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(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

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Will be unanimously passed
to-day with possible deletion of Communist.

August 15, 1946

Report for the Resolution on the

Cultivation of Religious Sentiment

A resolution was introduced to the plenary session of the House of Representatives to-day by Rep. Usaburo Chizaki and others and adopted by the House. The full text, as amended, is as follows.

Hereby resolved that:

We, determined to renounce war forever and to rely for our security and survival upon the justice and good faith of the world, must drive the movement for the world eternal peace with the (religious) belief that war is vice. To realize this, it is necessary not only (to encourage religionists and educators) to develop the universal brotherhood, the social neighbourly love and (unselfish) service (to the public), which are cherished as a result of religious consciousness, but also to promote the morality and culture by respecting the cultivation of religious sentiment (on the basis of education).

Remarks:

(1) The words in brackets were in the original resolution.

(2) The words inserted are those which are added in the new resolution.

July 11, 1946

Report On War Damages Recovery Resolution

1. Resolution : Resolution on the Recovery of War Damages

2. Session : Plenary Session , H.R.

3. Time : July 11

4. Improtant Utterances :

At the outset of the Plenary Session, the Resolution on the Recovery of War Damages was submitted by the parties with the content as follows. The Resolution was explained on its cause of submission by Mr. Aizawa(Progressive), and later, Mrs. Takeda (Liberal), Messrs. Imamura (Social) Kono (Cooperative), Kita (Independent), Hikida (Progressive), Yoshida (Democratic) and Takakura (Communist) each representing their parties, expressed their approval on the Resolution.

In reply to the Resolution, the Prime Minister made following speech.

(1) Important points of the Resolution :

(a) The reconstruction and recovery enterprises are the most urgent business for Japan to establish peaceful Japan.

However, the Government has not achieved any notable development of recovery works on housing, Clearing of War ruined area, harbour, railways, tracks, telegram and telephone communication and also, school and government office buildings are not rebuilt.

(b) The Government should take urgent measures on these matters.

(2) Important points of Prime Minister's speech

(a) The Government has taken various measures on the reconstruction and recovery of war damages by establishing the fundamental programm on the reconstruction of war damaged areas and also establishing housing programm.

(b) Because of shortage of material and commodities, the programm has not worked as it was expected.

(c) The Government determines to make their best to cope with the situation with the support of the people represented by the Diet.

19 June 1946

Report on the Negotiating Conference

of 18 June 1946

1. Number of Committee members to be alloted to each Negotiating Committee (political party or club).

As in the past, it will be decided in proportion to the number of the Members of the Diet of each Negotiating Committee.

2. Procedure of Deliberation on the Draft Constitution.

It will be decided later on after more thorough study on the subject is made by each political party or club.

3. Establishment of the Committee on the Revision of the Law of Houses and the Rule of the House of Representatives.

It was decided to establish the committee composed of committee-men selected by each political party or club.

4. Order of utterance by the Members

It will be decided on each occasion, although, according to precedents, it will, as a rule, be decided in proportion to the number of the Members of the House of Representatives of each political party or club.

5. Agenda of the session on the 20th

a. Member's Address to be read in reply to the Imperial rescript of the Opening Ceremony.

The House will be adjourned for drawing up the Address.

b. Report by the Chairman of the Address Drafting Committee.

Capt Williams

Noted by C.W.

23 July

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

I hereby order that the present session of the Imperial Diet be prolonged for thirty days till August 28th.

(To be issued on 24 or 25 July 46)

will be issued 24th or 25th

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

I hereby order that the present session of the Imperial Diet be prolonged for thirty days till August 28th.

① 61 154 - ~~10~~ July 10

Mr Kawamori - "Secretariat are not "officials" under Art 54"

Const Com: - 12 gl

Finished Discussion of Const. today.

Goes to Com. of 10

3 lib. - Ashida, Hatsukida, Eto
2 P - Yoshida, Yi Imukai, K.
18 - Morito, Suzuki, T.
1 Shinseikai - Oshima
1 Ind Club - Kasai
1 Coop - Hayashi, N.
no Comm. (originally) Decided by Managers (12) of Const. Com.

Big Com. tried today 1:30 tomorrow, Kawakami Small Com.

~~Two~~ parties indefinite how ~~not~~ yet decided what their stand will be on Const. May cause delay of day or 2 of Small Com. which can't start until parties make up their mind. One or two days will pass for Small Com. after parties decide.

Then to Big Com. for 1 or 2 days; Then to Plenary session for 2d reading. 1st reading over Katsuo Mr. Ashida reports to plenary sess.

I'd heading will take about 2 days.
Unlikely that any party will
propose amend. on the floor, after
being defeated in Spec. Const. Com. before
hand.

Probably Mr. Ashida may report Nozaka's
proposed amend. in report to the
H.R. for political purposes only.
Even tho Communists have been given
the cold shoulder by all parties since
last March.

All amend. will be included in Mr. Ashida's
report to H.R. Unlikely Amend. will
be offered during 2nd reading. Not
customary for this to be done.

Debates. 2-day session will be speeches for
amend. proposed by maj. parties, but
most vaulted proponents will be allowed
to speak first, excluding Communists.

(3)

Human rights

Ch. 3 – Concessions to Socialists

Vice versa – 7 clauses on Emperor.

Final vote – unanimous except for Comm.

Leftish of Soc. P. may support Comm. in getting 20 signers to debate during 2nd reading.

15 Soc.(4) probably will be forced to go along with the party.

July 11, 1946

Report On Proceeding Of Disaplinary Committee

1. Session : House of Representative, Committee .
2. Time : July 11 Opened 10.00
Closed 10.30
3. Proceeding :

The election of the Chairman of the Committee which has been vacant by the resignation of Mr. Yamazaki, was held. Mr, Honda (Liberal) was elected for the Chairman.

June 29, 1946.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION

At the Plenary session of the House of Representatives on June 29, the Resolution was put on order concerning hastening of repatriation of Japanese nationals over seas and relief for them and the demobilized, sponsored by Mr. Inada and other 11 members.

One representative from each party debated on the matter and expressed the affirmative opinion.

(In the course of the debate by Mrs. Karasawa, Communist, there was some interruptions from the members in the floor, because she deviated from the issue, criticizing the Budget.)

After the debate, the Resolution was passed unanimously, and Prime Minister Yoshida and Minister of State Shidehara expressed the Gratitude and pledged their efforts to do the best.

Agenda for June 29 ~~and July 1~~

(5:00 P.M June 29)

A) H.R.

Results of the Negotiating Committee of 11 a.m. June 29:

Plenary Session

(1) Reports by the Chairman of Budget Committee on three supplementary budgets which were approved by the Committee on July 28.

After Speech against the bills by Mr. Tokuda (Communist), vote shall be made.

(2) Resolution concerning the early repatriation of the Japanese Nationals from overseas, and relief for them and demobilized persons.

Speeches for the Resolution will be made by the representatives of every parties.

(3) Submission of Bill for the Amendment of Mail Law.

Explanation is made by the Vice-Chief of the Communication Board. Later, it will be refered to the Special Committee.

(4) Bill for the Amendment of the Temporary Currency and Bill for invalidating Imperial Grant National Bonds are explained by the Finance Minister. Later, each of them is refered to the Special Committee.

(5) Bill for the Abrogation of the Law No.34 of the 20th Year of the Showa.

Explanation is made by the Interior Minister. It is to be refered to the Special Committee with 18 members.

Report on the Negotiating Conference
of 18 June 1946

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It will be decided later on after more thorough study on the subject is made by each political party or club.

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a. Member's Address to be read in reply to the Imperial rescript of the Opening Ceremony.

The House will be adjourned for drawing up the Address.

b. Report by the Chairman of the Address Drafting Committee.

Cop to Col. Kades

17 June 1946

Draft of Imperial Rescript to be read at the Opening Ceremony of the Imperial Diet on 20 June

Upon holding the opening ceremony of the Imperial Diet Today, I announce to the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives that, to the present session of the Diet, I will submit the Draft of Revised Constitution for its deliberation and cause the Ministers of State to introduce the Budget Bill and other urgent bills. I hope that every member of the Diet will deliberate upon these in a harmonious spirit and fulfil the function of the Diet.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON THE OCCASION OF THE
PROMULGATION OF THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

I have caused this day the Constitution of Japan to be promulgated.

This Constitution, resulting from a complete revision of the Imperial Constitution, has been decided upon by the freely expressed will of the people, seeking the basis of national reconstruction in the universal principles of mankind. It explicitly stipulates that the people of Japan renounce war of their own accord, desiring to see the realization of a permanent peace founded on justice and order throughout the world, and that they will conduct the national affairs on democratic principles by respecting always the fundamental human rights.

It is my wish to join with my people in uniting all our endeavours toward proper enforcement of this Constitution and the construction of a nation of culture honoring moderation and responsibilities and devoted to freedom and peace.

Special Report on the House Reserch Committee on the Law and Regulation of Diet (July 4)

It was reported today by the Secretariat of the House of Representative that a 'Reserch Committee on the Law and Regulation of the Diet' was organized by the House in order to make reserch on the amendment of the Law of the Diet and the Regulation of the House of Representatives.

Twenty members are alloted to ~~every~~ each parties and the list of members are as follows:

Liberal (6)

1. T. Okubo 2. H. Ashida 3. S. Hanashi
4. K. Bando 5. K. Mori 6. T. Ohno

Progressive (4)

7. K. Inukai 8. M. Tanaka 9. I. Narushima
10. T. Inoue (Mr. Inoue was added later.)

Social (4)

11. K. Nakamura 12. H. Tawara 13. H. Satake
14. C. Mizutani

Cooperative (2)

15. T. Matsumoto 16. K. Uda

Independent (1)

17. S. Nakano

Shinko Club (1)

18. K. Suzuki

Democratic (1)

19. Y. Suzuki

Communist (1)

20. K. Tokuda

Note: It is to be noticed that this committee is not an offcial Special Committee in conformity with the Law of the Diet, but an unofficial reserch committee by the members of the House of Representatives.

The Proceedings of the 3rd Meeting of the House Rules Investigating Committee

30th August

1. The House Officials.

(1) At the last meeting of the Committee, it was decided that, in addition to the Speaker and the Assistant Speaker, the Acting Speaker might be elected. The name of Acting Speaker (Gicho-Dairi), however, shall be Temporary Speaker (Kari-Gicho), as is at present called.

(2) At the last meeting of the Committee, the majority favours the plan to make the chairman of the Permanent Committee the official (of each House). At the present meeting, the opinion of the majority favours the plan to make even the chairman of the standing committee (during the session of the Diet) an official who shall be elected at the Diet.

2. Article 55 of the Draft Constitution

(1) In applying Paragraph 2, there arises no question in the case where a bill passed by the House of Representatives is rejected by the House of Councillors. However, the case where the House of Councillors made an amendment to a bill passed by the House of Representatives, was a subject of discussion at the present meeting. As to whether the joint committee of the both Houses is to be held or not in such a case, the majority of the Committee is of the opinion that there is no need of holding the joint committee.

(2) "Recess" referred in Paragraph 3 of the said Article shall mean

mean only the recess voted concurrently at the both Houses and it is decided that in case where only one House votes for recess shall not be the recess of the Diet.

