

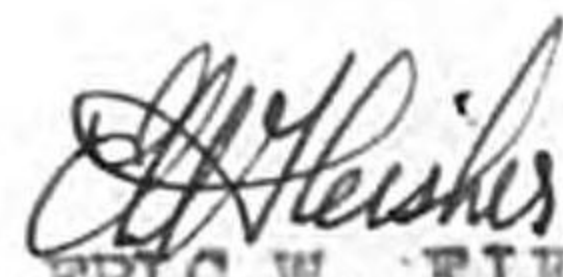
11 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Glanville Brown
British Division, IPS

FROM : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigative Division, IPS

Pursuant to your memorandum, dated 7 May 1947, requesting information on KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the following action has been taken:

1. It has been proved that KANAMORI was a member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai as he is listed in the membership book of this society.
2. KANAMORI wrote "Contributions Towards the War Effort" which appeared in the Mainichi Shinbun of 5 January 1942. A translation along with a certificate of authenticity from the Mainichi Shimbun was turned over to you.
3. The five articles mentioned in Akahata of 9 January 1947 have been located, certified by Okura, Kinmochi of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, and their translations along with certificates are in your possession. The originals are in the Investigative Division safe.
4. Information on the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was supplied your office in a report on the organization, dated 5 June 1947.


ERIC W. FLEISHER
1st Lt., Inf.
Investigator, IPS

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teiichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAZAKASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOBAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitetsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."

For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Oka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisque (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisque; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."

In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1944 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the Opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

Eric W. Fleisher
ERIC W. FLEISHER

1st Lt. Inf.

Investigative Division, I.P.S.

ITEM 1 New Constitution Goes Into Effect Today - Tokyo Shimbun, Jiji Shimpō, Nihon Keizai - 3 May 47. Translators: K. Higashikawa, F. Hagiwara and S. Hirata. (JJY)

Summary:

All the metropolitan vernacular dailies are out this morning announcing under banner headings "The New Constitution Goes into Effect Today" - and carrying Gen MacARTHUR's letter to Premier YOSHIDA in which the General of the Army permitted the whole nation to hoist the national flag throughout the country in celebration of this epochal day and on all future days of national celebration. All the journals also carried photos of the Emperor signing the new Constitution and reports of the unprecedented press interview with him.

On the occasion of the enforcement of the new Constitution Premier YOSHIDA released a message to the people exhorting them to make constant efforts for the attainment of the lofty ideals and the spirit of the new Constitution so that JAPAN may be reconstructed into a peaceful and cultural nation. If this is done, JAPAN may be able to occupy an honorable position in the comity of nations in the not-too-distant future, the Premier asserts in his message.

In a press interview State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, emphasized the importance of the people thoroughly understanding the basic ideals of the new Constitution. He said that the people will govern themselves in the future - in other words the people sow the seed of government and reap its harvest. In every-day life at home the liberty and equality of mankind must be respected, he stressed, pointing out that it is not right for family heads to exercise dictatorship over the rest of the members of the family.

Topping the program of colorful events to commemorate the auspicious day is a grand ceremony to be held in the spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 1030 hours today, when the ceremony will be honored with the presence of the Emperor. Participating in the ceremony will be Government officials, Diet members, representative of private organizations, and the people at large. The opening address will be delivered by ASHIDA, Hitoshi, chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, after which veteran statesman, OZAKI, Yukio, will make a congratulatory message. These will be followed by a chorus of the new song "Our Japan" sung to the accompaniment of a grand orchestra by students of the Tokyo Music School. The closing address will be delivered by State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee.

POLITICAL SERIES: 1718 (Continued)

ITKM 1 (Continued)

At 1300 hours a lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall. State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, and ABE, Yoshishige, former Education Minister, will speak. A commemoration party will be held at the Imperial Theater at 1500 hours with the participation of the members of both Houses, Government officials, and representatives of private organizations.

TOKYO To will hold festival during the 30 day period from 1 May to 31 May. At 1700 hours today Premier YOSHIDA and Governor YASUI of TOKYO are slated to deliver inaugural speeches at the Korakuen Stadium. From 3 May to 5 May inclusive decorated trolleys will run twice a day throughout the entire city and these cars will be beautifully illuminated at night. The Communications Ministry will put on sale memorial stamps. A special ration of cigarettes and sake will be distributed to every home.

ITEM 1 The Coming Diet - Provincial Newspaper Shizuoka Shinbun (Shizuoka)
3 Jun 46. Translator: Neache.

Summary:

Since the YOSHIDA Cabinet was formed, it has been trying to combat inflation and famine, and to further constitutional reforms. With the opening of the extraordinary Diet session impending, the Government is spending preparations to submit 71 draft measures, including the new Constitution the budget for 1946, new appointments to the House of Peers and plans for the election of local administrative officials.

The discussion of the draft constitution by the Privy Council was terminated on 29 May, when it was decided to lay the draft before the Diet immediately after its opening. KANAMORI, Tokujiro has been appointed special Minister for the Constitution, and it is expected that the draft will be the chief topic of debate during the Diet session.

The Government also plans to reform the House of Peers. Members whose terms will expire during the summer or fall will not be replaced, but a bill temporarily intending their terms will be laid before the Diet. This means that the Constitution and other measures will be handled by the House of Peers as at present constituted. Preparations for reforming the Bureau of Legislation are also being hurried.

According to a Cabinet decision of 31 May, the budget prepared by foregoing cabinet has been adopted and will be submitted to the Diet without delay. The handling of the other bills concerned with JAPAN's democratization, such as the Special Property Tax Law, the Labor Law and the Local Government Reform Bill will be a real test of the Government's character.

Probably only 40 or 50 of the most important bills will be introduced at this session. The Government needs the co-operation of the major parties to get this legislation through. To ensure this, it was decided that administrative officials will be chosen in the ratio of six Liberals to three Progressives, and parliamentary councillors in the ratio of five Progressives to four Liberals.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 3410

DATE: 13 Jun 46

POLITICAL SERIES: 866

- ITEM 1 The Coming Diet - Provincial Newspaper Shizuoka Shimbun (Shizuoka)
3 Jun 46. Translator: Haache.

Summary:

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- ITEM 2 Convention of First Democratic Diet Near - Jiji Shimbun - 10 Jun 46.
Translator: M. Yasutake.

Full Translation:

The opening of the Extraordinary Session of the 90th Diet, which was delayed because of protracted political instability, will convene on 20 June under the keen surveillance of the home front and the world. Preparations for the session by the Government the political parties and the House of Peers are expected to be finished within this week.

The Government earlier had urged the Privy Council to accelerate its deliberations on the draft of the Constitution, and these were finally finished on the 8th. At the regular meeting of the Cabinet to be held

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ITEM 2 (Continued)

on the 11th, the Government is expected to take the necessary steps to ratify the draft.

The Finance Ministry is busy preparing the Budget Appropriation Bill. The remaining 70 bills, to be submitted include the Local Administration Reform Bill, the Agrarian Land Reform Bill, the Co-operative Organization Bill, the Labor Adjustment Bill, the Special Demand and Supply Adjustment Bill, and the Bill for the Abolition of Indemnities to Munitions Factories.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet met on the 7th and decided on measures to solve the food crisis and maintain of social order. New measures to cope with inflation are now under joint investigation by the various ministries concerned.

The speech of Premier YOSHIDA opening the Diet Session is expected to clarify the measures decided upon by the Government. Prior to the opening, on 14 and 15 June, the Government will convoke a conference of prefectural governors for the purpose of informing them on the legislative program.

The Liberal and Progressive Parties have acceded to support the Government in the Diet. For quite sometime after the formation of the YOSHIDA Cabinet, the two parties, especially the Liberals, took an unfriendly attitude toward the Cabinet because of differences with Premier YOSHIDA on composition of the cabinet. But the appointment of members from these two parties as administrative officials has brought about a change in their attitude. Some party members were also appointed to investigate the new Constitution. The Liberals and Progressives have further decided to dispatch representatives to local districts to launch a nationwide movement to overcome the food crisis in co-operation with the Government. The two parties are now carefully examining the bills to be submitted to the Diet in close co-operation with each other.

The Social Democratic, Co-operative and Communist Parties are now making plans to form a Democratic League for National Salvation, and anti-Government feeling is rising among them. However, all three parties have announced that they will adopt an unprejudiced attitude in the Diet.

The House of Peers is to be disbanded after the ratification of the new Constitution, but it is making earnest efforts to co-operate with the newly-elected Diet members in order to make the first democratic Diet a success. It has shown particular interest in the draft Constitution, and several conferences regarding it have been held with the Government and the members of the House of Representatives. Thus the first democratic Diet in JAPAN's history will be convened by the YOSHIDA Cabinet, which has the backing of the conservative elements.

ITEM 3 Social Democratic Negotiate With Communists About Formation of Democratic League - Yomiuri Shimbun - 11 Jun 46. Translator: F. Noda.

Full Translation:

The Social Democratic Party has decided to form the Democratic League for National Salvation. At 12.30 hours on 10 June, SUZUKI, Mosaburo, a member of the negotiation committee of the Social Democrats, called on TOKUDA and ITO, Ritsu, at Communist headquarters to ask them to participate in the League. The Communist recommended that the Social Democrats present their plan for discussion before a meeting of the Committee for Promoting the Democratic Front (MINSHU SENSEN SOKUSHI KAI) or a Social Democrat-sponsored gathering of various parties. SUZUKI agreed to this, promising the Communists that their suggestion would be submitted to the Executive Standing Committee of the Social Democratic Party.

ITEM 3 (Continued)

Concurrent with the Social Democrats' formal decision to form the Democratic League for National Salvation, the Committee for Promoting the Democratic Front, which has announced its intention to form a league independent of the Social Democrats, held a meeting at 1300 hours on 10 June at ASAHI Hall. Communists TOKUDA and ITO and representatives of the All-Communications' Union, Seamen's Union, Citizen's Organization, Women's Organization, and the various unions of the Classified Industrial Conference were present.

A representative of the Seamen's Union announced that, although his union had already been asked by the Social Democrats to join their League, it would cast its lot for Promoting the Democratic Front. A representative of the All-Communications' Union declared that he favored collective deliberation to individual negotiations.

The meeting was adjourned after deciding that a committee would meet with the leaders of the Social Democrats to exchange views on the matter. YAMAGUCHI (All Communications' Union), HIRAKAWA (Seamen's Union), MATSUMOTO and NAKAHARA (Industrial Conference), and URABE (Women's Organization) were elected as committee members. They will meet with the leaders of the Social Democrats at 1400 hours on 12 June at ASAHI Hall.

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PRESS TRANSLATIONS

No. 3375

DATE: 11 Jun 46

POLITICAL SERIES: 860 ✓

ITEM 1

The Ideas Upon Which the Constitution Is To Be Based by KANAMORI, Tokujiro - Nippon Keizai Shimbun - 7 Jun 46. Translator: S. Ono.

Summary:

→ KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the writer of this essay, is an authority on constitutional problems in JAPAN, and is likely to assume the post of State Minister for Revision of the Constitution.

The problem of revising the Constitution is one of the more important matters presently confronting our nation; it should be freely discussed. But due to modesty and a lack of knowledge, most people shy away from active participation in politics. This is regrettable, as it tends to hinder the development of a democratic nation, and gives the layman little opportunity to express his opinions, which have, in the past, proven useful to specialists.

The acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, stipulating that the final form of Japanese government is to be a democratic one, has necessitated this constitutional revision. There is, however, a difference of opinion between scholars and the officials in charge of revising the Constitution as to the legality of the Declaration, and the effect it will have on the revision. Some say that the Declaration requests but a partial change in the Constitution, insisting that the phrase, "freely expressed will of the nation", is of secondary importance; but others claim that it completely nullifies the legality of the Constitution. Still others believe that the present Constitution hasn't actually been voided, but that the people are obliged to establish a new Constitution. It is upon these views and criticisms that the basis for the new Constitution will be created.

The National Constitution is the written law of our Government, and will therefore contain restrictions on conduct and on the privileges to be enjoyed by the people. Yet it must involve more than just legislative technicalities. It must take into consideration the traditional customs and habits of the people and, accordingly, lay down the general principles upon which the nation will realize its goal. This is summarized as follows:

1. Theoretical study of the constitution is to be entrusted to free discussion by the scholars.
2. Obvious matters should be omitted.
3. Customs and traditions should be given much deliberation, so as to prevent the possibility of a spiritual demoralization.
4. Principles unfamiliar to the public, yet indispensable in regard to the promotion of democracy, should be expressed in a way that will make them easily understood.

The King of ENGLAND is authorized to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but this power has not been put into practice for 200 years,

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ITEM 1 (Continued)

Actually nullifying the legal effect of the stipulation. This is an example of the distinction between the written and the common law. It is, of course, desirable to create written laws which would make it unnecessary to resort to common laws, so as to prevent arbitrary interpretations of the laws. Law is more than the product of theoretical study; it is a means of raising human beings to a higher level of civilization.

ITEM 2 Criminal Suspected of a Plot Against the Life of General MacARTHUR
Arrested - Mainichi Shimbun - 8 Jun 46. Translator: N. Tachibana.

Full Translation:

SCAP made the startling announcement that a plot had been uncovered which was designed to take the life of General MacARTHUR on May Day. At SHIBUKAWA Station, approximately 1800 hours, on 29 May, the police of GUMMA-Ken arrested ARAI, Terunari, 20 years of age, who lives with HARIKAE, Fuji, of TOKYO, SUGINAMI-Ku, KUGAYAMA 1-Chome, 153 Banchi. The police held him at the SHIBUKAWA Police Station. They are examining him as to his motive and investigating the possibility of any conspirators being at large. To officials of the 77th Military Government and C. I. C. He said that he had no helpers in his plot, but he vaguely hinted that a certain member of a special attach corps was implicated in the plot. TAKAYAMA, Hideo is suspected of being his conspirator.

On the afternoon of 24 April two men got on a train for SHINMAERASHI at the KUMAGAI Station of the JOETSU Line. A certain passenger overheard these men talking about a very serious incident which would occur in the near future. This observant passenger, suspecting a possible plot against General MacARTHUR, reported the incident to the police immediately. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the men de-trained at SHIBUKAWA, where they spent the night at the YAMADA Hotel. After conferring secretly with a young man, who seemed to be a farmer, they returned to TOKYO. According to the hotel register the two men were TOJO Eiji, 26 years old, and his brother TOJO, Teriji, 18 years old, former Army captains who live in KUGAYAMA, SUGINAMI-Ku TOKYO. The police assumed they were natives of GUMMA-Ken, since they were so well acquainted with SHIBUKAWA-Machi and its neighborhood. The police immediately contacted the military Government and CIC authorities. Chief HIKOTSU of the Police Section directed the search personally, and oriented the SHIBUKAWA Police Office with the situation. As a result of their strenuous efforts the police at last were able to arrest ARAI as a likely criminal suspect. Many other persons may possibly be implicated in the affair and they will be arrested as the examination proceeds.

ARAI is the first son of ARAI, Tokichi, 50 years old, a chief of ZENTO Station on the AZUMA Line. He lives at 1937, MORISHITA, KOTANI-Mura, KITA, ADACHI-Gun, SAITAMA-Ken. He left the HOSEI College without finishing his course. He had been employed by a former leader of the special attack corps of KEIJO, CHOSEN, at a lumber mill in TOKYO, but he had never been on the military list. ARAI claimed that he was related to a certain politician.

Miss KUWABARA, Tsuya, USUNE-Mura, TONE-Gun, GUMMA-Ken, to whom the two men talked on the train, said, "They talked about a very terrible thing. I never dreamt that such a thing was possible, but I was really astonished when SCAP announced the plot against the life of General MacARTHUR several days later. One of the two told me that he had graduated from the KYUSHU Imperial University and had once been a member of the special attack corps. A man of about 30 years of age, who sat next to him on the train rebuked him, saying that, if he should do such a terrible thing JAPAN would lose the confidence of the world, and that he would surely be given the punishment of death for making such plans.

The Police Section of GUMMA-Ken made their reports to the Military Government and CIC authorities, and they will deliver ARAI after having examined him thoroughly.

ITEM 3 Government Appoints Governor of TOKYO Metropolis, Superintendent-General of TOKYO Metropolitan Police Board and Local Governors on Basis of Character - Nippon Keizai Shimbun - 8 Jun 46. Translator: M. Kojima.

