihood and economic stability, without sticking too much to his own views. I fear the Minister is too much addicted to his own opinion, and I hope he would frankly admit that the inflation will be aggravated if things are left as they are now; the Government's budget will be exhausted, bonds will be floated in increased volume and eventually economic crisis will be introduced. The Government should devise means to fight these situations, and as to the attainment of the support of public opinion, the Government, which is in a position to lead the public, should formulate a measure so as to give them proper guidance and promptly put all these measures into effect. I hope the Minister will proceed on this



idea. Further, about the loan of ¥35,000,000,000 made by the Bank of Japan, which makes a formidable cancer to financiers. I would say that as I pointed out a little while ago, the relief of financiers does not mean the relief of financiers themselves, but it aims at the consequent relief of those who hold shares—those who make contributions by fractions of funds. It is by no means the relief of financiers themselves as given out by some partisans. Therefore, while the compensation guaranteed by the Government is set at ¥10,000,000,000, the postal deposits, which are necessarily small in amount per item, should be retrieved first of all, and this will require at least ¥4,000,000,000. I wonder what could possibly be done with the remaining ¥4,000,000,000? I believe, if this amount of thirty-five billion Yen be transferred to old account, the Bank of Japan will not be affected in the least in its credit as an issuing bank. The Bank of Japan, it is true, is an issuing bank, yet it is a joint-stock company; there is no reason for supporting a joint-stock company. I was asked to wait till some new measures are devised. I can wait, of course, but I am convinced that the premise for the whole question lies in the relief of these persons concerned in the finance, who are now on the brink of ruin, by such means as I suggested. Furthermore, as a result of the measure of cancellation of the war-loss compensation, the tax is to be collected in cash as a principle, as I stated just now. Its amount is fifty-five billion yen in total. How can this amount be collected? Evidently no ordinary financial organs would consent to loans. It is clear under law that the so-called Reconstruction Finance Bank is to function where ordinary financial organs failed. If the loan is refused by this organ, payment will have to be made in kind. Is the Government prepared for the contingency? No answer has yet been made on this point. I contend, before the presence of the Ministers of State, that this is a crucial moment, and, as pointed out by the Prime Minister in his policy speech, the united effort of the whole nation based on a stabilized domestic situation is most essential in order to pull through the difficulties and control the situation. Our country, woefully lacking in resources and materials, will necessarily be required to depend on imports from foreign lands. She is destined to take to foreign trade for existence, and under these circum-

stances, if internal strife is kept up, and if domestic conditions are left unstabilized, no foreign Powers will extend their support to us. Therefore, I say this is a crucial moment, when the entire nation is invited to share among themselves the agonies brought about by the defeat in the war. Because this is a crucial moment, I believe the Government should positively adopt this plan and start a national campaign aiming at the unification of people's intent. To this proposal the Prime Minister has made no reply as yet, and I have been insisting on his reply. I would remind him that a mere policy speech is not enough to cause the people to follow. What idea do the State Ministers have? Cabinet members are jointly responsible, and I ask for a reply from them in this respect.

And just now, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry spoke about a case where they had sweet-potatoes got rotten, but it is because he doesn't know the real state of things. Why was it necessary to control them, if things were abundant because of bumper crops? Why was the control not released at that time? State Minister ZEN says that the standard prices of commodities will be decided by the productive amount of rice and coal. But if this control had been released at the season of potatoes, it would be a natural result that the prices of staple foodstuffs will fall off in some degree, because potatoes have close connection with them. As I stated before, the country has suffered a great loss for the decay of potatoes, although the difficulties in transportation may have had something to do with it. Do you think there is still the necessity to maintain the control of them after all?

I request you to give us an explicit answer to my question.

The Vice-president (Count TOKUGAWA, Munetaka):

Mr. ISHIBASHI, Finance Minister! (ISHIBASHI, Tanzan, State Minister takes the platform.)

Mr. ISHIBASHI: I am much obliged to be asked again by Mr. ITAYA. I don't know what the Bank of Japan said, or from whom Mr. ITAYA has learned such a matter. At any rate, we have the result of investigation in our hands and it is natural that we should rely upon it.