(3) The Joint Committee of the both Houses.

A tentative plan shall be made only where the both Houses concur. In the case where two Houses do not agree, the report to that effect shall be presented.

(4) Article 58 of the Draft Constitution

The majority is of the opinion that it is necessary that the provisions concerning the procedure in regard to the witnesses and payment of their actual expenses shall be made in the Diet Rules.

(5) Article 51 of the Draft Constitution

In the case of a dispute related to qualifications of a member, there is a general opinion that the defendants, if it is decided that they are allowed to speak for the said member, should be limited in number.

(6) The permanent committee shall continue to exist until the next session.

(7) The procedure to nominate the Prime Minister need not be provided for by a Law, but can be provided for by the Regulations of the Houses.

(8) The Impeachment Court

Instead of the Diet setting up an impeachment court from the members of both Houses, many favours the plan to make the Diet delegate the matter of impeachment to a court which can judge independently. The members of the committee exchanged also their opinions concerning the reasons of removal of a judge and procedure to be taken for it.

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE

(as of October 7, 1946.)

Liberal Party members	148
Progressive Party members	110
Socialist Party members	96
Cooperative Party members	45
Kokuminto members	33
Independent Club members	23
Communist Party members	6
non-partisan	5
total membership	466

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total membership	466

弘一君

●日本進歩黨（一一〇名）

（ア）
逢澤　寛君
青木　泰助君
青木清左エ門君
天野　久君
荒木　武行君
有馬　英二君

（イ、キ）
井上　東治郎君
井上　知治君
飯島　連之君
石黒　武重君
稻本　早苗君
犬養　健君
荊木　一久君

（ウ）
生方　大吉君
馬越　晃君

（エ、エ）
江川　爲信君
江部　順治君

（オ、ラ）
小川　半次君
小笹　耕作君
小野瀬忠兵衛君
大久保　傳藏君
大島　定吉君
太田　秋之助君
岡部　得三君
岡本　實太郎君

（カ）
加藤　高藏君
桂　作藏君
金光　義邦君
神戸　眞君
川崎　秀二君

（キ）
喜多　楢治郎君
北村　徳太郎君

（ク）
久　紋十郎君

（コ）

（シ）
澁谷　昇次君
島田　晋作君

（ス）
杉本　勝次君
鈴木　茂三郎君
鈴木　義男君

（タ）
田中　健吉君
田中　松月君
田原　春次君
田万　廣文君
田村　定一君
高津　正道君
高瀬　傳君
竹内　克己君
竹谷　源太郎君
棚橋　小虎君
玉井　潤次君

（ツ）
辻井　民之助君
堤　隆君

（ト）
土井　直作君
冨吉　榮二君
堂森　芳夫君

（ナ）
中崎　敏君
中原　健次君
中村　高一君
永江　一夫君
永井　勝次郎君

（ニ）
西尾　末廣君
西村　榮一君
新妻　イト君

（ノ）
野溝　勝君

（ハ）
長谷川　保君
林　虎雄君
林田　哲雄君
原　彪之助君

（イ、キ）
伊東　岩男君
飯田　義茂君
稻田　健治君
石原　登君
今井　耕君
井上　德命君

（ウ）
宇田　國榮君

（オ、ラ）
太田　鐵太郎君
大原　博夫君
大宮　伍三郎君
大橋　喜美君

（カ）
川越　博君
川野　芳滿君
鹿島　透君
香川　兼吉君

（キ）
木下　榮君

（コ）
河野　金昇君
越原　洋一君
駒井　藤平君

（サ）
酒井　俊雄君

（タ）
竹山　祐太郎君
丹野　實君

（ツ）
坪井　龜藏君

（ニ）
二階堂　進君

（ハ）
原尻　東君
林　平馬君
林　輿一郎君
原　國君
橋本　二郎君

（ヒ）
平川　篤雄君
平野　八郎君

（フ）
船田　享二君
藤本　虎君
藤井　正君

（ホ）
保利　茂君
星　一君
細川　八十八君
堀川　恭平君
本間　俊一君
本名　武君

（マ）
松岡　運君
松田　正一君

（ミ）
宮原　庄助君
宮前　進君
宮澤　才吉君

（ム）
武藤　嘉一君
武藤　常介君
村井　八郎君
村島　喜代君

（モ）
最上　英子君
森山　ヨネ君

（ヤ）
八木　佐太治君
八坂　善一郎君
山口　光一郎君
山崎　岩男君
山下　春江君
山田　悟六君

（ユ）

（ヨ）
吉田　セイ君
米山　文子君

（ラ）

（リ）

（ル）

（レ）

（ロ）

（ワ）

（ヰ）

（ヱ）

（ヲ）

（ン）

●無所屬倶樂部（一三名）

（イ、キ）
伊藤　實雄君
池村　平太郎君

（オ、ラ）
大石　ヨシエ君

（カ）
笠井　重治君
柏原　義則君

（キ）
菊池　豐君
北　勝太郎君
北　政清君

（コ）
紅露　みつ君
小西　寅松君

（タ）
田中　久雄君
田中　伊三次君

（ト）
東井　三代次君
戸叶　里子君

of the House

（投票者氏名表）

●日本自由黨（一四八名）

（ア）安部俊吾君　青木孝義君　芦田均君　荒船清十郎君　有田二郎君

（イ、ヰ）井田友平君　井上卓一君　伊藤郷一君　飯國壯三郎君　石井光次郎君　石原圓吉君　磯崎貞序君　稻田直道君　稻葉道意君　板倉治作君　今井はつ君　岩本信行君

（ウ）上塚司君　植原悅二郎君　内海安吉君

（エ、ヱ）江崎眞澄君　江藤夏雄君

（オ、ヲ）小笠原八十美君　小川原政信君　小此木歌治君　小澤國治君　小澤佐重喜君　小野眞次君　小野孝君　大井直之助君　大石倫治君

（セ）世耕弘一君

（タ）田中源三郎君　田中重彌君　田中実司君　田中善内君　田邊讓君　高橋英吉君　高橋泰雄君　瀧澤脩作君　瀧濟麻吉君　竹内茂代君　竹田儀一君　武田キヨ君　武田信之助君

（ツ）塚田十一郎君　辻寛一君　圓谷光衞君

（テ）寺尾豐君

（ト）殿田孝次君　苫米地英俊君　冨田ふさ君

（ナ）中島守利君　中野武雄君　中野寅吉君　夏堀源三郎君

（ニ）西村久之君

（ハ）葉梨新五郎君　花村四郎君　林讓治君　服部岩吉君　原侑君　原藤右門君　坂東幸太郎君　廿日出厖君

●日本進歩黨（一一〇名）

（ア）逢澤寛君　青木泰助君　青木清左ヱ門君　天野久君　荒木武行君　有馬英二君

（イ、ヰ）井上東治郎君　井上知治君　飯島祐之君　石黒武重君　稻本早苗君　犬養健君　荊木一久君

（ウ）生方大吉君　馬越晃君

（エ、ヱ）江川爲信君　江部順治君

（オ、ヲ）小川半次君　小笹耕作君　小野瀨忠兵衞君　大久保傳藏君　大島定吉君　太田秋之助君　岡部得三君　岡本實太郎君

（カ）加藤高藏君　桂作藏君　金光義邦君　神戸眞君　川崎秀二君

（キ）喜多楢治郎君

（ニ）西山冨佐太君

（ハ）原健三郎君　原捨思君　原夫次郎君　林連君　林田正治君

（ヒ）日比野民平君　一松定吉君　平野増吉君

（フ）舟崎由之君　降旗德弥君

（ホ）保利茂君　星一君　細川八十八君　堀川恭平君　本間俊一君　本名武君

（マ）松岡運君　松田正一君

（ミ）宮原庄助君　宮前進君　宮澤才吉君

（ム）武藤嘉一君　武藤常介君　村井八郎君　村島喜代君

（モ）最上英子君　森山ヨネ君

（ヤ）八木佐太治君　八坂善一郎君　山口[illegible]君

（シ）澁谷昇次君　島田晋作君

（ス）杉本勝次君　鈴木茂三郎君　鈴木義男君

（タ）田中健吉君　田中松月君　田原春次君　田万廣文君　田村定一君　高津正道君　高瀨傳君　竹内克己君　竹谷源太郎君　棚橋小虎君　玉井潤次君

（ツ）辻井民之助君

（ト）堤隆君　土井直作君　冨吉榮二君　堂森芳夫君

（ナ）中崎敏君　中原健次君　中村高一君　永江一夫君　永井勝次郎君

（ニ）西尾末廣君　西村榮一君　新妻イト君

（ノ）野溝勝君

（ハ）長谷川保君

（イ、ヰ）伊東岩男君　飯田義茂君　稻田健治君　石原登君　今井耕君　井上德命君

（ウ）宇田國榮君

（オ、ヲ）太田鐵太郎君　大原博夫君　大宮伍三郎君　大橋喜美君

（カ）川越博君　川野芳滿君　鹿島透君　香川兼吉君

（キ）木下榮君

（コ）河野金昇君　越原はる君　駒井藤平君

（サ）酒井俊雄君

（タ）竹山祐太郎君　丹野實君

（ツ）坪井龜藏君

（ニ）二階堂進君

（ハ）原尻東君　林平馬君　林與一郎君　原國君　橋本二郎君

（ヒ）平川篤雄君　平野[illegible]君

（ノ）野本品吉君　野村ミス君

（ハ）早川崇君

（ヒ）疋田敏男君

（ホ）穗積七郎君

（マ）松原一彦君　丸山修一郎君　增井慶太郎君

（ヤ）山下ツ子君

（ヨ）吉田セイ君　米山文子君

●無所屬倶樂部（三三名）

（イ、ヰ）伊藤實雄君　池村平太郎君

（オ、ヲ）大石ヨシエ君

（カ）笠井重治君　柏原義則君

（キ）菊池豐君　北勝太郎君　北政清君

（コ）紅露みつ君　小西寅松君

（タ）田中久雄君

昭和二十一年十月七日

f the House

（投票者氏名表）

●日本自由黨（一四八名）

（ア）
安部俊吾君
青木孝義君
芦田均君
荒船清十郎君
有田二郎君

（イ、ヰ）
井田友平君
井上卓一君
伊藤郷一君
飯國壯三郎君
石井光次郎君
石原圓吉君
磯崎貞序君
稲田直道君
稲葉道意君
板倉治作君
今井はつ君
岩本信行君

（ウ）
上塚司君
植原悦二郎君
内海安吉君

（エ、ヱ）
江崎眞澄君
江藤夏雄君

（オ、ヲ）
小笠原八十美君
小川原政信君
小此木歌治君
小澤國治君
小澤佐重喜君
小野眞次君
小[illegible]

（セ）
世耕弘一君

（タ）
田中源三郎君
田中重彌君
田中実司君
田中善内君
田邊譲君
高橋英吉君
高橋泰雄君
瀧澤脩作君
瀧清麻吉君
竹内茂代君
竹田儀一君
武田キヨ君
武田信之助君