Full Translation:

Although Home Minister OMURA had already signified his intention to appoint Mr MATSUI, Shunsei as governor of TOKYO Metropolis and Mr SUZUKI, Mikio, governor of SHIMANE Prefecture as superintendent-general of the TOKYO Metropolitan Police Board, the Government published the appointments to these two offices on 8 June together with the appointment of prefectural governors, the appointments were approved at the cabinet meeting of 7 June, and the reason why the announcement was delayed lies, not only in YOSHIDA's wish for FUJINUMA to remain Governor of TOKYO, but also in OMURA's new system of appointments.

The following are the Home Minister's policies governing the appointment of Government officials:

1. Such important positions as the superintendent-general of the TOKYO Metropolitan Police Board and the governor of TOKYO Metropolis should be permanent so that they will not be affected by cabinet changes.
2. Appointment to such offices as prefectural governor should be based on character, and not political or social connections.

The following appointments were carried out according to the new system: governor of TOKYO Metropolis, MATSUI, Shunsei (Former governor of OSAKA-Fu); superintendent-general of the TOKYO Metropolitan Police Board, SUZUKI-Mikio (Former Governor of SHIMANE Prefecture); governor of OSAKA-Fu, TANAKA, Yasutaro (Former Governor of AICHI Prefecture); governor of SHIMANE Prefecture, TOGANO, Munco (Former Chief of Personnel Section of the Home Ministry); Governor of KAGAWA Prefecture, MASUHARA, Toyokichi (Former Chief of Police Affairs Section of TOKYO Metropolitan Police Board); governor of ISHIKAWA Prefecture, HIROOKI, Kenji (Former Chief of Police Affairs Section of the Home Ministry); governor of WAKAYAMA Prefecture, KAWAKAMI, Wakichi (Former Vice-Director of Medical treatment Bureau of the Welfare Ministry); and vice-director of the Repatriates Relief Bureau, ITO, Kinji (Former Governor of ISHIKAWA Prefecture). Governors who were dismissed at their own requests were TAKEUCHI, Tokuji (Former Governor of KAGAWA Prefecture), and KANAI, Masao (Former Governor of WAKAYAMA Prefecture).

ITEM 4 "The Political Theory of Dr TAMABE, Hajime" by FURUDA, Shin - Tokyo Shimbun - 8 Jun 46. Translator: Haasche.

Summary:

Doctor TAMABE and the late Doctor NISHIDA are regarded as the most outstanding exponents of the KYOTO School of philosophy. And to my mind, TAMABE has outshone even his friend NISHIDA.

Though older than his friends, TAMABE had a better grasp on reality and world trends. He learned with his students, studied with them and argued with them. When he disagreed with anything, he did not hesitate to express his disagreement. He opposed tyranny and oppression, and during the war tried many times to enlighten the leaders of the government. He considered himself not a member of the ruling class, but a simple citizen.

In his writings we find the best explanations of his ideology. Around 1925 he was influenced by the doctrines of MARX towards a Social Democratic philosophy. In later years he came to favor nationalism, and wrote such books as "East-Asiatic Co-operation" and "The Philosophy of World History", which caused much unfavorable comment. Towards the end of the war, however, he changed his mind again. About a year ago he published a lengthy article called "The Urgent Tasks of Political Philosophy," in which he again reverted to social democracy.

POLITICAL SERIES: 860 (Continued)

ITEM 4 (Continued)

He is neither a communist, a liberal, nor a capitalist. In fact, aside from loyalty to the Emperor, it is very difficult to determine exactly where his sympathies do lie. But it is certain that the future development of JAPAN must follow the plan which Doctor TANABE has outlined.

DISTRIBUTION "X"

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Translator: S. Ono.

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The acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, stipulating that the final form of Japanese government is to be a democratic one, has necessitated this constitutional revision. There is, however, a difference of opinion between scholars and the officials in charge of revising the Constitution as to the legality of the Declaration, and the effect it will have on the revision. Some say that the Declaration requests but a partial change in the Constitution, insisting that the phrase, "freely expressed will of the nation", is of secondary importance; but others claim that it completely nullifies the legality of the Constitution. Still others believe that the present Constitution hasn't actually been voided, but that the people are obliged to establish a new Constitution. It is upon these views and criticisms that the basis for the new Constitution will be created.

The National Constitution is the written law of our Government, and will therefore contain restrictions on conduct and on the privileges to be enjoyed by the people. Yet it must involve more than just legislative technicalities. It must take into consideration the traditional customs and habits of the people and, accordingly, lay down the general principles upon which the nation will realize its goal. This is summarized as follows:

1. Theoretical study of the constitution is to be entrusted to free discussion by the scholars.
2. Obvious matters should be omitted.
3. Customs and traditions should be given much deliberation, so as to prevent the possibility of a spiritual demoralization.

4. Principles unfamiliar to the public, yet indispensable in regard to the promotion of democracy, should be expressed in a way that will make them easily understood.

The King of ENGLAND is authorized to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but this power has not been put into practice for 200 years, actually nullifying the legal effect of the stipulation. This is an example of the distinction between the written and the common law. It is, of course, desirable to create written laws which would make it unnecessary to resort to common laws, so as to prevent arbitrary interpretations of the laws. Law is more than the product of theoretical study; it is a means of raising human beings to a higher level of civilization.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to LPS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; AOKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HORIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIWATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMORI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice."

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KONOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; AOKI, and ISHIWATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

W. H. Wagner
W. H. WAGNER
Scanning Unit

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

26 February 1947

Bureaucrat. Authority on Consitution.

Career:

- 1886 - Born, Aichi Prefecture
- 1912 - Graduated, Tokyo Imperial University (English Law)
 - Entered Finance Ministry
 - Entered Cabinet Legislation Bureau
- 1915 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Formosa
- 1916 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Manchuria
- 1919 - Chairman, Legislation Adjustment Committee (Hoki Seiri Iinkai)
 - Member, Higher Civil Service Examination Committee
 - Chairman, Special Treaty Reform Investigation Committee (Rinji Joyaku Kaisei Chosa Iinkai)
- 1922 - Member, Administration Adjustment Preparatory Committee (Gyosei Seiri Jumbi Iin)
 - Chairman, Election Laws Investigation Council
- 1923 - Member, Special Legislation Investigation Committee
 - Standing member, 1st and 2nd Depts, Higher Civil Service Examination Committee
- 1924 - Member, Labor Insurance Investigation Committee
 - Chief, 1st Department, Cabinet Legislative Bureau
- 1927 - Chairman, Administrative Legislation System Investigation Committee
 - Member, Health Insurance Investigation Committee
 - Member, Preparatory Committee for Establishment of the Overseas Ministry
- 1928 - Member, Economic Deliberative Council (Cabinet)
- 1929 - Member, Committee for the Reform of the Administrative Legislation Law and Appeal Law
- 1930 - Chairman, Election Law Reform Committee
- 1931 - Presented with golden cup for services in concluding London Naval Treaty
- 1932 - Chairman, Legislation Investigation Committee
 - Member, Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Committee; appointed member by Finance, Overseas, Home, Communications, Railways, Foreign, Education, Justice, War, Commerce and Industry, Navy and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, - and by both houses of the Diet
 - Chairman, Rice Control Investigation Council
- 1933 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Manchuria
- 1934 - Member, Resources Deliberative Council (Shigen Shingikai)
 - Member, Shrine System Investigation Committee

Career:

- 1934 - Member, Central Statistics Committee (Chuo Tokei Iinkai)
- Member, Educational Deliberative Council (Bunsei Shingikai)
- Member, Special Romaji Investigation Committee
- Member, Public Works Council (Doboku Kaigi)
- Member, State Property Investigation Committee (Kokuyu Zaisan Chosa Kai)
- Member, Tohoku District Promotion Investigation Council
- Chief, Cabinet Legislation Bureau
- 1935 - Member, Weights and Measures Investigation Committee
- Member, Preparatory Committee for 2600th Anniversary Celebration
- Member, Educational Renovation Conference
- Member, Religious System Investigation Committee
- 1940 - Member, Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee
- 1941 - Chairman, Civil Service Committee
- 1945 - Councillor, Scientific Research Council (Gakujitsu Kenkyo Kaigi)
- June 1946 - Minister without Portfolio, Yoshida Cabinet
- Chairman, Social Insurance Investigation Council (Welfare Ministry)
- 31 Jan 1947 - Relieved as Minister without Portfolio

Estimate:

KANAMORI, long-time bureaucrat in the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, and authority on the constitution, was appointed Minister without Portfolio in June 1946, specifically to deal with constitutional questions in the Diet. He participated from the outset in the recent revision of the Constitution. In 1936, he was obliged to withdraw from official life because of his liberal sympathies toward Dr. MINOBE and his 'organic' theory of the Emperor.

Sources: Official Records
CIS Intelligence Files
Press Files

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Request by: Araki, Sadao

Address: May be located in Tokyo.

He is a Minister of State.

(A.O.)

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Request by: Araki, Sadas

address: may be located in Tokyo.

He is a Minister of state.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Director of the Investigation and Research Section of Mobilization Headquarters; Contributor of the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); wrote on "Contributions toward the War Effort."

SOURCE: MSh, 6 August 1944
IDC, 28 Feb. 1945. (OSS Card File)

KANAMORI, Tokujiro.

- 1886: Born Aichi Prefecture.
- 1912: Graduated Tokyo Imperial University. Entered Cabinet Legislation Bureau. Continued thereafter to fill official posts.
- 1934: Chief. Cabinet Legislation Bureau
- June 1946 - }
31 Jan. 1947 } Minister without Portfolio, Yoshida Cabinet.

Estimate at end of Curriculum Vitae reads as follows:-

"Long time bureaucrat in the Cabinet Legislation Bureau and authority on the constitution, was appointed Minister without Portfolio in June 1946, specifically to deal with constitutional questions in the Diet. He participated from the outset in the recent revision of the Constitution. In 1936 he was obliged to withdraw from official life because of his liberal sympathies towards Dr. Minobe and his 'organic' theory of the Emperor".

KANAMORI was a member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, which existed as an organisation to advise the army and to a lesser extent the Government on policy. By 1938 or 1939 it had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice.

KANAMORI is referred to in :-

- Exh. 911A, being record of the conference of the Privy Council regarding the Imperial ratification of the London Naval Treaty of 1930. KANAMORI was present as a Government Delegate.

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Request by: Araki, Sadao

Address: May be located in Tokyo.

He is a Minister of State.

See Exhibit 911A

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chief of Investigation Division

FROM: British Division

SUBJECT: KANAMORI, Tokujiro

7 May, 1947.

1. A sheet about this man, headed General Headquarters Far East Command Operations, CIS, G-2, Compilation Branch, reads as follows:-

Director of the Investigation and Research Section of Mobilisation Headquarters; Contributor of the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo); wrote on "Contributions towards the War Effort"

(a) Can further information be supplied about the Investigation and Research Section of Mobilization Headquarters?

(b) What type of contribution did he make to the Mainichi Shimbun? May some examples be supplied?

(c) May what he wrote, or, if it was a great deal, examples of what he wrote on "Contributions towards the War Effort" be obtained.

2. A feature article on this man is quoted from Akahata (Red Flag) dated 9 January 1947, by the Civil Censorship Detachment.

What truth is there in these allegations?

If the written statements quoted, or any similar ones, are clearly attributable to him, may the original articles be obtained?

W. G. B.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

SUBJECT: KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Director of the Investigation and Research Section of Mobiliza-
tion Headquarters; Contributor of the Mainichi Shimbun (Tokyo);
wrote on "Contributions toward the War Effort."

SOURCE: MSh, 6 August 1944
IDC, 28 Feb. 1945. (OSS Card File)

12 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: 2nd Lt. Eric W. FLEISHER
FROM : Mr. Edward P. MONAGHAN
SUBJECT : KANAMORI, Tokujiro

1. CIS-Intercept No. JP/TOK/PPB/7944 contains the following information concerning subject:

"KANAMORI was Chief of the Investigation Committee which was assigned the task of writing a 'Basic Frame for the Political Structure of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.' This book of 133 pages was planned by KANAMORI, who himself penned the fourth chapter. It deals with the structure and scope of the Co-prosperity Sphere, the basic relationship of the various countries of the Sphere, its operation, international relations and so forth."

2. It is noted that subject was assigned the task of writing a "Basic Frame for the Political Structure of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere". Kindly take steps to obtain this publication.

3. It is further indicated in the intercept that subject at the time of the Pacific War started he was a pillar of the Greater East Asia Problems Investigation Institute and is credited with the following essays in the weekly reports of KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI:

- Series 5 No. 8 - An Administrative Structure for Decisive War,
- Series 5 No. 14 - From Investigation Institute System to Advisory System,
- Series 5 No. 27 - War-time Structure of Local Administration,
- Series 5 No. 41 - What is Expected of Decisive War Administrative Structure,
- Series 4 No. 20 - A Talk on How the Greater East Asia Ministry should operate.

4. Please take steps to obtain the above reports.

*No. 70
Logged 12 Mar 47
assigned to Fleisher*

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN
Assistant Chief,
Investigation Division, IPS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro ()

Date	Class of Decoration	Achievement	Recommending Ministry
1934, 4, 29	Order of the Compound Light Rising Sun	Manchurian Incident	Cabinet (Bureau of Legislation)
1934, 5, 9	Manchukuo Decoration, Chingyuan-Chang, 2nd Class	Japanese-Manchurian Amity	Foreign Ministry

REC. NO. 2972

KANAMORI, Tokujiro ()

Date	Class of Decoration	Achievement	Recommending Ministry
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1934, 5, 9	Manchukuo Decoration, Chingyuan-Chang, 2nd Class	Japanese-Manchurian Amity	Foreign Ministry

11 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Glanville Brown, British Division, IPS.

FROM: Edward P. Monaghan, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS.

SUBJECT: KANAMORI, Tokujiro

In accordance with your memorandum request of 7 May 1947 there is attached hereto report prepared by Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, Investigator.

Edward P. Monaghan

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN,
Chief, Investigative Division,
IPS.

11 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Glanville Brown
British Division, IPS

FROM : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigative Division, IPS

Pursuant to your memorandum, dated 7 May 1947, requesting information on KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the following action has been taken:

1. It has been proved that KANAMORI was a member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai as he is listed in the membership book of this society.
2. KANAMORI wrote "Contributions Towards the War Effort" which appeared in the Mainichi Shinbun of 5 January 1942. A translation along with a certificate of authenticity from the Mainichi Shimbun was turned over to you.
3. The five articles mentioned in Akahata of 9 January 1947 have been located, certified by Okura, Kinmochi of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, and their translations along with certificates are in your possession. The originals are in the Investigative Division safe.
4. Information on the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was supplied your office in a report on the organization, dated 5 June 1947.

Eric W. Fleisher
ERIC W. FLEISHER
1st Lt., Inf.
Investigator, IPS

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. D. N. Sutton

SUBJECT : Members of the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute)

1. Attention is called to IFS Doc. No. 2302, reference book on the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI (National Policy Research Institute), which may be of interest to members of the Legal Staff in charge of Defense witnesses.

2. A rescanning of the book has revealed the following Defense witnesses as members of the society:

ANDO, Kisaburo; AOKI, Kazuo; ARITA, Hachiro; GODO, Takuo; HOKIKIRI, Zenjiro; ISHIWATARI, Sotaro; IKAWA, Tadao; KANAMCRI, Tokujiro; KISHI, Shinsuke; MATSUMURO, Koryo; MITARAI, Tatsuo; NAKASHIMA, Tetsuzo; NAKAMURA, Keinoshin; OKADA, Tadahiko; ONO, Takeshi; OWADA, Teiji; SAWADA, Renzo; TAKAGI, Rikuro; TSUGITA, Daizaburo; YASUI, Eiji; YOSHINO, Shinji; YUZAWA, Michio; KOMAI, Tokuzo.

3. Reference is made to File 250, Item 43 re Patriotic Societies which gives information about the KOKUSAKU KENKYU KAI as follows:

"Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai (KKK) existed as an organization to advise the Army, and to a lesser extent, the Government, on policy. Its activities were not publicized, so that it was almost a secret organization. Its members were mostly businessmen and politicians who were eager to have Army connections. It had considerable financial resources....."

"By 1938 or 1939, the KKK had become so important that it was felt that no Japanese Government could continue to function smoothly without its support and advice."