Of course I don't mean to leave the things as they are for the future. I consider that the condition is stabilized in some degree. I

consider that the condition is stability of currency. If, as some say, the inflation is advancing day by day, I don't think the savings encouragement campaign can be pushed. If the situation is like that the currency saved today will greatly depreciate tomorrow, and no one would save money or keep it. But fortunately it is being stabilized for the time being and there is much new yen saved at present. And we are planning now to make the present state to continue. We are of course taking a great care in the matter of state finance so as not to cause the depreciation of currency in the future.

About the finance I will seek your approval later. I must tell you that there are many difficult problems about it.

It is our anxiety how to deal with them. It is my earnest desire to set up the stability of currency from all angles.

I do not stick to my opinion that the currency is stabilized. If it is not, I desire it to be stabilized. Fortunately it is reasonably stabilized and I hope this equilibrium is not broken by raising a reckless cry that "inflation has come!" Which itself will bring about a real inflation. I request your hearty cooperation on that point.

Questions were asked about the payment in kind of the property tax and the indemnity special tax. Of course the payment in kind is possible. And about loans necessary for it or property-taxes, as I stated before, the measure for granting loans shall be operated. That being so, I have no intention to do things unreasonable. Sorry to say, I must admit that sometimes the real intentions of the central authorities are not understood at the lower end of the administration organs and things are done improperly.

And then we will correct every point as it is concretely indicated or change our attitude. Let me repeat once more that I am not insisting firmly upon my own opinion, just for the sake of insisting, but viewing the facts and on the basis of those facts, I am taking pains to bring stability of currency soon. I request your kind understanding.

Vice-president (Count TOKUGAWA, Munetaka): Mr. Itaya and Mr. Matsuo proposed that State Ministers will strictly attend these meetings. I, as the presiding officer, feel the same regret.

About the reason why the large number of the State Ministers have



been absent today, let me report to you that I have just received a notice from the Government to the following effect that they request your kind recognition of the circumstances that a part of the Ministers have attended the plenary session of the Privy Council, and consequently smaller number of the Ministers has attended here.

(Mr. SASAKI, Soichi asks to be allowed to speak.)

Vice-president: Mr. SASAKI

Mr. SASAKI: As my name was referred to, I ask to be allowed to make explanations on personal matters.

Vice-president: Yes, you may. Please ascend the rostrum.

(SASAKI ascends the rostrum.)

Mr. SASAKI:

When I asked a question to the Government the day before yesterday, 28th, the Government made a reply. Of course, I expressed my discontentment about it. And especially I had an extreme discontentment about the words added by the Prime Minister on that occasion. But as I thought that it was not only the matter concerned with me, one of the members, but also one concerned with the entire members of the House of Peers and accordingly a problem concerned with the House of Peers, if this becomes a question to be so taken up, it is not one that shall be considered by myself alone, but it should be a question taken up by the other members as well. If not, I am satisfied to close the case as my own discontentment alone.

In this meaning, I said that I was discontented. But today I have found in the question made by Mr. ITAYA a point which is concerned with my discontentment. His question was not necessarily related to mine, but he stated some words that gave an impression that he might be hinting that the Prime Minister's speech might be insulting to the whole House of Peers. I supposed it had some concern with my statement though not directly, but at least in the feeling. So I thought I would like to make the explanation on personal matters regarding the words I said on the twenty-eighth. I covet for your indulgence for a while.

I found in Prime Minister YOSHIDA's speech to my question the words which meant that care should be exercised to such words as "SASAKI used for they would mislead the world". I have not

seen the stenographical record, but I do not believe that I am mistaken as to the meaning.

The first problem is that whether my words will mislead the world at all or not. Those who listened to my speech, I think, will bear me out that such is not the case. And then secondly, it is the matter of words that meant that such words as "care should be exercised".

If there are some words which must be avoided in speeches made in the assembly-hall by any members, there must have been something improper. Of course, the contents of a speech is free, and when some improper words are found, it is the President of this House who takes the first notice and then some of the members should have made it a question. It is not in their competence to make such a caution or something similar to it, even though it is the Prime Minister or other Government personnel (Applause.) This is not the matter of the contents of the utterance. The question is whether it is right or wrong when such words are uttered by the Government to the members of the House. This is not to be excused.