（ツ）
塚田十一郎君
辻寛一君
圓谷光衞君

（テ）
寺尾豊君

（ト）
殿田孝次君
苫米地英俊君
冨田ふさ君

（ナ）
中島守利君
中野武雄君
中野寅吉君
夏堀源三郎君

（ニ）
西村久之君

（ハ）
葉梨新五郎君
花村四郎君
林譲治君
服部岩吉君
原侑君

●日本進歩黨（一一〇名）

（ア）
逢澤寛君
青木泰助君
青木清左ヱ門君
天野久君
荒木武行君
有馬英二君

（イ、ヰ）
井上東治郎君
井上知治君
飯島祐之君
石黒武重君
稲本早苗君
犬養健君
荊木一久君

（ウ）
生方大吉君
馬越晃君

（エ、ヱ）
江川爲信君
江部順治君

（オ、ヲ）
小川半次君
小笹耕作君
小野瀬忠兵衛君
大久保傳藏君
大島定吉君
太田秋之助君
岡部得三君
岡本實太郎君

（カ）
加藤高藏君
桂作藏君
金光義邦君
神戸眞君
川崎秀二君

（ニ）
西山冨佐太君

（ハ）
原健三郎君
原捨思君
原夫次郎君
林連君
林田正治君

（ヒ）
日比野民平君
一松定吉君
平野増吉君

（フ）
舟崎由之君
降旗徳弥君

（ホ）
保利茂君
星一君
細川八十八君
堀川恭平君
本間俊一君
本名武君

（マ）
松岡運君
松田正一君

（ミ）
宮原庄助君
宮前進君
宮澤才吉君

（ム）
武藤嘉一君
武藤常介君
村井八郎君
村島喜代君

（モ）
最上英子君
森山ヨネ君

（ヤ）

（シ）
澁谷昇次君
島田晋作君

（ス）
杉本勝次君
鈴木茂三郎君
鈴木義男君

（タ）
田中健吉君
田中松月君
田原春次君
田万廣文君
田村定一君
高津正道君
高瀬傳君
竹内克己君
竹谷源太郎君
棚橋小虎君
玉井潤次君

（ツ）
辻井民之助君
堤隆君

（ト）
土井直作君
冨吉榮二君
堂森芳夫君

（ナ）
中崎敏君
中原健次君
中村高一君
永江一夫君
永井勝次郎君

（ニ）
西尾末廣君
西村榮一君
新妻イト君

（ノ）

（イ、ヰ）
伊東岩男君
飯田義茂君
稲田健治君
石原登君
今井耕君
井上徳命君

（ウ）
宇田國榮君

（オ、ヲ）
太田鐵太郎君
大原博夫君
大宮伍三郎君
大橋喜美君

（カ）
川越博君
川野芳滿君
鹿島透君
香川兼吉君

（キ）
木下榮君

（コ）
河野金昇君
越原はる君
駒井藤平君

（サ）
酒井俊雄君

（タ）
竹山祐太郎君
丹野實君

（ツ）
坪井亀藏君

（ニ）
二階堂進君

（ハ）
原尻東君
林平馬君
林興一郎君
原[illegible]國君

（ノ）
野本品吉君
野村ミス君

（ハ）
早川崇君

（ヒ）
疋田敏男君

（ホ）
穂積七郎君

（マ）
松原一彦君
丸山修一郎君
増井慶太郎君

（ヤ）
山下ツ子君

（ヨ）
吉田セイ君
米山文子君

●無所屬倶樂部（二三名）

（イ、ヰ）
伊藤實雄君
池村平太郎君

（オ、ヲ）
大石ヨシエ君

（カ）
笠井重治君

（キ）
柏原義則君
菊池豊君
北勝太郎君
北政清君

（コ）
紅露みつ君

昭和二十一年十月七日

List of Members of the House

今井 はつ君
岩本 信行君
（ウ）
上塚 司君
植原 悦二郎君
内海 安吉君
（エ、ヱ）
江崎 眞澄君
江藤 夏雄君
（オ、ヲ）
小笠原 八十美君
小川原 政信君
小此木 歌治君
小澤 國治君
小澤 佐重喜君
小野 眞次君
小野 孝君
大井 直之助君
大石 倫治君
大内 一郎君
大谷 瑩潤君
大塚 甚之助君
大野 伴睦君
大久保 [illegible]次郎君
（カ）
加藤 一雄君
加藤 宗平君
加藤 睦之介君
花月 純誠君
片岡 伊三郎君
上林山 榮吉君
神田 博君
河原田 巖君
川西 清君
（キ）
木島 義夫君
木村 公平君
木村 チヨ君
木村 義雄君
菊池 長右エ門君
北 吟吉君
北浦 圭太郎君
（ク）
栗原大島太郎君
栗山 長次郎君
（コ）
小池 政恩君

寺尾 豊君
（ト）
殿田 孝次君
苫米地 英俊君
冨田 ふさ君
（ナ）
中島 守利君
中野 武雄君
中野 寅吉君
夏堀 源三郎君
（ニ）
西村 久之君
（ハ）
葉梨 新五郎君
花村 四郎君
林 讓治君
服部 岩吉君
原 侑君
原 藤右門君
坂東 幸太郎君
廿日出 庬君
（ヒ）
樋貝 詮三君
廣川 弘禪君
平岡 良藏君
平塚 常次郎君
（フ）
深津 玉一郎君
淵田 長一郎君
古島 義英君
（ホ）
本多 市郎君
本多 花子君
本田 英作君
星島 二郎君
細田 忠治郎君
（マ）
牧野 寛索君
益谷 秀次君
松浦 薫君
松浦 東介君
松川 昌藏君
松永 佛骨君
（ミ）
三浦 寅之助君
三ツ林 幸三君
水田 三喜男君
水口 周平君
（ム）
村上 [illegible]君

（エ、ヱ）
江川 為信君
江部 順治君
（オ、ヲ）
小川 半次君
小笹 耕作君
小野瀬 忠兵衛君
大久保 傳藏君
大島 定吉君
太田 秋之助君
岡部 得三君
岡本 實太郎君
（カ）
加藤 高藏君
桂 作藏君
金光 義邦君
神戸 眞君
川崎 秀二君
（キ）
喜多 楢治郎君
北村 徳太郎君
（ク）
九鬼 紋十郎君
（コ）
五坪 茂雄君
小[illegible] 新太郎君
小坂 善太郎君
小林 錡君
古賀 喜太郎君
（サ）
齋藤 隆夫君
齋藤 てい君
佐藤 久雄君
佐伯 忠義君
（シ）
白井 秀吉君
白木 一平君
柴田 兵一郎君
椎熊 三郎君
（ス）
鈴木 明良君
鈴木 強平君
鈴木 周次郎君
菅原 エン君
菅又 薫君
（セ）
關根 久藏君
關谷 勝利君
（タ）
田中 萬逸君
[illegible]

本名 武君
（マ）
松岡 運君
松田 正一君
（ミ）
宮原 庄助君
宮前 進君
宮澤 才吉君
（ム）
武藤 嘉一君
武藤 常介君
村井 八郎君
村島 喜代君
（モ）
最上 英子君
森山 ヨネ君
（ヤ）
八木 佐太治君
八坂 善一郎君
山口 光一郎君
山崎 岩男君
山下 春江君
山田 悟六君
（ヨ）
吉澤 仁太郎君
吉田 安君
（ワ）
早稻田 柳右エ門君

● 日本社會黨（九六名）
（ア）
赤松 勇君
淺沼 稻次郎君
荒畑 勝三君
（イ、ヰ）
井伊 誠一君
井上 良次君
伊藤 卯四郎君
石川 金次郎君
稻村 順三君
今村 等君
（ウ）
上田 清次郎君
氏原 一郎君
（オ、ヲ）
海野 三朗君

辻井 民之助君
堤 隆君
（ト）
土井 直作君
冨吉 榮二君
堂森 芳夫君
（ナ）
中崎 敏君
中原 健次君
中村 高一君
永江 一夫君
永井 勝次郎君
（ニ）
西尾 末廣君
西村 榮一君
新妻 イト君
（ノ）
野溝 勝君
（ハ）
長谷川 保君
林 虎雄君
林田 哲雄君
原 彪之助君
（ヒ）
平野 市太郎君
平野 力三君
（フ）
藤田 榮君
（ホ）
細田 綱吉君
細野 三千雄君
（マ）
松澤 兼人君
松澤 一君
松本 七郎君
松本 淳造君
松永 義雄君
松岡 駒吉君
松尾 トシ君
前田 榮之助君
正木 清君
町田 三郎君
（ミ）
水谷 長三郎君
宮村 又八君
（ム）
武藤 運十郎君
（モ）
森 三樹二君

[illegible]
越原 はる君
駒井 藤平君
（サ）
酒井 俊雄君
（タ）
竹山 祐太郎君
丹野 實君
（ツ）
坪井 龜藏君
（ニ）
二階堂 進君
（ハ）
原尻 東君
林 平馬君
林 興一郎君
原 國君
橋本 二郎君
（ヒ）
平川 篤雄君
平野 八郎君
（フ）
船田 享二君
藤本 虎[illegible]君
藤井 正[illegible]君
（マ）
松本 瀧藏君
松本 六太郎君
的場 金右衞門君
（ミ）
三木 武夫君
（モ）
森 由己雄君
（ヤ）
山本 實彦君
（ヨ）
米倉 龍也君

● 國民黨（三三名）
（ア）
安藤 はつ君
（イ、ヰ）
井上 赳君
井出 一太郎君
伊藤 幸太郎君
伊藤 恭一君
磯田 正則君
池上 隆祐君

（二三名）
（イ、ヰ）
伊藤 實雄君
池村 平太郎君
（オ、ヲ）
大石 ヨシエ君
（カ）
笠井 重治君
柏原 義則君
（キ）
菊池 豊君
北 勝太郎君
北 政清君
（コ）
紅露 みつ君
小西 寅松君
（タ）
田中 久雄君
田中 伊三次君
（ト）
東井 三代次君
戸叶 里子君
（ナ）
中野 四郎君
中島 茂喜君
中山 榮一君
（ヌ）
布 利秋君
（フ）
福田 繁芳君
（ホ）
細迫 兼光君
（マ）
松谷 天光光君
（ヤ）
山木 武夫君
（ワ）
和崎 ハル君

● 日本共產黨（六名）
（カ）
柄澤 とし子君
（シ）
志賀 義雄君

List of M

(七十四名)

(キ)
木島 義夫君
木村 公平君
木村 チヨ君
木村 義雄君
菊池長右エ門君
北 吟吉君
北浦 圭太郎君

(ク)
栗原大島太郎君
栗山 長次郎君

(コ)
小池 政恩君
小島 徹三君
小見山七十五郎君
小峯 柳多君
小柳 冨太郎君
厚東 常吉君
古賀 太郎君
近藤 鶴代君

(サ)
左藤 義詮君
佐藤 帰次郎君
齊藤 行藏君
坂田 道太君
坂本 實君

(シ)
塩月 學君
庄司 一郎君
島村 一郎君

(ス)
杉田 一郎君
杉田 馨子君
鈴木 仙八君
鈴木 平一郎君

(七十四名)

