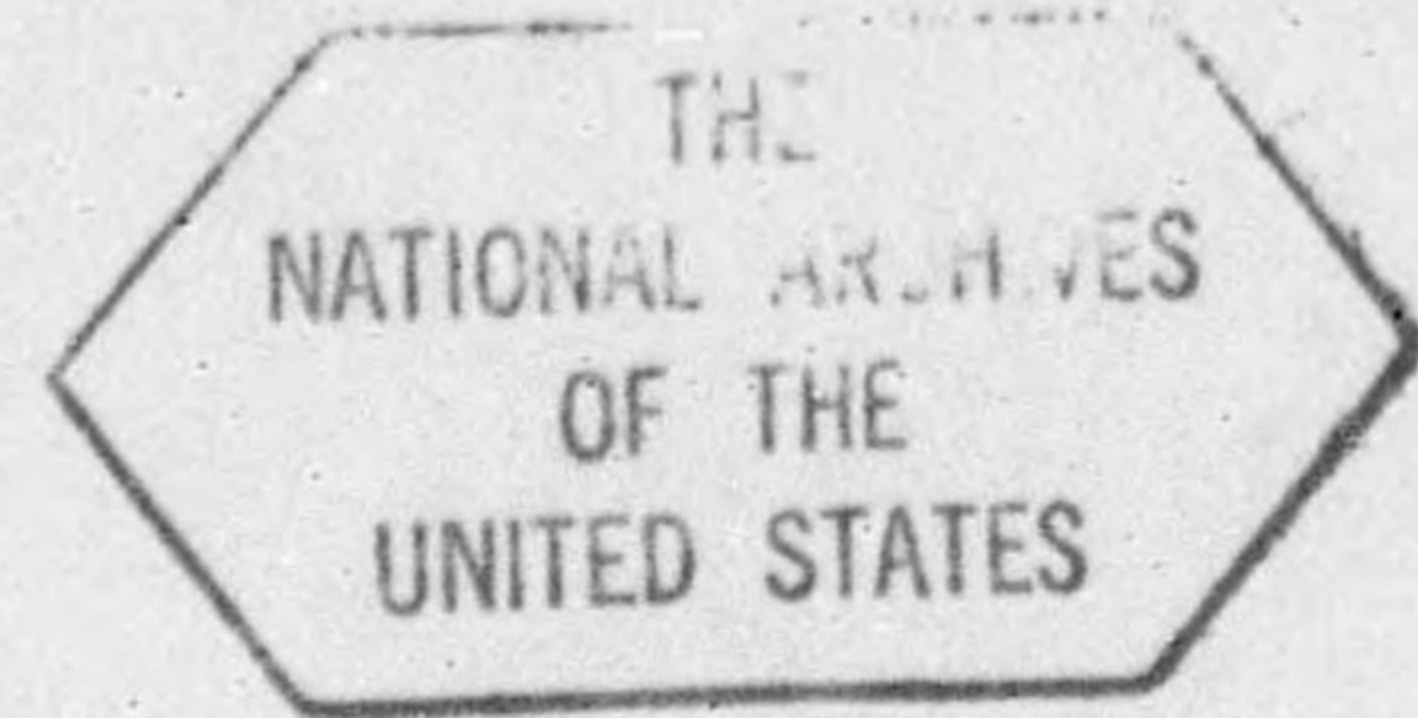


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The Emperor, with umbrella on the roof of the Imperial Household Office.

JAN 1 1950

The Emperor

Sovereign Bre

By NO Assistant City Editor Translated

The Emperor's poems, numerous as they are, had never been published except those penned specially for the "Year's Poetry Beginning." Breaking this ancient tradition His Majesty consented to publish in the magazine *Kaizoku* two recent compositions and five unpublished verses. Again for the first time in journalistic history, the magazine has been privileged to print his poems over his own signature of "Emperor Hirohito."

When Associate Editor Onoda requested the Emperor for his poems, the promise number was five. When he went for them at the appointed hour, however, the Emperor asked him to wait a little longer because he was going to add two more on the occasion of Dr. Hideki Yukawa receiving the Nobel Prize for physics. Thus the magazine received seven poems from the Emperor.

Formerly, the Emperor was imprisoned in the "cell of divinity" and had not even the freedom to publish a few lines of verse. Sovereignty was not with the people, nor yet with the Emperor—all avowedly the contrary—but with the Army.

With the country plunged into the Pacific War, the military restrictions on the Emperor's movements grew more strict. They frowned not only on the publication of the Emperor's poems. They even objected to his spending his leisure hours on poetry composition.

"With the nation engaged in a major war, Your Majesty

The Emperor ⁴⁰² And Crown Prince

His Majesty the Emperor and H.I.H. the Crown Prince are greeting, in the best of health, the year 1950 which may prove a momentous year for Japan, a year in which the peace treaty is likely to be concluded.

On fine Sundays, the Emperor and the Crown Prince take pleasure in going horseback-riding together. The Crown Prince is said to have made rapid progress of late, even taking to the hurdles.

(Photo shows the Emperor, on the left, with his snow-white steed Mineyuki and the Crown Prince holding the reins of Hatsu-yuki).

JAN 1 1950 MAINICHI

The Emperor on the Roof ⁴⁰²

To the Editor: I opened my eyes with great shock to see the picture of the Emperor who stands on the roof of the Imperial Household Office with umbrella in hand, responding to the crowd by waving his hat.

The scene seemed to give us a friendly feeling that the Emperor is just like the people. At the same time, maybe it is disrespectful that we could not but take him for an acrobat if we took a glance at the picture without reading the paragraph.

It is very sad that we Japanese made the Emperor, the symbol of our nation, stand on the roof in the rain and snow, even if it was New Year's Day.

What were the chamberlains doing just then?

Z. TOMITA.

Fukushima

JAN 14 1950 NIPPON TIMES

Yoshida Calls on Emperor ⁴⁰²

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida called on the Emperor at the Imperial villa at Hayama Saturday morning to make a general administrative report and offer season's greetings.

JAN 15 1950 NIPPON TIMES

EMPEROR ACKNOWLEDGES PEOPLE'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS



The Emperor, with umbrella in hand, stands on the roof of the Imperial Household Office in Kyoto to respond to the greetings of thousands of his subjects on New Year's Day.

OFFER GREETINGS TO HIS MAJESTY

20,000 Brave Rain to Pay Respects to Emperor on New Year's Day

Braving numbing rain, an estimated 20,000 Japanese citizens thronged the Imperial Palace grounds on New Year's Day to offer greetings to the Emperor and his family.

The Emperor, with umbrella in hand, made his appearance atop the Imperial Household Office building at 2 p.m. and responded to the public's ovation by waving a crumpled hat.

Since early morning, citizens had waited in the rain in front of the Nijubashi. At 9 a.m. they streamed into the Palace grounds and signed their names in the register.

The crowd increased in number after noon as thousands entered in a continuous stream from the Babasaki and Wadakura gates.

At 2 p.m. the Emperor stood on the roof of the Imperial Household office building and responded to the crowd by waving his umbrella. The crowd heartily shouted "banzai!"

On hearing this, many who had started to leave returned and joined in the jubilation. Then the strains of the national anthem rose from the ever increasing mass of people. The Emperor continued to wave his hat.

Ten minutes later, the Emperor disappeared, but the crowd continued shouting "banzai."

In the morning, the Emperor and Empress received greetings from Princes and Princesses Takamatsu and Mikasa, Prime Minister Yoshida and other qualified persons.

JAN 3 1950 NIPPON TIMES

The Emperor's Poems

Sovereign Breaks Old Tradition

By NOBORU ONO

Assistant City Editor, Yomiuri Shimbun
Translated From Josei Kaizo

The Emperor's poems, numerous as they are, had never been published except those penned specially for the "Year's Poetry Beginning." Breaking this ancient tradition His Majesty consented to publish in the magazine Kaizo two recent compositions and five unpublished verses. Again, for the first time in journalistic history, the magazine has been privileged to print his poems over his own signature of "Emperor Hirohito."

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Formerly, the Emperor was imprisoned in the "cell of divinity" and had not even the freedom to publish a few lines of verse. Sovereignty was not with the people, nor yet with the Emperor—all avowed to the contrary—but with the Army.

With the country plunged into the Pacific War, the military restrictions on the Emperor's movements grew more strict. They frowned not only on the publication of the Emperor's poems. They even objected to his spending his leisure hours on poetry composition.

"With the nation engaged in a major war, Your Majesty

will dampen the morale of the people by indulging in pastimes of peaceful days," they admonished, adding: "If Your Majesty has time for such things we are most anxious that you attend to military affairs."

But with the end of the war, all that passed away like a nightmare. The Emperor, too, regained his human rights. He is now free to publish a scientific treatise if he wishes, as he has done, and poems, if he has the inclination. I imagine that the Emperor in writing these verses for "Kaizo" wished to set an example of "democratic practice from the Court".

The "Year's Poetry Beginning," veritable festival of tanka, the 5-7-5-7-7-syllable form, began to take on a democratic tone since 1947, when poets of the people were appointed to the committee of judges in addition to the two Court Poets, Taneaki Chiba and Yukitsugu Torino. They were: Nobutsuna Sasaki, Mokichi Saito and Michiharu Kubota. Tanka schools of the people with freer styles and abandonment of certain conventions were accepted if the intrinsic merits of the poems made them unnecessary. Even recognized masters were liable, and actually were, rejected in some instances. The works submitted that year totaled 13,826 and some Japanese wrote even from Los Angeles. Frank Hawley, chief of the Tokyo bureau of The Times, London, said: "Dawn," the title of the poem for the New Year contest, signifies

"Dawn of a new Japan."

In the 1948 "Poetry Beginning," three Americans and one British naval officer submitted their lines, making the affair international.

I have learned that the Emperor had resisted the military and bureaucratic opposition to such "sissy pursuits" as poetry—reminiscent of the ancient ridicule of the warrior clans at the cultural pursuits of the Court nobles—even during wartime. Precisely because it was wartime, His Majesty felt, some vestiges of culture should be retained and, at the same time, he could maintain his contact with the people by that medium.

On September 6, 1941, the military asked the Emperor for an Imperial Council meeting in order to decide on the matter of declaring war on the United States.

At that meeting, the Emperor produced a tanka of the late Emperor Meiji and read in a clear, loud voice: "In a world I think are all brotherly seas, Why do the waves disturb their ease?" Then he added: "I have ever taken this precept to heart and tried to live up to my Grandfather's peace loving spirit."

Immediately after the outbreak of the Pacific War, at the "Year's Poetry Beginning" he wrote, on his own theme of "Clouds over a Range":

Dark clouds are shrouding the mountains
I can only pray that they soon go away!

It will be seen that never once has the Emperor expressed a sentiment other than of sincere desire for peace, even when he was in the grip of the mighty military machine.

We have seen that the basic ideology of the Emperor even

in the turbulent times before and during the war was love of peace. We turn to the Emperor's poems as works of art.

While Crown Prince, Hirohito traveled by the bank of the River Mogami in Yamagata Prefecture and wrote the following lines:

Wide is the field that the Mogami River streaks
But pure remains the water to the sea it seeks.

This poem has since then become the "prefectural people's song," sung on every festive occasion.

In 1936, he wrote on the theme: "Distant Clouds over the Sea."

Standing on Shio Point in the Land of Ki

I watched the clouds as they draped the sea.

The Emperor's poems are very natural and devoid of artifice, true to his character

JAN 3 1950 NIPPON TIMES

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Hirohito Turns Poet In Traditional Rite

Japanese Emperor Hirohito, writing his traditional New Year's poems, dedicated his thoughts to the unfortunate.

Recollecting his visit to the School for the Blind in Kanagawa recently, the Emperor wrote: "It went to my heart to see blind girls—Busy at their knitting task."

The second poem: "With the nation I wait, my heart in pain, For those for whom wait in vain." (Theme was of the Japanese repatriates still held in Soviet-controlled areas).

On the lighter side, the Emperor penned few lines on the National Athletic Tournament, saying: "On a cold, windy evening in the metropolis—Wafted a sports song from lusty, young throats."

4 JAN 1950

STARS & STRIPES

USSR Demands Trial of Hirohito As War Felon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russia demanded Wednesday that Emperor Hirohito be tried as a war criminal.

The demand was presented to Secretary of State Dean Acheson in a 22-page note delivered by Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin.

It is understood that the note also asked war criminal trials for several other Japanese officials, but their identities were not immediately made known.

Panyushkin did not get an instant reply from Acheson during the seven minutes he was in the Secretary's office.

State Department experts set to work translating the the Kremlin message from Russian into English and said that the document would have to be studied carefully before a reply was made.

Diplomatic authorities, however, speculated that the Soviet move was designed to serve two Communist propaganda purposes:

1) To distract attention in Japan from repeated insistent demands made by General Douglas MacArthur, as Allied chief, and by the American government for return to Japan of several hundred

thousand Japanese war prisoners believed to have been taken by the Russians at the end of World War II.

2) To try to put the United States in the position of keeping the Emperor from being tried as a war criminal and use that maneuver as anti-American propaganda in Communist China and elsewhere.

Indications at the State Department were, therefore, that the Russian move to try Hirohito as a war criminal would find little sympathy or support from American officials.

TOKYO (UP)—The Russian demand for a trial of Emperor Hirohito shocked Japanese and surprised occupation officials, who are of the opinion that the Soviet move will be refused.

Alva C. Carpenter, chief of the Legal Section in General MacArthur's headquarters, said that all war crimes trials in Japan have ended in accordance with decision of the Far Eastern Commission in Washington.

"We have closed up shop so far as the war crimes trials are concerned," he said.

General reaction in both American and Japanese circles was that the Russians are likely to get nowhere with their demand, which would result only in building up additional Japanese sentiment against the Soviets and the Japanese Communists.

FEB 2 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Rejection of Proposal To Try Hirohito Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—A surprise Soviet proposal to try the Japanese Emperor on criminal charges involving the use of germ warfare will be rejected flatly by the United States, officials said Thursday.

The exact response has to be worked out by the State Department after study of the charges filed late Wednesday against Hirohito and four other Japanese. Presumably the other wartime Pacific Allies will be consulted.

But diplomatic authorities said there is little doubt this country's answer will be an emphatic "No." They look for most of the other former foes of Japan to follow suit.

To accept the Russian proposal would mean:
1) Reversing a 1949 decision by the 13-nation Far Eastern Commission to wind up all the war crimes trials and,

2) Upsetting the American policy of controlling Japan during the occupation through the Emperor.
Responsible officials made it plain they suspect a Moscow propaganda maneuver. The United States has been pressing Russia to return 376,000 war prisoners the Japanese contend still are being held by the Soviets.

LONDON (UP)—The British Foreign Office announced receipt of a note from Russia demanding trial of Emperor Hirohito of Japan on war criminal charges. The Foreign Office said the note was believed to be identical to the one sent to the United States.

Hirohito of Japan on war criminal charges. The Foreign Office said the note was believed to be identical to the one sent to the United States.

FEB 3 1950

STARS & STRIPES

P.I. Senator Calls Guilt Of Hirohito Obsolete

MANILA (AP)—Sen. Tomas Cabili, famed anti-Japanese guerrilla leader of Panay Island, said the question of Emperor Hirohito's responsibility for war crimes "is now obsolete."

"When I was a member of the Far Eastern Commission, General Douglas MacArthur explained why Hirohito should not be tried for war crimes," Confesor said. "That explanation is satisfactory to me and to some of my companions on the Far Eastern Commission. Confesor would not give MacArthur's reasons. Commenting on Thursday's Russian demand that Hirohito

to be brought to trial, Confesor said "its just intended to produce trouble and discontent in Japan to pave the way for Communists to get into power there."

Sen. Thomas Cabili, another guerrilla leader, who fought the Japanese on Mindanao Island, said the question already is settled and the only point the Russians could have would be to create discord. Senate President Jesus M. Cuenco commented he did not believe the Russians are "sincere in wanting to punish Hirohito."

If the Russian point in bringing up the question of trying Hirohito as a war criminal at this late date was designed to stir up discontent with United States occupation policies, it fell flat in the Philippines. Most government officials declined to comment for publication but privately none spoke in favor of the move.

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Emperor to Visit Shikoku

The Emperor will travel throughout Shikoku Island from the end of March to April, it was unofficially decided, according to Kyodo.

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NIPPON TIMES

RUSSIANS DEMAND
EMPEROR'S TRIAL
AS WAR CRIMINAL

Panyushkin Hands Note to
Acheson Charging Germ
War Complicity

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

Kyodo-AP
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—
Russia demanded Wednesday that Emperor Hirohito of Japan be tried as a war criminal on charges involving bacteriological warfare.

The demand was made in a note delivered to Secretary of State Dean Acheson by Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin. It was understood the Soviets were also distributing the note to the other members of the 13-nation Far Eastern Commission. That is the top policy making body for the Japanese occupation.