"The chief figure in the KKK is YATSUGI, Kazuo. He is a sinister man who, unlike other members of the KKK, is a rough and uneducated man. He originally began public life as a policeman. In early life, he is believed to have had some connection with left-wing organizations. Later he became a fanatical nationalist and developed close connections with the Army....."

"YOSHINO, Shinji, became Commerce Minister in the First KONOYE Cabinet; KAWA, former Foreign Minister; AOKI, and ISHIWATARI are all men who were brought close to the Army probably through the KKK. Former Home Minister YUZAWA, Michio, was a member and director of KKK."

W. H. Wagner
W. H. WAGNER
Scanning Unit

6 June 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Conyns-Carr; Mr. Brown**
FROM : **EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief,**
Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : **Defense Witness**

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Report by Lt. Fleisher

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

REPORT ON : The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai
(National Policy Research Institute)

PREPARED BY : Lt. Eric W. Fleisher
Investigator, I.P.S.

DATE : 4 June 1947

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, a little heard of organization with the outward appearance of a group devoted to the discussion and study of current events has since 1937 played an extremely important part in advising the various departments in regards national policy, the administration of conquered territory and the utilization of the natural resources and materials available in territories already occupied by Japan, and in those that the association considered should be occupied. Its membership consisted mostly of second rate politicians who were devoted to the cause of Japan ruling not only Asia, but of making the Pacific Ocean a "Mare Nostrum" by occupying Alaska and certain countries of South America along the Pacific Coast and thereby spreading Japan's influence into the interior of South America and through the West Coast of the United States. Lacking in power, themselves, the members of the Association sought to influence the greater political figures of the day and to gain the support of those that favored their policy of aggression and conquest, which they did with considerable success. Such men as MOTO, Akira; KAYA, Okinori; SATO, Kenryo; SUZUKI, Teichi; GOTO, Shigenori; KISHI; TAKAHASHI; GOTO, Fumio; ABE, Nobuyuki; ISOGAYA; SHIMOMURA; HORIUCHI; SAKURAI; KOPAYASHI, Seizo; ARITA, Hachiro; IWAKURO, Tokue; SHIBAYAMA, Kaneshiro; MATSUMURA; ARISUE, Seizo; NAGAI, Yatsuji; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; and other influential men were affiliated with the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai and many of them made speeches at the meetings or attended them for the purpose of informing the society of recent developments in the political scene in Japan, in the occupied areas, and abroad.

In spite of the fact that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai claimed to be a private organization under no outside influence, most of its financial backing came from the secret funds or "Kimitsuhi" of the various ministries and departments of the Government and from the larger private concerns. In the early days these contributions rarely exceeded five thousand yen, but later, especially after the outbreak of the "Greater East Asia War" contributions were rarely less and usually well over five thousand yen. The War Ministry and Navy Ministry were the most regular contributors and gave the greatest amounts, but the Greater East Asia Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Cabinet Bureau of Information, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also gave their support. Out of the almost one hundred private companies that gave financial backing to the KKK, Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Asano, Ayakawa, Sumitomo, Tokyo Shibaura Denki and Osaka Seitetsu are the most well known. Extra amounts were collected from these sources on other occasions for special projects. In the end of 1941, or the beginning of 1942, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on their "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia."

For this project Muto, Akira of the Military Affairs Bureau gave the KKK 20,000 yen out of secret funds, and the same amount was received from Oka, Keijun of the Navy. The Foreign Office and the Cabinet Bureau of Information contributed 20,000 yen but this time only 5,000 yen was received from the Greater East Asia Ministry. From private companies 200,000 yen was collected.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai, although not organized into definite sections for the study of various areas, did have specialists in each field and committees were formed whenever a project was undertaken, headed by these specialists. For example, specialists studying relations with the United States were Ishida, Reisuke (Mitsui Bussan); Tojima (Mitsui Bussan); Isogaye, Reisuke; and Sato, Naotake; while Okura, Kinmochi; and Kuroda, Kakuchi were the outstanding specialists on Russia.

The sources of information available to the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai were so extensive that no civilian, none government organization could ever have come near it. Much of this information was gathered from prominent members and their more influential friends, but documents too, from government ministries were in the possession of the society. Through Muto, Akira; Yatsugi, Kazuo of the KKK, was able to acquire and retain in his possession many documents of the Military Affairs Bureau, classified as "Top Secret." Yatsugi obtained documents through Muto as Muto was a good personal friend of his, but information was procured from other government ministries and from other high officials. This information was used in drawing up the various plans put out by the KKK.

In regards the United States a committee was formed in 1939 and functioned through 1941 studying U.S.-Japanese relations and conditions in the United States. The KKK published a full report in 1940 on its findings. So thorough was the knowledge of this committee that it was even familiar with the fortification of the Mandated Islands, something that was known only to a circle of the top ranking military and naval men. The material and statistics published by other societies, such as the Showa Kenkyu Kai and the Towa Kenkyu Kai was available to the KKK. An organization known as the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu (Investigation and Research Mobilization Headquarters) acted as liaison between the many associations. Okura, Kinmochi; senior member of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was president of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu and Kanamori, Tokujiro, Chief of the Political Section of the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai was one of the Directors of the Chosa Kenkyu Doin Honbu.

By the end of 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had worked on plans to utilize the facilities of the South Seas, Eastern Russia, Alaska, Canada, Central America, South America and India. Many members, influential sponsors, and associates thought that the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone too far. Even Muto was opposed to including India although he approved of evicting the British from Asia. Regardless, the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had gone ahead with these plans, some of which were later adopted in a modified form, to suit the Army, and the entire area was called the "East Asia Sphere."

In the spring of 1942 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai began research on its "Ten Year Plan for the Development of Greater East Asia." There were approximately ten different sections covering an extremely wide scope doing research on this subject. Yatsugi, Kazuo (IPS witness) was the administrative head of the project, and was responsible for financing it. Takahashi, Kamegichi was the chief investigator and Kanamori, Tokujiro was in charge of the Political Section. At first the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai received much support from the different ministries and from high officials in the Government, but as the future of the "Greater East Asia Sphere" became more and more uncertain this support decreased. The plan was finally completed and a final report published, but it was never adopted, for by this time the tide of battle had turned against Japan and she had her hands full just trying to hang on to what territory she had. With this change in the fortunes of war the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai became less and less active. Government circles became more reluctant to give out information and documents were not easily obtained. Government agencies were no longer receptive to advice or plans for the future as they had their hands full with the War and its outcome. Although by 1941 the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai had lost its influence and had become almost inactive, it nevertheless carried on its meetings and still remained well informed in almost every field. Prominent members of the KKK were familiar even with secrets such as the profits from the opium trade. Satomi, head of the hong at Shanghai, sent the profits to Suzuki, Teiichi who placed them in Tojo's secret fund.

The Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai continued from 1944, when it lost its influence until the end of the War, when it was dissolved, as an organization that was extremely well informed on all matters and could be called on at all times should its need arise.

The foregoing report is based upon the interrogations of Yatsugi, Kazuo and Okura, Kinmochi conducted in June 1946. Okura was again interrogated on 27 May 1947 by this investigator prior to this writing. Documents published by the Kokusaku Kenkyu Kai in the possession of the International Prosecution Section were used as reference and background material in the preparation of this report.

Eric V. Fleisher
 ERIC V. FLEISHER
 1st Lt. Inf.
 Investigative Division, IPS.

ITEM 1 The Ideas Upon Which the Constitution Is To Be Based by
KANAMORI, Tokujiro - Nippon Keizai Shimbun - 7 Jun 46.
Translator: S. Ono.

Summary:

KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the writer of this essay, is an authority on constitutional problems in JAPAN, and is likely to assume the post of State Minister for Revision of the Constitution.

The problem of revising the Constitution is one of the more important matters presently confronting our nation; it should be freely discussed. But due to modesty and a lack of knowledge, most people shy away from active participation in politics. This is regrettable, as it tends to hinder the development of a democratic nation, and gives the layman little opportunity to express his opinions, which have, in the past, proven useful to specialists.

The acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, stipulating that the final form of Japanese government is to be a democratic one, has necessitated this constitutional revision. There is, however, a difference of opinion between scholars and the officials in charge of revising the Constitution as to the legality of the Declaration, and the effect it will have on the revision. Some say that the Declaration requests but a partial change in the Constitution, insisting that the phrase, "freely expressed will of the nation", is of secondary importance; but others claim that it completely nullifies the legality of the Constitution. Still others believe that the present Constitution hasn't actually been voided, but that the people are obliged to establish a new Constitution. It is upon these views and criticisms that the basis for the new Constitution will be created.

The National Constitution is the written law of our Government, and will therefore contain restrictions on conduct and on the privileges to be enjoyed by the people. Yet it must involve more than just legislative technicalities. It must take into consideration the traditional customs and habits of the people and, accordingly, lay down the general principles upon which the nation will realize its goal. This is summarized as follows:

1. Theoretical study of the constitution is to be entrusted to free discussion by the scholars.
2. Obvious matters should be omitted.
3. Customs and traditions should be given much deliberation, so as to prevent the possibility of a spiritual demoralization.

4. Principles unfamiliar to the public, yet indispensable in regard to the promotion of democracy, should be expressed in a way that will make them easily understood.

The King of ENGLAND is authorized to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but this power has not been put into practice for 200 years, actually nullifying the legal effect of the stipulation. This is an example of the distinction between the written and the common law. It is, of course, desirable to create written laws which would make it unnecessary to resort to common laws, so as to prevent arbitrary interpretations of the laws. Law is more than the product of theoretical study; it is a means of raising human beings to a higher level of civilization.

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Comyns-Carr

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

NIPPON TIMES 3 May
Re: books by witness

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

h. L.

CILC IS GIVEN TASK TO DISSOLVE FIRMS

Over 50 Closed Institutions With Domestic Assets of ¥200 Billion Affected

The Closed Institutions Liquidating Commission (CILC) on May 1 took over the task of dissolving more than 50 closed institutions created by the Japanese Government to finance its war of expansion, Walter K. LeCount, chief of the Finance Division, SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section, announced.

Created recently by Imperial ordinances, the CILC succeeds the Committee of Conservators for Closed Institutions, Japanese agency which SCAP placed in control of most of the Japanese Government's wartime institutions closed by SCAP directives on September 30, 1945 and thereafter.

Mr. LeCount explained that the CILC was established on the basis that agencies handling this phase of the plans for Japan's economic recovery must be streamlined and their powers clearly delineated because of the many developments which have occurred since the first group of institutions was closed.

The Finance Division's Liquidation Branch, headed by Edgar J. Burns of Rockville Center, N. Y., will continue to supervise the dissolution of the institutions, which have a book value of domestic assets in excess of ¥200 billion.

The institutions, which were superimposed upon the Zaibatsu during the war, include the United Funds Bank, Wartime Finance Bank, Manchuria Heavy Industries, Oriental Development Company, Jutaku Eidan, Koeki Eidan and South Manchurian Railway, as well as many other colonial and foreign banks, development companies and special wartime establishments.

The Bank of Japan will continue to act as Japanese liquidating agent for the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen under the supervision of SCAP's Liquidation Branch. These two foreign banks also were closed on September 30, 1945.

ESB REVEALS NEW SETUP

10 Bureaus Established in Its Reorganization Program

The Economic Stabilization Board was reorganized May 1 and

Christianity Vital to World Peace, Declares 2nd Prize Essay Winner

The Japanese people can secure a better and happier life if only they would seek Christ "directly in the terms of what He said and suffered for to bring peace on earth", declared Yoshihiko Oki, the second prize winner in The Nippon Times Constitution Essay Contest.

They must grasp the Christian ideals to find for them a spiritual base to start with, without which the Japanese Renaissance will not be complete and renunciation of war in the new Constitution remain a dead letter, he asserted.

Mr. Oki said he is a seeker of love, truth and true Christian ideals; he is not a Christian in the strict sense of the word and he does not belong to any Christian denomination. He advises every Japanese to study, as he did, European history, its period of Renaissance and Reformation, to understand Christianity and thereby contribute to world peace.

Still enrolled as a special research student at Tokyo Imperial University and engaged in his clerical duties at the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo, Mr. Oki attends zealously a Bible Study Class every Sunday together with his wife.

He claims he was several times delivered from sickness by the supplications of his Buddhist mother and equally religious and peaceful father, and to support them and the rest of his family he had to interrupt his full-time studies to take up the present job a month and a half ago.

Mr. Oki, betraying his emotions at the prospect of receiving ¥5,000 as his reward for his essay entitled "New Constitution and World Peace," said it took him a month and a counsel of a host of books

at the Tokyo Imperial University library to write out the essay.

He said he found it hard to reconcile his moral ideals of love and peace, which he cherished since he is born in a peace-loving and religious family, with his soldierly life in China and Korea to where he was drafted by the Japanese army. But "I remained a peaceful soldier and consoled myself in the belief that war was not brought upon by me and that I must serve the nation as a dutiful citizen."

A faithful keeper of his diary since he became of age, Mr. Oki scribbled "Tojo be cursed" and "Hell with the Kempeitai" in his diary one morning after the start of war when it became known to him that the Kempeitai (secret military police) in student dress were enrolled at his University to spy on the students' activities.

He said he would have been tortured and then hanged if his student-friends were to squeak out the truth of "my feelings against the war" to these "unstudent students." "I regret, though not sorry to admit, my failing in moral courage to stand up and denounce their spying publicly," he said.

A graduate of the Law and Political Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1944, Mr. Oki was born 26 years ago in the city of Taichung in Formosa. At the age of 12 he was brought by his parents to their native city of Saga in Kyushu where he received his schooling maintaining successively a top position in his classes.

"I love research and study and in pursuit of these I would like to go anywhere, especially America," he said adding, "but I am a poor man and have to feed several mouths."

News Gleanings

POLICE BAFLED AS NO CLUE FOUND OF STOLEN POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Not a single clue has come to light as yet as to the theft of 30 kilograms of potassium cyanide from the warehouse of the Nippon Machine Tool Company in Yono, Saitama Prefecture sometime on April 30.

Urawa police are frantically working on the case inasmuch as it involves such a deadly poison which might be sold off as wheat flour or soda to an unknowing public, says Kyodo. Since the crime has such grave social consequences the extreme penalty will be meted

to be the origin of the fire.

Collegians Win in Election

Three university students in the country have been returned as municipal assemblymen, for the first time in Japanese history, reported Kyodo.

They are Keigo Yoda, 27, a junior in the law department of Tokyo Imperial University, who won a seat in the Bukkyo Ward Assembly on April 30; Tetsuo Suyemoto, 29, of the law department of Kyoto Imperial University; and

GREATER AUTHORITY GIVEN ASSEMBLIES

Representatives Will Control Amount And Kind of Local State Public Works

The prefectural town and village assemblies who were elected will be truly representative of the people, a spokesman for SCAP's Government Section declared.

"For the first time the people of Japan will have assemblies elected under universal suffrage," the SCAP official said. "These assemblies will be independent of the executive, but completely answerable to the electorate at large. Their powers will be broader and their responsibilities more clearly defined than those of their predecessors."

"They will have the power of veto over the executive," he explained, "and they will debate the budget which they can pass or veto as they see fit, except as bound by the legal liabilities of the prefecture, town or village. Examples of the latter would be accrued interest on bond issues and other debts for which there are recognized commitments."

"This means the assemblies will control the amount and kind of local government public works. They will control construction of roads, bridges and public buildings, and the financial outlays for education and public health."

"In the event of veto of the budget the executive can do one of two things: he can consider this a vote of non-confidence and dissolve the assembly, or he can revise and re-submit the budget. If he chooses to dissolve the assembly, the local election committee must, within a specified time, hold a new election. If the new assembly should also elect to veto the budget, the executive must then resign and an election must be held to select a successor."

The spokesman also called attention to other powers now delegated to the assemblies. "They can remove the executive by a qualified majority vote of non-confidence," he said, "though in this case the governor may dissolve the assembly and new elections should take place."

The assemblies have full right to introduce new legislation for debate and action, as do the people themselves, the spokesman added. In order for the latter to take place, a petition signed by 2 per cent of the electorate must be presented to the executive who in turn must

'CUT PRICES' MOVE BECOMES POPULAR

Yamaguchi Authorities Reveal All Cities in Prefecture to Push Campaign Soon

The "cut the price" movement is reaching nationwide proportions as merchants throughout the country are voluntarily initiating a move to reduce prices on commodities by five to 10 per cent.