(ホ)
本多 市郎君
本多 花子君
本田 英作君
星島 二郎君
細田 忠治郎君

(マ)
牧野 寛索君
益谷 秀次君
松浦 薫君
松浦 東介君
松川 昌藏君
松永 佛骨君

(ミ)
三浦 寅之助君
三ツ林 幸三君
水田 三喜男君
水口 周平君

(ム)
村上 勇君

(モ)
森 幸太郎君
森 曉君
森崎 了三君
森田 豊壽君

(ヤ)
山口喜久一郎君
山口 好一君
山田 善三君
山本 勝市君
山本 正一君
山村 新治郎君
八重樫 利康君
矢野 庄太郎君
薬師神岩太郎君

(ヨ)
横田 清藏君

(ワ)
若林 義孝君
亘 四郎君
綿貫 佐民君

古島 義英君

(七十三名)

(サ)
齋藤 隆夫君
齋藤 てい君
佐藤 久雄君
佐伯 忠義君

(シ)
白井 秀吉君
白木 一平君
柴田 兵一郎君
椎熊 三郎君

(ス)
鈴木 明良君
鈴木 強平君
鈴木 周次郎君
菅原 エン君
菅又 薫君

(セ)
關根 久藏君
關谷 勝利君

(タ)
田中 萬逸君
瀧澤 濱吉君
橘 直治君
竹内 歌子君

(チ)
地崎 宇三郎君

(ツ)
佃 良一君
津島 文治君
圖司 安正君
坪川 信三君

(テ)
寺島 隆太郎君
寺田 榮吉君

(ト)
苫米地 義三君

(ナ)
中川 重春君
中山 たま君
中村 又一君
仲川 房次郎君
長井 源君
長尾 達生君
長野 長廣君
成島 勇君

(六十八名)

●日本社會黨 (九六名)

(ア)
赤松 勇君
淺沼 稻次郎君
荒畑 勝三君

(イ、キ)
井伊 誠一君
井上 良次君
伊藤 卯四郎君
石川 金次郎君
稻村 順三君
今村 等君

(ウ)
上田 清次郎君
氏原 一郎君
海野 三朗君

(オ、ヲ)
及川 規君
大澤 喜代一君
大矢 省三君
岡田 春夫君
奥村 又十郎君

(カ)
加藤 勘十君
加藤シヅエ君
加藤 鐘造君
片山 哲君
叶 凸君
金子 益太郎君
金井 芳次君
川島 金次君

(キ)
菊地 養之輔君
清澤 俊英君

(ク)
黒田 壽男君

(サ)
佐竹 晴記君
榊原 千代君
澤田 ひさ君

(六十九名)

(サ)
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齋藤 てい君
佐藤 久雄君
佐伯 忠義君

(シ)
白井 秀吉君
白木 一平君
柴田 兵一郎君
椎熊 三郎君

(ス)
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鈴木 強平君
鈴木 周次郎君
菅原 エン君
菅又 薫君

(セ)
關根 久藏君
關谷 勝利君

(タ)
田中 萬逸君
瀧澤 濱吉君
橘 直治君
竹内 歌子君

(チ)
地崎 宇三郎君

(ツ)
佃 良一君
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(テ)
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(ト)
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(ナ)
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長尾 達生君
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成島 勇君

(六十三名)

(ホ)
細田 綱吉君
細野 三千雄君

(マ)
松澤 兼人君
松澤 一君
松本 七郎君
松本 淳造君
松永 義雄君
松岡 駒吉君
松尾 トシ君
前田 榮之助君
正木 清君
町田 三郎君

(ミ)
水谷 長三郎君
宮村 又八君

(ム)
武藤 運十郎君

(モ)
森 三樹二君
森戸 辰男君
森本 義夫君

(ヤ)
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山崎 常吉君
山崎 道子君
山口 靜江君
山下 榮二君
矢尾 喜三郎君
安平 鹿一君

(ヨ)
米窪 滿亮君
米山 久君
吉川 兼光君

●協同民主黨 (四五名)

(ア)
赤澤 正道君
秋田 大助君
東 隆君
麻生 正藏君

(ミ)
三木 武夫君

(モ)
森 由己雄君

(ヤ)
山本 實彥君

(ヨ)
米倉 龍也君

●國民黨 (三三名)

(ア)
安藤 はつ君

(イ、キ)
井上 赳君
井出 一太郎君
伊藤 幸太郎君
伊藤 恭一君
磯田 正則君
池上 隆祐君
石崎 千松君
石田 一松君

(オ、ヲ)
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大島 多藏君
小川 一平君
岡田 勢一君

(ク)
久芳 庄二郎君
久保 猛夫君

(サ)
笹森 順造君

(ス)
鈴木 憲一君
鈴木 彌五郎君

(タ)
田中 たつ君

(ト)
豊澤 豊雄君

(ナ)
中田 榮太郎君
仲子 隆君

(又)
布 利秋君

(フ)
福田 繁芳君

(ホ)
細迫 兼光君

(マ)
松谷 天光光君

(ヤ)
山本 武夫君

(ワ)
和崎 ハル君

(六十三名)

●日本共産黨 (六名)

(カ)
柄澤 ゆき子君

(シ)
志賀 義雄君

(タ)
高倉 輝君

(ト)
徳田 球一君

(ナ)
中西 伊之助君

(ノ)
野坂 參三君

●無所屬 (五名)

(オ、ヲ)
尾崎 行雄君

(キ)
木村小左衛門君

(ナ)
楢橋 渡君

(ミ)
三木 キヨ子君

(ヤ)
山崎 猛君

(四十五名)

Number of H.R. Members

by Party

(September 2nd, 1946)

1.	Liberal Party	148
2.	Progressive Party	105
3.	Socialist Party	96
4.	Cooperative Party	43
5.	Shinseikai	38
6.	Independent Club	26
7.	Communist Party	6
8.	No Party Affiliation	3
	Total:	465

NUMBER OF H.R. MEMBERS BY PARTY

(August 19th, 1946)

1.	Liberal Party	147
2.	Progressive Party	104
3.	Socialist Party	94
4.	Cooperative Party	45
5.	Shinseikai	40
6.	Independent Club	25
7.	Communist Party	6
8.	No Party Affiliation	4
	Total	465

Number of H.R. Members by Party

(August 17th, 1946)

1.	Liberal Party	143
2.	Progressive P	104
3.	Socialist P	94
4.	Cooperative P	45
5.	Shinseikai	40
6.	Independent Club	29
7.	Communist P	6
8.	No Party Affiliation	4

Remarks:- Rep. Mitsu Kohno's resignation was approved at the H.R. plenary session on Aug. 17.

Number of H.R. Members by Party

(July 31, 1946)

1. Liberal Party.....143
2. Progressive P.....104
3. Socialist P.....95
4. Cooperative P.....45
5. Shinseikai.....40
6. Independent Club.....29
7. Communist P.....6
8. No Party Affiliation.....4

Remarks:-

Rep. Egawa of Independent Club joined the Progressives on July 30.

REPORT ON THE PARTY COMPLEXION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(July 26, 1946.)

1. Japan Liberal Party ----------143
2. Japan Progressive Party ----------103
3. Japan Socialist Party ----------95
4. Cooperative Democratic Party ----------45
5. Shinsei Kai ----------40 *
6. Independents Club ----------30 *
7. Japan Communist Party ----------6
8. No Party Affiliation (Neutral) ----------4

* REMARKS: ~~~

One member of Independent Club joined Shinseikai on July 25.

REPORT ON THE PARTY COMPLEXION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(As at July 23rd, 1946)

1. Japan Liberal Party ----------143
2. Japan Progressive Party ----------103
3. Japan Socialist Party ----------95
4. Cooperative Democratic Party ----------45
5. Shinkō ~~Club~~ Dei Kai ----------39
6. Independents Club ----------31
7. Japan Communist Party ----------6
8. No Party Affiliation ----------4
(Neutral)

REMARKS :

NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE

1. Japan Liberal Party ----------6
2. Japan Progressive Party ----------4
3. Japan Socialist Party ----------4
4. Cooperative Democratic Party ----------2
5. Shinko Club ----------1
6. Independents Club ----------1
7. Japan Communist Party ----------0
8. No Party Affiliation ----------0

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No. 4,227-A

Friday, July 26, 1946

Rates of Synthetic Tax Determined

Asahi Shimbun, July 26

The Government yesterday announced the coming new rates of the synthetic income tax (an additional income tax applicable to men of larger income), an item contained in the proposed tax increase program of the Government.

Under the prevailing rates, persons having income of more than ¥3,000 a year are taxable. Those ~~under~~ above income of ¥3,000 are taxed to the extent of 6 per cent in addition to the primary income tax. Those above ¥5,000 a year are given a rate of 15 per cent and those above ¥8,000 a rate of 22 per cent. Under the proposed new tax law only those earning more than ¥10,000 a year are taxable.

The new rates follow: (Figures in parentheses are the existing rates)

Income exceeding ¥10,000.....	37%
(amount exceeding ¥12,000..	29%)
Amount exceeding ¥15,000.....	40
Amount exceeding ¥20,000.....	45 (36)
Amount exceeding ¥30,000.....	50 (42)
Amount exceeding ¥50,000.....	55 (48)
Amount exceeding ¥100,000.....	60 (59)
Amount exceeding ¥200,000.....	64 (64)
Amount exceeding ¥300,000.....	67 (69)

x x x

Suzuki, Socialist, Expresses Fear in Diet
That Relief Will Help Only Banks

Asahi Shimbun, July 26

Hidetoshi Tonabechi, Liberal, was the first interpellator following the Finance Minister's address on the new Budget in the plenary session of the House of Representatives yesterday. He raised the following three questions:

1. In case the amount of the shortage in ordinary account revenue is to be met with property tax and deficit-covering bonds, how will you do it?

2. As a measure for inflation prevention, are you ready to adopt a revised price index? Are you ready to permit free sales of cereals after the farmers have been through with their delivery after the coming harvest?

3. How are you going to handle the unemployment relief policy by means of public utilities enterprises? Which principle will you adopt, efficiency principle or industry-promoting principle?

The Finance Minister Ishibashi's reply:

"The amount of the property tax to be received is at present uncertain. In case property tax is to be paid in bonds, the issue price will be taken at par. We don't know as yet whether the property tax will be incorporated into the present fiscal year's Budget. The percentage of payment in cash and in kind has not been clarified as yet.

"The question of cancelling the indemnities for munition industries is now under study.

"We have no intention of adopting a revised price index system.

"We shall endeavor to raise the effect of the subsidy for coal."

The Agriculture Minister Wada's reply:

"Under the prevailing conditions, a free sale of the staple foodstuffs from the coming fall will be difficult of realization."

The Commerce Minister Hoshijima's reply:

"For the purpose of promoting the medium and small industries, full use will be made of the Reconstruction Financing Corporation and the Central Bank and various other financing organs. Emphasis will be put on creative will and utilization rather than the application of the frame of control."

The Welfare Minister Kawai's reply:

"As regards the unemployment measures, we shall pursue a middle course between the industry-promoting principle and efficiency principle."

Tokutaro Kitamura, Pregressive, made the following interpellation:

1. In spite of the severe changes caused to the income of the people, the collection of taxes is based on the previous year's actual income. Isn't this inconsistent with the realities?

2. Use of the property tax for filling up financial deficiencies would be contrary to the official promise of the Government.