The note, which has yet to be made public, reportedly asks for war crimes trials of four other Japanese in addition to Emperor Hirohito. Their names were not immediately made known.

bacteriological warfare

charges grew out of the recent Russian trial at Khabarovsk in which 12 Japanese army officers were convicted of having used bacteriological poisons in China and, experimentally, on Russian and American prisoners of war, according to Russian reports at the time.

While the precise nature of the Soviet charges was not brought out, pending release of the note, the indication from persons familiar with its contents is that the Soviets are trying to fasten responsibility on Emperor Hirohito and the four other Japanese for the alleged crimes of which the Japanese officers were convicted at Khabarovsk.

Mr. Panyushkin did not get an instant reply from Sec. Acheson during the seven minutes he was in the Secretary's office.

State Department experts set to work translating the Kremlin message from Russian into English and said that the document would have to be
(Continued on Page 5)

Russians Demand
Emperor's Trial
As War Criminal

(Continued from Page 1)
studied carefully before a reply was made.

Diplomatic authorities, however, speculated that the Soviet move was designed to serve two Communist propaganda purposes:

1—To distract attention in Japan from repeated insistent demands made by General Douglas MacArthur, as Allied chief, and by the American government for return to Japan of several hundred thousand Japanese war prisoners believed to have been taken by the Russians at the end of World War II.

2—To try to put the United States in the position of keeping the Emperor from being tried as a war criminal and use that maneuver as anti-American propaganda in Communist China and elsewhere in Asia. While the American reply has yet to be worked out, the United States has followed the policy of making a distinction between Japan's military leaders and the Emperor in so far as criminal responsibility for Japan's part in the war is concerned. The American government decided about the time Japan surrendered to leave the Emperor in power as a symbol of Japanese unity and to effect the democratization of Japan in large part through him.

Indications at the State Department were, therefore, that the Russian move to try Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal would find little sympathy or support from American officials.

Mr. Panyushkin, accompanied by his press officer Alexander I. Zinchuk, went into Sec. Acheson's office and emerged seven minutes later to meet waiting reporters. Through Mr. Zinchuk as an interpreter he said he had handed a note to Sec. Acheson on the question of 12 Japanese war criminals who were tried in Khabarovsk by a Soviet court.

"You have heard about these war criminals," Mr. Panyushkin said. "These war criminals wanted to use bacteriological weapons."

In response to questions he then explained that the purpose of the note he delivered "is to try some more war criminals." He added that they are persons who are not in the Soviet Union.

Asked how they should be tried he said the trial could be conducted by an international court.

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SURPRISE, DISGUST
REGISTERED HERE

Nippon Leaders Caustic
on Soviet Demand—
Only Reds Happy

Surprise mingled with disgust characterized the general Japanese reaction to the reported Soviet proposal to try Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal.

Answering the Soviet accusation of the Japanese Emperor as reported by early press dispatches, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda told reporters that it is "irrational" and "contrary to stipulations of International Law" to bring up the matter now inasmuch as the issue has been dropped by the International Military Tribunal with a Soviet member on the bench.

Yoshio Shiga, politburo member of the Japan Communist Party, however, declared that his party still demands that the Emperor be tried as a war criminal. He added that by so doing, the Emperor system, "one of the deterrents to an overall peace based on the Potsdam Declaration," would be eliminated.

Bamboku Ono, Old Guard leader of the Democratic-Liberal Party, pointing out that Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan had cleared the Emperor of war crimes charges, observed that the latest Soviet statement was aimed at "promoting Communist influences" and "crushing capitalism."

Komakichi Matsuoka, right-wing Socialist leader, said that the Emperor, though conscious of his own moral responsibility today, was "outside" politics at that time. Mr. Matsuoka added that personally, the Emperor had probably
(Continued on Page 5)

Surprise, Disgust
Registered Here

(Continued from Page 1)
been opposed to the war and today the Japanese public has recognized his position.

"Sheer nonsense" was the comment by Dr. Takashi Tatsuno, Tokyo University professor emeritus and popular critic. Dr. Tatsuno characterized the Soviet representation as "an attempt to bring confusion to our peaceful country," adding that the issue of whether to try or not to try the Emperor is "simply out of date."

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Trial Of Japan Emperor As War Criminal Wanted Acheson Gets Soviet Note

Trial Of Other Japanese War Criminals Not Under USSR Control Also Proposed In Connection With Germ Warfare Case

United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Russia proposed to the United States that Emperor Hirohito of Japan be tried as a war criminal by an international court.

The proposal was made in a note Soviet Ambassador Alexander Panyushkin handed to Secretary of State Dean Acheson at a seven-minute conference at the State Department.

Upon leaving, Panyushkin said the Soviet note also proposed the trial of a number of other Japanese war criminals who were not under Soviet control.

Panyushkin said the note recalled the recent Soviet prosecution and conviction of a number of Japanese for planning bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union.

He said the Soviet Union now wants additional war criminals to be prosecuted.

Although he did not say so directly, he appeared to link Emperor Hirohito with the bacteriological plot.

Asked whether he expected the United States to turn over the alleged war criminals to Russia, he said Russia is interested primarily in seeing that they are tried.

Asked if he expected the United States to prosecute them, he said Russia wants an international trial.

A State Department representative said Panyushkin, while presenting the note to Acheson, did not orally men-

tion Hirohito. Afterwards, however, Panyushkin was backed into the elevator by reporters who wanted to know whether Hirohito was among the "war criminals" Russia had in mind.

"Da, da," Panyushkin replied in Russian, smiling and shrugging his shoulders. His interpreter quickly said that Panyushkin meant, "Yes, yes, Hirohito is one of them."

The State Department declined immediate comment on the Russian note.

A Department spokesman said it contained 22 pages written in Russian and no comment would be possible until it had been translated and officials had a chance to read it.

He said they could not comment on the strength of what Panyushkin told reporters after delivering the note.

Diplomatic officials saw the maneuver as an effort to counter United States pressure on Russia to return the 376,929 Japanese war prisoners still in Russian hands.

State Department officials said while the Russians heretofore have levelled their propaganda blasts at the "son of heaven," this was the first time they had demanded that he be tried. It appeared certain the United States and other Western Powers will reply a firm "no."

The 11-nation Far Eastern Commission, in which the United States holds veto power, sent Gen. Douglas MacArthur a directive on April 26, 1946, ordering him not to prosecute Hirohito as a war criminal "pending receipt of a special directive concerning his treatment."

One FEC official said the request in the Soviet note contradicted earlier positions taken by Russia in the commission's decisions respecting Japanese war criminals. He said he could see no reason for the contradiction unless it was an attempt to give "tit for tat" for the recent United States demand for Soviet explanation of the fate of Japanese war prisoners.

The question of prosecution of Japanese war criminals is considered within FEC jurisdiction, and the spokesman said the reason why the Russian note was handed directly to Acheson was believed to be a result of the Russian walkout from the commission on January 19.

MAINICHI FEB 3 1950

Said Unreasonable

Kyodo

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda denounced the Soviet Government's demand for the trial of the Japanese Emperor as war criminal as unreasonable today.

He told the press that the Soviet demand runs counter to the international law inasmuch as the International Military Tribunal, of which Russia was a member, had already decided not to indict the Japanese Emperor after careful proceedings following the war's end.

MAINICHI FEB 3 1950

-Despite widespread speculation at one time about the possibility of Hirohito abdicating in favor of another member of the Imperial Family, there has been nothing official to indicate this and the step appears to be increasingly unlikely.

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MAINICHI

at the same time have made it no secret that retention of the Emperor and his cooperation have facilitated the Allies' job in Japan.

General MacArthur himself is known to have told visitors that he is well pleased with the way in which Hirohito has played his new democratic role.

Leading Japanese commentators have subscribed to the opinion that jailing the ruler at the start of the Occupation would have thrown the country into turmoil.

Russian Demand Re Trial For Emperor Surprises Occupation Officials, Japanese

By Ian Mutsaers, United Press Staff Correspondent

Observers said that, regardless of the legal questions involved, Hirohito remains the "symbol of state" under the new Japanese constitution and that the Russian move is bound to prove unpopular among the majority of the Japanese.

The move was interpreted also as the latest Russian step to "keep something in the fire" as retaliation against the recent American blasts at Russia over the delays in repatriating Japanese prisoners of war.

It was felt the Japanese Communists probably will be the only group to applaud the Russian demand.

Officials indicated that any formal rejection of the charges would have come from Washington, but said the Russian move appeared to be nothing more than "beating a dead white horse."

It was pointed out all available Japanese public opinion polls show the Emperor to be one of the most popular Japanese. Occupation officials

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—The Russian demand for a trial of Emperor Hirohito shocked Japanese and surprised Occupation officials, who are of the opinion that the Soviet move will be refused.

Alva C. Carpenter, Chief of the Legal Section in General MacArthur's Headquarters, said that all war crimes trials in Japan have ended in accordance with decision of the Far Eastern Commission in Washington.

"We have closed up shop so far as the war crimes trials are concerned," he said.

General reaction in both American and Japanese circles was that the Russians are likely to get nowhere with their demand, which would result only in building up additional Japanese sentiment against the Soviets and the Japanese Communists.

One top American official in Tokyo said that, in view of the reaction expected against the Soviets and against the local Reds, it would appear Moscow is prepared to write off the Japanese Communist movement.

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Soviet Request Re Trial Of Emperor Camouflage For Repatriation Failure

Note Coming 4 1/2 Years After Surrender, End Of War Trials Can Have No Other Motive, Declares US State Department

United Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The State Department accused Russia Friday of using its request for the trial of Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal as a device to "divert attention from the Soviet failure to repatriate or otherwise explain the fate of more than 370,000 Japanese war prisoners detained in the Soviet-held territory."

The Department's statement was released by press officer Michael McDermott at his daily news conference.

The Russians asked for Hirohito's trial in a note delivered on February 1.

The Department said despite the repeated efforts by General MacArthur to obtain information on the fate of Japanese prisoners, no reply or acknowledgment has been received from Russia.

The text of the Department's statement read:

"In the afternoon of February 1, the Soviet Ambassador handed a note to Secretary of State proposing the early appointment, in accordance with the Far Eastern Commission policy decision of April 3, 1946, of the special international military court to try, as war criminals, the Emperor of Japan and several former Japanese generals on charges of crimes against humanity.

"Timing and content of the Soviet note, coming as it did four and a half years after the surrender and many months after war crimes trials in Japan had been terminated, strongly suggests that the principal motivation of the note is to divert the attention from the Soviet failure to repatriate or otherwise explain the fate of over 370,000 Japanese prisoners detained in the Soviet-held territory.

"Following the repeated efforts by General MacArthur's Headquarters to obtain information on the fate of these prisoners, the Secretary of State sent a note on December 30, 1949, to the Soviet Ambassador, urging his Government to agree to the designation of an international humanitarian organization charged with making a complete survey of the situation.

"No reply, not even acknowledgment, have been received to this note.

"The minutes of the seventh meeting of the Far Eastern Commission on April 3, 1946, show that the Commission approved the policy decision referred to by the Soviet Ambassador with the express understanding that the directive to be forwarded to the Supreme Commander embodying the FEC decision, should be so worded as to exempt the Japanese Emperor from indictment as a war criminal without the direct authorization.

"Since the directive to the Supreme Commander was so worded, we can accordingly take no action against the Emperor without a new policy decision by the FEC.

"These facts are known to the Soviet Government which could have introduced the policy proposal in the FEC in accordance with normal procedure along the lines of the recommendations contained in its note.

"That the Soviet Government did not elect to do so but made these belated charges in a sensationalized manner raises obvious questions about the real motive behind the Soviet note."

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MAINICHI

Jurist Says Emperor Is Not Responsible

Kyodo
TOKYO, Feb. 5.—"The Emperor is not responsible for the war in any sense," Itsuro Hayashi, formerly spokesman of the Japanese defense section at the Tokyo military tribunal declared.

Hayashi told Kyodo that while the Soviet Union proposed that the Emperor be prosecuted as a war criminal, there is no ground for trying him as such.

The leading jurist based his contention on the huge bulk of documents recording the trials of the executed war criminals as well as 1,184 pieces of testimonial evidence accepted by the military tribunal.

All this fact is well known to the representatives of the Soviet Union on the military tribunal, Hayashi continued.

For this reason, he added, the Soviet Union could not propose that the Emperor be tried unless she ignored the facts established by the military tribunal.

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MAINICHI

Emperor's Launch Found

Kyodo
HIROSHIMA—The long missing Imperial launch, the 15.8 ton Hayama Maru was recently located in Kure Port and will be returned to the Emperor.

Russian Papers Say

United Press
MOSCOW, Feb. 5.—Leading Soviet newspapers today commented that Russia's demand for the trial of Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal was an "example of the greatest vigilance and concern for peace."

Pravda, Izvestia, Trud and others printed editorials on the Soviet demand for Hirohito's trial as major newspapers of the nation pictured the Soviet Union as the invincible head of forces for peace, challenging "war mongering Western powers."

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The Japanese were impressed by the way various countries besides the United States have—either formally or informally—indicated opposition to the Russian demands.

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turn the whole nation of Japanese against her. Over and over again, Japanese have said that the Russian demand not only turned the masses further from the Russians but caused the people to look with far less favor on the local Communists.

Diplomatic observers said that while they did not know what Russia really had in mind, they were sure that she had made a major diplomatic blunder so far as the Japanese were concerned.

There has been considerable outspoken dissatisfaction with the Russians for their failure to send back thousands of Japanese prisoners of war still held in Soviet-controlled areas. However, this demand for the trial of the Emperor opened the flood gates. There has been more open denunciation of Russia by the Japanese in the past few days than ever before.

Many Japanese said Russia could not have planned it any better if she had wanted to

Demand for Trial of Emperor Viewed Major Soviet Blunder

By EARNEST HOBRECHT
UP Manager for Japan

Most Japanese were deeply shocked by the Russian demand. They could not imagine such action being taken—especially this long since the end of the war.

American rejection of Russian demands that Emperor Hirohito be tried as a war criminal brought considerable mental relief to Japan where the Russian action had only turned the Japanese further away from the Soviets than ever before.

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KREMLIN DEMAND DISCUSSED IN DIET

Gov't Probing Report USSR Wants Emperor Tried, Yoshida States

Prime Minister Yoshida "regretted very much" the report that the Soviet Union, in a memorandum handed U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, demanded that the Japanese Emperor be brought to trial as a war criminal.

This statement was made in the course of a reply to an interpellation of Yasuhiro Nakasone, Opposition Democrat, in the House of Representatives Budget Committee Friday.

"As we are making inquiries regarding the truth of the matter," the Prime Minister added, "I will be in a position to make a more definite reply when I have received such information."

Replying to another interpellation, that of Eiichi Nishimura, Social Democrat, Mr. Yoshida stated that the Government could not push trade with China until the political situation there settled down but there had been considerable imports from China even under the present unsettled conditions.

Mr. Nishimura had suggested that Japan should ask the Soviet authorities for indemnities for the Japanese still held by them. The Prime Minister replied that the question was up to the Allied Council but that he would transmit the opinion to GHQ.

In the course of the same session, the Prime Minister made the following points:

Government personnel will be cut during the current year in line with the proposed simplification of the administrative structure. This will enable the Treasury to reduce fiscal expenditures and make it possible to cut down taxes.

He has no such "petty intention" as to "monopolize" the forthcoming peace settlement, nor does the Democratic-Liberal Party.

It is well-nigh impossible to work out long-range economic programs because of the rapidly changing international situation.

FEB 4 1950

NIPPON TIMES

TRI-POWER SNUB OF MOVE TO TRY EMPEROR IS SEEN

USSR Demand Likely to Be Rejected by America, Britain, Australia

Kyodo-UP

SYDNEY, Feb. 3—Informed quarters said Australia will not support Russia's demands for a war crimes trial of Japan's Emperor Hirohito unless such a move is supported by Britain and the United States.

Reports from London and Washington made it clear they would have no part of the Soviet proposal.

(United States officials Thursday curtly rejected as "unthinkable" the Soviet move to prosecute the Japanese Emperor as a war criminal. American authorities said Russia raised the issue only for propaganda and the United States will have no part of it.)

The British Foreign Office announced receipt of a note from Russia demanding trial of Emperor Hirohito on war criminal charges. Official sources, however, said the Government would not agree to any such demands.

An Australian spokesman said that despite the widespread distaste here for retention of Hirohito as Emperor, acceding to Russia's demands would mean playing into the hands of the Communists politically.

FEB 4 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Britain Receives Note From Russia Re Emperor Trial

United Press

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The British Foreign Office announced receipt of a note from Russia demanding trial of Emperor Hirohito of Japan on war criminal charges.

The Foreign Office said the note was believed to be identical with the one sent to the United States.

Translation of the note from Russia has not been completed.