The price-cutting campaign was initiated several weeks ago by Kansai merchants who slashed prices on merchandise by five per cent. The movement has been gaining momentum and a similar move is expected to be carried out by producers and retailers in the Kanto District.

Reports from Yamaguchi have revealed that all cities in that prefecture will shortly undertake a "cut the price" campaign, Kyodo said.

Tokuyama City was the first in Yamaguchi Prefecture when its merchants in the city's central market made 10 per cent reduction on all goods and a five per cent cut on controlled articles.

The cities of Yamaguchi, Shimomatsu, Hikari, Tochio and Iwakuni are expected to follow suit.

3 LOWER HOUSE MEMBERS ADDED TO PURGEES' LIST

Newly-Elected Solons Ineligible For Wartime Activities

Three newly-elected members of the House of Representatives were placed on the political purgees' list for their affiliations with the defunct Imperial Rule Assistance Association during the war.

The Liberal, Democratic and Social Democratic parties lost one Diet member each with the latest purge announcement which also listed another unsuccessful candidate from Fukuoka Prefecture as falling under the purge directive, said Kyodo.

Those purged Thursday were Ken Hayashi (Democrat from Tokyo), Yoshio Hino (Social Demo from Miyagi), Eisaku Hara (Liberal from Shizuoka) and Chikusoku Soeda (unsuccessful candidate from Fukuoka).

More Being Purged

The names of about 200 additional purgees, mostly connected with the economic circles, will be

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, May 3
 Armed Forces Radio Service—WVTR
 7—News; 7:30—Fred Waring; 8—Morning Meditations; 8:15—Sketches in Melody; 8:30—Melody Roundup; 8:45—Anything Goes; 9—Yesterday's Best; 9:30—Across The Board; 9:45—Teen Timers' Club; 10—News; 10:05—Magic Of Music; 10:15—Grab Bag; 10:45—Personal Album; 11—Combo Chorus; 11:15—Hymns From Home; 11:30—GI Jive; 11:45—Downbeat; 12—News; 12:15—Off The Shelf; 12:30—Name Bands; 1—News; 1:05—Symphonette; 1:30—Bob Carleton; 1:45—Purple Heart Album; 2—AFRS Radio Ranch House; 2:30—Saludos Amigos; 2:45—Chiquita; 3—Symphonies Of The World; 4—Carmen Cavallara; 4:15—Duke Ellington; 4:30—Wastebasket Review; 4:35—Dinner Musicale; 5:05—Church News; 5:10—Later Tonight; 5:15—Sportscope; 5:30—One Night Stand; 6—News; 6:15—Supper Club; 6:30—Information Please; 7—Judy Canova; 7:30—Hollywood Startime; 8—Hit Parade; 8:30—Base Ball; GHQ & 8th Army; 10—News; 10:15—Magic Carpet.

JOAK National (590 Kcs.)

NEWS—6, 7, 9 a.m., 12, 3, 5, 6—(Local), 7, 9, 10:15—(Local) p.m. 5:45—Farm Facts; 8:30—Nagauta Music; 9:15—Modern (J) Music; 9:30—Recorded Artists; 10—Constitution Commencement Ceremony; 11—Middle School Hour; Drama "History Of Constitution"; 11:30—Light Music; 12:15—Radio Tokyo Brass Band; 1—Noh Song; 5:30—Children's Hour; 6—Question Box; 6:30—Labor News; 7:30—Orchestra; 8—Nai! Forum; New Constitution; 9—Drama.
 Local (1080 Kcs.) 1—Sports; 5—Japanese Music Appreciation; 5:30—Music By Students; 6:30—Conversations: New Constitution and Students; 8—Vocal Solo; 9:30—Remember.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Tokyo: Industry Club, near Tokyo Central Station; Sun. School 9:15 a.m.; Sun. Service 10:30 a.m.; Wed. 7:30 p.m. Yokohama: 2nd Major Part Chapel; Sun. 11 a.m.; Wed. 7 p.m.
 The public is welcome.

11,130 Repatriates Arrive

Japanese repatriates arriving home April 21-27 numbered 11,130. SCAP's latest report revealed. Of this number 6,303 were from Siberia, 2,473 from Karafuto and the Kuriles, and 2,354 from the Southeast Asia areas.

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Bureaus Reorganized in its

The Economic Stabilization Board was reorganized May 1 and its term extended to the end of April next year.

According to a Cabinet ordinance promulgated, the board now consists of 10 bureaus, two departments and 48 sections instead of the former five departments.

Eight regional economic stabilization bureaus at the same time were created at various districts of the country.

Economic inspectors will be attached to the board who not only will conduct inspections on the administration but keep watch on the economic control as well.

The ten bureaus are Production, Construction, Trade, Transportation, Power, Finance, Price, Labor, Daily Necessities and Supervision.

Ainu Thank SCAP

General MacArthur has received a letter of thanks from Makoto Takahashi, Chief of the Ainu Bureau which deals in research on Ainu problems, who said "the Ainu race is very grateful to you and to the officers and men under you for making it possible for them to enjoy the equality and freedom which they so long desired."

11 U.S. Planes Arrive

Eleven big Army planes, nine of them B-29s and two C-45s, landed at Yokota Army Air Base Thursday, to bring flight crews to Japan for a 30-day training mission.

flour or soda to an unknowing public, says Kyodo. Since the crime has such grave social consequences the extreme penalty will be meted out, according to the police, if the culprit is apprehended.

There is no definite conclusion as to whether it is an inside or an outside job.

Police, however, think that it may have been an outside job. The door could have been easily unlocked by anyone who had a duplicate key. Also whoever stole it escaped leaving the doors ajar, making off with his loot in the belief that the drum can from which a white powdery substance had oozed out was either soda or flour. If sold on the blackmarket as such it would net well over ¥300,000 and police believe that the thief carried it by bicycle to Tokyo. If this is the fact it will appear as soda or in saccharine menacing the entire city population.

44 Houses Razed

Two fires destroyed 35 houses in the Nihonbashi district of Chuo Ward Thursday afternoon.

The first conflagration started at 12:38 p.m. in the construction of Tomeoka Gumi at Muromachi which spread to the chemical stores of the Sanshi Chemical Company where stored gasoline exploded. A strong wind fanned the flames which destroyed 29 shops and dwellings and damaged five others.

The second fire started from the house under construction by Ishitani Arai at 1:20 p.m. Nine houses were destroyed. A faulty electric connection was believed

a seat in the Bunkyo Ward Assembly on April 30; Tetsuo Suyemoto, 29, of the law department of Kyoto Imperial University; and Kinzo Yamanaka, 27, of the Law and Literature Department of Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto. Mr. Yoda spent only ¥500 out of his own pocket for election expenses and all placards and pamphlets were printed and posted by himself assisted by his student friends.

Foils Suicide Attempt

Attractive 18-year-old Miss Masako Yoshida was saved from committing suicide by leaping from a bridge by an American soldier, the 8th Army in Tsukishima announced May 1.

The soldier, credited with saving her life, is Pfc. Jerome Lundy, of Sioux City, Iowa, assigned to Cannon Troop, 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division. He gave the girl ¥100 and then turned her over to the Japanese police for safekeeping.

2 WAR FELONS SENTENCED

Two Japanese war criminals were convicted of mistreating Allied POW's and were sentenced by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama, it was announced May 1.

Momoichi Moriyama, former civilian foreman at the Hakodate POW Camp, who maltreated British POW's in the Asano Cement Works, was sentenced to 12 years hard labor.

Makoto Kimura, former civilian guard at the Fukuoka POW Camp No. 10, was given one year imprisonment on a charge of mistreating American prisoners of war.

In order for the latter to take place, a petition signed by 2 per cent of the electorate must be presented to the executive who in turn must present this to the assembly for debate and action within a specified time.

Reiterating that the power to govern now rests in the hands of the people, the SCAP official pointed out that one-third of the people can, on joint signature, require the election committee to ask the people for majority vote of confidence or non-confidence. The outcome will determine whether the incumbent assembly should be terminated or continue in office.

Army Building Burns Down

A fire of undetermined origin swept through the I Corps' utilities and repair engineer shop in Kyoto late Wednesday night, completely gutting the one-story structure.

Note Issue Skyrockets

The Bank of Japan note issue totaled ¥122,399,000,000 on April 30 marking an increase of ¥633,000,000 over the previous day.

More Being Purged
The names of about 200 additional purgees, mostly connected with the economic circles, will be made known on May 6 when the results of the Central Screening Commission's investigations are announced, Jiji Press reported.

Social and General

ARCHBISHOP TO PREACH

The Most Rev. West Watson, Archbishop of New Zealand, who has arrived in Tokyo, will preach at the Episcopal service in St. Luke's Chapel of the 40th General Hospital on Sunday at 10:30 a.m.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A BANKER left a thousand dollars each to an American, a Canadian, and a Scotchman with the sole proviso that each of them put ten dollars in his coffin to assure him first-class passage in crossing the River Styx.

The American and the Canadian each put in their ten-dollar bills. The Scotchman put in his check for thirty dollars and took out the two tens.



Harry Ruby, the famous song writer and baseball fanatic, tells the story about the time the late John McGraw, manager of the Giants, proved that he would stand for players changing strategy.

McGraw gave an oration, "It was either else. One day he tried to bunt. Instead, into the first ball pitched, hit it over the fence, and for the Giants. The cheering themselves hoarse as the player jogged. McGraw looked at him with disgust and said, 'You're released the next day.'"

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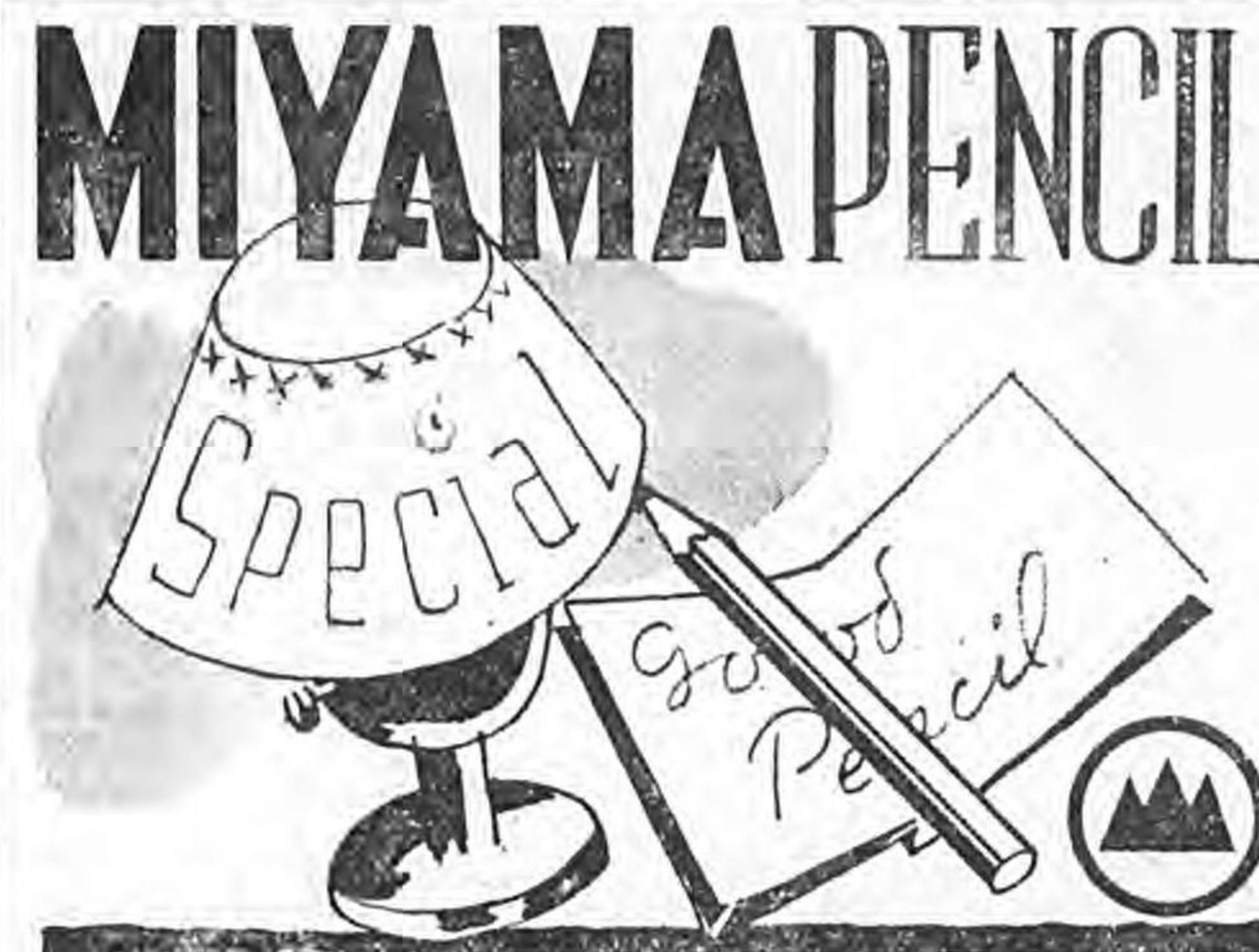


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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1947

The New Constitution:
The New Era

As the new Constitution goes into effect today, Japan enters into a new period in her history. Ever since the time of the surrender, when the collapse of their wartime delusions brought to the Japanese people the realization of the errors of their past, there has been a keen recognition of the necessity of reshaping the nation on a new and sounder basis. A thoroughly revised fundamental law to provide the foundation for such a national reformation has therefore appeared as an obvious prerequisite, and the attainment of such a constitution has been the first major goal of the nation's post-war endeavors. With the new Constitution finally going into effect today, the first and fundamental phase of Japan's reformation has at last been completed and the nation now enters into a new period of development.

Today marks, however, not only the beginning of a new period in Japan's post-war reformation. It marks as well a revolutionary turning point in the whole course of the nation's centuries-long history. Today does not mean merely that the first phase of the post-war reforms has been successfully completed. It means that the nation has irrevocably turned its back to the hampering traditions of its long past. Today is therefore a memorable day not merely in relation to the recent past but in relation to the whole range of time since the nation began.

ernments manifest the smallest disparity between the ideal and the reality. If Japan is to make a success of her new Constitution, there must be constant effort to make the reality conform as closely as possible to the ideal.

How well the Japanese people will be able to do this is the test which they have yet to pass. With inadequate experience, with a faulty background, and with hampering traditions, they will have no easy task. They must fully realize their handicaps if they are to surmount them successfully.

Fortunately, despite their handicaps, their progress during the brief period since the surrender gives ample promise of eventual success. The future is full of hope, but if this hope is to be realized there can be no relaxation of effort.

So, as the nation today celebrates the end of one era with the coming into effect of the new Constitution, there must be held ever clear the realization that the end of one era means the beginning of another calling for greater effort and a greater sense of responsibility.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, May 2

SOUND TURN IN LABOR
MOVEMENT

ASAHI—May Day, festival for those who work, was observed Thursday under a clear sky and against a background of spring verdure. The celebrations were quite sumptuous throughout the country. While last year's May Day expressed the power of organized labor and of solidarity primarily in an aggressive fashion, this year the proper sense of the occasion seemed to have been dominant with the joy of work and iron solidarity of workers expressed in order and discipline. The road that the labor unions have walked in the past year have been rugged and eventful. It appears that union leaders and members are anxious to derive lessons from the experience of the past 12 months. The atmosphere of May Day this year clearly showed this to be the case and a turn in the policy of the unionist movement can be perceived. It is gratifying to note this.

Last year's May Day was held immediately after the general elections, as this year's. But last year both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and General

FEARLESSNESS CHARACTERIZES
NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTIONKanamori Gives History of Charter and His Views
On Emperor's Position

By Dr. TOKUJIRO KANAMORI

The Constitution has been revised with a view to vindicating therein the unalterable principles of human life. With this end in view, what may be called the greatest common measure of the political principles upheld by the advanced countries of the world was woven into the new Constitution. Featurelessness is, so to speak, the distinguished characteristic of the new Constitution.

In drawing up the new Constitution, due account was, of course, taken at the same time of the sentiments of the Japanese people cultivated by history. The principles, both immutable and special, have been brought into the best harmony possible in it. No monarchical State of the world has ever made an attempt of the kind Japan has made in this regard.

The Tenno system may be considered from three angles, sovereignty, the national polity and the position and rights of the Emperor.