3. Have you preparations and confidence to meet the general disturbances to be caused by cancellation of state indemnities?

4. How will you dispose of the bonds so far issued?

5. The Government should correct the existence of the purchasing power in some restricted sections for the purpose of re-building of the people's economy.

The Finance Minister Ishibashi's reply:

"Excepting the war disposal cost, the emphasis of the Budget is put on unemployment measures. So long as I am in office, I shall not permit the custom of scrambling for budgetary appropriations. When the Economic Stabilization Board is established in the near future, synthetic adjustment will be made fully.

"The people's annual income for the current year is estimated at ¥200,000,000,000. With this in mind, we are at present establishing a financial fund program.

"As regards the use of the property tax, the receipts therefrom will be used for production expansion and unemployment relief, that is, property tax revenue will be spent to make up the deficits to be caused by production expansion and unemployment relief. It is a deficit but it should not be considered in the same light with the old deficit.

"The Government has no intention of cancelling the national bonds. At first, there was a view in favor of reducing the interest rate to 1 per cent, but after consultation with various circles concerned, we have decided to fix it at 3.5 per cent and thereby made efforts to prevent confusion from arising.

"We are doing our best for prevention of any serious disturbances as a result of cancellation of state indemnities."

Mozaburo Suzuki, Socialist, made the following interpellation:

1. Will the Government offer indemnities for the property which will be taken for reparations?

2. The Government at first objected to cancellation of state indemnities, but it has come to support it. What is the reason for it?

3. Readjustment of financial circles should not degenerate into extension of relief to the banks, especially the six leading banks. Is it intended to prevent the flooding of the new yen? Show us the concrete plan.

The Commerce Minister Hoshijima's reply:

"Due to the Pauley statement, the extent of reparations could be measured to a certain ~~ex~~ degree, but it is not the final decision. According to our estimate, reparations goods of some 12,000,000 tons must be offered."

The Finance Minister Ishibashi's reply:

"As regards cancellation of state indemnities, the Government has never made any minimum appraisal propaganda.

"It is alleged that the financing organs were given relief at the expense of the depositors but to extend relief to the financing organs means extension of relief to the depositors. That measure was taken by the previous Cabinet but it was quite appropriate.

"The Yoshida Cabinet has the confidence of overcoming inflation. The inflation phenomena should be swept off at one stroke. It is not a matter which should be solved gradually."

The Welfare Minister Kanai's reply:

"The dissolution of the Zaibatsu is not the dissolution of the enterprises involved. Accordingly, there will be no employment on that account. Removal of the reparations equipment would cause some 170,000 to 180,000 joblessmen. Some half a million jobless men will be born as a result of cancellation of state indemnities, we estimate."

Suzuki from his own seat expressed his dissatisfaction with the replies given.

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DAILY PRESS COMMENTS

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Thursday, July 25, 1946

- - -

Agony Revealed in Budget Bill

Asahi Shimbun, July 25

How would the budget bill look after the abolition of extraordinary military expenditures? This question was given wide attention from various circles in connection with compilation of the revised budget bill for the fiscal year 1946. Now, the Government has presented a budget bill to the amount of ¥ 56,088 million Yen to the House of Representatives. For the general budget, this is an unprecdentedly large amount; moreover, in view of the inflation of commodity prices, it is considered inevitable that considerable additional estimates will have to be presented, thus making it obvious that the total amount will become still much greater. Besides, it is to be considered that this trend of a swelling budget is not merely a phenomenon of the current year, but that from the various factors outlined below, it is to continue hereafter for a considerable time. This is an important point which must not be overlocked.

First, the swelling of the budget is to a great deal based on the inflation of commodity prices. In comparison with last year, each item in this year's budget is believed to show a considerable rise, and this is particularly sharp in the case of expenses for personnel. This item amounts to 4,074 million

Yen, or little thmore than seven per cent of the total. But as, under the various items, it is believed that there are many things included which in fact are personnel expenses, theincincrease of personnel expenses owing to inflated cost of living assumes a still greater meaning. And if we ask about the trend of commodity prices hereafter, as we will see later, from the viewpoint of financial policies no optimism is warranted at all, either. And in that far, we believe the swelling of the budget, which is caused by inflated commodity prices, can't be avoided.

Second, there is the expenditure for livelihood stabilization, to the amount of 6,324 million Yen. The relief funds of 3,000 million Yen appropriated under the livelihood protection law as well as various other expenditures for the stabilization of the people's livelihood are to a great deal giving a special feature to the current budget bill. If to this is added the 6,000 million Yen for public enterprises, included among the funds for economic reconstruction, the relative amount of such items as compared to the total further increases and gives them second place in the budget. Moreover, if we consider the increased number of unemployed to appear as the result of the discontinuation of indemnity payments, undoubtedly the expenditure in this item will increase ever more. It is believed that, pressed by necessity, this country will show ever more outspoken aspects of a state of social policies.

Of course, on the other hand, items for which the expenditure will decrease are not lacking either. One example is the cost for the repatriation of Japanese nationals, set at 7,772 million Yen. But even then, in as much as the minimum living is to be guaranteed, it is possible that this item will be replaced in the form of a partial indemnification for overseas property. Moreover, as the guarantee for the livelihood of the repatriates will become ever more urgent hereafter,

there is a possibility that this may recur in the budget in the form of expenditure for the stabilization of the people's livelihood.

In as much as, broadly considered, inflation of the annual expenditure can't be avoided, in order to make up for the accompanying deficit in annual revenues, there are no other ways but to increase taxes, to issue red ink bonds, or to collect property taxes, in order to bolster revenues. In the current fiscal year, a tax increase by 2,450 million Yen is to be carried out. This leaves still a deficit of 25,587 million Yen. In order to fill this deficit, the Government has decided to appropriate income from the collection of property taxes. What is the Government going to do about this problem after the current fiscal year? This is a great problem. Judging from the trend of production and other factors, we see no easy hope for securing a balanced budget. Whether it is by appropriating the property tax or by issuing public bonds: in each case, it is believed inevitable that inflation will thus be fostered from the realm of financial policies. We are only interested in the following point: on the occasion of the discontinuation of indemnity payments, how will the readjustment and reconstruction of the financial circles progress, and will they possibly be diverted into a direction in which a gradual retrievement of the situation is possible?

We can well understand that it is impossible to make any move at a time when merely the cost for settling the aftermath of the war and for stabilizing the people's livelihood take up about one half of the total. Nevertheless, if in a country like ours, which is expected to become a cultural nation, the expenditure for education and culture is set at 1,263 million Yen, or two per cent of the total, it is all too miserable. Can the promotion of science and the development of culture be thus expected? In this respect, it is keenly felt to be unreasonable that 5,048 million Yen (9 per cent) are appropriated as interests for public bonds. The Government should speedily set up a plan not only for lowering the interest rate, but also for settling the question of public bonds in connection with the discontinuation of indemnity payments.

The budget bill for the current year exactly reflects the in a concrete way the agony of a transitional period. But from the midst of it, we fail to perceive a flash of good conscience attempting to overcome the present difficult situation. Such efforts can only be born by an intense feeling of responsibility for economic stabilization and a thoroughgoing consciousness.

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No. 4,226

Thursday, July 25, 1946

- - -

Current Year's Revised Budget Amounting to ¥56,030,000,000 Submitted to Diet; Revenue Shortage to Be Met With Property Tax Receipts

Asahi Shimbun, July 25

The Government yesterday submitted to the Diet a newly-revised Budget for the current year (April, 1946 to March 31, 1947). Finance Minister Ishibashi will deliver an address at today's plenary session of the House of Representatives on his financial policy, after which interpellations by various parties will follow.

The revised Budget amounts to a total of ¥56,030,000,000, a huge figure. The following are the salient points:

1. For the first time since the Manchurian Incident the peacetime footing is adopted containing no such item as the extraordinary military expenditures. Moreover, the budgets of the Army and Navy, the greatest burdens of our finance since the Meiji Era, have been struck off. In spite of this fact, various postwar items have served to render the Budget the unprecedentedly largest ordinary account Budget, or 2½ times the previous year's ordinary account Budget, or 10 times the combined budgets of the ordinary accounts and military expenditures for extraordinary use of 1937, the year in which the China Affair started. The foregoing postwar items include the war-ending disposal cost, 36 per cent of the Budget; the brethren repatriation cost, 13 per cent; the livelihood stabilization cost, 11 per cent, and the economic re-building cost, 17 per cent.

2. The revenue shortage amounts to more than ¥25,500,000,000, but the shortage is not meant to be filled with bond issues but is intended to be made up with part of the revenue from the imposition of the property tax, an entirely new method. Accordingly, bonds amounting to more than ¥[illegible]0,000 which were originally scheduled to be redeemed have come to remain untouched, and the interest for it amounting to ¥5,248,000,000 (9%), a large item of expenditure, has come to remain in the revenue columns.

3. As a result of the rise of the prices, the treatment of the Government officials has to be improved, causing the personnel cost to increase to ¥4,074,000,000 (more than 7%). In addition thereto, because of the rise of the prices of commodities due to the march of inflation, a considerable amount of additional budgets is expected to be issued in the future. As a total budget of the 1946 fiscal year a considerably huge increase is being expected.

4. Not only the designation of the public utilities amounting to ¥6,000,000,000 but other items as ordered by the Allied Forces can be found at various places in the Budget.

5.

REVENUE

(All figures in ¥1,000)

Taxes 16,004,916; income from postal stamps 327,525; income from government enterprises and government-owned property 7,941,569; miscellaneous income 6,227,042; revenue including the property tax 25,587,401; the total: 56,088,455.

EXPENDITURES

I. The livelihood stabilization cost 6,32[illegible],765:

1. Relief and welfare 3,43[illegible],960; 2. Social insurance 113,324. 3. Hygienic cost 248,745. 4. Employment cost 93,747. 5. Foodstuff supply adjustment compensation money 2,198,835.

II. The economic rebuilding cost:10,044,602:

1. Public utilities 6,235,207. 2. Industrial promotion 1,459,467. 3. Coal price adjustment compensation money 2,129,158. 4. Capital investments 220,770.

III. The educational and cultural cost 1,263,785:

1. The people's educational cost 842,121. 2. Secondary school education cost 8,071. 3. The technical education cost 347,865. 4. Social education 3,516. 5. Scientific researches 38,846. 6. Others 23,363.

IV. The cost of the repatriation of the brethren ¥7,772,521:

1. Repatriation of general brethren 3,933,521. 2. Demobilization of soldiers 3,839,000.

V. The war-ending disposal cost 19,000,000;

VI. The special houses construction material cost 1,200,000.

VII. Tax money to be given to local coffers 2,559,021.

VIII. The national bond cost 5,048,573.

IX. The national treasury reserve fund 500,000.

X. Miscallaneous items 2,074,886.

War-Ending Disposal Fund
Reaches ¥20,200,000,000

The war-ending disposal cost in the fifth item amounts to ¥19,000,000,000 but if to this is added the cost of building 2,500 houses in Korea, the total reaches ¥20,200,000,000.