As I said before, this is not the question which concerns me alone. To tell the truth, though I was discontented, I retired without saying anything on that day. Fortunately or unfortunately, as I have explained, Mr. ITAYA struck a similar note today. I say this with the conviction that my words are not those which mislead the world.

As I said before, it is not the question of the Government whether my words were those that mislead the world or not.

At any rate, I wish to explain before the President and the members that my words were never those which mislead the world at all.

The other day, I asked questions about three essential points. They were, firstly whether the Government had any relations with the diffusing movement of the new Constitution, and if not, what effort it was making. The reply was that it had no concern with the movement.

I have nothing to say whether the Government should or should not have any concern with it. I want only the attitude of the Government made clear. So if it has no concern, this will be right. It is not the question of whether the Government's attitude is right or

wrong.

Of course the Government should make effort to diffuse the new Constitution besides the movement. About that, the Prime Minister's reply was that he was making effort, with which I am quite contented.

On that occasion, I have made certain points. But aside from my questions, his efforts must be noted. It seems that the Government entrusting many influential persons with a vital talk or enabling the general public to realize the significance of the new Constitution. Those persons, I think, must be deeply concerned with the respect of the people's will, a sound development of the parliamentary government and a firm establishment of the new Constitution. And there should be none, I believe, who, during the time of war, was opposed to, or, to say the least, laughed at such things as the respect of the people's will, a sound development of the parliamentary Government and an establishment of the parliamentary cabinet system.

Only on this point, I asked the views of the Prime Minister, but he did not give my answer. That was all I asked. I wonder what part of my questions has misled the people I am quite anxious to know. Was it the first part of my questions that led the public astray? If it was not the first part, then was it the second part? The second part amounted to this.

It is reported that the highest officials of the Government are doing their best in order to make the public realize the significance of the new Constitution. For these efforts, I express the highest respect and profound gratitude. It is said that a Minister of State went into the country to infuse the knowledge on the new Constitution among the rural people. This is quite a matter to be welcomed. How should I censure the Minister for his effort? The Prime Minister himself has publicly mentioned the Minister's name and expressed the heartfelt gratitude on him. Nothing would be more natural than this. Nothing would be more natural for him than to thank another Minister for the special efforts the latter made in the interest of the Government. As a Japanese, I gladly join him in offering my deep gratitude for the efforts made by the latter Minister. Of course, I don't mean to call into question the fact that the said Minister went to the country for the



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purpose of enabling the local inhabitants to understand thoroughly the significance of the new Constitution, nor condemn such acts. The point here made is this.

From what I have understood from the Minister's speech in the country, as reported by newspaper and the audience who attended the Minister's lecture meeting, I felt something contradictory with what the Minister said at the time of deliberation of the draft Constitution, therefore, I liked to make sure of it.

In reply to me, the Minister assured me by saying that there is nothing contradictory. As I felt something still not understandable, I further asked another Minister concerned and also the Prime Minister about the same matter. They made the same answer. I think this is only natural, because, in the history of the Diet, there has not been a case in which a State Minister withdraw what he had said.

Though the three Ministers assured me by answering that nothing is contradictory, yet I had in mind something I could not agree with them. Therefore, I put the same question again. Will this mislead the people again? I declare, there should be no reason to let that what I asked is confounding the public.

If the Government, I think, has something to inform the public, not a part but the whole of it should be let known, as it is. The rule will apply in this case. Once a man in the responsible post of the Government explains about the new Constitution, he should clarify in detail what the Constitution is. Otherwise, the general public will be unsatisfied.

From this standpoint, I ask once more to be apprised of the point that misled the people.

The Minister, in the course of his explanations, drew distinction between what is said as a State Minister and what is said as a plain individual. Frankly, I am not satisfied with such interpretation in which a State Minister acts two different ways. However, I have little to say about this problem, because it is not related with my present discussion. But the Minister's declaration to the effect that a Minister, when he makes a speech in the rural area, does so in the capacity of a plain individual, and not in the capacity of a State Minister, is regretful enough, I suppose, such distinction should not be made, at any rate. Moreover, allow me to say what I think about

this matter, I may be plain and straightforward.