Of Unusual Importance

So far as sovereignty is concerned, whether or not sovereignty should be regarded as resting with the people has in the past occasioned a sharp controversy among Japanese constitutional theorists, though, generally speaking, the theory that it lies with the people has been negated. The new Constitution, however, definitely lays down that sovereign power resides in the people. This means for Japan the establishment of a new principle of unusual importance. But the change which the establishment of this new principle actually entails is not so marked as it appears on the surface.

If the principle is infallible that sovereign power should rest with the people, it may be argued by some that Japan lacked the fundamental principle of government in the past, but, in my opinion, sovereignty has always belonged to the people in this country.

The stipulation in the old Constitution that the Emperor supervises the rule of the State really meant that the will of the State manifests itself through the Emperor. It was a mistake to interpret it as though it vested the Emperor with sovereign rights. It must be remembered that just as it is a man, not his mouth, that gives voice to any idea, it is the people

politics. They are ones which flow naturally from the essential character of the Emperor as the symbol of the State. And the scope of Imperial functions is fixed at a point neither too wide nor too narrow.

The position of the Emperor as the symbol of the State must not be considered as entailing political responsibility. Solicitude for the preservation of the unbroken line of Emperors demands that the Emperor be dissociated from all political responsibility.

The august position of the Emperor has hitherto been either traced to the divine command given by the Sun Goddess to her grandson that he go and take possession of the land or attributed to his headship of the original family of the Japanese race. With such hazy ideas, however, it is impossible to refute that point of view which repudiates the Tenno system. Nor do they denote the right way of thinking for an awakened people.

Under the new Constitution, the Emperor holds his position by the common consent of the people. His position is based on the freely expressed will of the nation.

The new Constitution is peerless in the world in that, while being founded on pacifism, democracy and humanism, it has the 3,000-year-old attachment of the people to the Emperor harmoniously woven into it. It is, indeed, incumbent on the Japanese nation to enforce it successfully on its own responsibility.

(The End)

GERMANS VIEW EXHIBIT
OF EXPORT HESSE GOODSA.M.G. Sponsors Show of What
Area Used to Make

By ALLEN RAYMOND

WIESBADEN, Germany, (delayed).—About 5,000 sad-faced, ragged Germans a week are wandering through an exhibition of the so-called industrial products of Greater Hesse being staged here on five floors of an erstwhile department store by American Military Government officers and German industrialists. There is a big

TIMES BOOK SHELF

KEMPO ZUISO (In Japanese)
(THOUGHTS ON THE CONSTITUTION)
By Dr. Tokujiro Kanamori
(Minister of State without Portfolio)
Published by the Meiji Shobo Co.,
Horidome-cho, Nihon-bashi, Chuo Ward,
Tokyo
Price: ¥20

"The Commentaries on the Constitution" written by the late Prince Hirobumi Ito, author of the Meiji Constitution, was a valuable piece of literature on the subject. Mr. Kanamori's new book, "Thoughts on the Constitution" is another "Commentaries" cast in the Showa mould.

Mr. Kanamori is not the framer of the new Constitution as the late Prince was of the old. He is rather its midwife. When the fundamental bill was being discussed in the Diet last year, he undertook the arduous task of all contacts with the critical parliamentary elements as a Minister of State in charge of the bill. He did most of the explaining as to the purport and nature of the law project and saw it through both Houses. Thus the comparison of the two books is not strained, in view of the authoritative manner in which both deal with their respective subjects.

The "Commentaries," of course, was not calculated to impose any legal interpretation on the Meiji Constitution but a book intended for the use of students and the general reader to gain a better understanding of the various articles. The "Thoughts" is a 135-page pamphlet containing little essays on the evolution and various aspects of the new Constitution. To the 110 pages of text there is a supplement giving the text of the new Constitution. Despite its unpretentious proportions, the work well explains the fundamental concepts of the new Constitution.

While the Meiji volume was serious reading, couched in a language familiar only to the legal student, the present pamphlet is written in a light vein, intended to reach the great masses. It is, on the whole, quite intelligible to the lay public but even where it is difficult to understand, at least the ideas of the Government, or of Mr. Kanamori, in particular, may be gleaned from these pages.

The work gives the general ideas along which the new Constitution was drafted, together with very simple explanations on the status of the Emperor, renunciation of war, three spheres of government, parliamentary cabinet and the question as to whether the national assembly should be unicameral or bicameral. Mr. Kanamori's own

JAPANESE WOMEN SHOULD SHARE
DUTIES UNDER NEW CONSTITUTIONFreedom Equality, Mrs. Vaughn Asserts, Shouldn't
Be Mistaken for License, Laziness

By INEZ SHARMAN VAUGHN

Under the provisions of the new constitution, Japanese women are supposed to play their proper part in the conduct of this country.

It probably will be useful if I tell you how American women have taken a part in the government of the United States.

Everybody knows that women really have had a part in the conduct of nations since the beginning of history. I am sure that is true in Japan. As I understand it, the head of a family in Japan often is a woman since women are likely to live longer than men. Women, also, obviously exercise a very great influence in this country, as well as most other countries, because they exercise a principal influence in educating children. This is true not only in the years before the children go to school but also until

cerns only the public life of the Emperor, and Dr. Kanamori admits that in his private life the Emperor will enjoy as much freedom as any individual member of the people. This must have come as a bombshell to the customary way of thinking of the people regarding their Emperor.

The booklet is plainly and simply written for the man in the street and is quite readable. And one comes across beautiful passages like this:

"The new Constitution of Japan seems to contain many inconsistencies but is flexible by reason of the various points of view incorporated into its ample folds. For instance, it insists on the respect for freedom but as to where the limits of freedom are to be set the question is left for the future to define. It proposes public welfare as the criterion of those limits but it does not stipulate what constitutes public welfare. Frankly speaking, in this lies the great indeterminacy of the document and one of the unsettled questions of political philosophy.

"In the sphere of economics, the law does not take any side between Capitalism and Socialism. Can one speak of such a Constitution as an ideal one? For my part, I say it is an inadequate Constitution so far as the academic approach to it is concerned but, as a human

dren become grown into men and women.

We have a saying in English that "the child is father of the man."

I have observed family life in a great many countries and it undoubtedly is a fact that women have great influence even in those nations where they cannot vote and are classed as "inferior."

It equally is a fact that in the United States and most of the highly civilized and successful nations of the world women have complete equality with men not only before the law, such as in questions of voting and elections, but also in conduct of the family and general affairs.

I believe that Japan will be a stronger and healthier country when men recognize the fact that women should be treated as equals in every way.

I remember that when I first visited Tokyo in 1924, many Japanese women walked, not with their husbands, on a basis of equality, but a few steps behind, to indicate their acknowledgement of an inferior position.

That was not a good thing, in my opinion.

It seems reasonable to believe that the Anglo-Saxon system of equality between men and women must be a good one because of the success which the Anglo-Saxon nations have achieved in all fields of endeavor.

However, I believe every Japanese woman should realize that freedom and equality must not be mistaken for license and laziness. Japan is now a poor country and all Japanese need to work together to assure a comfortable living standard for all the people. I think it would be very foolish for Japanese women to place their personal desires ahead of the welfare of the nation. That would be just as bad as the old system of recognizing masculine superiority.

What is needed in this country, as everywhere else in the world, is a desire for cooperation and helpfulness among all kinds of people—women and men, families and families, and classes with classes.

Let us hope that the women of Japan will strive to do their part

time since the nation began.

For the first time in the nation's history the fundamental law has unequivocally ensured the sovereignty of the people's will, has ensured respect for the inalienable and natural rights of human beings, has provided for a political system consciously designed to give effect to the people's sovereign will and to safeguard their natural rights, and has committed the nation to international peace. It means the establishment of a national structure so complete and balanced and noble as to show up the previous condition of the nation as a faulty, incomplete, and futile groping. At last, in so far as can be effected through a formal written document, the ideal has been attained and the Japanese nation has achieved the goal of its evolution.

But while the nation is properly rejoicing over this truly monumental achievement, it must not be forgotten that this is only the beginning. After all, no matter how ideal the new Constitution may seem in contrast to what used to prevail in the past, it is a human document framed by human hands, and nothing human can be perfect. As time goes on, experience will probably reveal details which call for improvement. The people should be on guard against regarding this handiwork as being final and sacrosanct and sinking back into an attitude of complacency. They should be ever on the alert to find ways to improve it still further in the realization that stagnation leads to eventual decay while only constant growth will ensure vigorous life.

Even more important, it must not be forgotten that the adoption of a written constitution is no guarantee that the ideals embodied in that constitution will be automatically attained. The written constitution merely sets the goal and establishes the opportunity for the constant effort which is necessary to attain that goal. How thoroughly that opportunity is utilized depends solely on the continuous conduct of the people. The attainment of the Constitution is only the beginning. The real work of putting the Constitution into effective practice is yet to come.

In every country there is a difference between the written constitution which represents the ideal and the practical conduct of politics which represents the reality. The most successful gov-

elections, as this year. But last year both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and General Federation of Trade Unions were in the stage of preparations and the establishment of a democratic people's government built up around the Social Democratic Party was the slogan of the day. Today the Socialists have become the first party of the land and representatives of labor unions have been returned to the House of Councillors and the House of Representatives, 29 and 46 respectively. This is a result of self-reflection on the part of labor following the halt of the February 1 strike which has shown unions that they should adopt parliamentary means to achieve their ends.

We consider it an ideal state if political activity can be separated from industrial or economic and parties and unions should be united in a relationship of division of labor and cooperation. In case the economic demands of labor unions necessitate some political action, such political action must be taken through the medium of the political parties by union leaders or union members of the Diet.

One of the slogans used on May Day was unification of the labor front. This was a slogan used last year, too, but the unification has not yet been achieved. The possibility for this unification, however, has become greater with the desire growing among union members for a reform in the operation policy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a clearer demarcation between political activity and the unionist movement.

Such a change in tendency is calculated to promote the sound development of the unionist movement and to make the unification of the labor front more promising. If next year a May Day can be observed under a united labor front, it will mean a great growth for labor unions in this country.

Study on Philosophy of Freedom
A group of prominent American economists and historians are en route to Switzerland to take part in a ten-day international conference on pressing world economic problems, the Foundation for Economic Education, Inc. has announced. The conference will discuss plans for a permanent international organization to study "the philosophy of freedom," the Foundation said.—(USIS).

Italian Teachers May Strike
Several school teachers interviewed recently by Italian newspapers said they were ready to go out on strike if necessary to get more pay.—Rome, Italy (AP)

must be remembered, that just as it is a man, not his mouth, that gives voice to any idea, it is the people that makes the Emperor what he is. Thus it is not the possessor of sovereignty, but the cognition of who holds sovereignty, that has changed.

Regarding the position of the Emperor, as Article 1 of the new Constitution, "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people . . ." shows, he is the object of the adoration deeply rooted in the mind of the nation, around whom the whole nation gets united and forms a State. As it indicates, the position of the Emperor is passive and static.

Articles 6 and 7 of the new Constitution, however, provide for the matters of State regarding which the Emperor exercises his functions. Here it is stipulated that, besides appointing the prime Minister as designated by the Diet and nominating the chief judge of the Supreme Court as designated by the Cabinet, he shall perform acts in ten specified items of State affairs with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, on behalf of the people, acts which include the promulgation of amendment of the Constitution, laws, Cabinet orders and treaties, the convocation of the Diet and the dissolution of the House of Representatives. These acts are not of a nature of such vital importance as to determine the fundamentals of

Proposes International Fisheries Industry Organization

Sir John Boyd Orr, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, in an address before the American Fisheries Institute suggested the formation of an international organization for the fisheries industry, similar to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers recently created for farmers of the world.

Such an organization, Orr said, could give great assistance to the fisheries industry and to FAO. "I might carry out a program for informing the public of the great nutrient value of fish products. The organization, cooperating with FAO, could bring greater prosperity to the fish industry and assistance to FAO and other organizations which share the same objectives of providing food sufficient for the health for all mankind, raising the standard of living of primary producers and expanding the world market for the primary necessities of life." (USIS)

TODAY'S QUIZ

How did the expression "to place one's John Hancock on paper" originate? (Answer on Page 3).

question as to whether the national assembly should be unicameral or bicameral. Mr. Kanamori's own philosophy of life may be found in some of the passages. The great merit of the writing is that it is easy reading.

The clause in the new Constitution renouncing war is a big problem before mankind and of this Mr. Kanamori writes: "Can a state without armed force insure its own existence? There may be criticism that in case there should be some internal disturbance or aggression from a foreign country, a country without armament would be all-too-easy prey. This is quite reasonable but, as regards internal disturbance, it can be prevented by peaceful means and no armed force is necessary. As regards aggression from the outside, we must be prepared to find ourselves quite helpless in the face of it. But if the world of mankind is really to be trusted, aggressors will be very rare and even if there should be aggression the concerted moral force of the world would finally find a way to put it down. If that cannot be done, we must despair as to the future of mankind. . . . To judge that wars must occur in future simply because these have been wars in the past would be to slight the logic of evolution."

Perhaps this utopian explanation sounds unconvincing to many but it must be remembered that a nation which can arm herself only weakly is not much different from a nation that cannot arm herself at all. Instances are not lacking in which a nation with only a small armament stood up against a mighty foe and fought very bravely but such nations have invariably been crushed in the end. It is wiser, therefore, for such weak nations not to have gone to war at all.

Many pages in this pamphlet are devoted to the explanation of the Emperor institution. In regard to the question whether the Emperor has free will in the matter of government, it is explained that, since he can attend to state affairs only within the limits of advice and consent of his Ministers of State, he has no free will so far as politics is concerned. Dr. Kanamori says:

"The existence of a state is built up out of the free will of individuals but it stands to reason that every individual must respect the interests of the whole, that is, public welfare. So long as the concerted will of society is supreme, a person in a special position must submit to the special restrictions arising from the total will of the collective body. He is not placed in his position by his free will, nor will he leave it by his own free will." Thus Dr. Kanamori expresses his opinion that it cannot be helped if the Emperor will no longer be a free agent. But this, of course, con-

ditional Government officers and German industrialists. There is a big sign on the stairway from the first to the second floor, saying, "Greater Hesse Can Make It." But the truth about the products displayed in the show is that Greater Hesse used to make them before Germany invaded Poland in 1939 and can merely hope to make them once more when this region's governors, from Great Britain and the United States, bring in the necessary raw materials. The goods in the display cases are samples. They are beautiful examples of finely wrought commodities, ranging from handcraft toys to dyes, optical goods, locomotives, automobiles, clothing, leather goods, tiles, machines of all kinds and precision tools with which to make them. These are commodities which the British and American governors of the region hope to export, the showing of them is primarily for foreign buyers now trickling into Germany.

(Copyright, 1945, N.Y. Tribune Inc.)

say it is an inadequate Constitution so far as the academic approach to it is concerned but, as a human document, I think it promises a most ideal progress for the future. Human society has not yet reached a perfect state of development. Mankind is advancing step by step through many twists and turns toward the realm of the ideal. Its direction is not necessarily fixed toward the east or west. It must grope eastward, westward, southward and northward in search of the Truth and what it shall achieve rests with the future and not with the present.

"Consequently, the various stipulations of the Constitution will only serve as a means to future ends. In regulating the chaotic affairs of humanity, a Constitution that can adjust itself to such chaos is most appropriate. A Constitution that takes a definite side (between Capitalism and Socialism) would restrain human progress and would not be suited to the essential nature of mankind."

Dr. Kanamori sends the Constitution out into the world with these words as a parting advice. The new Constitution thus does not open up any milleniums. The people cannot rest content that a new Constitution has been put into effect. The people have no choice but to go forward, achieving democratic government by their own efforts and reconstructing their state along the lines laid down in the new Constitution.

and families, and classes with classes. Let us hope that the women of Japan will strive to do their part in creating a nation in which all the people work together upon a friendly and cooperative basis. Women in the United States have been more successful in the fields of business and commerce, teaching and the arts and professions, than in politics. We have had women members of the House and Senate in Washington but they have not thus far made great reputations. My opinion is that women should be content to go slowly in such fields as politics, particularly in Japan. It will take much time to change Japanese society so that public opinion will welcome a woman prime minister. Women have been voting in the United States for a long time but there never has as yet been any serious thought of a woman president of the republic.