The contents of this item follow: 1. The cost of establishments ¥11,750,000,000 - For construction of 7,500 houses, each house to be 40 tsubo wide (one tsubo equall to six feet square). ¥5,300,000,000, (some ¥700,000 for each house), the construction of barracks ¥4,800,000,000, and the rents for the houses sent, their reconstruction and fixtures, etc. ¥1,650,000,000. 2. The labor accommodation cost ¥1,177,000,000 - This sum represents the wages paid to laborers for the foregoing work. Throughout Japan some 180,000 persons will be employed a day on the average, of whom 130,000 will be exclusive laborers and 50,000 students and other unexclusive men. The amount of wages for light labor is ¥13 a day and that for heavy laborers ¥18 and that of technicians ¥40 to ¥50. If to these are added allowances, their daily income will range between ¥25 and ¥60. Many laborers will be employed in Yokohama, Tokyo, Hyogo and Miyagi.

3. The cost for keeping in custody of various establishments to be offered for reparations ¥813,000,000 - This is an expenditure for keeping in custody the military arsenals of the Army and Navy numbering 114, civilian factories numbering 252, four research institutes of the Education Ministry, etc. for which some 6,000 custorians are being employed. 4. Other items ¥5,259,000,000 - This item includes re-payment of ¥4,634,000,000 which were advanced by the Bank of Japan for expenses incurred for the occupational forces.

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Thursday, July 18, 1946

- - -

Prepare for ~~Ordinary~~ Permanent Diet Session!

Asahi Shimbun, July 18

The current Diet session was opened on June 25 for a period of 40 days. As the revised constitution draft and other extremely important bills required for the reconstruction of Japan had been scheduled, extension of the session period had appeared inevitable. Today, after nearly one month, the revised constitution draf is still under discussion by the House committee; and the general budget bill as well as other important bills in the economic field have not even been presented yet. Therefore, an extension o the session by 20 days or more has come to be anticipated.

Among the bills presented to the current Diet session, there are the revised constitution draft in the first place, which has hiatoric importance for us; the local government revision bill; the labor adjustment bill; the life protection bill, and the various bills concerned with economic reconstruction. No matter which of those bills we may pick out: none of them could be considered to be easily done with. Moreover, the people, too, hope for a full and prudent investigation of all bills. Therefore, there must be no abbreviation of the deliberations out of any consideration for the scheduled period of session. We do not necessarily think that at present the progress of the deliberations is being achieve

with very high efficiency. But at this time, rather than to speak of efficiency, we would prefer thoroughgoing deliberations.

In a country of democratic politics with the parliament in the center, usually the Diet is in session all the year round. We think that rather than the fix the period of session, the more correct thing would be to fix the period of recess. Japan, too, with the enactment of the new constitution, will in name and in reality become a country with Diet-centered politics. Therefore, it will be necessary for all quarters concerned to revise their former ways of thinking that the session of the Diet is a specific period. Article 48 of the revised constitution draft stipulates that the regular session of the Diet will be called once a year; but it does not stipulate, as the present constitution, that the session will be three months. Therefore, the stipulation regarding the period of session will be left to the parliamentary law; but from actual necessity, at least for the time being, we think the session will be all the year round.

Suppose even that the present session can be closed toward the end of August or the beginning of September, then, for the revision of the enormous number of bills to be investigated in connection with the constitution, another extraordinary session of the Diet will have to be opened right next Otherwise it is imagined that the enactment of the new constitution planned for February 11 of next year could not be carried out in time. Thus, without waiting for the enactment of the new constitution, it is necessary already from today to think that the Diet will be in permanent session.

It is only natural that in such a case the operation will also change on the part of the Diet, but what in particular we want to take up is the relationship with the daily routine of all Government offices. Hitherto all government offices during the Diet session concentrate their entire

official business on Diet relations. It can't be denied that on this account, a considerable delay in official business was brought about, and that in fact it was also used as an excuse for delaying business. Now, the relation between parliamentary business and daily routine business of the government offices must be speedily readjusted, because otherwise their confusion would in no small way affect the actual situation of the national life. With regard to these questions, we believe that full understanding should also come from the part of the Diet, as well as help. The evil habit of the past not to be satisfied unless everybody from the Minister down to the lower officials is lined up must be discontinued. Chief importance must always be attached to the elucidation of the proposed bills in pushing the deliberations.

It seems that the number of days for extension of the Diet session is being made an issue of. But we think that rather than an extension of the session, the problem is rather one of taking measures for turning the session of the Diet into a permanent one. We hope that with this end in view, all-around preparations will at once be started both on the part of the Diet and of the Government.

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Government on rules to be applied to the Management Council has decided to make a reply to the Government.

The following is a summary of important points:

1. The Management Council has been decided to be a "consultation organ" instead of being neither a deciding organ nor bargaining organ.

2. In handling its management, considerable flexibility has been given to solution of problems both for the laborors and capitalists under the premise of industrial democratization.

3. Solution of labor and capital issue is to be handled on the basis of agreement between two bodies as provided by the Labor Union Law. The Council is to be treated as a side organ.

(Note: Other details omitted for translation. Editor O.S.)

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Women Diet Members Indicted for Alleged False Information of Her Qualifications

Asahi Shimbun, July 18

Chiyo Kimura, 57 years old, independent Diet member, elected from Kyoto Prefecture, who had been examined by the Local Procurators' Office of Kyoto since the end of May on the charge that she gave false information regarding her school career, was indicted yesterday, charged with a violation of the Election Law.

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'Conservative Offensive' Becomes More Positive; How Will Isolated Communist Party Act Hereafter?

Mainichi Shimbun, July 18

Since the Socialist Party severed its relations with the Communist Party on the Democratic Front issue, the offensive of the Conservative camps on the Communist Party in the Diet has become more positive.

As one of the instances, the barring of Yoshio Shiga, Communist, from interpellations in the plenary session of the House of Representatives on July 16 may be

mentioned. The reason given by the Conservative Party for it is that whereas Communists have been given many opportunities to speak in proportion to the number of seats held by the Communist Party, members of the Liberal and Progressive parties, comprising the majority parties, have had much fewer opportunities for speaking. This, it is explained, is unreasonable and with it the majority parties members are dissatisfied.

Of course, this may have been one reason, but it is not the entire reason.

Since the defeat, the Conservative camps for some time kept silent on the eve of the democratization of politics, but of late, due to the change in the situation both at home and abroad, the Conservative camps have been restoring their self-confidence. The rivalry between the Conservative and Progressive camps has come to show signs of aggravation.

Especially since the Socialist party issued a statement cutting off its relations with the Communist Party, the Communists have lost their most powerful friends and find themselves in an isolated condition. The latest step taken by the Socialist Party is not considered to have a direct link with the Conservative camps at once, but it is undeniable that the situation is developing advantageously for the Conservative camps.

Yesterday the Communist Party was barred from the Labor Adjustment Bill Committee. That the Communist Party is barred from participation in the discussion of the same committee on the bill despite its close relation to the laborers is considered to be a serious issue from the standpoint of society. However, the Communist Party has only six seats in the Diet and a mere minority party can do very little before the majority parties.

The leftist elements of the Socialist Party, however, are bent on protecting the Communist Party. These elements expected to meet and urge the rightish elements to change their minds towards the Communist Party.

In case such divergence of views between the two factions in the Socialist Party becomes aggravated, it may develop into a crisis for their party. Since the defeat, the

political and social conditions have developed much favorably for the Communist Party. But on account of the restoration of the Conservative camps, these conditions have been undergoing a qualitative change.

The Communist Party has only six seats in the Diet. How will this minority party a cope with the situation in future? This is a matter which draws a concern from the people.

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Illegal Dealers in Prohibited Goods
Arrested at Shibuya
Asahi Shimbun, July 18

A total of 250 armed policemen commanded by the Chief of Shibuya Police Station yesterday afternoon made a roundup of illegal dealers in prohibited goods in the black market in front of Shibuya Railway Station. In the struggles started between policemen and illegal dealers, three policemen and two illegal dealers were injured. The seized goods, comprising clothing such as shirts, pants, socks and stockings, handkerchiefs, etc., are to be placed on the legal channel for distribution to the public.

A wholesale arrest by police of illegal dealers took place in the black market at Shinbashi, too. But that day, only seven dealers were doing business, but, informed of a police raid beforehand, they ran away helter-skelter.

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"Despite such efforts on the part of the aged mother, the children have been getting thinner and thinner. One of them has lost appetite and at night he gives painful groans continually. Mother and myself can hardly sleep on that account. At such a time we repeat 'If papa were back!' And we are given to tears. Please have soldiers in Manchuria return to our homes as early as possible. I don't know to whom I should turn for help. I only give my prayers in my heart." (Wife of an undemobilized soldier in Okayama.)

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Women Diet Members Kept Busy; Advice and Tale-telling Found in Annonymous Letters

Jiji Shimpo, July 17

Hundreds of letters pour into the offices of the Diet addressed to the Representatives. Their number reaches 14 or 15 per person per day, when the number is large, but never drops below five or six. Of these letters, those addressed to women representatives contain many interesting and amusing contents.

One letter coming from the wife of a former regimental commander gave the kind advice: "Madam XX, Representative, was formally a taxi dancer."

Another letter which was from the wife of a certain person gave the confidential information: "Madam XX, had divorced her husband seven times. Her present husband was a clerk in the store in which she was serving as maidservant."

Women Diet members, as a whole, are dissatisfied with lukewarm replies which they receive from the respective Ministers in the Diet. The Ministers' replies are always of short variety, such as "I shall give my consideration to it," "I find myself in full agreement with you," or " I shall endeavor in that direction." Moreover, very often the Ministers make such replies after officials in charge hand to them memos for their replies.

Considering that whatever law may be enacted for protection of life, if officials in charge lack enthusiasm for its enforcement, nothing will come out of it, women Diet members have unanimously decided to organize a committee to supervise the action of Government officials.

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No. 4,2139A

Tuesday, July 9, 1946

Financial Circles Readjustment Bill to Be Submitted to Diet; Legal Protection Will Be Given Industries in Readjustment

Asahi Shimbun, July 9

Finance Minister Tangan Ishibashi has declared in the Diet that the Government will shortly carry out a thorough-going readjustment of economic circles.

As a legal basis for this step, the Government will shortly submit to the Diet a bill provisionally called "Financial Circles Readjustment Bill." Preparations for this are now being pushed.

The foregoing bill will provide general policy governing a readjustment of economic circles and will be independently of two other allied bills, that is, a bill for industrial reconstruction readjustment and a bill for reconstruction financing corporation.

The aim of the financial circles readjustment bill is to extend legal protection to various enterprises, encourage legitimate readjustment and propel the reconstruction of

True

Minister Ishibashi did not make such statement. The news is based on the mere observation or influence of the Asahi reporter. However, ~~the Bill for~~ Financial Company for Restoration Bill (M of F No. 19) is likely to be submitted to the Diet, although no substance has yet been decided by the Cabinet.

Japanese economy. This step is found necessary because of the apprehension that in case financial circles enter into a stage of readjustment, the creditors for various enterprises may become pressing for redemption of loans more than necessary due to the difficulty of foreseeing future development and thereby may check the reconstruction of enterprises on the way to rehabilitation.

Accordingly, as the legal measures for the readjustment of the financial world, the Government will have the three bills introduced to the Diet, that is, the foregoing readjustment bill, a bill for the industrial reconstruction readjustment (or promotion) and a bill for reconstruction financing corporation.