Namely the Minister went to the country, in the capacity of a top administrator, to make a correct explanation about the new Constitution in order that the Constitution be rightly understood; and legally wrong or legally inconsistent explanations should no longer be made. I am of the opinion that his effort was interpreted in this sense, when the Prime Minister expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Minister. It may be worthless—silly—to draw a demarcation line between the two qualifications of a State Minister and of an individual.

It is but natural that the Minister's speech in the country is taken for granted as precisely reflecting the opinion of the Government to which the Minister belongs. It will be particularly so in a case wherein another Minister declared that the Minister who delivered the speeches represented the Government, insofar as the Constitution is concerned.

It is hardly necessary to stress what strong repercussions have been caused by his speech. As I was so worried about the effect, I requested him to clarify his stand. What a word, what a phrase, or what a sentence is so malicious as you claim to be misleading the people. I may now take up my third point.

I did not say, more than this,—namely, such things might possibly have bad effect upon the people at large seeing the present state of national education. In answer to this, education Minister TANAKA replied that it was not so serious a problem as I was worried, because a law can be interpreted in various ways and a difference in opinion would not have bad effect on the people. This is surprisingly unexpected words to me.

As I had a deep doubt about the views of the Education Minister, I went on to ask the opinion of the Prime Minister particularly on the point that the administration is none other than education, and that statesmen, especially the Ministers of State and the men in the government, are themselves educators. Thus, I raised the same question to all the Ministers, particularly the Education Minister and the Prime Minister. But no satisfactory answers were made. This is the third point I asked the other day in regard to the effects made in the educational field. Once again, I dare to ask, what part of this question is leading the people astray. I am sure that has not been the case.

Furthermore I asked the Prime Minister, the Education Minister, the State Minister, KANAMORI and other Ministers in this way: The people may gain such impression that there is something which is contradictory in this speech made by Mr. KANAMORI in the country and those delivered at a meeting deliberating on the draft Constitution. If you disagree with me, please tell me so, but if you agree, you need not answer. And there were no answers. I understood that the silence was the sign of agreement with me. The reason that they did not give any clear answer was most probably that the Ministers were afraid of giving the public such impression that something was contradictory. Therefore, I added my words and said that it would be appreciated, if the Ministers would kindly give answers in this connection some time when they deemed it appropriate in order to clarify the stand of the Government.

It is with good reason that I asked not only to the Education Minister but also to all the other Ministers. In spite of this, nobody but the Education Minister answered. Therefore, I understand that the Ministers silently have approved my opinion. The Education Minister alone replied to the effect that such contradiction, if any, could not be helped. Once again, I ask, what part of my questions misled the public? On the contrary, I believe, it is not my words, but the attitudes of the Ministers, that is really misleading the public, to quote your phrase. I believe, what the Ministers concerned said indicates utter contradiction. The reason is this. Apart from the Prime Minister and State Minister KANAMORI's replies which seem to be not related to this matter, the contents of these replies may be questioned. The Government's position in case where Ministers give an inconsistent answer separately, would give the public such impression that there is something contradictory in the administrative policy. Thus it will be misleading the masses of the people.

Allow me to say definitely now that I am not asking on the responsibility of State Minister KANAMORI alone, but rather I am taking up this matter as the question involving the Government as a whole, though I already referred to it in my interpellation the other day. As to State Minister KANAMORI's responsibility... Yes, I used the word "responsibility", but I never meant



by this the so-called personal responsibility for that action of his. What I meant by this was his official responsibility. . . . Usually I have used this word in its more exact sense, but perhaps it was a slip of the tongue in this case. In other words, considering the statement made by the Government at the time when the Constitution was under deliberation, to the effect that the Government would be represented by State Minister KANAMORI so far as the Constitution was concerned. I daresay that Minister KANAMORI has a very important official responsibility or is charged with a specially important duty with regard to the Constitution. I used the word "responsibility" in this sense; so that I was not asking for his responsibility, because he was right or wrong. Ordinarily I have distinguished between "official responsibility" and "personal responsibility" in their strictest sense of the words, but at that time, I fear, the word I used in the latter part of my speech was misinterpreted.