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—TOKUJO AMAGI

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Makes Weather Report From North Pole

A United States Army Air Force B-29 plane converted into a weather observatory recently flew over the North Pole, opening a routine weather reporting service from that region. The airplane transmitted a weather report from "Position North Pole" in an uncode message available to all nations listening in. The trip took 16 1/2 hours.—(USIS)

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY



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HEN LAID EGGS ON THE RUNNING BOARD OF A TRUCK AND SAT ON THEM FOR TWO WEEKS WHILE THE TRUCK WAS DRIVEN 1500 MILES
L. ROBBINS — Heber Springs, Ark.



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BIG LOSSES CAUSED IN FIRE CALAMITIES

Nationwide Damages This Year Likely to Exceed The ¥10 Billion Mark

Fires are occurring in the country at an alarmingly rapid rate and there is every prospect that this year will prove the greatest year of fires since the Kanto quake and fire of 1923, reports the Asahi. Damages by fire this year may exceed the ¥10 billion mark.

The month of April has already seen many fires, including those in Aomori and Iida, in which as many as 5,500 houses were destroyed, the largest number of fires occurring in a single month since the 1923 quake and fire.

Not only has there been an increase in the number of fires this year compared with last year but there has also been an increase in the amount of damages caused by fire.

January saw 1,349 outbreaks of fire, February 1,854, and March 1,967.

Most of these fires occurred in prefectures which contain large cities. Tokyo topped the list, and Hokkaido, Osaka, Hyogo, Kanagawa and Fukuoka followed in order.

Many Houses Razed

The houses destroyed were 1,871 (58,026 tsubo in floor space) in January 3,077 (456,700 tsubo) in February, and 2,909 (225,228 tsubo) in March. As to damages caused by the fires, they amounted to ¥300,000,000 in January, to ¥664,000,000 in February, and to ¥449,000,000 in March.

Thus it comes about that there was a period this year when more houses in terms of floor space burned than were constructed. In February a floor space of 450,000 tsubo was destroyed. This compares with the floor space of 250,000 tsubo which is built in a month under regulations restricting the size of houses to be constructed in bombed cities and towns. March saw destruction of a floor space of 220,000 tsubo.

The damages caused by fire in the first three months of the year are three times as large as the damages done by fire in the first five months of last year, with ¥98,000,000 in damages in January, ¥93,000,000 in February, ¥145,000,000 in March, usually the month noted for the frequency of fires, ¥170,000,000 in April and ¥140,000,000 in May.

The casualties resulting from this year's were 132 in January, 257 in February and 220 in March.

Tokyo Losses Heavy

In Tokyo fires continue to be of frequent occurrence. During the period of 20 days from April 1, 138 fires occurred under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board. These fires caused an estimated ¥12,000,000, damage at current official prices.

Superheating of electric heaters was the principal cause of the fires. It was blamed for 32 of them. This, combined with leakage of electricity for which electric heaters were more or less responsible, accounted for over 60 fires, nearly half of the total number of outbreaks.

The largest number of fires which have occurred in Tokyo in a single month this year occurred in February, when 223 fires causing damages estimated at ¥31,500,000, were reported. Electric heaters were blamed for 60 or slightly over 30 per cent of the total number of fires.

MAKING DEBUT IN POSTWAR JAPAN IN MAY



"Life," the American weekly magazine comes to Japan at last with the scheduled sale of the January 6 issue of the international edition from the first week of May at all leading book stores. The following issues will appear on stands and in shops in succession, priced at ¥12.50 a copy to be within easy reach of everybody. Photo shows a copy of the magazine to be put on sale.

4,300 CASES REPORTED OF FOOD LAW VIOLATION

Aomori Prefecture Tops List in One-Month Survey

The Police Bureau of the Home Ministry announced yesterday, on the basis of reports from 22 prefectures, that there was a total of 4,331 cases of violation of food laws (refusal or delay in delivery of assigned rice quotas) between March 11 and April 15.

The announcement added, of the total, 3,850 cases, involving 1,544 farmers indicted, had to do with violation of the Food Control Law while the rest was violations of the emergency food measures.

Aomori Prefecture, according to Jiji Press, headed the list of violations with 1,017 cases and 481 violators indicted. Hokkaido came second with 941 cases and 235 indicted; Nagano, 445 cases and 100 indicted; Niigata, 379 cases and 148 indicted; Miye, 230 cases and 17 indicted; Akita, 213 cases and 75 indicted; Okayama, 174 cases and 11 indicted; Toyama, 161 cases and 21 indicted; Kagoshima, 121 and eight indicted and Yamanashi with 101 cases and 101 indicted.

TWO WAR FELONS TO HANG

Ex-Guards at Fukuoka Camp Beat Two POW's to Death

Two Japanese war criminals were found guilty of all charges, including beating to death two American prisoners of war and were sentenced to death by hanging by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama on April 25.

The men convicted are Matsukichi Muja and Sadamu Takeda, both former civilian guards at the Fukuoka POW Camp No. 17, at Omuta, Fukuoka.

Gets 6 Years

A Japanese war criminal, Bunhachi Bando, was convicted of having beaten six Allied POW's and was sentenced to six years at hard labor by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama, SCAP's Legal Section announced yesterday.

Bando, mistreated six prisoners at the Ichioka Hospital in the Osaka area where he was a hospital guard. He was also found guilty of having stolen supplies intended for the prisoners.

Move Made To Annul Election

An appeal to annul the election of Tetsuji Tate as Governor of Toyama Prefecture has been sub-

SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AT OISO FIRED AT SCAP'S REQUEST

Falsified Questionnaire on His Activities During The War

Failure to mention all wartime activities in teacher screening questionnaires—even when the information may not be considered damaging by screening boards—constitutes a falsification of the questionnaire and must be dealt with accordingly, SCAP Civil Information and Education Section officials warned today.

The officials referred to the case of an Oiso elementary school principal, Masakichi Shizawa, whose resignation was ordered April 14 by the Education Ministry for his omission of the fact that he wrote the preface to a school children's magazine, "Iso-no-Hikari," published during the war. Principal Shizawa, in a statement explaining the omission, said "I had simply forgotten it."

Provisions of Imperial Ordinance 263 require that lists be furnished of all publications to which teachers had previously contributed.

Mr. Shizawa previously had been passed by the Kanagawa Prefecture screening board. His dismissal was ordered later by the Kanagawa Education Bureau, however, after the acceptability inquiry board of the Education Ministry secretariat learned of the falsification and instructed the board to obtain his resignation.

This is the second incident of questionnaire falsification since the screening program began, CI&E officials said. A teacher, Kumonosuke Ueyama, was barred from future education posts last October by a Miye Prefecture board on two counts, falsification of his questionnaire and ultra nationalist writings.

POLICE CHIEF KILLS SELF

Nabbed for Bribery, He Strangles Himself With Furoshiki

Ignominiously thrown into prison on charges of receiving bribes, Yosaku Karube, 50, chief of the Niigata City Police, strangled himself with a furoshiki in his solitary cell in Niigata Prison about 3 p.m. Friday, two days after his arrest, reports Kyodo.

In evident admittance of his guilt, the chief of police had scribbled on the wall of his cell that he had no excuse to the people.

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The largest number of fires which have occurred in Tokyo in a single month this year occurred in February, when 223 fires causing damages estimated at ¥31,500,000, were reported. Electric heaters were blamed for 60 or slightly over 30 per cent of the total number of fires.

350 Houses Razed

Three hundred and fifty residential houses were razed as a result of a fire which broke out at around noon Saturday at Ishizuka town, Higashi-Ibaraki County, Ibaraki Prefecture, reported Kyodo.

The conflagration did not affect the ballot counting as the town office remained intact.

were sentenced to death by hanging by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama on April 25.

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Bando, mistreated six prisoners at the Ichioka Hospital in the Osaka area where he was a hospital guard. He was also found guilty of having stolen supplies intended for the prisoners.

Move Made To Annul Election

An appeal to annul the election of Tetsuji Tate as Governor of Toyama Prefecture has been submitted to the prefectural election supervision committee, said Kyodo.

The appeal charged the Governor of disqualification for public offices for his failure to describe all the posts he assumed during the war.

Made Academy Member

Kiyoshi Unno, member of the Nitten Examination Committee, has been nominated as member of the Imperial Academy of Arts and Literature.

the screening program began, CIEE officials said. A teacher, Kumanosuke Ueyama, was barred from future education posts last October by a Miye Prefecture board on two counts, falsification of his questionnaire and ultra nationalistic writings.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

H EYWOOD BROUN used to tell about the Irish sports promoter who had his hour of glory every St. Patrick's Day. He marched at the head of the parade and was toastmaster at the inevitable banquet in the evening.

He usually dropped out of the public eye, then, until the following St. Patrick's Day. But one year the town staged a gigantic shindig to celebrate the Fourth of July. As the evening wore on and the flow of oratory and liquor continued unabated, the Irish sports promoter was finally called upon to contribute his own few words.

He lurched to his feet, pounded his fist upon the table, and cried, "No matter what any of the previous speakers may have said, St. Patrick was a greater man than Fourth of July ever was."



One of the visiting nurses from the Hudson Street settlement asked the young mother, "Why do you put your baby in such a high crib?" "We are usually in another room," explained the mother, "and we want to be able to hear him when he falls out."

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TIMES BOOK SHELF

"KOKKAI-RON" (ESSAY ON THE NATIONAL DIET) By Tokujiro Kanamori Published by Bunjudo Publishing Company 4, Ginza Nishi 5-chome, Chuo Ward, Tokyo Price: ¥25

The new Constitution undoubtedly marked a giant stride toward the democratization of Japan but although it is ultimately based on the aspirations of the entire Japanese people and was passed by a Diet representing the general will of the people after due deliberations, it cannot be claimed to be fully understood by the people at large. In spite of the fact that it was adopted in accordance with the will of the people, it is not adequately comprehended. That is the reason for what at first sight is a strange phenomenon, the existence of a Constitution Proselytizing Society or a movement to that end.

The democratization of a people is not to be accomplished in a day. In the introductory chapter of this book: "Essay on the National Diet," Mr. Kanamori says: "The Constitution is thought to be a supreme product of human thinking, based on the most advanced theory of the state in the world and this conviction is felt to be absolutely immutable." If the Constitution were a supreme product of human thinking, must it not be far removed from the popular masses that have not yet been completely democratized? Thus arises the need of proselytizing it among the people in spite of its being based on the general will of the people.

In this sense, Mr. Kanamori's "Essay on the National Diet" is to be recommended as a popular exposition of the National Diet which is the most important provision in the new Constitution. That such popularizing works should be published in large numbers and widely read is a most important factor for the democratization of the nation. If we are to be exacting, the book would have been better for a little more effort at popularization, an easier reading. But perhaps this is asking too much on a subject which is not popular in the sense of a story about murders, blackmarket operations or love. It would also have been desirable to price the book lower or even to circulate it free of charge if possible. Perhaps not all citizens, who are suffering from delayed rations and are compelled to buy foodstuffs

TODAY and TOMORROW

The By-Passing of U.N.

By WALTER LIPPMANN

The reason given by Mr. Acheson for the by-passing of U.N. is that there is an emergency in Greece and Turkey and that "the United Nations and its related organizations are not now in a position to extend help of the kind that is required."

It is true that there is an emergency which the U.N. is not now equipped to deal with. It is true that the United States must deal with it.

They are the reasons why it is our special duty and deeply to our interest to make it plain to the United Nations why in our judgment there is an emergency. For the charter was adopted for the express purpose of preventing nations from acting on their own judgment in matters which affect the interests of other nations. Precisely because we feel that the emergency is such that we must make an exception to this rule, we should be seeking the opportunity to recognize the moral authority of the U.N., lest the exceptional case establish a precedent which will then be the rule.

The President has told us, quite rightly, that "the seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife." Suppose we cannot all around the world relieve quickly enough the misery and the want. Suppose that in Greece later, or in some other wracked and hungry land, there comes into power by elections like those in Greece a government of the extreme Left, dominated by the Communists. That could happen. It could happen elsewhere in Europe, in Asia, or even in an American republic.

What happens then if that government calls upon the Soviet Union for aid, asks it to equip and train its army, to supervise its budget, to plan and direct its economy? What do we do if the Soviet government says there is an emergency, that it has been invited to intervene, that the U.N.

is not in a position to extend the kind of help required?

Until March 12 we would have been able to do what we did in Iran last year. We would have been able to raise the issue in the Security Council and the General Assembly, and to demand an accounting, and to bring to bear upon the situation the collective opinion of the United Nations. The U. N. was not any better equipped to act in Iran than it is in Greece. But it was equipped to bring great pressure to bear on the Soviet Union's desire to judge for itself whether there was an emergency which demanded unilateral action.

"Time is of the essence," said Mr. Acheson. But no time will be lost in extending to Greece and Turkey the assistance which almost all of us agree should be given, if we choose to recognize the interest of the U.N.

It would not take as long to conform to the principles of charter of the United Nations as it will take to conform to the constitutional processes of the United States.

But it is not only for the sake of the U.N. It is also for the sake of our own action in Greece.

Now the government of Greece has been a European problem ever since the country was liberated from Turkey in 1829 by the combined intervention of Britain, France, and Russia. Never for long has Greece not been an international problem, and while we may be able to succeed where so many others have failed, it is, I believe, extremely unwise on our part to accept the sole responsibility.

If we are wise, we shall seek to spread the moral risk, not to assume the whole of it as we are now doing. We shall proceed by consultation with those of our allies who share our purposes, and by a scrupulous adherence to the rules we have made with those of our allies who may not share our purposes.

For if we cannot get the agreement of the Russians to what we propose to do, we can still do it, using our own veto to block any attempt on their part to block it. (Copyright, 1947, N.Y. Tribune Inc.)

right to demand dissolution of the lower chamber or dismiss Representatives but in the new Japanese Constitution this method has not been adopted. Mr. Kanamori says in this connection: "So long as the National Legislature is given the supreme position by a strong and

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tal for UN excavation projected the United with a for- \$1,325,000 m for the in New special headquar- secretary ved un- nd the he had difficul- action pro-

maps not an citizens, who are suffering from delayed rations and are compelled to buy foodstuffs on the blackmarket, can afford to pay ¥25 for a book on the Constitution. This is another aspect of the issue calling for the elimination of delayed food distribution.

Under the new Constitution, the National Diet is the supreme organ of the state. Even under the old Constitution, when party government was in flower, the Diet was in a way the supreme organ of the state. Although the Emperor supervised the whole range of government, actual government was in the hands of a Government that wielded the majority in the Diet and the Emperor was understood to accept the decisions of the Diet as binding at all times. In those days the Diet was the supreme organ of the state. But under the old Constitution its position was rather precarious, as it could be, or not, the supreme organ of the state depending on the mood of those in power. The new Constitution has eliminated the ambiguity, so that it is now indisputable that government will now be good or bad according as the National Diet is operated poorly, or well. Party Cabinets under the old Constitution could not be said to have functioned ideally. The political parties placed party interests above national interests and were condemned for corrupt practices. How, then, should the National Diet be operated under the new Constitution? This problem is one that merits the deepest concern of the people and Mr. Tokujiro Kanamori, Minister of State without Portfolio, one of the authors of the new Constitution, is most qualified to speak on the subject. "Should the Diet function erroneously," he says, "the nation will suffer irreparable damage and the people visited by severe disasters."

The "Essay on the National Diet" offers a basic survey of the functions, organization and operation of the National Diet and treats of the important problem: How should it function?

Firstly, consideration is given to the question how the evils of party politics are to be eliminated. How is the rewarding of members by parties with Government positions to be prevented? How graft, such as in building contracts, is to be prevented? Is there no fear that the principle of public announcement of party expenses being reduced to a dead letter? These are some of the germane subjects covered in this section.

Secondly, there are raised such questions as: how are erroneous operations of the National Diet to be corrected? and how are arbitrary actions on the part of the Diet to be remedied? In some countries, the people possess the

in this connection: "So long as the National Legislature is given the supreme position in a strong and well-ordered country, it seems the soundest and most appropriate method to leave a room for suitable settlement by the political intelligence of the people without recourse to legal force." Nevertheless, the political intelligence of the people is a thing that is to be reared hereafter and Mr. Kanamori himself admits the "need of a thorough and careful political education." There is not totally absent the danger that the National Diet might run away in extremist directions before this political intelligence has been developed among the people and the masses might be swayed by shallow demagoguery.