Official sources, however, said the Government would not agree to any such demand.

FEB 4 1950

MAINICHI

Denounced In US As Propaganda

United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—United States officials Thursday curtly rejected as "unthinkable" the Soviet move to prosecute Japanese Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal.

American authorities said Russia raised the issue only for propaganda and the United States will have no part of it.

United States officials said Russia sought to waltz on the long-standing agreement to curtail war crimes trials in Japan.

All of the countries that fought Japan, including Russia, agreed last February 24 that no more "class A" war crimes trials would be held. Congressmen and other Government officials here joined in denouncing the Soviet move as propaganda.

Democratic chairman Johnke of the House Foreign Affairs Committee snorted, "they have to win the sympathy of the newly conquered Chinese who still hate Hirohito for his attacks on Manchuria before World War II."

It was believed that Russia also from Western charges that it failed might be hoping to divert attention to account for 379,929 Japanese war prisoners.

MAINICHI FEB 4 1950

EDITORIAL

Tenno And War Crimes

To our great astonishment, the Soviet Union has proposed to the United States that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan be tried for war crimes by an international tribunal.

We are as yet in no position to raise any objection to such a proposal but the latest Russian proposition has come approximately five years after our surrender and subsequent to the adjournment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in which Russia itself participated.

The Soviet proposal seems to be linked with the so-called Japanese "bacteriological war" plot against the Soviet Union. Yet, we cannot altogether get rid of our skepticism about this new Soviet move.

Viewed in the light of the basic regulations of the International Military Tribunal, it is admittedly difficult to affirm that the Emperor was not a war criminal.

But it is now fully acknowledged by the world that the Emperor, as nominally the supreme commander of the Japanese forces, had declared war and led the military actions but actually was too weak to control the bellicose group of militarists.

It is hardly believable that the Emperor dared to permit war atrocities which were apparently inadmissible in the light of international law and humanity.

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We are willing to believe that even if the so-called Japanese plot of a bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union was true, the Emperor himself must have known nothing about it.

We sincerely hope that the Allied Powers, after delving fully into these points, will reach a fair and just conclusion, without being biased by the question of the nominal supreme war responsibility of the Emperor.

Some of us may still hold the Emperor responsible for the war—the Emperor who, though “sacred and inviolate” under the old Constitution, is now an ordinary individual like the rest of us under the new Constitution and as such, may have to assume moral and substantial responsibility for the war even retroactively.

But the majority of the Japanese people are no longer inclined to have the Emperor assume such moral responsibility. They even consider that the Emperor is already absolved from responsibility because of his voluntary order terminating the war before it entered a catastrophic stage of the “showdown on the mainland.”

It is generally felt today that the Emperor's existence must be a considerable factor in the building of a peaceful Japan. There is thus little reason to believe that the Emperor can be tried or the Emperor system abrogated to the benefit of Japan as it is today.

What is asked of Japan is the fulfillment of its mission of promoting world peace. And, for this purpose it is earnestly hoped that the Allied Powers will deal with the latest Russian proposal with fullest circumspection lest the Japanese people, by having their sentiment unnecessarily irritated toward a specific power, should blunder in their hope and efforts to contribute to international peace.

MAINICHI FEB 4 1950

Notes On Trial ⁴⁰² Of Emperor Sent To All FEC Nations

Radlopress
BRAZZAVILLE (Radio), Feb. 4.—Radio Moscow disclosed that notes asking for the trial of Emperor Hirohito on war crime charges have been sent to all member nations of the Allied Far Eastern Council, France included.

MAINICHI FEB 5 - 1950

If Anyone Should Be Tried, It Is Stalin, Declares Keenan

United Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The World Telegram and Sun quoted Joseph Keenan as saying that if anyone should be tried for conspiring to commit aggression, it is Joseph Stalin, not Emperor Hirohito.

Keenan was the Chief Prosecutor at the trial that sent Hideki Tojo and other Japanese to the gallows.

In an interview with staff writer Victor Lasky, Keenan said the Tokyo trials disclosed evidence that Stalin and Adolf Hitler were conspirators to “carve up the world.”

He said there was no evidence of Japanese use of germ warfare and “there is documentary proof that Hirohito time and again requested a postponement of the demand for war and insisted on further efforts to preserve peace. He did that in the face of stormy opposition and at the risk of assassination of men about the Throne and quite possibly his own life. Nothing was clearer in the evidence than the fact he accepted war with reluctance.”

Keenan quoted the Emperor as telling him: “My concept of my responsibility is exactly like that of the King of England. When Prime Minister Chamberlain told him of

the war decision, it was not the King's job to overrule that decision. At any rate, the attempt would have been abortive.”

Keenan said that evidence unearthed in Berlin and introduced at the Tokyo trials showed that in November, 1940, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop asked Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov to join in a German-Soviet-Japanese Pact aimed at the United States.

He said Molotov agreed “in principle” but “there was a falling out over the terms. Russia wanted too much.”

MAINICHI FEB 4 1950

Sydney Paper Re Emperor ⁴⁰²

United Press

SYDNEY, Feb. 4.—The Sydney Herald said that to arraign the Emperor of Japan at this time would be to risk upsetting everything the Allies have tried to achieve in Japan in the five years of Occupation.

“The Japanese people,” the Sydney newspaper said, “could hardly fail to regard it as anything but a breach of faith. It might well be a signal for a turmoil that would be hard to control.”

MAINICHI FEB 5 - 1950

China Red Regime Wants Trial Of Japan Emperor ⁴⁰²

United Press

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Radio Peking said the Communist Government has officially accepted a Soviet proposal to set up an international court to try five Japanese, including Emperor Hirohito.

MAINICHI FEB 10 1950

PI Support Unlikely ⁴⁰²

United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Sources close to President Elpidio Quirino told the United Press that it was not likely the Philippine Government will support the Russian demand that Emperor Hirohito be tried.

Quirino met President Truman Friday afternoon for the first time since his visit to the United States last August.

MAINICHI FEB 5 - 1950

NOT CONNECTED WITH GERM WAR

Complicity of Emperor in Alleged Bacteriological Strategy Denied ⁴⁰²

Emperor Hirohito has absolutely no connection whatever with the alleged bacteriological warfare plans of the Japanese army, Sadataka Tanemura, former member of the staff of the Japanese Army in Korea, testified at the Repatriation Committee of the House of Councillors Monday afternoon.

Mr. Tanemura said that he was summoned to the Moscow and Khabarovsk bacteriological warfare trials on several occasions to testify as a witness.

Throughout the trials, the witness said, the relationship of the Kwantung Army and the Imperial Headquarters remained unclarified. Neither was the argument of the prosecution, as reported by the Izvestia, clear about the relationship between the Kwantung Army and the Emperor.

To any person who knows how the Japanese army was run, the allegation that the Emperor “ordered the organization of anti-epidemic and water-supply units within the Kwantung Army” is quite unbelievable, Mr. Tanemura said.

Such an order, if issued at all, would certainly have been issued at the arbitrary decision of the War Minister alone and without any knowledge on the part of the Emperor.

Mr. Tanemura also stated that copies of a hasty translation of the Izvestia articles on the bacteriological warfare trials were distributed to all members of his POW camp with the instruction that they should tell the Japanese people of the alleged war guilt of the Emperor on their return to Japan.

FEB 9 1950
NIPPON TIMES

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Schedule Announced Of Emperor's Tour

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TOKYO, Feb. 8.—The Imperial Household Agency announced the schedule of His Majesty the Emperor's projected inspection tour in the Shikoku district.
According to the announcement, His Majesty the Emperor will leave the Imperial Palace on March 12, staying in Kyoto for the night, His Majesty will arrive in Takamatsu on March 13. His Majesty will inspect the areas along the coastline of Ehime, Kochi and Tokushima Prefecture.
After visiting Awaji Island on his way back, His Majesty will return here on March 31.

MAINICHI FEB 9 1950

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Wants Emperor Tried
Kyodo-tp
HONGKONG, Feb. 10.—Chinese Communist Vice Foreign Minister Li Ke-tung pledged Chinese Communist support of the Russian proposal to try Japan's Emperor as a war criminal.

NIPPON TIMES FEB 11 1950

Reiterates Demands For Emperor's Trial

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APR
PARIS, Feb. 11.—Radio Moscow tonight reiterated Soviet demands for the "punishment" of Emperor Hirohito of Japan and of four Japanese generals "on behalf of all peace loving peoples, indignant at the barbarous crimes perpetrated against mankind by the Japanese militarists."
The radio, commenting at length on a Chinese note to the Soviet Government supporting Soviet proposals for a trial of the Emperor, said "American imperialists" were protecting the Emperor and hiding his accomplices.

MAINICHI FEB 13 1950

Future of Monarchism

By TOSHIYOSHI MIYAZAWA
Professor of Tokyo University
Condensed from the Yomiuri Hyoron

Up to the close of the 18th century monarchism was considered the most perfect form of government, but the rise of democracy in the American and French revolutions dealt a death blow to the authority of the absolute monarch.

Today, except for a few small and backward countries, absolute monarchism is almost non-existent, and its revival is quite unlikely as long as democracy exists.

There is the possibility that some forms of absolute or totalitarian government may rise in the future, but they would not be monarchic in the literal sense of the term unless a crowned ruler is present. Thus, Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin, no matter how great their authority and power may be, not wearing the crown, are not in fact the heads of monarchic governments.

The rise of modern democracy created those conditions which compelled absolute monarchies to become constitutional monarchies if they were not replaced by a republican form of government. The constitutional monarchy saw the hitherto absolute power of the sovereign subjected to definite and effective democratic controls. The best example of this form of government is found in Great Britain, where democracy is perhaps in one of its finest forms. The co-existence of

monarchy does not hinder modern democracy in its operation. In fact, drastic socialistic policies have been carried out with no attempt on the part of the Crown to interfere.

English Monarchism

What is the future of English monarchism? Will it last forever? England has its nobility, but it is not expected to continue forever.

When the new Japanese Constitution was promulgated after the war, a member of the Japanese nobility questioned the propriety of nobility existing within the democratic structure of England, and he was told that though that country is considered a fine exponent of a democracy every English institution is not necessarily democratic.

It is a generally accepted fact that monarchism is essentially undemocratic. Thus, if democracy is seen as the predominant theory of govern-

ment in the world, it necessarily follows that monarchism, its antithesis, will disappear sooner or later.

A long history of traditions behind the English Throne has strengthened its position and won it the great affection of the people. The Royal House has also fitted in with the democratic operations of government and has not interfered with its processes. Therefore, though the Crown is not

an indispensable instrument of government, its elimination is not essential.

That traditions bolster monarchy evidences the fact that the system itself is supported on weak foundations of passive conditions which may be upset by the slightest cause.

Japan's Monarchism

In Japan monarchism was embodied in the Meiji Constitution, which described the Japanese national polity as inherent in the Throne of the Emperor whose lineage was "unbroken for ages eternal." No one was permitted to criticize the national polity. When the war ended, grave doubts were held regarding the future of Japan's political system.

At the last pre-surrender conference attended by the Emperor, Government leaders decided to accept the Potsdam Declaration with the condition that it would not include any measure which was prejudicial to the prerogatives of the Emperor. On the basis of this condition, the nation's

leaders announced to the people that they "did their utmost to preserve the national polity."

In reality, however, unconditional surrender meant that the future of the political system of Japan would depend entirely upon the occupying powers. By accepting the Potsdam Declaration, Japan in fact lost her autonomy. But the people did not realize the import of unconditional surrender and so were surprised by the provision in the new postwar Constitution that the Emperor was only a "symbol" and was without political powers, with sovereignty resting with the people.

It can no longer be said

that Japan possesses a monarchy under the new Constitution, for the most prevalent view among constitutional scholars is that the Japanese monarchy ended with the surrender. Therefore, the question of the future of monarchy in fact is no longer pertinent to Japan.

One View on the Emperor

To the Editor: 402

The news of the Russian demand for a trial of our Emperor did not shock in the least the young Japanese generation who were driven onto bloody battlefields in the name of His Majesty.

Although we do not know the true facts of the so-called bacteriological warfare case, most students are of the opinion that the Emperor ought to bear the moral responsibility for Japan's aggressive policy of the past. He should have abdicated from the Throne on the day when the war ended or at least when his wartime subordinates were executed after trial by the International Court.

However, to our deep regret he still inexcusably remains on the Throne. Our Emperor is, thus, a strong weapon to the roguish set who is eager to cause a revolution in Japan

S. U.
Tokyo Univ. of Commerce

To:

FEB 14 1950

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Move Is Made to Junk System Of Naming Year After Emperor

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times
The traditional Japanese system of naming the year after the reigning Emperor, derived from the Chinese, should be abolished and the same system as that in force in the West adopted, it is proposed in a bill now being drafted by the Education Committee of the House of Councillors.

If the bill passes the Diet, all official documents will be dated, beginning January 1, 1951, exactly that and not Showa 26, January 1.

The arguments that have been put forward in support of this step are that it is universal and rational, that to name the year after the Emperor gives the impression that sovereignty is still with the Emperor whereas it is constitutionally with the people and that it is extremely

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inconvenient to have three systems in force: the Occidental, as for example, January 1, 1951, enumeration since the founding of the Empire, as for example 2611 January 1, and Showa 26 January 1. Not only is comparison with Western dates troublesome but history teaching is awkward because each time a certain date is to be computed to see how many years ago it happened either a laborious table must be consulted or dates memorized.

The traditional system was imported from China 1,300 years ago in the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Kogoku. Even during the reign of an Emperor, the name of the year was changed on account of disasters or for the sake of good luck, complicating matters still further.

NIPPON TIMES

FEB 14 1950

Emperor Host To Governors

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Kyodo
TOKYO, Feb. 23.—His Majesty the Emperor invited seven prefectural governors, including Governor Seichiro Yasui of Tokyo Metropolis, to a tea party held in the Palace at 2 p.m. yesterday.

All attending governors reported to the Emperor on various situations in their respective prefectures.

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and Director-General Ichiro Honda of the Local Autonomy Board were also present.

MAINICHI FEB 24 1950

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U.S. Lashes Bid for Trial Of Emperor

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russia's belated demand for trial of Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal was virtually rejected Friday by the United States in a sharply worded statement. An official State Department note turning down the formal Russian request is expected to go to Moscow within a few days.

In preview of its attitude, the State Department attacked the surprise Russian move on three counts:

1) **THE ACCUSATION** is a smoke screen intended to cover up "Soviet failure to repatriate or otherwise explain the fate of over 370,000 Japanese prisoners detained in Soviet-held territory."

2) **THE EMPEROR** already has been specifically exempted from war crime trials, with Russian consent, in a decision taken by the Far Eastern Commission April 3, 1946.

3) **RUSSIA** as a member of this 11-nation policy making tribunal knows it should bring up such a problem there if it wants the exemption given the Emperor changed.

John M. Allison, chief of the Northeast Asian Division of the State Department, said General MacArthur has been notified of the Russian note. MacArthur also was told the United States does not intend to bring the matter up in the Far Eastern Commission and that a direct reply to the Russians probably will be made soon.

IN ITS STATEMENT, the department said:

"The timing and content of the Soviet note—coming as it did four and one-half years after the surrender and many months after the war crimes trials in Japan had been terminated—strongly suggest that the principal motivation of the note is to divert attention from Soviet failure to repatriate or otherwise explain the fate of over 370,000 Japanese prisoners detained in Soviet held territory."

THE DEPARTMENT recalled that MacArthur had repeatedly asked information on these prisoners and that Secretary Acheson finally sent a note Dec. 30 to Panyushkin asking for a survey of the situation by some international humanitarian agency.

FEB 4 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Hirohito Planning Tour

TOKYO (UP)—A "democratic" Emperor Hirohito will pay a 20-day return visit to the villages of Shikoku Island this month to strengthen himself in the new role of "a man of the people."

Hirohito last visited the smallest of the Japanese main islands in 1936—a year that the militarists in the name of the god-emperor were consolidating their hold on Manchuria and China's northern provinces for expansion into China itself.

As during his trip to Kyushu last year, the imperial tour this year will emphasize contact with the Japanese people.

MAR 9 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Hirohito Starts Tour Of Shikoku Island

TAKAMATSU, Japan (AP)—Emperor Hirohito arrived here Monday afternoon in a blustery snow and wind storm to begin a 17-day tour of Shikoku Island.

The slight bespectacled monarch came to Shikoku from Honshu on a public ferry boat which flew the imperial flag during the one-hour trip across the Inland Sea.

Thousands of this city's resident jammed the pier as the ferry warped to a halt. A National Railway Corp. brass band blared a welcome exceeded only in volume by the roaring "banzais" from the chilled crowd.

The emperor plunged right into his tour, riding from the pier to a prefectural office and a school where the students had been lined up for an hour awaiting his arrival.