However, such was not my intention. What I meant was that he occupied such an important position or that he had such a grave duty. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister thought that these words of mine would tend to mislead the public. Why did he think so? This is quite beyond my understanding. But it often happens that we reveal our true mind in a simple word or expression we utter when we are off guard. When we are on our guard, we do not so often commit ourselves, but the true self reveals itself when one is off guard, you may say. Then I cannot help it, if I am misinterpreted. Thus, my words might be misinterpreted in the sense that I did not believe in constitutionalism or parliamentarism in the strict sense of the word. But this is not the true object for which I took the rostrum today. Only I am saying that these words of mine will never mislead the public. As I have the honor of being a member of the House of Peers, I feel sorry for my colleague members, if I make in the House such utterances as would mislead the people.

Partly due to this, I never . . . Today, in particular, I have felt the necessity of affirming that the words I used in my interpellation were by no means such as might be called "misleading". As I said at the beginning of my interpellation I withdrew myself the other day, considering that all would be well, if only I abstained myself from making further discussion. But finding

today that I was mentioned personally on this rostrum, I see no other alternative than to take this opportunity of defending myself. Gentlemen, please excuse me for having spoken of such a trifling matter (Applause.)

Mr. ITADANI, Junsuke: As my interpellation is brief, allow me to speak from my seat.

Vice-President (Count TOKUGAWA, Munetaka):

What is the matter?

Mr. ITADANI:

My intention, at first, was to ask State Minister SHIDEHARA for a reply to the interpellation I made to the Prime Minister on a previous occasion, but as he came late this morning, I fear that he did not hear the contents of my interpellation. So I will reserve the matter for some future discussion.

Next, regarding my question to the Home Minister as to the excessive payment of the business-tax, I have heard from a sectional chief of the Home Ministry that this would be supplemented by the delivery tax, so that I shall also reserve this matter for some future interpellation. With this, I conclude, as many interpellators are found awaiting their turns.

Vice-president (Count TOKUGAWA, Munetaka): I call Mr. MOROHASHI, Hisataro.

(MOROHASHI, Hisataro takes the rostrum.)

Mr. MOROHASHI: I wanted to interpellate the Prime Minister on a few questions, but as he is absent today, I wish State Minister SHIDEHARA who is, so to speak, a Vice-Premier, will listen to my interpellation on his behalf. If I am directly interpellating the Prime Minister, there are many things upon which I wish to ask for a detailed explanation, but as we are pressed for time, I will make my interpellation as brief as possible. Our country is now confronted with a deadlock in all fields of activities and it is incumbent upon the present Government and the people to tide over this difficulty by some means or other. Though the Government has been working out various plans in order to avert the crisis, all these measures represent a kind of "slow motion", very untimely, resulting only in the counter-effects. We are extremely anxious to know when the reconstruction of our country will be materialized, if the matter is left as it stand.

As to this point, I eagerly hope that the Government should set an example for us, the general public, by carrying it out after mature de-

liberation and with determination and also without losing any opportunity. At the same time the Government is demanded to exert its utmost efforts and take effective measures to see to it that the nation does not fall in stagnation, but enjoy the life and proceed gladly along the high-way of the world as a civilized and peaceful nation.

A further consideration gives us such anxiety that if concerted efforts of the whole nation are still insufficient to tide over the present difficulties and to promote the nation's progress, the result would be to testify to the world our incapability of contributing anything to the progress of human civilization. If this proves to be true, we have only to regret that our goal is too far and our national power is too poor. Under such circumstances there seem to be no other way than to ask for the assistance of the Allied Powers, in particular the Headquarters of General MacArthur.

Then, under the present conditions of our country, what should be the most adequate and effective problems to ask their help? This question may be considered either spiritually or physically. Physically, for instance, first, iron, coal and heavy oil, most required for the reconstruction of this country, and then, rubber, fertilizer, cotton and others—all these are materials of urgent necessity to be imported at all costs with the consent of the Allied Powers. The Government should do its best by repeated petitions to get their authorization for importation, since Japan needs these materials very badly.