The idea behind the three bills is that by means of the first-named bill general guidance and protection for industrial reconstruction will be cared for, by the industrial reconstruction promotion bill concrete policy of readjustment will be executed, and by the reconstruction financing corporation bill the funds for reconstruction will be sought to be offered.

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'From the Diet Reporter's Seat':
Comment on Diet Proceedings
Asahi Shimbun, July 9

The fundamental attitude of the Government regarding the proposed cancellation of State indemnities to munition industries remains undetermined, but actual cancellation of the same would give far-reaching consequences to the general economy of the people.

Munition industries and financing circles will have to undergo considerable readjustment. But the substantial assets of Japanese economy after the water-blister has been operated would not be lost. There would be a considerable number of unemployed and confusion would be inevitable, but without jumping over this confusion, there could be no healthy reconstruction of Japanese economy.

In order to minimize this confusion and realize the re-opening of industries rapidly, the Government is preparing for the submission to the Diet of the industrial reconstruction promotion bill, State indemnities disposal bill and reconstruction financing corporation bill, all important bills. More important bills are also being piled up, including the farmland adjustment

Bill for the Disposal of Compensation etc.
(M of F. No. 20) Pending (M of A+F No. 7)

law revision bill aiming to reform the land system for the second time, farmers' cooperative union bill, bill for State control of fertilizers, life protection bill, etc. Thus, animated debate on the life or death of the people's economy will develop in the Diet.

Except on the Constitution, debate on other measures is of a low order at present. Perhaps, this is calm before a storm.

State Minister Kanamori at first was off form in his replies to interpellations on the Constitution, but of late, he has become quite skillful in his replies. He has become confident and moreover, he has become kind in his explanation. However, there is a certain gap or emptiness in his replies. Especially it was the case when he dealt with the idea between the sovereignty in the hands of the people and the continuation of the Emperor system. It is to be hoped that earnest debate will be thoroughly conducted so as to leave no room of doubt for the future.

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Comment on Topics

Asahi Shimbun, July 9

We have somehow outlived the crisis of June. And again in July, it is said, we may depend upon food to be supplied by the Allied Powers, provided ships are operated smoothly. We are relieved to some extent. In June, however, our domestic accounts were quite ill-balanced and an irrecoverable drain was caused to our chest of drawers.

According to the Metropolitan Police Board Life Section's survey, the Tokyo citizens bought an average of 1.8 sho of staple foodstuffs per head on the black market in June. This means that a total of 72,000 koku (one koku equal to 100 sho) was purchased on the black market by the four million citizens of the Metropolis. Supposing that one sho of rice is put at an illegal price of ¥80, 72,000 koku is worth ¥576,000,000. No wonder that their domestic accounts were quite ill-balanced.

Of the rationed food. the Tokyo citizens received in June, home-made food accounted for 22.9 per cent and imported food 77.1 per cent. Apart from food bought on the black market, therefore, the citizens' life was maintained by the Allied Powers to the extent of about 77 per cent.

Pending (M of I & F No. 2) Undecided. likely to be submitted to the Diet. (M of N No. 1) - the people will shortly be submitted to you.

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No. 4,214-A

Thursday, July 11, 1946

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Attitude of Various Political Parties Regarding Revision of Constitution Clarified; Socialists Divided on 'Sovereignty'

Asahi Shimbun, July 11

Various political parties in the House of Representatives yesterday submitted to party conferences the matter of treating the Constitutional issue and discussed decision to be taken on fixing their attitudes toward the proposed Constitutional revision. No conclusion was reached by any party in the course of yesterday, but the Liberal, Progressive and Cooperative Parties clarified the basic direction for which they are heading. The Democratic Party Preparatory Society, Shinko Club and Independents have decided to make a joint proposal for revision. Their conference is scheduled to begin today.

Socialists Differ
on 'Sovereignty'

Kanju Kato and other Socialists insisted on the inclusion of a clear provision in the Constitution that the sovereignty is in the hands of the people, whereas Morito and Hasegawa supported the so-called second draft plan. As a result of this discrepancy of views, no conclusion was reached.

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Emperor's Brother Prince Takamatsu Wants to Let His Mansion for Financial Reason

Dai Ichi Shimbun, July 11

Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, younger brother of His Majesty the Emperor, is looking for a tenant to occupy his mansion in Tokyo to raise a fund for his daily needs.

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No. 4,213-A

Wednesday, July 10, 1946

- - -

Thoroughness of 'Cultural State' Interpellated on by Chairman Ashida at Constitutional Committee Meeting

Asahi Shimbun, July 10,

The Constitution Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday morning met at 10:20 o'clock. The following interpellations and replies were exchanged:

Gentaro Takotani, Independent: We hear it said that the Far Eastern Council recently reached a decision regarding the Japanese Constitution. What is the principle concerning the Constitution?

Tokujiro Kanamori, State Minister: We are at present endeavoring to know exactly what it is.

Taketani: What will become of it in case the decision is found at variance with the new Constitution?

Kanamori: The decision of the Far Eastern Council will not directly affect Japan. In case it affects Japan in some way, there will be a way open to adoption. We cannot make a reply on the basis of supposition.

Taketani: Will treaties and credentials be signed in the name of the Emperor?

Kanamori: That is a matter under study. Generally considered, in dealing with foreign countries, when a State is to be expressed in the way of decorum, official documents will be prepared in the name of the Emperor.

Taketani: Is the Government giving any concrete consideration to the development of the political parties and their rearing and also prevention of their deterioration?

Kanamori: We should like to get rid of the Democratic system that caters to the interests of the Bureaucracy. The present Diet Law gives a fitting example. Decision should be made according to rationality instead of mere majority. We should like to expand and replete the Library in the Diet, too.

Takatani: What steps will be taken in case of a national emergency? Will the right in Article 19 be guaranteed?

Kanamori: On the premise of this Constitution the best efforts will be made for the maintenance of peace and order by means of the police power. We do not foresee any situation which is not preventable by this means. The freedom of gathering, association, speech and publication should not be abused. This is provided for in Article 11. In case of emergency it will be controlled within the necessary frame. Whether such step will be proper or not will be decided by the Supreme Court.

Sakae Fujita, New: In case a Regent is to be appointed, who will fix it?

Kanamori: The matter will be decided by the Imperial Household Law, but the matter is still under consideration. As an idea, it will be by a council designed to adopt the views of the people, but because of the character of the matter involved, we intend to have an organ of a comparatively small number to decide it.

Fujita: In case a body aiming at an illegal war or struggle gets recognition from a third-party country as a belligerent body in accordance with international law, what will become of Article 9?

Kanamori: Clause two of Article 9 refers to the right of belligerancy recognized by international law. This provision also applies to a belligerent body to be organized in Japan.

Fujita: What is the relation between the policies of various political parties under the Diet Cabinet system and those of the Economic Stabilization Board?

Kanamori: The administrative department has its own function based on the independence of authority. As is provided for in Article 14, it is the server of the whole, not the server of the political parties. But excessive faithfulness to work would tend to the danger of Bureaucratic self-complacency. As a correction of this trend, the criticism of the Diet is to function. The unreasonable views of the political parties once in a while might win but the political parties should not forget the idea of serving the whole.

Fujita: What do you say to separating the administrative Ministers and State Ministers and clarifying the whereabouts of responsibility?

Kanamori: This separation would have merits and demerits. Prior to the year 1885 the separation was once made, but the charge of business and of responsibility was separated and the system did not work out properly. The State Ministers will establish policy and the administrative Ministers or Secretaries will carry out administration on its basis. Conceptionally separation will be made. How it will be adjusted in future by the Cabinet Law? We are now considering a method by which separation will be made theoretically and connection will be made in substance.

Fujita: As a means of democratizing the Government offices, hasn't the Government the intention of abolishing the present system of higher examination?

Kanamori: We must take into consideration the danger of favoritism developing in case of its abolition.

Premier Yoshida made his appearance and the question reserved on the previous day was resumed.

Eikichi Kambayashiyama, Liberal: How do you take the cry, "Food rather than the Constitution?".

Premier Yoshida: The Constitution and foodstuffs have an inter-relating connection. In case it is clarified that no danger of menacing the peace of the world exists, the world will gladly make up the foodstuff shortage of Japan. Already, from the United States foodstuffs are being imported into Japan. I consider it a result of the clarification of the national conditions of Japan.

The general interpellations were thus finished, and Hitoshi Ashida, prior to the start of examination of the Constitution item by item, made the following composite interpellations to the Government in the capacity of chairman of the Constitution Committee, representing the same committee:

Chairman Ashida: Why does Japan need a revision of the Constitution? I do not consider that the Government's explanation of it is sufficient. Doesn't the Government consider that the new Constitution is bound to be born from the widespread burned areas, scores of thousands of bodies and the tears of orphans and widows of a similar number? Human miseries are to be found also on the plains of the Ukraine or on the banks of the Yangtze. As a fundamental issue common to mankind, renouncement of war is conceived. Does the wish for a better world agree

with the motive for the revision of the Constitution?

Kanamori: Perhaps the explanations offered so far have been insufficient. One has arisen from the international situation and the other has been born as a crystalization of pure enthusiasm within the country. These are combined in the provisions of the draft Constitution.

Ashida: The first aim is to get rid of the feudalistic remnants of the state machinery of Japan, involving the reform of the Diet, Cabinet and local self-governing. The second aim is to establish the basic human rights and express the intention to raise Japan to the international level. These two are the aim of the revision of the Constitution. As regards renouncement of war I do not consider that the questions and answers have completely agreed. But there is no doubt that this demand has come from persons groaning among the debris. General MacArthur has stated that all countries wished it would be effected. By means of it Japan will be able to walk the great path to reconstruction and independence. What is the view of the Government thereon?

Kanamori: It is as you say.

Ashida: Taking up the preamble and Article 9, I consider that they have a relation to the United Nations Charter most intimately. I consider that unless Japan has a bold reorientation in thought at this time, a return to the international society will be impossible. What is the view of the Government thereon?

Kanamori: The purpose of the preamble and Article 9 is based on the fundamental idea of the revision of the Constitution and have been born of both the international and domestic requirements. Internationally, the Government shares your view.

Ashida: Renouncement of war agrees with the ultimate ideal of the United Nations, but Japan will not be permitted to join the United Nations at once. Only when Japan is recognized as capable of fulfilling the obligations of the Potsdam Declaration and a responsible government is established, for the first time will the country be able to join the international society as a member. The revision of the Constitution is regarded as the first requisite. Does the Government share the view?

Kanamori: We do not know how the international situation will change hereafter, but in order to advance in that direction we have drafted the revised Constitution.

Ashida: Article 9 means renouncement of the right of self-defense, but as a result of it, isn't there any fear of Japan being turned into a battlefield of war between other countries?

Won't there a case in which Japan will be refused participation in the UNO because the country will fail to fulfil the obligation of offering armed power to the UNO? As regards the first point, the Government's replies are lacking in clarity. Article 51 of the United Nations Charter clearly defines the right of self-defense and its exercise is put under the supervision of the Security Council. In case participation in the UNO is recognized, the right of self-defense will be recognized by virtue of Article 51. But if the country has no armed power, it will be as good as nothing. In case aggression on Japan menaces world peace, the United Nations will have the obligation to defend Japan. In that case Japan will be able to arm herself. About this point, I require clarification.