MAR 14 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Great Impression Made By Hirohito at Shikoku

TAKAMATSU (AP)—Emperor Hirohito has made a tremendous impression on the people of Shikoku, smallest of Japan's four main islands.

In just two days of his current tour the diminutive monarch has been seen by nearly 1,000,000, of the than 4,000,000 people here. Both the Emperor and the people seem pleased with the result.

The Shikoku reception for Hirohito should prove once and for all that even stripped of "divinity" the Emperor is still first in the hearts of his countrymen.

MAR 15 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Emperor Continues Shikoku Island Tour

KOTOHIRA, Shikoku (INS)—Emperor Hirohito continued his tour of Shikoku Island Wednesday while police frantically sought to locate 61 tons of dynamite which vanished mysteriously from a warehouse in Iwamatsu where he will visit next week.

Police of Ehime Prefecture expressed fears that the tortuous mountainous road between Wajima and Iwamatsu, over which the Emperor will motor, could be easily blocked by a blast.

The Emperor, however, showed no signs of concern and appeared to be thriving on the grueling grind of receptions and inspections of institutions and factories.

MAR 16 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Yamamizu M. Chosen To Carry Emperor On Trip

The Yamamizu Maru, 812 tons, of the Kansai Shipping Co., was chosen to be placed in service to carry His Majesty the Emperor on the occasion of his inspection trip to the Shikoku district scheduled soon.

This is the first time that the Emperor will board a merchant ship.

The ship, which was built 18 years ago, is being repaired at the cost of ¥2,500,000 at the Ohara dock, Osaka.

The vessel will carry the Emperor on the line linking Komatsujima Island, Sumoto and Kobe.

MAR 9 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor To Leave Tokyo On Mar. 12 For Shikoku Trip

Kyoto

TOKYO, Mar. 9.—His Majesty the Emperor will leave Tokyo by train on March 12 on a 20-day trip in the Shikoku district, it was announced by the Imperial Household.

According to the announcement, the Emperor is expected to arrive in Takamatsu on March 13 and to start his trip in the Shikoku district by motor, stopping at 150 places.

The Emperor is expected to return to the capital on March 31 after touring Awaji Island.

MAR 10 1950
MAINICHI

Hungary Jurists Want Japan Emperor Trial

AFP

BUDAPEST, Mar. 9.—The association of Hungarian jurists Thursday asked the "International federation of democratic jurists" to take action for the prosecution of Emperor Hirohito and of Japanese generals "responsible for preparing and waging bacteriological warfare as revealed at the Khabarovsk trial."

MAR 11 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Visits Shodoshima

TAKAMATSU, Mar. 15.—His Majesty the Emperor, who stayed overnight at the Governor's residence yesterday, visited Shodoshima Island today at 9.40 a.m. aboard the Hayabusa Maru.

In the afternoon, His Majesty came back here and inspected construction work at Man-no pond.

He then entered Hotel Toraya, his quarters.

MAR 16 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Visits Marugame

MARUGAME, Mar. 16.—Leaving Kotohira, Tadotsu-gun, this morning, His Majesty the Emperor visited the Fuso Salt Manufacturing Cooperative Union, Utazu-cho, Ayauta-gun, Kagawa Prefecture.

His Majesty then proceeded to Marugame city, where he visited the Aonoyama Mothers and Children Institute and other places.

His Majesty next visited Tadotsu and Zertsuji, arriving in the evening at his quarters at Kannonji-cho, Mitoyo-gun.

MAR 17 1950
MAINICHI

Cheers Greet Emperor In Kyoto; On First Lap Of Shikoku Tour



(Photo shows H.M. the Emperor leaving Tokyo station).

KYOTO, Mar. 12.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived here today at 5.35 p.m. on the first lap of his tour of Shikoku and Awaji Island. His Majesty immediately proceeded to the Omiya Detached Palace here by car amid cheers of welcome from the citizens.

Alighting from the train, the Emperor was met by Kazuo Nomura, Kyoto Station master and Gizo Takayama, mayor of Kyoto.

On the platform he addressed a group of railway officials stressing the importance of transportation service.

His Majesty left Tokyo at 9.10 a.m. aboard the Imperial train. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Deputy Prime Minister Joji Hayashi, Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda, Speaker Kijuro Shidehara of the House of Representatives, President Naotake Sato of the House of Councillors and others saw His Majesty off at Tokyo.

Staying overnight at the Detached Palace, His Majesty will leave Kyoto station at 8.39 a.m., Monday, and is scheduled to arrive at Takamatsu at 3.35 p.m.

MAR 13 1950

Emperor In Ehime

MATSUYAMA, Mar. 17.—Completing the inspection trip in Kagawa Prefecture, His Majesty the Emperor today entered Ehime Prefecture.

The Emperor, leaving his quarters at Kannonji-cho, Kagawa Prefecture at 8.20 a.m., visited a paper mill in Mishima town and the Niihama factory of the Nisshin Chemical Company in Niihama City.

In the afternoon, the Emperor inspected the Besshi Copper Mining Plant and other factories, after which he proceeded to a hotel at Saijo City.

MAR 18 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor At Matsuyama

MATSUYAMA, Mar. 18.—Leaving Saijo station today at 9.15 a.m., His Majesty the Emperor visited Sakurai-cho, Ochi-gun, Ehime Prefecture, where he inspected lacquerware production.

After visiting a textiles manufacturing plant in Noma-mura, His Majesty entered the prefectural office at 2.25 p.m., where he heard from Governor Aoki about the conditions of the prefectural administration.

His Majesty next visited Matsuyama Hospital, Ehime University, and the Ehime Prefectural Agricultural Experimental Station.

The Emperor then entered Funao hotel in Dogo, his quarters for the night.

MAR 19 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Arrives Greeted By Ch...



TAKAMATSU, Mar. 13.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived aboard the Washiba Maru 3.35 p.m., setting his foot on the island for the first time since 1927.

After visiting the Kagawa Prefectural Office, the Yobanchi school, the Takamatsu Municipal Office and others, His Majesty designated the Governor's official residence as his quarters at Takamatsu.

Greeted At Osaka

After staying overnight at the Omiya Detached Palace, His Majesty the Emperor left Kyoto Station 13, at 9 a.m. Monday, for Osaka on the morning of March 14.

Amidst rousing welcomes by a crowd of people packed on the platforms of the stations, the train arrived at Osaka Station at 10.30 a.m.

Col. Wiley O'Moynihan, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, met the Emperor at Osaka.



New Patrol Boat

TOKYO, Mar. 18.—As the "Daio," 77 tons, was recently at the Ishikawajima Industrial Co., Tokyo transfer ceremony was held March 16.

MAR 19 1950

Emperor Arrives At Takamatsu City; Greeted By Cheering Crowd At Osaka



TAKAMATSU, Mar. 13.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived here aboard the Washiba Maru today at 3.35 p.m., setting his foot on Shikoku for the first time since 1922.

After visiting the Kagawa Prefectural Office, the Yobancho primary school, the Takamatsu Municipal Office and others, His Majesty entered the Governor's official residence designated as his quarters at 5.25 p.m.

Greeted At Osaka

After staying overnight at the Omiya Detached Palace, His Majesty the Emperor left Kyoto Station March 13, at 9 a.m. Monday, for his tour of Shikoku.

Amidst rousing welcoming cheers by a crowd of people packing the platforms of the stations, the Imperial train arrived at Osaka Station at 9.42 a.m.

Col. Wiley O'Mohundro, chief of Kinki Civil Affairs Region, and his

family, Deputy Governor Otsuka of Osaka Prefecture, Deputy Mayor Takazaka of Osaka and Chief Suzuki of the Osaka Municipal Police Board were among the greeters.

As the train stopped at the station, Col. O'Mohundro briefly delivered a speech of welcome and shook hands with His Majesty, who thanked the colonel for his contribution toward the welfare of the people in the Kinki area.

Waving his soft hat to the cheering crowd, His Majesty left Osaka for Takamatsu at 9.44 a.m.

(Photo shows the Emperor shaking hands with Col. O'Mohundro at Osaka Station).

MAR 14 1950
MAINICHI

EDITORIAL

The Emperor's Tour

His Majesty the Emperor is now on the tour of Shikoku and Awaji Island. It is reported that His Majesty is deeply interested in public works projects and the development of waste land in the Shikoku area.

The Emperor, on March 8 prior to his departure, received in audience Director General Takayoshi Aoki of the Economic Stabilization Board and Chief Yosaku Takano of the ESB's Construction and Transportation Bureau to hear reports on the above-mentioned subjects.

His Majesty, who is now the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, is getting into contact with private circles on many occasions in order to be well acquainted with various aspects of our social life after the surrender.

It is up to the entire nation, not to speak of those residing in Shikoku and Awaji Island who have now the honor to greet His Majesty in their home land, to become fully prepared to respond to his earnest hope for the early rehabilitation of Japan.

The Emperor's official tour of Shikoku is the first in more than 70 years since July, 1872, when the late Emperor Meiji visited the island.

Subsequently in April, 1890, Emperor Meiji paid a short visit to Shodo Island in Kagawa Prefecture. Emperor Taisho toured Shikoku while he was still the Prince Regent and the present Emperor, also during his regency, traveled there in November, 1922.

We are informed that His Majesty, so far from feeling tired in his recent series of tours in various parts of the country, have been always telling his aides that he forgets the fatigue of the travel at the cheers of welcome from the people.

It is our honest conviction that we should extend our sincere welcome free from pretense and mere formality but without losing the sense of respect so that His Majesty will be able to see and know us as we are.

It seems that the people's interest in the Tenno is mounting from various points of view.

If as is seen in a certain kind of journalism, the people's mounting interest in the Tenno is based on an unnatural feeling akin to curiosity, we are not in favor of such tendency among the people.

His Majesty has another tour scheduled in Hokkaido. When the present itinerary in Shikoku and the visit to Hokkaido are completed, His Majesty will have completed the series of his postwar inspection tours of almost all prefectures of Japan.

We must fully appreciate His Majesty's poem reading: "Tataikai no wazawai ukeshi kunitami o omou kokoro ni idetachite kinu." The poem means: "I cannot sit idle at home when I think of the people who suffered the calamities of the war."

We earnestly hope that the people will greet the touring Emperor with dignity and tranquil and candid state of mind without pretense and affectations.

Emperor At Uwajima

MATSUYAMA, Mar. 20.—His Majesty the Emperor who rested one day here, today visited Uwajima City, after inspecting factories in Matsuyama and Yahatahama cities.

Before arriving in Uwajima City, the Emperor inspected a fishing village at Yahatahama. In Uwajima City, His Majesty visited the Uwajima welfare home.

MAR 21 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor In Kochi Pref.

NAKAMURA, Kochi, Mar. 21.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at this town this evening after inspecting Iwamatsu and other places in Ehime and Kochi Prefectures.

MAR 22 1950
MAINICHI

US Ignoring Demand Re Trial For Emperor

By James Roper, United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Mar. 22.—The United States is ignoring Russia's demand for the trial of Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal.

Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin personally called on Secretary of State Dean Acheson February 1 to force the prosecution of the Japanese Emperor. Panyushkin presented a 22-page note attempting to indict the Emperor and a number of Japanese Army officers.

Tuesday, seven weeks later, the United States had not even answered. An authoritative source said the United States probably will not ever reply. United States officials, it was explained, believe the Soviet move was intended for propaganda and not even the Russians expected much else to result.

Panyushkin accused the Emperor and the Japanese Army officers of using germ warfare against Soviet and Chinese troops in Manchuria during World War II. They were accused of spreading cholera and bubonic plague. American officials said Russia was wailing on a long-standing agreement to end such war crimes trials in Japan.

MAR 23 1950
MAINICHI

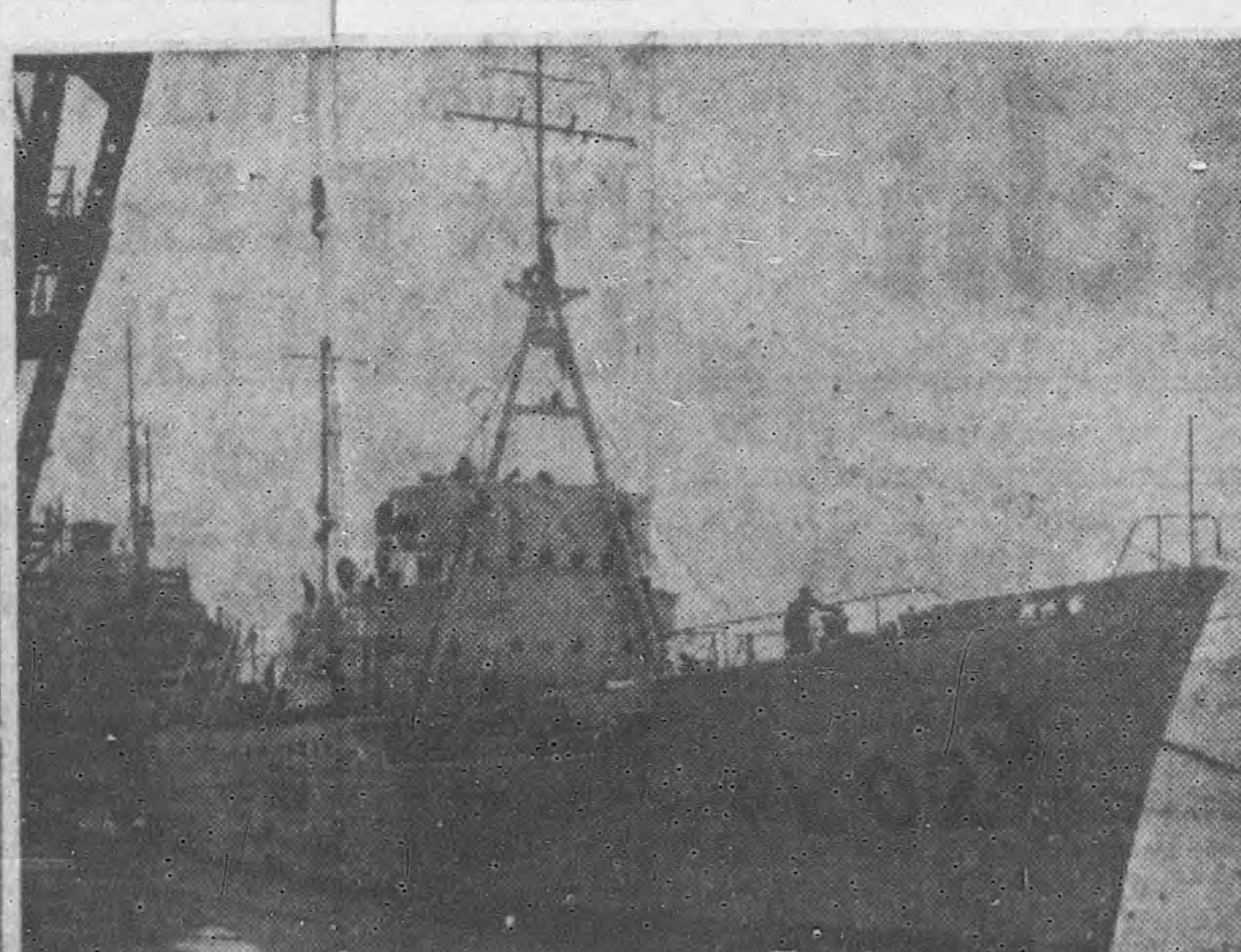
Emperor In Kochi City

KOCHI, Mar. 22.—His Majesty the Emperor, now visiting Shikoku island, arrived here today at 3 p.m.

Before arriving here, the Emperor inspected Nakamura and Okata towns and Shiratagawa-mura, Hata-gun, Kochi Prefecture.

At Kochi City, the Emperor visited the Otemae Senior High School, National Kochi hospital and Kochi factory of the Katakura Spinning Industry Co., after which he entered the Sansuien hotel.

MAR 23 1950
MAINICHI



New Patrol Boat To Carry Emperor On Trip

TOKYO, Mar. 18.—As the first patrol boat to be built since the war, the "Dalo," 77 tons, was completed recently at the Ishikawajima Heavy Industrial Co., Tokyo and the transfer ceremony was held on March 16.

The newly built ship which has the highest available equipment in post-war Japan and is entirely painted in white, will carry the Emperor, who is now touring Shikoku, to Kansai on her maiden voyage on March 19.

MAR 19 1950
MAINICHI

MAR 9 1950

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402 Emperor Visits Kagawa Blind, Deaf School

TAKAMATSU, Mar. 14.—His Majesty the Emperor who spent the first night of his tour in Shikoku Island at the Governor's residence, visited the Prefectural School for the Blind and Deaf at a little past 9 a.m.

At 10 a.m., he proceeded to the Prefectural Experimental Farm where he inspected the virus of a rye through a microscope.

His Majesty then went to Ichinomiya where he was greeted by a big brass band organized by students of Kagawa-gun.