The foregoing has to do with the negative side of the question, that of preventing mismanagement of the Diet. A more important matter is the positive side of seeing to it that the Diet fulfils its functions as the supreme organ of the state. It is essential that the Diet should fix the supreme policies of state, frame bills and legislate them. Ideas as to how this should be done are not fully treated in this book but Mr. Kanamori suggests that members of the Diet should be better treated financially, in respect of equipment in the Diet and in the matter of time at their disposal. He proposes that means of research and legal counsel should be provided members of the Diet.

-TOKUJI AMAGI

using our own veto to block any attempt on their part to block it. (Copyright, 1947, N.Y. Tribune Inc.)

New Science for Study of Human Beings

A new science for the study of human beings is proposed by Dr. Roger J. Williams, one of the vitamin pioneers in chemistry, who is director of the Biochemical Institute at the University of Texas.

He would call this science humanics. He says that scientifically man never has been studied in a major way in any manner except piece-meal.

He explains his ideas in a book, "The Human Frontier."

All social problems, "he says," center in human beings and our most baffling problems are of our own making. We are not threatened by some outside forces which are about to destroy us. If we are destroyed, the destruction will come from within. Atomic disintegration becomes dangerous only when it is under our control.

"So if science is to go to the bottom of things in the prevention of world destruction, it must study human beings. If we could understand human beings and why they behave in such outlandish fashion we would have gained the kind of insight that is needed.

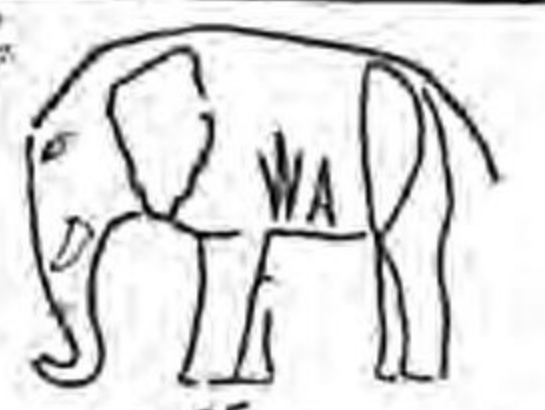
"It is our differences in make-up, in tastes, in attitudes, in opinions that are at the source of many of our troubles."—New York (AP).

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

DOES AN OSTRICH LAY THE LARGEST EGGS?
?
Answer Tomorrow



REVEREND JAMES R. COX
Pastor St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.
COMPLETED A 4-YEAR ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL COURSE IN ONE YEAR
Duquesne University 1903



SIGNATURE OF A REPUBLICAN
J.G. STEWART
Louisville, Ky.



THE LANTERN FLY OF CHINA
SECRETES A WAX USED FOR CANDLES, IN CHINA



BALL OF TWINE
Weight - 230 LB.
SAVED DURING A PERIOD OF 40 YRS. BY THURSTON DECATUR AND HIS FATHER - Peekskill, N.Y.

ADVANCE VER 5 P TUES

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press translation of Summary
of Article 7 June 46 by
witness

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

h.l.

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____


I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Tadaashi Aogiura, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Mainichi Shimbun in the following capacity: Vice Chief of the Archive Section and that I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 1 newspaper article, dated 5 January, 1944, and described as follows: Precept to Government Officials in Wartime.

I further certify that the attached record and document was a statement by Kanamori, Tokujiro and that it appeared in the Mainichi Shimbun on 5 January 1944.

Signed at Tokio on this
20th day of May, 1947

Tadaashi Aogiura
Signature of Official 

SEAL

Witness: Tomoo Kubota

Vice Chief of the Archive Section
Official Capacity

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 1st Lt. Eric W. Slesher, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed employee of the Mainichi Shimbun in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at _____ on this
_____ day of _____, 1946

Eric W. Slesher
NAME
Investigator 1125
Official Capacity

Witness: _____

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT
- ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press Release
3 May 1947

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ITEM 1 New Constitution Goes Into Effect Today - Tokyo Shimbun, Jiji Shimpō, Nihon Keizai - 3 May 47. Translators: K. Higashikawa, F. Hagiwara and S. Hirata. (JJY)

Summary:

All the metropolitan vernacular dailies are out this morning announcing under banner headings "The New Constitution Goes into Effect Today" - and carrying Gen MacARTHUR's letter to Premier YOSHIDA in which the General of the Army permitted the whole nation to hoist the national flag throughout the country in celebration of this epochal day and on all future days of national celebration. All the journals also carried photos of the Emperor signing the new Constitution and reports of the unprecedented press interview with him.

On the occasion of the enforcement of the new Constitution Premier YOSHIDA released a message to the people exhorting them to make constant efforts for the attainment of the lofty ideals and the spirit of the new Constitution so that JAPAN may be reconstructed into a peaceful and cultural nation. If this is done, JAPAN may be able to occupy an honorable position in the comity of nations in the not-too-distant future, the Premier asserts in his message.

In a press interview State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, emphasized the importance of the people thoroughly understanding the basic ideals of the new Constitution. He said that the people will govern themselves in the future - in other words the people sow the seed of government and reap its harvest. In every-day life at home the liberty and equality of mankind must be respected, he stressed, pointing out that it is not right for family heads to exercise dictatorship over the rest of the members of the family.

Topping the program of colorful events to commemorate the auspicious day is a grand ceremony to be held in the spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 1030 hours today, when the ceremony will be honored with the presence of the Emperor. Participating in the ceremony will be Government officials, Diet members, representative of private organizations, and the people at large. The opening address will be delivered by ASHIDA, Hitoshi, chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, after which veteran statesman, OZAKI, Yukio, will make a congratulatory message. These will be followed by a chorus of the new song "Our Japan" sung to the accompaniment of a grand orchestra by students of the Tokyo Music School. The closing address will be delivered by State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee.

POLITICAL SERIES: 1718 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

At 1300 hours a lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall. State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, and ABE, Yoshishige, former Education Minister, will speak. A commemoration party will be held at the Imperial Theater at 1500 hours with the participation of the members of both Houses, Government officials, and representatives of private organizations.

TOKYO To will hold festival during the 30 day period from 1 May to 31 May. At 1700 hours today Premier YOSHIDA and Governor YASUI of TOKYO are slated to deliver inaugural speeches at the Korakuen Stadium. From 3 May to 5 May inclusive decorated trams will run twice a day throughout the entire city and these cars will be beautifully illuminated at night. The Communications Ministry will put on sale memorial stamps. A special ration of cigarettes and sake will be distributed to every home.

PRECEPT TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN WARTIME

"SINK SELF FIRST OF ALL"

Conversation

Between

Tokujiro KANAMORI Former Chief of the Legislation Bureau

and

Masataka, OTA, Chief Secretary of the Imperial Rule Assistance
Political Association.

The Wartime Public Service Regulations for the Government Officials and other Imperial Ordinances regarding strict enforcement of official discipline were issued on the fourth day of the New year of the third year greeted under the Greater East Asia War. The Wartime Public Service Regulations is a precept to the Government officials in wartime which can be compared to the Precept in the Battle Field. In the first place it definitely manifests that the fundamental spirit of government officials is to thoroughly grasp the true significance of the nationality of our country and to discharge duties with unswerving sincerity and harmonious co-operation and to serve unselfishly. It further sets forth complete and responsible discharge of duties, earnest execution of official routine, personal commanding of business, strict observance of order, kindness and civility, elevation of character and discretion in speech and conduct, as the seven fundamental principles of the officials. However, this regulation is not limited to Government officials alone, but should be observed by all the leading persons of all classes of society, and it also contains items which should be well read and considered by the general public. Thereupon, we (T.N. the Mainichi News Paper office) invited Mr. Tokujiro KANAMORI, former chief of the Legislation Bureau and Mr. Masataka OTA member of the Diet and chief secretary of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, to our office on the afternoon of the fourth to hear their conversation on the Wartime Public Service Regulations, in which they pointed out the true public duty of the officials and the general public at this desperate wartime. We offer the following as a new Year's article to the readers.

Mr. Tokujiro KANAMORI; Since Premier ITO clearly advocated the system of Government officials in 1885, it has developed various other systems

until to-day. Every time the Cabinet changed, new orders and instructions were given to the Government officials. I imagine there probably were twenty such occasions in all. Although generally speaking each Government issued somewhat characteristic instructions, it seems that they can be roughly classified into two difference ways of thinking. One way of thinking was "to keep order" and the other was to dispose of one's duties positively at one's own discretion. To keep order means to be observant of the laws and ordinances and to be faithful and obedient to their seniors. 'To do positively' means to have a free hand within the sphere of one's business and one need not pay attention to orders nor ask the opinions of the superiors on each matter. I think these two ways of thinking have shifted from time to time, following the tendency of the times.

Mr. Masataka, OTA: Or rather, these two ways have been concurrently adopted have they not?

Mr. MANAMORI: Yes, that's it, but the stress laid on either of the ways differs somewhat and between these two ways of thinking there lies indefinable contradiction and I think the difference in opinions arise from here. At this present critical period, it seems to me that the latter way of thinking, that is, to dispose of one's business positively and speedily in the way that he thinks best for the benefit of the people and to meet the general object of his country, has recently become more powerful. If we trace further back to the generation of this way of thinking, I think we can find that the mission, or in other words, the true duties of the Government officials has greatly changed. About twenty years ago, the duties of the Government officials were of a passive form and although it was called Government control, it was in reality limited to Government guidance, at the most. In such a passive situation, the object was attained within the boundaries of fewer mistakes; non-contradiction; and in perfect order to the best of their ability. But to-day the functions of the government officials has become much more positive. It is now neither government control nor guidance, but it must stand in a position to officiate everything required to meet the demands of the general situation of our country, from which condition arises the phrase "to take personal lead in the discharge of duties". I think that placed in such a position, there will arise many cases when the officials must radically reform their way of thinking. It is not that the quality of officials has become inferior; nor is it that their way of thinking is enfeebled, but that their mission which they follow has greatly changed and they cannot discharge their duties if they persist in their old way of thinking. I think this is an important cause for the renewal of the recent instructions to the Government officials and the reformation of the system of officials. So, it is very significant that positivity is particularly emphasized as one of the principal points of the wartime Public Service Regulations.

Mr. OTA: As Mr. KANAMORI says, I also think that the Regulations is of a rather positive nature. If I interpret your words by contraries, I am afraid that the former stand-point of the Government officials were largely responsible for the past administrations and I think this caused the issue of the new Regulations.

Mr. KANAMORI: Yes, I think there were. The public goes too far if it blames only the officials for their defects. But it is not right to be too critical. They should recognise that there are some points to be sympathised even in the imperfect way of discharging their duties, and instead of blaming the officials alone we should reconsider the whole system of the Government officials. I think that these points should be revised in the first place, and then request the positive activity of the officials by applying the Regulations.

Evil Root, "SAFETY FIRST".

Mr. OTA: My frank opinion is that some officials have a desire for safety, that is, to avoid making mistakes. You just mentioned that the instructions issued by the past Cabinets can roughly be classified into two kinds and I fear that one of these two had fostered the principle of 'safety first' among the officials.

Mr. KANAMORI: Yes, you are right. There is certainly such a tendency among them. Generally speaking, I think that the idea that they are officials by profession is fundamentally mistaken. In fact, it is not right to regard public service as a profession although salary is paid for the services. The spirit of officialdom should be "to lay down one's life for the sake of one's country, without the least exaggeration. Their duty is solely to serve their motherland. There is no difference between the soldiers who give up their lives for their country and the officials who sacrifice their lives in the fulfilment of their duties. But I have the impression that the system of Government officials is being fundamentally impaired by the powerful influence of their professional consciousness. When we study the administrative law concerning government officials, we find such terms as "right of officials" and "the privilege of officials", which really gives us a disagreeable feeling. It is needless to say that they are conferred many favours from their country, for which they should be very thankful. However, the spirit of public service is essentially a clear manifestation of the 'practice of loyalty' the culmination of which is to die for his country and they should not think of public service as a profession. In other words, the officials should not change their posts because of the amount of salary paid to them or complain of their small salary. I think they should always have in mind how they could best serve their country.

Mr. OTA: We can also say that the terms 'Loyalty and diligence' in the Wartime Public Service Regulations mean duties to the Emperor and His Majesty's Government, can we not?

MR. KANAMORI: Yes, and so if that point is strongly emphasised, I think there will be no mistakes.

MR. OTA: You said just now that we should not blame the officials alone and I am of the same opinion. However, it is needless to say that the general public must not be against war or feel weary of fighting. There should never be a feeling of war-observation however slight among the officials. If there are some officials who think of going on as usual, this feeling can be called a kind of war-observation, that is, a mood of

watching the war as an outsider. The object of the War time Public Service Regulations issued by the Government on the significant day of the Resumption of Administrative Offices is to admonish the feeling of war-observation and to demand positive discharge of duties. I think this is a very important problem which both the officials and the general public should carefully consider. The idea that 'so much is sufficient for today', that is the feeling of war-observation, is indeed very dangerous. It would be a very bad tendency if any Japanese should be allowed to work upon the present state of war from a mere critical point of view, for such attitude would eventually lead to the feeling of anti-war. For example, the economic control which needs to be speedily enforced is dragged on undecided because of the 'that's enough for today' principle.

MR. KANAMORI: It is indeed very important to recognise the situation fully and thoroughly. I advise the officials to give up three things, that is, the idea of fortune, honour and self. If they give up these three ideas, they would naturally give up seeking for fortune and honour, and would be able to forget one's self. They must never harbour such desires as to make money by becoming officials. They must abandon such hope as to obtain honour from the first, neither must they think of taking advantage of their positions as officials and attaining personal objects or spreading some special personal ideas in the world.

MR. OTA: Your words touch the tender spot.

maruyama
Checked by K. Hori

THE TOKYO MAINICHI SHIMBUN

Jan. 5th 1944

PRECEPT TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
IN WAR TIME

"SINK SELF FIRST OF ALL"

CONVERSATION

BETWEEN

Tokujiro KANAMORI ^{Chief} FORMER ~~President~~ of the Legislative ¹⁰²¹ Bureau

and
Masutaka OTA ^{Chief Secretary} ~~Executive Member~~ of the Imperial Rule Assistance
^{Political} Association.

~~The Third year of the Greater East Asia War has come and~~

~~The War time Public Service Regulations~~ ^{for} the Government

Officials and ^{other} ~~the~~ Imperial Ordinances regarding strict

enforcement of official discipline were ^{issued} ~~published~~ on

the fourth of ~~this month~~ ^{new year of the third year greeted under the Greater East Asia War.} The War time Public Service Re-

^{a precept} gulations is ~~as important~~ to ^{the} government officials ^{in war-time} ~~as~~
which can be compared to
the Precept in the Battle Field, ~~is to soldiers.~~

In the first place, it definitely manifests that the fundamental spirit^{of}

~~It clearly points out~~ government officials ~~shall~~
is to thoroughly grasp the true significance
~~of the~~ ~~nationality~~ of the nationality of our

country and discharge ~~the~~ duties with ^{unswerving} sincerity ~~and~~

~~and~~ ^{harmonious} and to serve unselfishly
~~and~~ ^{cooperation}, ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~fundamental~~

official duties first of all, and further ~~sets forth~~ ^{sets forth} ~~and~~ ^{and responsible} complete discharge

of duties, earnest ^{execution} ~~conduct~~ of official ^{routine} ~~business~~, being in

personal commanding of business
~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~official~~ ~~business~~, strict observance of order, kind-

ness and civility, elevation of character and ^{discretion in} ~~careful~~ speech

and conduct. ^{as} These are the seven fundamental principles ^{of the} ~~in the~~

officials. However, ~~is~~ is not limited to government
~~regulations~~. This regulations are good ~~not only for~~

~~alone~~ ^{alone} should be observed by all the
officials, ~~but~~ ^{but} leading persons of all classes of society,

it also contains items which should be well read and considered by
and the general public. ~~That~~ ~~is~~ ~~the ^{T.N.} ~~the~~ ~~Naimichi~~~~

Thereupon,
News Paper office / invited Mr. Tokujiro ^{NA} KAMORI, ^{former} ~~the~~

~~President~~ ^{chief} of the ^{Legislation} Bureau and Mr. Masataka ^{OTA} ^{cal associating} ^{Politic} member of the Diet and ~~the~~ chief secretary of the Imperial Rule Assistance ^{to our office} ~~to~~ on the afternoon of the fourth ~~in order to~~ ^{hear their}

conversation ~~on~~ on the War time Public Service in which they pointed out the true public duty of the Regulations ~~for the benefit of~~ officials and the general

public at this desperate war time. We offer the following as a New Year's article to the readers.