Kanamori: When we consider the day Japan is allowed to join the UNO in future, we recognize that the draft Constitution is insufficient in regard to the connection of the Constitution with the ¢¢¢¢¢¢¢ requirements of concrete provisions. We are considering a means to make the connection sufficient.

Ashida: The view that as a result of the renouncement of armed power Japan will fail to carry out the obligation of the UNO is too theoretical. If the fact that Japan loves peace is recognized, Japan will be able to [illegible] in it. If Japan is to be recognized moreover as a peaceful State and cultural State, constant endeavors will be necessary. I feel insecure because the matter of a cultural State is being handled with too easy a feeling. Japan committed the greatest blunder in history because the contents, spirit and quality of culture was not properly understood. The purpose of the Constitution should be understood not only by the Diet but by the people in general. In this meaning, I regret to note that the enthusiasm of the Cabinet Ministers on the examination of the Constitution isn't enough.

Kanamori: The greatest change in history is bound to be brought about. We should like to make it a glorious achievement on the arena of the world instead of a mere change. The new Constitution is written in ink but it is also written in spirit. Personally, I consider that Japan may make a dead investment in the construction of a cultural State.

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Tokyo Becomes Crime City: More Than 15,000 Crimes Committed in June; Robbers Rampant: Bicycle Thieves Numerous

Asahi Shimbun, July 10

Following the end of the war, the number of cruel robbery and murder cases made a sudden increase, but this tendency has somewhat slackened, of late. With regard to

ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. SHIGERU YOSHIDA,
BEFORE THE 90TH SESSION OF THE DIET

June 21, 1946

Most unexpectedly did I receive the Imperial command, and I have formed the present cabinet. It is my sole desire to fulfil my mission by doing all that is in my power.

As you all know, Japan today is confronted by a most serious situation. On the one hand we have the stupendous task of constructing a democratic, peaceful state in accordance with the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. On the other, we have the urgent food problem to solve. For this, it is needless to say that the government must have your concerted cooperation. At the same time it will require the consolidation of the nation's total powers in a new sense.

Gentlemen, at the outset of the present session of the Diet the draft of a revised Constitution, which is to form the foundation for the construction of a new-born Japan, has been submitted by Imperial order.

It so happens that this is a historic session of a democratic Diet resulting from the general election

held under the new Election Law. The government considers it a rare privilege to undertake with you gentlemen at this time the task of revising the constitution, which is the supreme law of the nation.

The government intends to put in operation speedily a political machinery devised for democracy and peace, and to reexamine the whole fields of administration and economy and carry out the necessary reforms in order that our nation may win both in name and substance a place in the community of the world's peace-loving nations.

Therefore, without awaiting the proposed constitutional revision, the government is proceeding with a radical renovation in all lines of the educational policy and system with a view to eradicating every vestige of militarism and ultra-nationalism and to prevent their resurgence in the future.

Special attention has been given and the necessary measures have been taken with regard to the freedoms of speech, thought and assembly. Here, however, we must be strictly on guard lest we should confuse lawlessness with liberty and democracy and indulge in such acts as are inimical to good morals and destructive of social

order. The disorders we see today are simply the result of the general decline of national morality. This in turn may be traced to the long-standing defects in education, especially to the fact that education was apt to be regarded in the past as an instrument of policy by those in power. The present cabinet attaches great importance to cultivating respect for education, instilling higher ethical standards, perfecting the character of the youths and fostering a healthy development of individuality. It is making specially efforts toward the promotion of home education and social education side by side with school education.

To put an end to the economic confusion that has come in the wake of defeat and to effect active resumption of peace industries, and thereby to assure the security of the people's living, is another urgent task. Above all, the food situation today has deteriorated to an extent never before experienced, so that in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, in Hokkaido, and other consuming centers the people stand virtually on the verge of starvation. In order to surmount this crisis there is absolutely no alternative but to appeal to the Allied Powers for assistance. We are truly grateful that they have given

most favorable consideration to this problem. However, it goes without saying that we ourselves must be resolved to do what we can in order to cope with the emergency. The government is focussing its attention on the solution of the food problem before all other problems, while it relies much upon the nation's united efforts to save itself through manifestation of the spirit of fraternal love and the willingness to share in want.

Since the key to national reconstruction lies in the expansion of agricultural production power, the government is trying to bring about a thorough democratization of rural communities, and initiate appropriate measures to increase the production of fertilizers and other farm necessities in conjunction with the promotion of coal and other basic industries. We are also planning to inaugurate large-scale programs for land developments, land reclamation by drainage, and land improvements. In order to be able to solve food problems in the future it is essential that the production of fat, protein, starch, and other foodstuffs are increased under one comprehensive plan. We intend to formulate the necessary measures to that end; and special attention will be directed to aquatic products, of which a signal production increase is a vital

need of the day.

As to national finances, the necessary steps should of course be taken to prevent absolutely the occurrence of malignant inflation. However, what the present day Japan needs most is revival of industry and augmentation of production through stimulation of the will and desire to produce. Nothing less than that can effectively check inflation. The government, having this end in view, will speedily put in order the industrial and financial structures of the country in conformance to the postwar conditions and establish a firm foundation for the nation's vigorous economic activities. It is upon this foundation that we intend to bring about the resurgence of industries democratic in character and animated with new hopes, and to realize the expansion of the production of civilian goods. As concrete steps in that direction, certain legislative bills will be submitted later before this session of the Diet.

In connection with production revival there is the question of labor unrest to be considered. While fostering a healthy development of unions and pleading with the manufacturers for more energetic action toward pro-

duction, the government will seek to solve on a rational basis all disputes between labor and capital.

Furthermore, as the medium and small-size industries are expected to assume an increasingly important position and role in our national economy hereafter, the government will take the necessary measures for their stability and progress in all respects including management, technique, equipment, and manpower.

Unemployment is another urgent problem demanding solution. The government plans to expend 6,000 million yen from the national treasury and set on foot an extensive public works program, which, it is hoped, coupled with the general industrial revival, will provide jobs to large numbers of the unemployed. Besides, we are planning to devise appropriate measures to secure the minimum standard of living to the nation.

Finally, special importance is put upon the rehabilitation of war-devastated areas. At the same time the government is doing all that is possible to afford protection and assistance to the war sufferers, overseas Japanese, repatriates and demobilizees, taking particular care to see that they are economically secured by find

加藤連絡官殿

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Gentlemen, at the outset of the present session of the Diet the draft of a revised Constitution, which is to form the foundation for the construction of a new-born Japan, has been submitted by Imperial order.

It so happens that this is a historic session of a democratic Diet resulting from the general election

held under the new Election Law. The government considers it a rare privilege to undertake with you gentlemen at this time the task of revising the constitution, which is the supreme law of the nation.

The government intends to put in operation speedily a political machinery devised for democracy and peace, and to reexamine the whole fields of administration and economy and carry out the necessary reforms in order that our nation may win both in name and substance a place in the community of the world's peace-loving nations.

Therefore, without awaiting the proposed constitutional revision, the government is proceeding with a radical renovation in all lines of the educational policy and system with a view to eradicating every vestige of militarism and ultra-nationalism and to prevent their resurgence in the future.

Special attention has been given and the necessary measures have been taken with regard to the freedoms of speech, thought and assembly. Here, however, we must be strictly on guard lest we should confuse lawlessness with liberty and democracy and indulge in such acts as are inimical to good morals and destructive of social

order. The disorders we see today are simply the result of the general decline of national morality. This in turn may be traced to the long-standing defects in education, especially to the fact that education was apt to be regarded in the past as an instrument of policy by those in power. The present cabinet attaches great importance to cultivating respect for education, instilling higher ethical standards, perfecting the character of the youths and fostering a healthy development of individuality. It is making specially efforts toward the promotion of home education and social education side by side with school education.

To put an end to the economic confusion that has come in the wake of defeat and to effect active resumption of peace industries, and thereby to assure the security of the people's living, is another urgent task. Above all, the food situation today has deteriorated to an extent never before experienced, so that in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, in Hokkaido, and other consuming centers the people stand virtually on the verge of starvation. In order to surmount this crisis there is absolutely no alternative but to appeal to the Allied Powers for assistance. We are truly grateful that they have given

most favorable consideration to this problem. However, it goes without saying that we ourselves must be resolved to do what we can in order to cope with the emergency. The government is focussing its attention on the solution of the food problem before all other problems, while it relies much upon the nation's united efforts to save itself through manifestation of the spirit of fraternal love and the willingness to share in want.

Since the key to national reconstruction lies in the expansion of agricultural production power, the government is trying to bring about a thorough democratization of rural communities, and initiate appropriate measures to increase the production of fertilizers and other farm necessities in conjunction with the promotion of coal and other basic industries. We are also planning to inaugurate large-scale programs for land developments, land reclamation by drainage, and land improvements.

In order to be able to solve food problems in the future it is essential that the production of fat, protein, starch and other foodstuffs are increased under one comprehensive plan. We intend to formulate the necessary measures to that end; and special attention will be directed to aquatic products, of which a signal production increase is a vital

need of the day.

As to national finances, the necessary steps shall of course be taken to prevent absolutely the occurrence of malignant inflation. However, what the present day Japan needs most is revival of industry and augmentation of production through stimulation of the will and desire to produce. Nothing less than that can effectively check inflation. The government, having this end in view, will speedily put in order the industrial and financial structures of the country in conformance to the postwar conditions and establish a firm foundation for the nation's vigorous economic activities. It is upon this foundation that we intend to bring about the resurgence of industries democratic in character and animated with new hopes, and to realize the expansion of the production of civilian goods. As concrete steps in that direction, certain legislative bills will be submitted later before this session of the Diet.

In connection with production revival there is the question of labor unrest to be considered. While fostering a healthy development of unions and pleading with the manufacturers for more energetic action toward pro-

duction, the government will seek to solve on a rational basis all disputes between labor and capital.

Furthermore, as the medium and small-size industries are expected to assume an increasingly important position and role in our national economy hereafter, the government will take the necessary measures for their stability and progress in all respects including management, technique, equipment, and manpower.

Unemployment is another urgent problem demanding solution. The government plans to expend 6,000 million yen from the national treasury and set on foot an extensive public works program, which, it is hoped, coupled with the general industrial revival, will provide jobs to large numbers of the unemployed. Besides, we are planning to devise appropriate measures to secure the minimum standard of living to the nation.

Finally, special importance is put upon the rehabilitation of war-devastated areas. At the same time, the government is doing all that is possible to afford protection and assistance to the war sufferers, overseas Japanese, repatriates and demobilizees, taking particular care to see that they are economically secured by finding

stable work.

Such are the views and general policy of the government. Let me conclude by asking you all for co-operation.

A.M.

ADDRESS OF THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. SHIGERU YOSHIDA,
BEFORE THE 90TH SESSION OF THE DIET

June 21, 1946

Most unexpectedly did I receive the Imperial command, and I have formed the present cabinet. It is my sole desire to fulfil my mission by doing all that is in my power.

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