Coming back to Takamatsu, the Emperor inspected the Prefectural Hall for Encouraging Commerce and Industry and the Art Museum.

In the afternoon, the Emperor visited the Kagawa Prefectural Agricultural College and the Hara Textile Factory in Shiratori-honmachi, and reached the Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station at 5.05 p.m. He returned to the governor's residence at 6.15 p.m.

(Photo shows the Emperor at the blind and deaf school).

MAR 15 1950

MAINICHI

Emperor Visits Kochi Fair

KOCHI, Mar. 23.—His Majesty the Emperor, leaving his quarters today at 9 a.m., visited the Trade and Industry Exposition now being held here.

The Emperor then inspected Kochi Park, Niibori primary school, and a welfare home before he left here for Usa.

After taking a rest at Usa, the Emperor returned here in the evening.

MAR 24 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Completes Tour Of Kochi

TOKUSHIMA, Mar. 25.—Completing his six-day tour in Kochi Prefecture, His Majesty the Emperor entered Tokushima Prefecture Saturday noon, March 25, the 14th day of his present trip.

After inspecting reconstruction work in the quake-stricken village of Asakawa, Kaibu-gun, His Majesty visited the Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station and a nursery at Hiwasa-cho, Kaibu-gun.

MAR 26 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Sees Puppet Show

TOKUSHIMA, Mar. 27.—His Majesty the Emperor this evening enjoyed the famed puppet show of Awa area at his quarters at Mizunoya inn, Naruto City.

Prior to seeing the show, the Emperor inspected the commercial and industrial museum in Tokushima City and some factories.

MAR 28 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Recovers; Continues Tour

TOKUSHIMA, Mar. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor, who took a one-day rest owing to a fever yesterday at Mizunoya inn, here, continued his inspection trip today by visiting the Tokushima Prefectural paper mill and attending welcome rallies at Myoto and several other places in this prefecture.

The Emperor arrived at Ikeda-cho, Miyoshi-gun, in the evening to visit the Ikeda branch of the Monopoly Corporation and attend a welcome rally of Miyoshi-gun people.

The Emperor then entered the Seikan inn, Ikeda-cho, at 6 p.m. for the night.

The Emperor is scheduled to visit Awaji Island aboard the Yamamizu Maru from Komatsujima-cho tomorrow.

MAR 30 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor At Awaji; 1st Time In 28 Yrs.

SUMOTO, Mar. 30.—Completing his itinerary in Shikoku, H.M. the Emperor set foot on picturesque Awaji Island for the first time in the last 28 years when he arrived at Sumoto from Komatsujima aboard S.S. Sansui Maru of the Kansai Steamship Co. this afternoon at 3.20 p.m.

The Emperor visited the island before as the Crown Prince, but this was the first time that a reigning ruler set foot on the island in the last 1,403 years since Emperor Inkyo's visit.

Welcomed by Mayor Osamu Shirakawa and others, he immediately proceeded to the spacious Mikuma grounds at the foot of towering Mt. Mikuma where he was accorded a rousing welcome by no fewer than 15,000 citizens of Sumoto city and Fukura town.

Included among them were about 150 octogenarians and nonagenarians, the oldest being a woman of 96 years of age.

Then driving along the reddish mountain highway skirting the eastern coast, His Majesty arrived at the Tsuna Senior High School grounds in Shitsuki, where the local inhabitants gave an enthusiastic welcome, waving flags.

After seeing Ikuho match factory at 4.35 p.m., he visited the 130-tsubo greenhouse at Sano.

After seeing numerous cattle on Shitsuki beach for about 15 minutes, the Emperor entered the Baioen Hotel for the night.

Tomorrow morning the Emperor will inspect the local plant of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., tile factory of the Tanto Co. at Fukura and other places before leaving Sumoto for Kobe at 12.25 p.m.

MAR 31 1950
MAINICHI

READERS IN COUNCIL

Plain Disgusting
To the Editor: 406
I would like to express thoughts about Mr. S. letter entitled "One View the Emperor", which appears in this column on February 19. In his letter, Mr. S. ignores the fact that the need of the Russian demand for trial of our Emperor not only shocked but disgusted most the Japanese both young and old. There are some people who may take it for granted simply because they think that the Emperor brought them into the war.

It is, however, common sense that Japan was brought into the war by a portion of militarists and that the Emperor as well as the people were only made puppets by them.

It is some time past since the International Military Tribunal put a period to the history of the militaristic government in Japan. Now that Japan is trying to be a democratic born nation, we wish, if possible, to forget what Japan had done to the world in the past. The Russian demand for the Emperor's trial came this time to cause us nothing but disgust and we cannot wonder what it intends to do with it.

TOYOZO IMANISHI
Doshisha College of Commerce

MAR 31 1950
NIPPON TIMES

To Tour Shikoku

His Majesty the Emperor will leave Tokyo by train on March 30 on a 20-day trip in the Shikoku district, it was announced by the Imperial Household Wednesday.

EMPEROR DEPARTS



The Emperor, accompanied by Tajima, entrained from Tokyo on a 20-day inspection trip in Shikoku on March 31. Photo taken by Prime Minister Yoshida, Upper House President Sato (left).

MAR 31 1950

READERS IN COUNCIL

Plain Disgusting

To the Editor: I would like to express my thoughts about Mr. S.U.'s letter entitled "One View on the Emperor", which appeared in this column on February 14. In his letter, Mr. S. U. ignores the fact that the news of the Russian demand for a trial of our Emperor not only shocked but disgusted most of the Japanese both young and old. There are some people who may take it for granted, simply because they think that the Emperor brought them into the war. It is, however, common sense that Japan was brought into the war by a portion of militarists and that the Emperor as well as the people were only made puppets by them. It is some time past since the International Military Tribunal put a period to the history of the militaristic government in Japan. Now that Japan is trying to be a democratic re-born nation, we wish, if possible, to forget what Japan had done to the world in the past. The Russian demand for the Emperor's trial came at this time to cause us nothing but disgust and we cannot but wonder what it intends to do with it.

TOYOZO IMANISHI
Doshisha College of
Commerce

Sentiment Toward Emperor

To the Editor: I read an opinion about the Emperor in the February 14 issue of the Nippon Times. I think it expressed a rather extreme feeling. Although I agree with the logic of the view, 90 per cent of Japanese would be opposed to its sentiment.

Now it is a plain fact that the Pacific war was planned and executed by militarists, the subordinates of the Emperor, whose wishes they so often disregarded. The Constitution of Japan has been revised, and the people have taken sovereignty into their own hands. Although the Emperor shall act in matters of state as the symbol of state and of the unity of the people, he has no powers relating to government. He is merely a ceremonial figure.

I hope we are justified in esteeming the Imperial House just as the people in England respect their Royal Family.

Anyone who visits the Ueno Library will find out that the Emperor is as newspapers report a splendid biologist. Now we can understand with profound sympathy the thought of demobilized students who had been driven to the battlefield in the name of His Majesty and the feelings of those who have lost their sons during the war.

But the militarists who supported the absolute power of the sovereignty of the Emperor have perished and the 99 per cent of the Emperor system as an incarnation of authority has ceased to exist.

And the present Emperor as an individual is different from what he was under the past system.

GORO KASUGA
Tokyo

Articles on the Emperor

'Human Interest' Accounts of Imperial Family Appear in Profusion

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times Emperor Hirohito and his family have been brought into glowing limelight by novelists, journalists, scholars.

Since late last year, there has been a plethora of books and magazine stories about the Imperial personages. With perhaps one exception, they are eulogies, and they are selling quickly.

His Majesty as a biologist of note has been given added publicity, if only indirectly, through "Opisthobranchia Of Sagami Bay" published by Iwanami Book Store, Tokyo, last autumn. It is a classification of marine life collected by him and is edited by the Imperial Household Biological Research Institute.

Printed on high-grade art paper, wrapped in cellophane and complete with a cardboard case, the book is a de luxe volume well worth the price of ¥3,000. The limited edition of 3,000 copies has been nearly sold out.

Books of "human interest" about the Imperial family have been turned out in profusion. Musei Tokugawa, noted humorist, with five others has authored "Tenno Heika" (His Majesty the Emperor), published by the Bungei Shunju Sha. From the pen of Yoshishige Abe, noted scholar, former president of the First National College, and his 15 co-authors has come "Tenno No Insho" (Impressions of the Emperor), a publication of the Sogen Sha.

In Relaxed Mood

In form they are collections of impressions of the sovereign gathered by novelists and members of the Art Academy and the Japan Academy in personal interviews. In substance they show the Emperor in an informal mood. Published in November, both have already gone through sales of 15,000 copies each or more.

"Kotaiishi Sama" (Our Beloved Crown Prince) by Minoru Tanaka is another best seller. In the author's words, it is "a biographical portrayal of the prince by one who has been a Court reporter for 20 years." It is sprinkled with episodes about the Imperial heir. It is a publication of the Kodan Sha and its first edition of 10,000 copies has been nearly sold out.

From the same author and publishers have come "Tenno To Seibutsu Gokenkyu (His Majesty and His Study of Biology), of which as many copies have already been sold.

Other good sellers include "Gyokuon Sho" by Jiro Matsunami, published by the Nihon Koho Sha (5,000 copies sold); "Ningen Tenno" (Tenno the Man) by Noboru Ono, published by the Ichiyo Sha (5,000 copies sold); "Heika No Ningen Sengen" (His Majesty

Denies Divinity Attributed to Him) by Junji Togashi, published by the Dowa Shobo (5,000 copies sold); and "Tenno O Kataru" (About the Emperor) published by Aichi Shoin (3,000 copies sold). The sales indicate that only 10 or 20 per cent of the copies printed have been returned to the publishers by bookstores.

Magazines Also Vie

Magazine publishers have not been beaten in the enterprise of making features of the Emperor and his family. The January, February and March numbers of 25 magazines, including nine women's periodicals, have gone through an estimated combined circulation of 5,800,000 by carrying feature articles about the Emperor and his family and reports of roundtable conferences of those who have had personal interviews with the Imperial personages. (The estimate of the circulation is by the Newsprint Allocation Section of the Prime Minister's Office.) Every leading women's magazine, without exception, carried articles of this kind in its January number.

Feature articles about the Imperial personages in the January number of some of the periodicals are listed. The magazine Salon carried an eight-plate-page story, "Japan's Prince," and a special contribution by Earnest H. Brecht, UP's Tokyo manager, on Prince Mikasa. "The Prince and Chess" by Minoru Tanaka was in the magazine King. "The Prince as a Young Man" by the same writer featured the magazine Nikko. Toko Shonen, a boys' periodical, was featured by two stories, "The Prince's Everyday Life" and "Itinerant Laboratory" (The Tenno's Study Of Biology). The magazine Kaizo went out of its way to publish four poems by the Emperor. Shincho in its February number carried "Men Around The Throne" by Tatsuji Miyoshi, novelist.

"Tenno," a serial novel by Mikihiko Nagata with the Emperor Taisho (Emperor Hirohito's deceased father) carried by the magazine Omo-shiro Club from the October 1949 to the January 1950 number is said to have increased its circulation from 100,000 to 250,000. The periodical has been running another novel, "The Meiji Tenno," by the same author beginning with the February 1950 number.

Create Phenomenon

Literary luminaries, scholars, and other men of note have created a phenomenon in the publishing world by writing accounts of their interviews with the Emperor. Their object is not simply to depict his everyday life but more

EMPEROR DEPARTS FOR SHIKOKU



The Emperor, accompanied by Imperial Household Director Tajima, entrained from Tokyo Station at 9:10 a.m. Sunday for a 20-day inspection trip in Shikoku. He is scheduled to return to Tokyo on March 31. Photo shows the Emperor bidding goodbye to Prime Minister Yoshida, Lower House Speaker Shidehara and Upper House President Sato (left to right).

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especially to present an honest picture of the Emperor as a man. A conspicuous part in the task has been played by Musei Tokugawa, humorist, Dr. Takashi Tatsuno, author, Hachiro Sato, humor writer, and Katsuichiro Kamei. They have been dubbed by some as "the quartette of the Emperor's eulogists."

Popular magazines and juvenile periodicals have been making features of the prince, a tendency since November last year when a photograph of him in a sack coat was first published in the newspapers. As if by common consent, every magazine of the description mentioned has given prominence to a reproduction of the likeness. Stories about him in these magazines are confined to depictions of his everyday life and reference to his hobbies, like skiing, tennis and chess.

This liberal publicity given him is taken as a manifestation of popular interest in him as the "unblemished" symbol of the people.

Roughly speaking, two opposing tendencies underlie the literature about the Emperor and his family produced immediately after the end of the war. One was to "expose" the Emperor and the Imperial family with the object of overthrowing the Tenno system. The other was marked by an effort to picture the Emperor as he is and thereby influence public opinion in favor of keeping up the Emperor system.

Sentimental Praise

In contrast, the recent literature about the subject is, for the most part, a sentimental eulogy of the Emperor. Perhaps the only exception is Tatsuji Miyoshi's "Men Around the Throne" in the magazine Shincho. If the literature of four years ago about the Emperor was marked by logic, either from the leftist or conservative standpoint, the current literature is characterized by sentimentalism.

The profusion of stories about the Emperor and his family in the January number of many a magazine is a seasonal phenomenon, in the opinion of another. It is merely a revival, he says, of the former custom of Japanese journalism.

"The Emperor cannot escape the charge of indiscretion," holds a third, "in permitting himself to be played up by journalism. Think of millions of soldiers who fell in battle, of millions of war-widows and war-orphans who are still suffering. Think, above all, of the calamity he has brought on the East Asiatic nations. Whatever his real position may have been, he is to blame for the war."

A fourth advises journalism to give less publicity to news about the Imperial family. He also advises the Emperor to refrain as far as he can from being made a journalistic topic.

EMPEROR IN SHIKOKU

70,000 Takamatsu Citizens Give Enthusiastic Welcome

Some 70,000 citizens gave an enthusiastic welcome to the Emperor when he arrived at Takamatsu, Shikoku, Monday afternoon on his tour of Shikoku Island, reports Jiji Press.

His Majesty is visiting the island for the second time, having inspected it in 1922 when he was Prince Regent.

The Emperor arrived aboard the Uno-Takamatsu ferry boat Washiha Maru. Citizens lined the Emperor's route from the quay to the Kagawa Prefectural Government, shouting hearty Banzai.

MAR 14 1950
NIPPON TIMES

EMPEROR ELECTIONEERS

AKAHATA—Receptions for Emperor Hirohito now touring in Shikoku will cost the taxpayers there ¥50,000,000 according to newspapers. The reason for Hirohito's tour in Shikoku is of course that Shikoku is Premier Yoshida's home and there will be a House of Councillors election in June.

Hirohito is campaigning for Yoshida. The Liberal Party has got to win in the coming election so that they can make a military base out of Japan for foreign monopolistic capitalists. No wonder Hirohito is plugging for Yoshida. Hirohito's tour will revive in the mind of the people the old emperor system which will tie up well with the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and for turning Japan into a military base.

What must we do? We must fight daily for peace, independence, democracy and socialism against the reactionary sycophants within the nation and monopolist-capitalists abroad.

MAR 17 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Visits Kochi Completing First Half Of 20-Day Shikoku Tour

Kyodo

KOCHI—The first half of Emperor Hirohito's 20-day Shikoku tour ended in Kochi City Tuesday. Visiting villages hit by the Nankai earthquake in 1946, during the morning, the Emperor arrived in Kochi City at 3 p.m. amid the cheering of citizens. Tuesday's inspection of the city included visits to the Prefectural Government Office, the Kochi National Hospital and the Kochi Spinning Factory of the Katakura Industrial Company.

MAR 23 1950
NIPPON TIMES

U.S. SNUBS USSR CLAIM EMPEROR IS WAR FELON

Soviet Note Demanding Trial Ignored as Propaganda

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, March 22—The United States is ignoring Russia's demand for the trial of Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal.

Soviet Ambassador Alexander S. Panyushkin personally called on Secretary of State Dean Acheson February 1 to force the prosecution of the Japanese Emperor. Mr. Panyushkin presented a 22-page note attempting to indict the Emperor and a number of Japanese Army officers.

Tuesday, seven weeks later, the United States had not even answered. An authoritative source said the United States probably will not ever reply. United States officials, it was explained, believe the Soviet move was intended for propaganda, and not even the Russians expected much else to result.

MAR 22 1950
NIPPON TIMES

MAR 3 1950
NIPPON TIMES

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EMPEROR COMPLETES 18-DAY SHIKOKU TOUR

Jiji Press
TOKUSHIMA—The Emperor on Thursday issued a message to the people of Shikoku upon the completion of his 18-day tour of the island.
The message expressed sympathy with Shikoku's populace for the many hardships they have undergone in natural disasters which, during many years in the past, struck the island and exhorted them to make redoubled efforts toward rehabilitation to promote their welfare.