Next, now that our country, under the new Constitution, took the initiative before other nations in the abolition of all armaments and the renunciation of war. In case such aspirations and efforts of the people of a new-born Japan will eventually have had fruition what sort of favorable consideration may we expect from the Allied Powers? At least we need to firmly maintain what we really want. As for us, as the people of Japan who are proud of being a pioneer of world peace, we wish to know beforehand what might be expected.

My last question is as to by what means the safety can, in the future, be guaranteed to our country who remains defenseless. This is a really important issue overshadowing the future of our country with anxiety. This also has some connection with the authority, effectiveness or value of the new Constitution. Perhaps this Constitution may have



obtained the formal approval almost everywhere, but to what extent was our defencelessness given concrete approval and sympathy by other nations, including America, England, China and Russia, stabilizing powers of the world? On this, I am yet to hear. In this connection I should like to know of the Government's view or policy with regard to international political situation.

What I have said here is, I am sure, a matter of grave concern to the masses of our people. I shall consider it great honor if His Excellency SHIDEHARA may consent to reveal to us even a part of his aspirations, if he has no objection. This closes my interpellation. (Minister of State, Baron SHIDEHARA, Kijuro, takes the platform.)  
Baron SHIDEHARA:

The feeling of regret has now been expressed by Mr. MOROHASHI regarding the slow progress of the Government's policy in various fields. I myself consider it highly regrettable. I have to point out, however, that Japan of today is not Japan in the normal times. Any policy of the Government cannot be carried out smoothly by the Government only whatever decision may be made by the Cabinet. Agreement between different opinions and cooperation with various fields are necessary, which is not always easy to obtain.

These difficulties should be fully borne in mind. We are attempting with utmost efforts day and night at the stabilization of public feeling or national conditions as soon as possible. Although we are endeavoring, with earnest efforts, to de-

termine a definite policy and take necessary measures for such important problems as people's livelihood, and others though things do not move as easily in these days as in the normal days. Such situation of the present, though lamentable, cannot be helped. I am sure you understand the situation.

Next, as for the future of our economic, financial and other problems, you demanded us to strive to obtain the assistance of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces. Of course we shall not hesitate to take necessary steps as far as the assistance of the Allied Forces is considered necessary, but a point of which must remind you, is the fact that reliance upon other alone may not save our country. Should we wish to bring up this new Japan at all, we must not rely upon the help from outside, but upon our own ability. This is the first thing to be borne in mind. (Applause.) This is my feeling underlying whatever work I am going to accomplish. With such feeling as expecting others to come to our aid Japan cannot be saved. The saying that Heaven helps those who help themselves is a stern reality. I hope the whole nation would share this feeling and entertain strong determination to strive to save our country without counting upon others, but believing in their own strength.

Next he referred to the question of the Constitution. If I am right, his point appears to be whether the Government has some idea or aspiration regarding the possible assurance against being drawn into the calamity of future warfare now that our country has declared the renun-

ciation of war in the new Constitution. As far as I see, this is not a question of aspiration, but a problem of the determination of the people, upon which everything depends. If our nation should unite in the firm determination not to be drawn into future wars between foreign countries in any case whatever, the standing of our country will be made extremely strong. If we thoroughly adhere to the peaceful policy in our actual doings, the voices of righteousness in the world will no doubt stand by us spontaneously, without any attempt on our part. I am convinced that the policy of acting with righteousness as our ally is far more sound than to reserve us to the freedom of taking such a policy with regard to international adventure. (Applause.) With this conviction the Government is determined to carry out sincerely and thoroughly the provision of the renunciation of war as stipulated in Art. 9 of the Constitution. I eagerly hope all Japanese people agree with us and entertain the same determination in this regard. (Applause.)

MOROHASHI, Hisataro:

I am satisfied with His Excellency SHIDEHARA's answer. I thank you.  
Count TOKUGAWA, Muneyoshi (Vice-President):

This will close the interpellation on the speech of the Minister of State. The agenda of the next meeting will be notified by the official Bulletin as soon as it is decided. I declare the meeting for the day adjourned.