APR 1 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Emperor In Kobe 402

KOBE, Mar. 31.—H.M. the Emperor, who passed last night at the Esaien Hotel in Sumoto, reviewed a fleet of 31 small craft engaged in sweeping mines off the eastern coast of Awaji Island on his way from Sumoto to Kobe today shortly after 1:30 p.m.

In the morning His Majesty visited the Sumoto plant of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. He was keenly interested in witnessing many feminine operatives on roller-skates busily engaged in cotton spinning. It was explained by President Itoji Muto of the company that the efficiency of some 2,600 workers has considerably been increased by the introduction of roller skates which enable the operatives to handle more spindles with ease.

The Emperor also drove to Mihara Senior High School grounds to receive the welcome of the local inhabitants. After seeing the Fukura tile factory of the Tanto Co., the Emperor saw cows at Jindai village.

Completing the itinerary on Awaji, the Emperor left Sumoto at 1 p.m. aboard the SS Sansui Maru of the Kansai Steamship Co. for Kobe.

Landing at Naka pier of Kobe port, His Majesty proceeded to Kobe Station seen off by Mayor Chujiro Haraguchi of Kobe and many others.

MAINICHI APR 1 1950

Emperor To Attend 'Tree Planting' Festival 402

Kyodo
TOKYO, Apr. 1.—The Emperor is slated to leave Shinjuku station by train at 7:05 a.m. April 4 to attend a "tree planting" festival to be held in Kofu City.

The Emperor is expected to return to the capital the same day.

Labor Minister Masafumi Suzuki and State Minister Senzo Higai will accompany the Emperor. Meanwhile Suzuki will also inspect the progress of unemployment relief measures in Yamanashi Prefecture.

MAINICHI APR 2 1950

EMPEROR TO TAKE PART IN KOFU TREE PLANTING

'Green Week' Afforestation Ceremony Set for April 4

The Emperor will visit Kofu City, Yamanashi Prefecture, on April 4 to attend a ceremony marking part of the city's afforestation program.

He will be accompanied by Labor Minister Masabumi Suzuki and State Minister Senzo Higai. The Emperor is scheduled to leave Shinjuku Station by train for Kofu at 7:05 a.m. and returning to the capital the same afternoon.

Emperor Reaches Tokyo

The Emperor arrived at Tokyo Station Saturday night after a 20-day tour in Shikoku and other areas. He was met by Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and other high Government officials. He left immediately by automobile for the Imperial Palace.

Prince Yoshi and the Princesses Taka, Yori and Suga left Tokyo at 9 o'clock Sunday morning aboard the express "Tsubame" for a tour of Kansai. Prince Yoshi will return to Tokyo on April 7, and the Princesses are scheduled to arrive two days later.

APR 3 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Ends Tour

TOKYO, Apr. 1.—Completing his trip to Shikoku, His Majesty the Emperor returned to the Imperial Palace this evening, arriving at Tokyo station at 6:40 p.m.

APR 3 1950

MAINICHI

Emperor, Empress Plant Tree At Kofu 402

KOFU, Apr. 4.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress planted a cypress tree at the "tree planting" festival held at Yamamiya-cho, here, today at 2 p.m.

The festival was held in commemoration with "Arbor Week" under the joint auspices of Yamanashi Prefectural Office and the National afforestation Committee.

APR 5 1950

MAINICHI

Emperor To Grant Gifts To Drs. Yukawa And Nagai 402

TOKYO, Apr. 7.—His Majesty the Emperor will shortly grant to Drs. Hideki Yukawa and Takashi Nagai a set of silver cups and a monetary gift of ¥100,000 each. Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Masuda told the press yesterday.

MAINICHI APR 8 1950

Luncheon At Palace 402

Kyodo
TOKYO, Apr. 11.—His Majesty the Emperor lunched with members of the Supreme Court, including Chief Justice Kotaro Tanaka, and the presidents of the seven Higher Courts in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Sendai and Sapporo today at noon at the Imperial Palace.

MAINICHI APR 13 1950

Emperor Gives Donation 402

The Emperor and Empress Saturday donated a sum to the relief fund for the victims of Thursday's conflagration in Atami.

APR 17 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Imperial Grant To Victims 402

TOKYO, Apr. 16.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress yesterday sent a grant for the relief of victims of the Atami fire to the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

EMPEROR SEES SCAP 402

First Visit of This Year Lasts Hour and Half

The Emperor at 10:05 a.m. Tuesday left the Imperial Palace and visited Gen. Douglas MacArthur at the American Embassy and had a talk with SCAP for one hour and a half. The Emperor left the American Embassy at 11:55 a.m. This visit is the tenth regular interview between the Emperor and SCAP since the start of the Occupation, and the first of this year.

APR 19 1950
NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Visits SCAP 402

TOKYO, Apr. 18.—His Majesty the Emperor today at 10:15 a.m. visited General Douglas MacArthur at the American Embassy, here.

After conferring for one and a half hour, the Emperor left the Embassy at 11:45 a.m.

MAINICHI APR 19 1950

Meets Prefectural Officials 402

The Emperor at 1:50 p.m. Thursday received some 130 officials of Prefectural Assemblies throughout the nation in the inner garden of the Imperial Palace.

APR 21 1950
NIPPON TIMES

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Ikeda Calls On Emperor

TOKYO, Apr. 24.—Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda paid a courtesy call on the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. today in connection with his forthcoming visit to the United States.
Ikeda then visited Prime Minister Yoshida in the Foreign Minister's official residence at 11.20 a.m. and conferred with him for about half an hour on his trip to America.

MAINICHI APR 25 1950

EMPEROR TO OBSERVE FORTY-NINTH BIRTHDAY

Prime Minister and Others to Pay Respects

The Emperor will observe his 49th birthday today, and will receive greetings from members and relatives of the Imperial family. Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, Kijuro Shidehara, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Naotake Sato, President of the House of Councillors, and others will pay their respects in the morning also.

Nijubashi, the front entrance of the Imperial Palace, will be opened from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. for all those desiring to pay respects to the Emperor by registering their names in the Court visitors' book.

APR 29 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Fetes 49th Birthday; Palace Crowded

TOKYO, Apr. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor today celebrated his 49th birthday at the Imperial Palace.

Fifty thousand of Japanese citizens in their holiday best streamed to the Palace Plaza under the sunny sky from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. to pay their respects to the Emperor on the festive occasion.

In front of the main Nijubashi (double bridge) they recorded their names at the registration post.

Members of the Imperial Family, former members of Imperial lineage, Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, President Naotake Sato of the House of Councillors, Speaker Kijuro Shidehara of the House of Representatives and other dignitaries had an audience from 10.20 a.m.

Imperial Household Office and Headquarters of the Imperial Guards members offered their felicitations to the Emperor and former attendants in the afternoon.

In the evening, members of the Imperial Family gathered for a birthday dinner at the Palace.

MAINICHI APR 30 1950



Emperor Greet's 49th Birthday Today

His Majesty the Emperor greets his 49th birthday today, April 29, and the gate at the foot of the Nijubashi Bridge of the Imperial Palace will be kept open between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. for the general public to pay congratulatory visits to the Palace.

The Sun News photograph here shows Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress with Her Imperial Highness Princess Taka whose marriage to Toshimichi Takatsukasa is slated for May 20.

MAINICHI

APR 29 1950



PEOPLE CONGRATULATE EMPEROR ON BIRTHDAY

Some 100,000 people entered the Palace compound Saturday to congratulate the Emperor on His Majesty's 49th birthday. The Emperor is shown as he appeared on the second floor balcony to acknowledge the cheers of the enthusiastic gathering. Asahi Shimbun

APR 30 1950

NIPPON TIMES

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Emperor Hirohito Calls On General MacArthur

TOKYO (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur and Japanese Emperor Hirohito met for the tenth time Tuesday morning at MacArthur's American Embassy residence.

There was no indication of what the two had discussed during their one and one-half hour meeting.

In the past the Emperor has called twice annually on General MacArthur. The subjects of their conversations never have been disclosed officially.

APR 19 1950
 STARS & STRIPES



A CURIOUS EMPEROR AND EMPRESS INSPECT an exhibit of Japanese Red Cross projects. The Emperor, vitally interested in his people's welfare, spent a day with his wife and Tadatsugu Shimadzu, (left) JRC president, inspecting facilities in Tokyo and Yokohama. (JRC Photo)

STARS & STRIPES MAY 10 1950

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Hirohito Reported Studying Christianity

CARDIFF, Wales (AP)—Emperor Hirohito, once regarded by the Japanese as semi-divine, was reported to be studying Christianity.

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, a Japanese evangelist, Wednesday told the summer meeting of the British Council of Churches that the Japanese Empress is being instructed in the New Testament, and that she, in turn, was teaching the Emperor.

He was describing at the meeting the conflict in Japan between communism and Christianity.

"In every place there is a struggle going on between communism and Christianity," he said.

He said there were fewer Japanese Christians now than before the war, but that a Christian revival was underway.

Kagawa is a graduate of Princeton University. He was ordained a Presbyterian minister about 1908.

APR 21 1950
 STARS & STRIPES

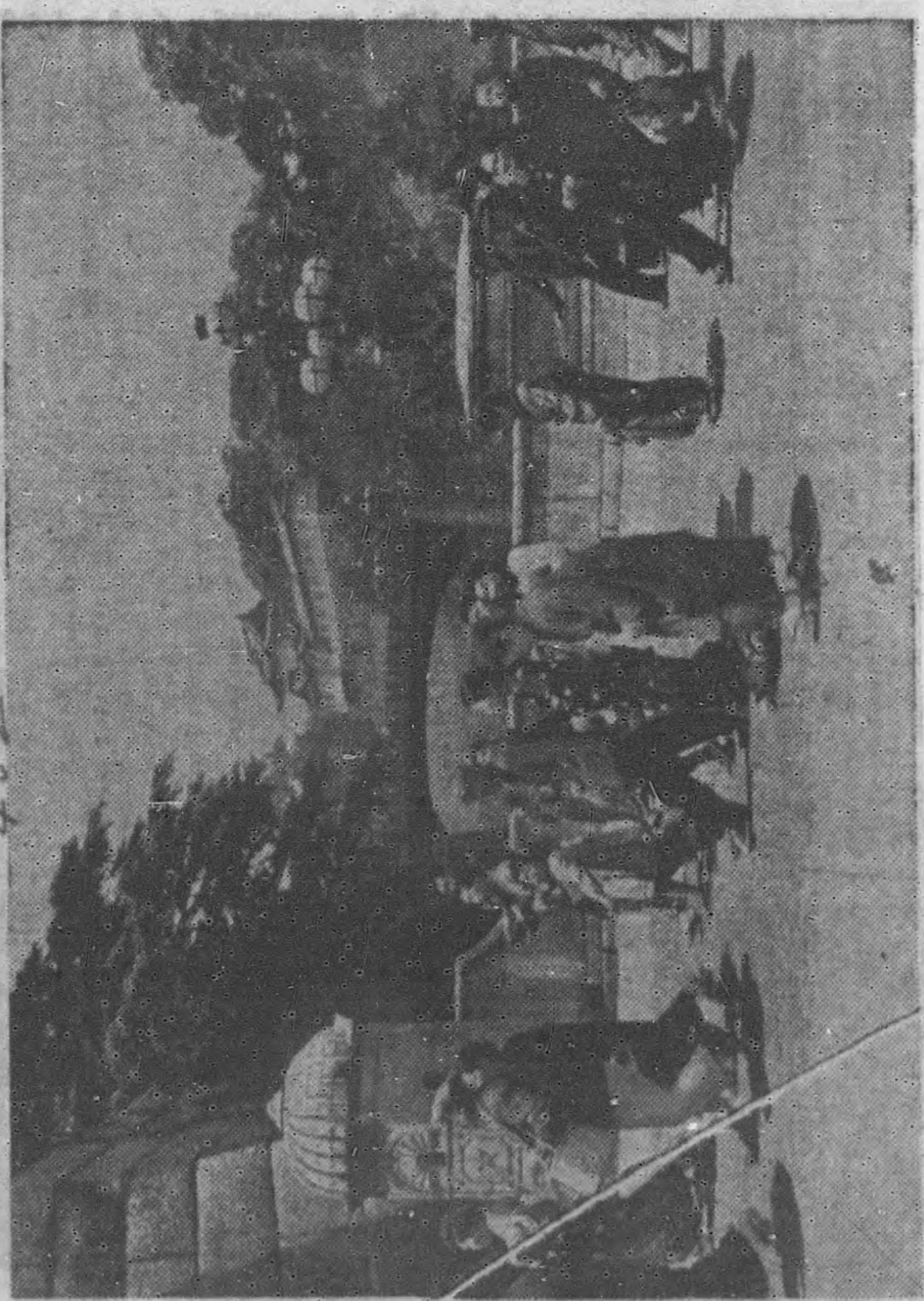
TOKYO—Emperor Hirohito Saturday celebrated his 49th birthday quietly at home with his family, while 82 million citizens throughout Japan observed the nation-wide holiday by displaying flags, suspending all but the most necessary business, and attending parties and picnics.

The main gate of the Imperial Palace opened at 9 o'clock so that citizens could register their names—a Japanese tradition on the Emperor's birthday anniversary. It was estimated that more than 50,000 would observe the custom during the day.

Many Japanese, in observance of the national holiday, expressed gratitude to General Douglas MacArthur and the occupying powers for the privileges granted them, after the ending of the war, to continue to observe their traditional holidays (U.S. Army Photo)

STARS & STRIPES APR 29 1950

402
Throngs Observe Emperor's Birthday



402

Dr. Hall Meets Emperor

Kyodo
TOKYO, May 2.—His Majesty the Emperor received Dr. Robert B. Hall, professor of Michigan University, today at 11.30 a.m. at the Imperial Palace.

MAY 3 1950
MAINICHI

Diet Group Visits Emperor

TOKYO, May 4.—Members of the Japanese Diet delegation headed by Takeshi Yamazaki, who returned recently from the United States, made a courtesy call on His Majesty the Emperor at the Imperial Palace today at 10 a.m.

MAY 5 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor And Empress Visit Welfare Facilities

Kyodo
TOKYO, May 9.—The Emperor and the Empress today made a round of inspection of 10 social facilities in the Tokyo area.

Their Majesties first visited the Japan Red Cross Society headquarters at 9.40 a.m. and heard President Tadatsugu Shimazu explain the outline of the organ's activities.

On their suit lapels were seen the white feather, symbol of donors to the Red Cross fund drive now underway.

In the afternoon, Their Majesties visited a home for the blind and other social welfare establishments and returned to the Imperial Palace at 3.30 p.m.

MAY 10 1950
MAINICHI

Princess Taka Bids Farewell To Parents

TOKYO, May 18.—Prior to her wedding ceremony May 20, H.I.H. Princess Taka bade farewell to her parents, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress, in time honored farewell rites held this afternoon at the front chamber of audience in the Imperial Palace.

After spending her last night with Their Majesties in the Palace yesterday, Princess Taka clad in ceremonial robe paid homage at the Three Sanctuaries in the Palace today at 10 a.m. to report her forthcoming wedding.

At 3 p.m. she called on Her Majesty the Empress Dowager at the Omiya Palace to bid farewell.

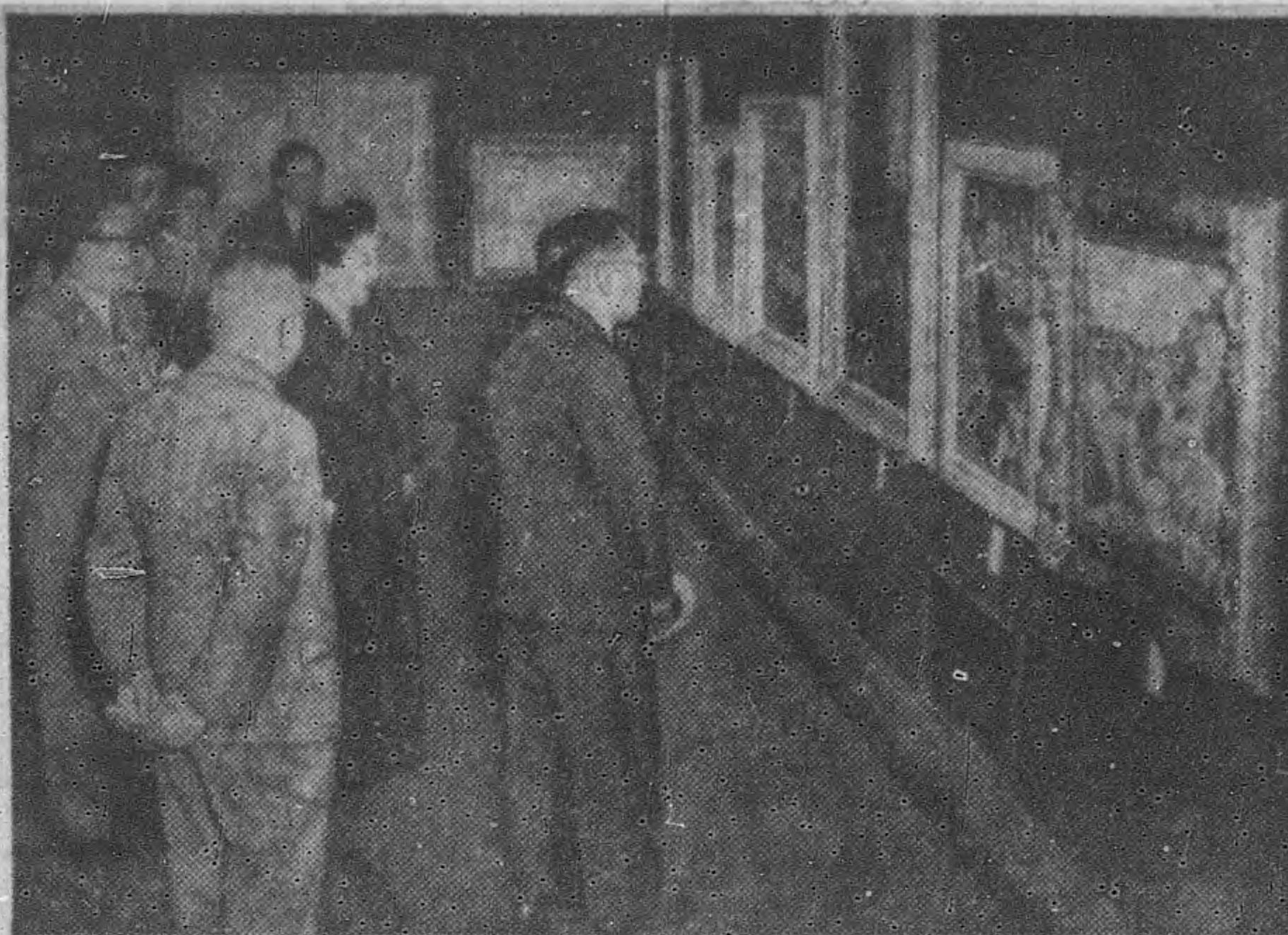
MAY 19 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor, Empress Pay Visit To Tama Mausoleum

Kyodo
TOKYO, May 24.—Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress today paid homage to the Tama Mausoleum, leaving the Imperial Palace at 9.30 a.m.

Their Majesties then visited the Asakawa branch of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's forestry laboratory.

MAY 25 1950
MAINICHI



Emperor, Empress Visit Joint Art Exhibition

TOKYO, May 15.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress for the fourth consecutive year today viewed the annual showing of the Joint Exhibit of Art Association at the Ueno Metropolitan Art Gallery.

They arrived at the gallery at 9.15 this morning, the second day of the exhibition, and were greeted by representatives of the 18 participating

art groups and officials of the sponsoring Mainichi Press.

Guided by Mainichi managing director Kamechiyo Kobayashi and editor-in-chief Kazuo Kanda, Their Majesties displayed deep interest in the exhibits.

They asked questions of such art figures as Seiji Togo and others who were present.

MAY 16 1950

MAINICHI

Dr. Hall Sees Emperor

Dr. Robert Burnett Hall, professor of geography at the University of Michigan and head of the Japan Research Center of Carnegie Endowment in Okayama City, was received in audience by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at 10.30 a.m. Tuesday. Dr. Hall arrived in Japan on February 17 to head the Japan Research Center to be built by the Carnegie Endowment in Okayama City.

Emperor Honors Scholars

The Emperor invited seven recipients of the Japan Academy awards to a luncheon given in the Imperial Palace at noon Friday. Following the party, the recipients, including Dr. Shoichi Sakata and Dr. Ken Ishikawa, explained their research work to the Emperor.

MAY 14 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Diet Group Gets Audience

Takeshi Yamazaki and 13 other Diet members, who recently returned from a trip to the United States, were given an audience by the Emperor on Thursday at 10 a.m. in the Imperial Palace.

MAY 5 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Visit Art Exhibition

The Fourth Joint Exhibit of the Federation of Art Societies, currently being held in the Ueno Museum, was honored by the visits of their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, Monday morning. Their Majesties spent two hours in the art gallery, viewing the displayed works with appreciation guided by famous Japanese painters including Seiji Togo and others. They returned to the Imperial Palace shortly before noon.

MAY 16 1950

NIPPON TIMES



THEIR MAJESTIES VISIT WELFARE FACILITIES: The Emperor and Empress, Tuesday, made the rounds of 10 social welfare institutions in Tokyo, including the Japan Red Cross Society Headquarters in Shiba and the Red Cross Hospital. Here, Their Majesties are seen as they smile over crawling infants at the Japan Red Cross Nursery at Takagi-cho, Minato-ku.

MAY 10 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Visit Tama Mausoleum

The Emperor and the Empress visited the Tama Mausoleum at 9.30 a.m. Wednesday and made a brief stopover at the Asakawa branch office of the Forestry Experimental Section at 11.35 a.m.

MAY 25 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Emperor to Attend

The Emperor is expected to attend a prize awarding ceremony of the Japan Arts Academy for eight persons to be held at Ueno National Museum on May 29. Following the ceremony, the Emperor will also have a luncheon with the prize winners including Tsunekichi Oba, professor of the Arts University, Saburo Yoshida, noted sculptor, Jiro Osaragi, novelist, and Yoshio Yamaneuchi, professor of Waseda University.

MAY 28 1950

NIPPON TIMES

402

Soviet Note Prods U.S. On Hirohito

WASHINGTON (UP)—Soviet Russia prodded the State Department for an early reply to its three-month-old demand that Emperor Hirohito of Japan be tried as a war criminal.

United States officials indicated that the new note would get no more attention than the original demand, ignored since it was made Feb. 1.

Department officials said the new note, delivered by messenger, reviewed the original contention that the Japanese Emperor should be tried as a war criminal on the grounds that he plotted the use of bacteriological warfare.

LONDON (UP)—Moscow radio said Thursday that Soviet notes concerning the arrangement for international court trial of Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese generals were handed to the United States and Great Britain Wednesday.

JUN 1 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Trial Demand Rejection Seen

LONDON (UP)—Russia's renewed demand for a trial of the Japanese emperor and four Japanese generals as war criminals will be "flatly rejected" by the Western powers, official quarters said.

The repeated Russian demand is said to be viewed only as propaganda calculated to remind the Chinese of Russia's claim to have played a decisive part in the Far Eastern war and to suggest that the Western powers are "cooperating with war criminals."

British investigators who have studied the Russian allegations against Emperor Hirohito, said there is no evidence of the activities described in the Russian note.

The view is taken here that Emperor Hirohito was under the control of the wartime Japanese military clique to such an extent as to be incapable of acting on his own responsibility.

JUN 3 1950

STARS & STRIPES

U.S. Set Against Trial of Hirohito

WASHINGTON (UP)—The State Department made it clear that it is still opposed to trying Japanese Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal following a revelation by the department that a new note had been received from Russia asking for such action.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott told his Daily press conference that a new note had been received by mail from the Russian Embassy here two days ago, requesting the Japanese Emperor's trial.

McDermott said there has been no change in the United States policy from the position adopted following the receipt of a similar note last Feb. 3.

He then pointed out that the Far Eastern Commission had decided to exempt Hirohito from indictment as a war criminal and that General Douglas MacArthur, as Supreme Allied Commander, can accordingly take no action against the Japanese Emperor unless the commission changes its policy.

JUN 2 1950

STARS & STRIPES

Soviet Demands Answer To Call For Hirohito Trial

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet government Friday night demanded an answer from the United States and Britain to its notes of last Feb. 1 proposing that Japanese Emperor Hirohito be tried by a military court on charges that he planned germ warfare in World War II.

(The United States sharply rejected the Soviet note last February a few days after it was received. The United States charged then that the note was a smokescreen intended to cover up Soviet failure to "repatriate or otherwise explain the fate of over 370,000 Japanese prisoners detained in Soviet-held territory." This week the United Nations assembly ordered a probe of Western charges that Russia failed to account for thousands of Japanese, German and Italian war prisoners. The Russians served notice they would not cooperate.)

THE SOVIET NOTE repeated charges that the Japanese used

germ weapons against the Mongolian people's republic and the Soviet Union in 1939. It said epidemics of typhus and plague were started in China from 1940 to 1942.

The Soviet demand was made in a note delivered Friday to American and British governments by the Soviet embassies in Washington and London.

The note announced that the (Communist) Chinese people's government has joined the Soviet Union in the demand for the trial of Hirohito and other high ranking Japanese for germ warfare.

IT STATED that at a trial of Japanese Army officers at Khabarovsk, Siberia, on war crimes charges, evidence was given by Japanese witnesses and defendants convicted of preparing and employing bacteriological weapons, that the Japanese emperor had been directly involved in this crime. The Siberian trial ran from Dec. 25 to Dec. 30, 1949.

STARS & STRIPES DEC 16 1950

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Academy Prizes' Recipients Invited By Emperor 402

TOKYO, June 1.—His Majesty the Emperor, inviting eight recipients of the Japan Art Academy prizes, lunched with them Wednesday at noon at the Imperial Household Office.

Those invited were Katsuyuki Nabel, Saburo Yoshida, Hideto Kishida, Jiro Osaragi, Yoshio Yamanouchi, Seiroku Tsurusawa, and Kisaku Ito.

JUN 2 1950

MAINICHI

USSR Notes Re Trial Of Emperor Handed 402

United Press

LONDON, June 1.—Moscow Radio said today that Soviet notes concerning the arraignment for International Court Trial of Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese generals were handed to the United States and Great Britain yesterday.

The note was delivered in Washington by the Soviet Charge d'Affaires and in London by the Ambassador, according to the broadcast, which was reported by the official Soviet monitor here.

JUN 2 1950

MAINICHI

US Still Opposed To Trying Emperor 402

United Press

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The State Department made it clear that it is still opposed to trying Japanese Emperor as war criminal following a revelation by the department that a new note had been received from Russia asking for such action.

State Department spokesman Michael McDermott told his daily press conference that a new note had been received by mail from the Russian Embassy here two days ago, requesting the Japanese Emperor's trial.

McDermott said there has been no change in the United States policy from the position adopted following the receipt of a similar note last February 3.

He then pointed out that the Far Eastern Commission had decided to exempt the Emperor from indictment as a war criminal and that Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as Supreme Allied Commander, can accordingly take no action against the Japanese Emperor unless the Commission changes its policy.

McDermott said that Department has not replied to the Russian note of February 3. He did not indicate whether a reply will be made to the new note.

JUN 3 1950

MAINICHI

USSR SEEKS U.S. REPLY ON TRIAL OF EMPEROR

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Soviet Russia prodded the State Department for an early reply to its three-month-old demand that Emperor Hirohito of Japan be tried as a war criminal. U.S. officials indicated that the new note would get no more attention than the original demand, ignored since it was made February 1.

Department officials said the new note, delivered by messenger, reviewed the original contention that the Japanese Emperor should be tried as a war criminal on the grounds that he plotted the use of bacteriological warfare.

JUN 2 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Against Trying Emperor

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The State Department made it clear that it is still opposed to trying Japanese Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal following a revelation by the Department that a new note had been received from Russia asking for such action.

JUN 3 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Yoshida Sees Emperor 402

TOKYO, June 22.—Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida visited His Majesty the Emperor today at 10 a.m. at the Imperial Palace to report on the recent flood damage and other matters.

JUN 23 1950

MAINICHI

Pretender Emperor Bringing Libel Suit Against 'Impostor' 402

By The United Press

A pretender to Japan's throne complained indignantly Saturday that another Nipponese is trying to steal his thunder. Sixty-year-old Hiromichi Kumazawa, who claims he, and not Hirohito, is the real ruler of Japan, accused Nobuhiko Kumazawa of "lese majeste" but finally reduced the charge to libel. They are not related. The elder Kumazawa told a Nagoya court his younger namesake was calling himself "Emperor Kumazawa." "He is an impostor," the old man sputtered. Kumazawa has had quite a time fending off other pretenders to Japan's throne. At least six other men have proclaimed themselves the Emperor. None, however, have attempted to pretend to be Kumazawa.

JUN 5 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Dr. Kato Sees Emperor 402

TOKYO, June 28.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress this afternoon at 2 p.m. granted a one-hour audience to Dr. Katsuji Kato, organizer of the Japan Red Cross blood bank system.

Dr. Kato, who recently returned from a half year inspection tour of blood centers in the United States, described his experience in a one-hour lecture before Their Majesties. He also explained the progress of his work since returning to Japan.

Dr. Kato, besides his connection with the Red Cross, is also vice-president of the Tokyo Medical University.

JUN 29 1950

MAINICHI

402

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Emperor Receives Deckers

Kyodo

TOKYO, June 29.—The Emperor and the Empress received Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benton W. Decker at the Imperial Palace at 11.30 a.m. today.

Admiral Decker, Commander of the Yokosuka Naval Base, is retiring from the Navy and is scheduled to leave for the United States soon.

JUL 1 1950

MAINICHI

Luncheon At Palace

Kyodo

TOKYO, July 4.—The Emperor invited new and old Ministers of the Yoshida Cabinet to a luncheon party today in the Imperial Palace.

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida was absent because of ill health.

JUL 5 1950

MAINICHI

Emperor Grants Audience

TOKYO, July 12.—His Majesty the Emperor granted an audience to 670 heads of towns and villages throughout the country at the Fukiage Garden in the compound of the Imperial Palace today at 10 a.m.

JUL 13 1950

MAINICHI

Their Majesties Attend

CHIBA, July 16.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were present today at the second day of the 19th national intercollegiate track and field championship meet which opened here Saturday.

Their Majesties appeared at the athletic at 2.30 p.m. and enjoyed the games for about an hour.

JUL 17 1950

MAINICHI

Their Majesties To Hayama

Kyodo

TOKYO, July 17.—Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress and Prince Masahito left Tokyo at 10 a.m. today for Hayama Imperial villa to spend most of the summer there.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince will join them at Hayama on July 19. Prince Akihito, however, will go to Numazu on July 21 to spend one week at the beach with his classmates of the Gakushuin.

JUL 19 1950

MAINICHI

Hokkaido Trip Canceled

The Emperor's Hokkaido inspection tour scheduled for this autumn has been canceled by the Imperial Household Board.

JUL 27 1950

YIPPOON TIMES

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¥550,000 Is Income Of Their Majesties

TOKYO, Aug. 3.—The expected income of Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress for this year is about ¥550,000, while that of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, some ¥110,000, according to reports on taxable incomes submitted to the Kojimachi Tax Office, here, Monday, July 31.

The reports were submitted in accordance with the notification received from the tax office by Their Majesties, as taxpayers.

AUG 4 1950
MAINICHI

Dr. Hideki Yukawa Received By Emperor

TOKYO, Aug. 11.—Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Nobel Prize winner, who returned to Japan Thursday, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at Hayama this afternoon, after visiting Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and Education Minister Teiyu Amano in the morning.

The famed physicist attended a tea party given in his honor jointly by Speaker Kijuro Shidehara of the House of Representatives and President Naotake Sato of the House of Councillors today at 10 a.m.

Dr. Yukawa also paid a courtesy call on GHQ this morning.

AUG 12 1950
MAINICHI

Gift to Flood Victims

The Emperor and Empress Wednesday gave a monetary donation of an undisclosed sum to the flood victims in Miyagi and Ibaragi prefectures. The two prefectures were swept by floods early this month.

AUG 18 1950
NIPPON TIMES

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Received by Emperor
 The five members of the second education mission headed by Dr. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the U.S. National Education Association, were received in audience by the Emperor at the Imperial Palace at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday. The Emperor expressed his appreciation for their services rendered in the interest of Japanese education.

SEP 20 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Imperial Donation Made
 Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress Thursday donated a monetary gift to the four prefectures damaged by the latest Typhoon Kezia. The four prefectures receiving the donation are Miyazaki, Oita, Yamaguchi and Hiroshima.

SEP 23 1950

NIPPON TIMES

EMPEROR SLATED TO PAY LOCAL TAX

Amount Is ¥81,800 While Estimate for Empress Dowager ¥45,800

The Emperor will have to pay a metropolitan citizen tax by the end of the current month like any other citizen.

The Emperor has paid his income tax beginning this year and now the amount of the local tax he will have to pay has been set at ¥81,800. This covers the levy from the household of the Emperor and the Empress. The Empress Dowager will have to pay ¥45,800 because her household is considered separate.

The Emperor's "salary" is ¥28,000,000 per year.

These facts came out in an inquiry conducted by the Yomiuri in response to a reader's request for information on the Emperor's financial position, for the paper's special column, "Reporting by Request."

The "salary" of ¥28,000,000 that the Emperor receives yearly for living expenses is disbursed from the State Treasury. Before the war when the Imperial Family enjoyed economic independence, the Emperor was a billionaire in the real sense of the word, for his property was assessed at ¥3,700,000,000 in terms of prewar yen.

The details of the ¥28,000,000 allowed to the Emperor were demanded in the Diet at one time but they have never been made public. That the sum is barely sufficient to cover the Emperor's needs, however, can be seen from the fact that there are the Hayama summer resort villa and the Nasu winter resort villa to maintain, dinners for guests, biological research expenses, disaster relief donations, and condolence money for famous persons who have served the state. The Emperor sent ¥100,000 to the last Community Chest and more than ¥300,000 to the victims of the Jane typhoon.

Also seasonable gifts and presents for various occasions to the old 11 affiliated families take up a considerable portion of the income. He is unable, therefore, to help out the poorer members of the Imperial clan who have yearly incomes of less than ¥1,000,000.

Before the war the Emperor's household had 5,000 persons, but now the staff is reduced to 950. When Princess Taka was married, she had to use the bridal furniture of her elder sister, Princess Teru.

The Emperor is now confronted with a net worth tax to be imposed on the ¥5,000,000 worth of paintings, screens and other objects of art which he possesses. No fixed asset tax is imposed on the Palace, which is in the nature of an official residence rented to him by the state.

SEP 30 1950

NIPPON TIMES

heads attempting to envelope Kyongju ran into trouble this morning in attacks on the American 24th Division and the South Korean Capitol Division.

As the Allies fought off attacks at two points north of Kyongju, skies began to clear and Allied aircraft appeared for the first time in 36 hours to resume close support of troops and hunt out enemy forces.

SEP 10 1950

Emperor Sees Tennis Games

TOKYO, Sept. 24.—T.M. the Emperor and the Empress and H.I.H. the Crown Prince saw leading Japanese net stars compete for the national tennis championships on the ninth day of the meet at the Palace courts here this afternoon.

Ex-Keio University ace Kumamaru and Fujikura fought their way into the men's singles finals, by beating Nakano and Kimura, respectively in the semi-finals.

In the women's division, Miss Kamo and Mrs. Tomonaga emerged victorious in the singles semi-finals.

The veteran's doubles title went to the Tokyo Club duo of Sato and Kumagai, who defeated the Poplar Club combination of Kamotuchi and Yasuda.

MAINICHI SEP 26 1950

EMPEROR OPENS MEET IN NAGOYA

15,000 Picked Athletes Assemble to Attend Sports Festival

Asahi Shimbun-Nippon Times
 NAGOYA, Oct. 28.—"I hope that through physical culture you will nurture sound bodies and sound minds so that you will be able to contribute to the rebuilding of Japan" said the Emperor in his address to the National Athletic Meet Saturday at the Mizuho Stadium, Nagoya.

The Emperor began his speech by expressing his happiness at the sight of robust athletes gathered from all parts of the country and expectation that they would show untainted and perfect sportsmanship.

The sports festival, the fifth to be held, was opened at 10 a.m. with the Emperor, Empress and Princess Chichibu attending with the 60,000 spectators to see 15,000 picked sportsmen show their mettle.

The stands were packed to overflowing as Their Majesties arrived at 9:40 a.m.

The flower of the nation's sporting youths entered the stadium to the playing of the "Kimigayo," national anthem. The Sacred Fire banner arrived on the scene as over 500 pigeons soared over the ground. After the Sacred Fire had been lighted, Governor Aoyagi, of Aichi Prefecture, made the opening address, followed by Education Minister Teiyu Amano. It was then that the Emperor delivered his message.

Thus began 13 events simultaneously to inaugurate the five-day games.

OCT 29 1950

NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Visits Orphans

NAGOYA, Oct. 28.—His Majesty the Emperor, who attended the opening ceremony of the Fifth Annual People's Athletic Meet here today, visited the municipal Mizuho orphanage and encouraged more than 200 orphan inmates.

His Majesty then proceeded to the Nagoya factory of Mitsubishi Electric Machines Co. and Chubu Nippon Press and then to the Kanayama gymnasium where he enjoyed the basketball matches.

His Majesty will stay tonight at the Hasshokan Hotel.

OCT 29 1950

MAINICHI

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Emperor Sends Condolence
Kyodo
TOKYO, Oct. 31.—His Majesty the Emperor today sent a telegram of condolence to Sweden on the death of King Gustav V.

NOV 1 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor To See Ball Game
TOKYO, Nov. 3.—Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will see the second game of the traditional Waseda-Keio series of the Tokyo Six-University Baseball League at the Meiji Shrine stadium, leaving the Imperial Palace on November 6 at 1.05 p.m., it is learned.

NOV 4 1950
MAINICHI

CARE Package To Emperor
Kyodo
TOKYO, Nov. 12.—A sample of CARE relief goods will be presented to His Majesty the Emperor by the International Trade and Industry Ministry on November 20. The Ministry was inspired to undertake the presentation by the fact that exactly 100,000 packages worth approximately \$1-million have been distributed in the country under the CARE system to date.

NOV 13 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor Observes Niinamesai
TOKYO, Nov. 23.—His Majesty the Emperor today observed a Niinamesai ceremony or thanksgiving for the new rice crops of the year within the Imperial Palace. The ceremony begun at 5.30 p.m. with T.I.H. Princes Takamatsu and Mikasa, as well as Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and others attending.

NOV 24 1950
MAINICHI

Soviet Embassy in U.S. Asks Trial of Emperor In Note to State Dept.

Kyodo-UP
MOSCOW, Dec. 16.—The official Soviet news agency Tass announced that the Soviet Embassy in Washington handed the State Department a note Friday demanding trial of Japanese Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal. Similar notes were handed to the Foreign Office in London and copies were prepared for the Chinese People's Republic, Austria, Burma, Holland, India, Canada, the Philippines, New Zealand, Pakistan and France, Tass said.

DEC 17 1950
NIPPON TIMES

RUSSIA DEMANDS TRIAL OF JAPANESE EMPEROR

Reuter
LONDON, Dec. 17.—A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed Saturday that a Russian note was received Friday calling for the trial of Japanese Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese generals. He said the note was now being translated. A similar Russian note was sent to Britain earlier this year to which no reply was given. In notes sent simultaneously to the United States and Britain Friday, Russia demanded that the Emperor of Japan be tried for war crimes and described him as one of the chief participants in the preparation of bacteriological warfare.

DEC 18 1950
NIPPON TIMES

His Majesty Is Presented Bible Written in English By Gideons International

The Tokyo Camp of the Gideons International recently presented the Emperor with the Old Testament and the New Testament in the English language, reports the Christian Press. The Tokyo Camp has been organized by some 20 Japanese businessmen, including Takeo Igarashi, President of the camp, with the aid of International Secretary Richard J. Holzwarth of the Gideons International. The organization has so far placed many Bibles in hotel guest rooms throughout the country and presented Bibles to hospitals, schools and various other institutions.

DEC 20 1950 NIPPON TIMES

Emperor Invites Ministers
TOKYO, Dec. 26.—His Majesty the Emperor today gave a luncheon party to all Cabinet Ministers in recognition of their services during the past one year.

DEC 27 1950
MAINICHI

Emperor To Receive Well Wishers Jan. 1

TOKYO, Dec. 28.—T.M. the Emperor and the Empress on New Year's Day will receive well wishers from the general public. The general public will be permitted to enter the palace grounds by registering at the visitors' register from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the day. Their Majesties and members of the royal family will receive Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida and other prominent politicians at the palace from 10.45 a.m. on New Year's Day.

DEC 29 1950
MAINICHI

Calif. Rice To Emperor
Kyodo
YOKOHAMA.—His Majesty the Emperor will get two sacks of California rice as a New Year gift from Japanese residents in California. The gift will arrive at Yokohama January 3 aboard the Eiroku Maru of the Nihon Yusen Kaisha, according to the NYK office. The rice was sent by the Japanese residents in care of Otokichi Kinoshita of the Japan Trade Promotion Association. Kinoshita will make the presentation to the Emperor. The 11,000-ton NYK ship is scheduled to return with 8,200 tons of barley from San Francisco.

DEC 31 1950
MAINICHI

Movie on Emperor's Life Due to Start Next Spring

By The United Press

Filming of a feature-length motion picture of Emperor Hirohito's life as "Son of God," based on Bonner Fellers' Reader's Digest article "Hirohito's Struggle for Freedom," is now under consideration by the Taguchi Productions, a documentary film producer. Shu Taguchi, chief of the Taguchi Productions, told the United Press that approval for making such a film has already been received from Mr. Fellers who held a Brigadier General's rank as Military Secretary of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Staff and also was Secretary-General of the Allied Council for Japan. Mr. Taguchi said approval has already been obtained from the Imperial Household Ministry. If plans work out smoothly the filming is expected to start next spring. Mr. Taguchi also said ideas from former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew's book, "Ten Years in Japan" will be combined with Mr. Fellers' original story in the film. Copyrights from both Mr. Fellers and Grew have been received, Mr. Taguchi revealed. This unprecedented picture—the very idea of which would have resulted in immediate arrest and possible death for the originator in presurrender Japan—will give behind-the-scenes glimpses into the Emperor's struggle against the Japanese military clique. It will cover the period from the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese incident up to the Surrender. Mr. Taguchi said he felt confident the film will attract attention both in Japan and abroad in view of the recently renewed Soviet demands that the Emperor be tried as a war criminal.

DEC 23 1950 NIPPON TIMES

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Emperor Recovering
 TOKYO (INS)—Emperor Hirohito was recovering Monday from what was officially described as "slight indigestion" at his seaside villa in Hayama, 40 miles southwest of Tokyo.

JAN 22 1951

STARS & STRIPES

Hirohito Shuns Protocol In Visit To MacArthur

TOKYO (INS)—Emperor Hirohito ignored protocol Sunday noon to go to the home of the man who has been removed by the American government as the ruler of Japan.

Disregarding fears of some Japanese trained in diplomacy that the American government might be offended by such a visit to General Douglas MacArthur after his removal, the emperor went to the general's home in a gesture to demonstrate forcefully the gratitude of the Japanese nation to General MacArthur.

The emperor arrived promptly at noon in the second of three automobiles from the imperial household.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED by a single aide. Four other attendants were in the lead car as the two automobiles rolled slowly up the steep hill alongside the American embassy walls to the rear gate and the private driveway to the General MacArthur residence.

A crowd of about 200, mostly Japanese, gathered at the narrow crossroads outside the gate to get a glimpse of their emperor.

Hirohito Expected To Call On MacArthur

ture into the legislature of a functioning democracy—will be at the airport to bid their mentor farewell.
 Official reference on the emperor's expected visit Sunday sprang, it was learned, from the fact that it will create a ticklish problem of protocol.
 UNTIL MR. TRUMAN at one sweep stripped him of four commands, General MacArthur as Supreme Commander for the

Both American and Japanese official sources refused to confirm reports that the emperor would call on MacArthur, but qualified observers believed Hirohito would brush aside protocol to pay his first social visit on General MacArthur.

International News service learned that General MacArthur has set aside a half-hour in the busy predeparture schedule of his last day in Tokyo—after more than five years residence—to receive the monarch.
 PLANS WERE AFOOT in San Francisco and elsewhere to welcome the hero of Bataan and the Pacific war back to his native land after an absence of 14 years.

The general in a cable to Mayor Elmer Robinson accepted "with pleasure any greeting ceremony which you may feel appropriate."
 Before he sets foot on his homeland General MacArthur faces a grueling 4100-mile flight from Tokyo's Haneda airport to

San Francisco with a stopover for the night at Honolulu.
 HIS PERSONAL Constellation, newly renamed the "Bataan" because its former name of SCAP was no longer appropriate, will take off on the long hop to the Hawaiian islands at 7 a.m. Monday.
 Premier Shigeru Yoshida and members of the Japanese diet— which the general converted in five years from a puppet legisla-

Hirohito Formally Opens 'Epochal' Session Of Diet

TOKYO (UP)—Emperor Hirohito said the day is near when Japan will resume its place as a member of the international society.

The emperor spoke at the opening of the tenth session of the diet Thursday.

THE CURRENT diet session will discuss some of the sticky problems expected to arise in connection with the peace treaty, including rearmament and disposition of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands.

The emperor said restoration of Japan "has been realized to a great degree" and the Japanese people "have also gradually secured a sure means of living."

"THIS IS the result of the efforts which our people have been making with one accord under the constitution of Japan aiming at the eternal peace of the world but at the same time this is due to the constant good will and assist-

ance of the Allied powers, for which I cannot but rejoice with you all."

The emperor noted that the world situation "is continuously changing" and said Japan is "winning the confidence of the world as a cultural and democratic state . . ."

THE SPEAKER of the house of representatives, Kijuro Shidehara, also bid for return of Japanese sovereignty and place in the councils of the world.

TOKYO (INS)—Emperor Hirohito Thursday formally opened the 10th Japanese diet (parliament) session which observers believe may be the most epochal in the nation's postwar history.

The government's policy will be outlined by Premier Shigeru Yoshida in an administrative address Friday.

Debate on Yoshida's address will begin Monday.

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The crowd pressed forward as the emperor's car slowed to make the sharp turn through the narrow gateway, striving to get a closer view of the symbol of Japanese unity.

As the emperor's car went through the gate, two American honor guard sentries on either side of the passage presented arms.

Just inside the gate two more American honor guardsmen saluted.

The crowd outside didn't bow to their emperor as they would have at the sight of him before the forms of democracy were brought to Japan by General MacArthur.

(United Press cited that General MacArthur is the only man the emperor has ever called on. He has gone to see the general 10 times before at the embassy or the general's office in the Dai Ichi building, but all have been official calls paid to the man who headed the occupation of the emperor's country.

(Today he was calling on a man who is, in effect, a private citizen.)

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ACKNOWLEDGES CHEERS—Emperor Hirohito waves to the throng of Japanese well-wishers from the balcony of the Imperial Household building Sunday morning, in response to the felicitations on his 50th birthday. The Japanese greeted the emperor with shouts of, "Banzai." (Kyodo Photo) 402

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Hirohito Marks 50th Birthday, Seen By Public

By SGT. LARRY SAKAMOTO
TOKYO (Pac. S&S)—Japan's Emperor Hirohito marked his 50th birthday Sunday quietly with his family, a staff member of the Imperial Household told the Pacific Stars and Stripes.
The emperor received members of the Imperial family and relatives at 10:30 a.m., followed by visits from Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida, his cabinet, high-ranking Japanese government officials and the staff of the imperial household. He made his customary donations to public welfare, educational, religious and other organizations.
PRIOR TO RECEIVING his family and government dignitaries, Hirohito made a public appearance on the balcony of the Imperial Household building before thousands of his subjects shortly after 10 a.m. The Japanese crowd burst out with the singing of the national anthem, then with the traditional shouts of banzai.
Crowds thronged to the inner compound of the Imperial palace despite bad weather. The main palace gate opened at 9 a.m. to allow the Japanese to sign their names on the visitor's registers.
THE HOUSEHOLD official said that the Emperor is in excellent health. "Hirohito," he said "keeps abreast of current events by media of newspapers and radio. He is keenly interested in his democratic subjects.

"One of the foreign newspapers and periodicals the emperor reads is the Pacific Stars and Stripes. He enjoys it very much," the official said.
The emperor lives with Empress Nagako in a temporary house within the palace compound. The main palace burned May 25, 1945 in an air raid.

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Emperor at Embassy In Visit to Ridgway

TOKYO (Pac. S&S)—Emperor Hirohito made his first visit to Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway Wednesday morning at the American embassy. No public statement has been made on the hour-long visit, which was attended by only the emperor and the supreme commander.
The Japanese ruler's visit comes within a month after General Ridgway assumed command of the UN forces in the Far East. It was the emperor's second visit to the embassy in 17 days. He came to see General Douglas MacArthur the morning of the general's departure to the United States.
Although American Ambassador W. J. Sebald arrived a few minutes before Emperor Hirohito's two-car party arrived, a high headquarters spokesman said the ambassador did not attend the conference.

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Gov't Restricts Hirohito Photos

TOKYO (INS)—The Japanese government announced Wednesday that no longer is Emperor Hirohito "fair game" to photographers at all times and postures during a public appearance.
In a note circulated among Allied correspondents, on the eve of Thursday's Constitution day ceremonies, the public information division of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs said:
"News photographers are requested to refrain from approaching within less than 15 feet of the emperor or taking direct frontal photographs of the emperor from nearby, especially when he is on his way to or from the ceremonial grounds."
The note did not say what would happen to photographers ignoring the injunction.
There had been no restrictions on photographing the emperor, when he has appeared in public, since Japan's surrender in 1945.

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