Mr. Tokujiro KANAMORI

Since Premier ITO clearly advocated ^{government} the system of ~~the~~ officials ^{organization} in ~~the year of~~ 1885, it has ~~developed various other systems~~ ^{developed various other systems} until today. ~~and progressed.~~ ^{time the changed,} Every cabinet published

~~new orders and~~ ^{were given} instructions to the government officials. ^{I imagine there} ^{probably} such occasions. ^{Although generally speaking,} ~~they were published~~ twenty ~~times~~ in all. ~~But~~ each govern-

ment ^{issued} ~~published~~ somewhat ^{characteristic} ~~different~~ instructions, it seems that they ~~were constructed~~ ^{can be} ~~roughly~~ ^{classified} in two different ways, ^{of thinking.} ~~Substantive~~

ways of thinking

One was "to keep order" and the other was to ^{dispose of one's duties} ~~do~~ official ~~business~~ ^{own discretion.}

~~business~~ positively at one's ~~own~~ ^{own} will. To keep order means ^S

to be observant ^{of} the laws ^{and ordinances} and to be faithful ^{and} obedient

^{their} to seniors. "To do positively" means ^S to have a free hand

within the sphere of one's business, ^{and} ~~without paying attention~~

~~to instructions~~ ^{need} thinking that one should not pay attention

to ^{orders} ~~instructions~~ nor ask the opinions of ^{the} ~~his~~ superiors on each matter.

~~every time.~~ I think these two ways of ^{thinking} ~~construction~~ shifted from time to time, following the tendency have ~~been changed~~ by the ~~current~~ ^{of the times}.

Masataka

Mr. OTA

"Or rather, these two ways have been concurrently adopted, have they, ^{not?}
~~the two have come, haven't they?~~

^{NA}
Mr. KAMORI.

"That's it,

yes, they have come, but ^{the stress laid on either of the ways differs} ~~with somewhat different~~

Between these two ways of thinking
~~stands~~ and, there lies ^{an} ~~the~~ ^{indefinable} contradiction ~~between them~~
And I think ^{the} ~~these~~ ^{in opinions} ~~difference~~ ^{wise from here.} At this
critical period, it seems ^{that} ~~to me~~ ^{the} ~~latter~~ way of thinking is
present ~~crisis~~, ~~the~~ ~~two~~ ~~—~~ ~~especially~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~positive~~ in
that is, to dispose of one's business positively and
~~conducting~~ ~~official~~ ~~businesses~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ~~way~~ ~~that~~
he thinks best for the benefit ^{of} ~~the~~ ~~people~~ and ^{to meet} ~~the~~ ~~general~~
~~and~~ ~~objective~~ ~~and~~ ~~this~~ ~~way~~ ~~of~~ ~~thinking~~ ~~seems~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~
~~highly~~ ~~entirely~~ ~~attained~~. If we trace ^{back} ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~origin~~ ^{generation}
of this way of thinking, I think we can find that
~~the~~ ~~mission~~, or in other words, ~~the~~ ~~true~~ ~~duties~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~government~~
~~the~~ ~~essential~~ ~~quality~~ ~~of~~ ~~officials~~ ~~—~~ ~~this~~ ~~has~~ ~~greatly~~ ~~changed~~.
About twenty years ago, ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{duties} ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~government~~ ~~officials~~
of a passive form, and although it was called government control,
were ~~mostly~~ ~~to~~ ~~supervise~~ ~~administration~~ ~~at~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~
it was, ^{limited} ~~to~~ ~~government~~ ~~guidance~~, at the most,
~~and~~ ~~in~~ ~~reality~~, ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~administration~~ ~~—~~ ~~a~~ ~~passive~~ ~~way~~.
The object ⁱⁿ ~~of~~ ~~such~~ ~~a~~ ~~passive~~ ~~way~~ ~~was~~ ~~to~~ ~~avoid~~ ~~making~~
~~passive~~ ~~situation~~, the object was attained

within the boundaries of fewer mistakes, ~~as possible~~; ^{non-} not to create contradictions; and to ⁱⁿ perfect order ~~to the best of their abilities~~. After all, it ~~was~~ ^{is} ~~attained~~ ^{attained} to

Today, the functions of the government ~~object~~. But ~~to present~~ officials business ~~is~~ ~~has~~ become much more ~~its~~ ~~positive~~. They do not supervise. It is now neither government control nor guidance, ~~but~~ ~~administration~~ ~~any more~~. ^{it must} stand in

a position to ~~be~~ ^{officially} ~~to~~ ^{required} ~~do~~ everything, to meet the demands of the general situation of our country, from which condition ~~arises~~ ^{arises} the

phase, "take personal ^{to lead} ~~to lead~~ ^{in the discharge of duties} ~~in the discharge of duties~~". I think that, ~~if~~ ~~placed~~ in such a position, there will ~~be~~ ^{arise} many cases ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ^{when the officials} must

radically reform their way of thinking, ~~it seems to me~~. It is not that the quality ~~of~~ ~~officials~~ ~~may~~ ~~not~~ ~~be~~ ~~degraded~~; ~~nor~~ ~~is~~ ~~it~~ ~~that~~ ~~their~~ ~~way~~ ~~of~~ ~~thinking~~ ~~is~~ ~~enfeebled~~, ~~but~~ ~~that~~ ~~their~~ ~~mission~~ ~~which~~ ~~they~~ ~~follow~~ ~~and~~ ~~has~~ ~~greatly~~ ~~changed~~, they can not discharge their

~~still~~ ^{think} persist their duties, if they ~~continue~~ ^{are} the old way of thinking. This is ~~the~~ ^{an} important cause of ~~the~~ ^{for the renewal} ~~publication~~ of the recent instructions to the

government officials and ^{the} reformation of the system of ~~the~~ officials. So, it is very significant that positivity ^{is particularly emphasized as} one of the principal points of the war-time Public Service Regulations, ~~is strongly expressed~~ ^{is} expressed."

Mr. ŌTA

"As Mr. KANAMORI says, ^{I also think that} the Regulations ^{is of a rather} ~~is of a rather~~ nature. ~~of positivity~~ ^{of positivity}. If I interpret your words by contraries, I am afraid that the former stand-point of the government officials were ~~there have been much to blame the government~~ largely responsible for the past administrations. ~~officials~~ and I think this is caused ^{issue} of the ~~publication~~ ^{issue} of the new ~~such~~ regulations."

Mr. KANAMORI

^{I think} Yes, there ~~was~~ ^{were}. The public goes too far, if it only

~~of~~ the officials.

Mr. KANAMORI

Yes, you are right. There ~~was~~^{is} certainly such a ~~and~~ tendency among them. ~~It was perhaps~~ Generally speaking, I think that the ideas ~~derived from the fact~~ that they ~~thought they were~~^{are} officials is a fundamentally mistaken one by profession — a ~~mistaken idea at the root~~.

In fact,

It is not right to regard ~~officials' business~~^{public service} as a profession although salary is paid for the services. ~~The spirit of officialdom should be because they are given a salary.~~ "To lay down one's life

for the sake of one's country," ~~These words have~~^{without the least} exaggeration. Their duty is solely to serve their motherland. ~~in meaning.~~ We must ~~do our duties for our~~

~~country and for nothing else as this precept teaches.~~

There is no difference between ~~the~~^{the} soldiers who give up their lives for their country and ~~officials~~^{the} who ~~do~~^{sacrifice} their lives in the fulfilment of their duties. ~~for their duties.~~ I am afraid it ~~spoils~~^{spoils} the spirit

But I have the impression that
of the system of official organization ^{that} ~~they should be affected~~
government officials is being fundamentally impaired
by the powerful influence of their ^{professional} consciousness. When we study the
concerning government officials, we find
statute law, such terms as "right of officials" and
'the privilege ^{special} right of officials', ~~But these words gives~~
us ^a disagreeable feeling, ~~indeed~~. ~~Of course, they~~
~~are given~~ ^{conferred} many favours ^{from} by their country, for which they
~~be~~ ^{However, the spirit of public service is essentially}
should ~~be~~ very thankful. ~~It is~~ a clear manifestation of one side
^{the} of 'Practice of Loyalty' the culmination of which is to die for
his ^{and} country, ~~that~~ ^{not think of public service as} they should ~~not~~
a profession.
~~It is~~ So they should not regard their business as
~~profession~~. In other words, the officials should not
change their posts because of ^{the amount of} salary ~~or complain~~
^{paid to them}
of their small salary. I think they should ~~never~~ ^{always} have in

in minds how they could best serve
effort for the ~~work~~ of their country."

Mr. OTA.

"We can also say that
~~As you say~~, the terms 'Loyalty and diligence' in the War-
time Public Service Regulations mean duties to The Emperor
~~and His Majesty's~~ ^{majesty's} Government, can we not?"

Mr. KANAMORI.

"Yes, and so, that point is strongly emphasized,
~~they do~~ if the officials attach much importance to
it, I think ~~they will not~~ ^{there will be no} ~~make any~~ mistakes."

Mr. OTA

"~~just now that~~
You said we should not blame ~~only~~ ^{the} officials ~~alone and~~
However, it is needless to say that
the same opinion, ~~with you~~ of the general public, ~~should~~ ^{must}
~~be against~~ ^{or feel weary of fighting}
not ~~look upon the war with~~ ^{a feeling of} ~~abjection or dislike~~
There should never be war-observ^{ation} ~~feeling~~ ^{however slight} among

there are some officials who
the officials. If ~~we~~ think they ~~may do their business~~ of going on
this feeling can be called a kind of
as usual, they must be concerned to some war-observation,
that is, a mood of watching the war as an outsider. The object of
feeling, in a sense, of the War-time Public Service Regu-
lations ^{issued} published by the Government on the ~~fourth~~
significant ^{is to admonish the feeling of war-}
~~of important day~~ of the Resumption of Administrative Offices
observation, ^{to} demands positive discharge of duties, ~~and~~
~~upon the officials~~. I think this is a very important
which
problem ~~that~~ both the officials and the general public should
carefully
consider ~~deeply~~. The idea that so much is sufficient
for today, that is, the feeling of war-observation ~~feeling~~, is indeed
very dangerous, ^{it would be a very bad tendency,} if any ^{should be} ~~one~~ ^{Japanese} allowed to look upon the present
state of ~~the war~~ ^{from a mere critical point of view,} for such attitude
would eventually lead to the feeling of anti-war.
~~of the war~~ For example, the economic

which needs to be speedily enforced is dragged on
control is ~~not~~ decided like so much for "today" principle.
in spite of the "that's enough for"
of the wage + necessity of the present."

MR. KANAMORI

"It is indeed very important to completely recognize the
fully and thoroughly situation. It must be sufficient. I advise
the officials to give up three things, that is, ^{the idea of} fortune,
if they give up these three ideas, they would naturally give
honour and self. ~~They give up seeking for fortune, honour,~~
and self. ~~and naturally they will have a desire for~~
and self. ~~and naturally they will have a desire for~~
never harbour such desires as to make
any of them. They must ~~not become officials for~~
by becoming officials, abandon such hope as to obtain
money. ~~They must not become officials for honour,~~
neither they thinking of taking advantage of
from the first. ~~They must not become officials for the~~
this positions as officials and attaining
purpose of reaching personal objects ^{or} spreading
special
some personal ideas in the world."

Mr. O.T.A.

“ ^{words} You touch the tender spot. ”

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr ✓

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division; IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses:

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Nippon Times 2 May
Showing article by witness

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1947

Bring Prices Down

The "cut-the-price" movement started recently by a group of businessmen in Amagasaki City, near Osaka, is one of the most significant moves to be initiated in post-war Japan. These civic-minded businessmen who voluntarily cut prices on all commodities by five per cent have met with such favorable results that this movement has been taken up not only by the merchants of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe but has also even spread to the Tokyo area.

This price cutting program is similar to that instituted in France and Belgium where inflation is being checked with fairly good success by strict enforcement of price cuts on all commodities. It is also gaining favor in the United States where merchants and producers are voluntarily sponsoring a program of slashing prices.

In Japan where commodity prices have been steadily climbing at an alarming rate, the "cut-the-price" movement is most welcome. According to a survey of commodity prices conducted by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the mid-April price index stood at 292.9 on the basis of 100 for November, 1945. The Bank of Japan check-up on prices of consumer goods during March showed an index figure of 305 as compared to 100 for September, 1946. The average rise of prices

these steps in themselves are no fundamental solutions and they can be most effective only under conditions of plenty when merchants producers can afford price cuts and when the general public is in a position to restrict its purchases. Fundamentally, the only real solution to the problem of inflation is still to increase production.

Nevertheless, the "cut-the-price" movement is highly welcome, if only as a partial check to the trend of rising prices. The merchants should be congratulated on their initiative in instituting this program.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, May 1

EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS IN UNION MOVEMENT

NIPPON KEIZAI—On last year's May Day hundreds of thousands of workers in Tokyo and millions throughout the country participated in demonstrations to display the power of the toiling masses. As many workers are expected to take part in today's demonstrations. The purpose of a May Day is to prove to others the solidarity of workers and to heighten the self awakening among workers themselves. With the Social Democratic Party advancing to first place in the House of Representatives elections the power of labor unions to influence politics may be considered to have been demonstrated. For the establishment of democracy, sound development of the labor unions is necessary. Also for industrial recovery, every effort must be made by workers to boost production. When these things are considered, May Day this year should not be a repetition of last year's in which noisy parades and sensational placards caused watchers to doubt the earnestness of the movement.

As of the end of last year there were 4,800,000 union members. This is a large figure and indicates a large strength. This figure represents about the maximum extent to which labor can be organized so that the strength of organized labor may be regarded as now at its height. It is necessary that this vast strength should be constructively directed. Otherwise it would be a fearful destructive force. If the February 1 strike had been carried out the consequences would have been terrible to contemplate. It should be remembered that it is the same

FEARLESSNESS CHARACTERIZES NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

Kanamori Gives History of Charter and His Views On Emperor's Position

By Dr. TOKUJIRO KANAMORI

(NOTE: Dr. Kanamori, one of the framers of the New Japanese Constitution, here gives a concise history of the progressive Charter—how it was written and legislated—and his contention of the Emperor's position, which was one of the most delicate and controversial issues in the making of the Constitution. The article was translated from the magazine "Kyofuku Kenkyu."—THE EDITOR.)

in contempt.

Must Change Ideas

Blind to all their shortcomings the Japanese people recklessly precipitated themselves into the world war and courted the present tragic fate. It is obvious that unless they rid themselves completely of their past mistaken way of thinking, they cannot hope to develop the destiny of their country. From this point of view, it is a welcome sign that the Constitution has been revised by force of the new conviction which has grown on the popular mind.

The third reason is the need of having the new rule of life to regulate the future course of the nation. Ten years of warfare has wrought havoc with the material resources of the country. The nation is reduced to dire straits, with an acute shortage of housing, clothing and food gravely endangering their livelihood. Not in material supplies only but in all other directions also, be it moral, political, economic or industrial, confusion and deterioration prevail. The nation has lost its moral bearings and is unable to distinguish between right and wrong. In this national state of utter confusion, social conditions are going from bad to worse.

In order to bring cosmos out of this chaos, the Japanese people naturally thought that a new Constitution must be set up in accordance with the collective will of the nation to provide the rule by which to regulate the national life.

When, about October, 1945, the problem of revising the Constitution was first taken up in the press, both the Government and the political parties showed little interest in the matter. Some scholars were of the opinion that only a partial revision would suffice for the purpose. Dr. Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio who was originally charged with the work of drafting a revised Constitution, explained in the Diet at the time that all that was needed was to revise a few points.

When the outlines of the revised plan were made public by the Government in March last year, the nation was rather taken aback, for it was of a far more radical nature than any of the revision plans tentatively drawn up previously. The

Needless to say, the new Constitution is vastly different from the Meiji Constitution. In a sense, they are diametrically opposite to each other. Consequently, it is conceivable that many changes—which are by no means temporary—will come over the situation in the sequel of its operation.

In my opinion, the spirit of the new Constitution embodies permanent and immutable principles which accord with the basic requirements of human culture. It may therefore be said that in promulgating the new Constitution, the Japanese people have simply taken the step which they were bound to take sooner or later.

The following reasons may be given for revising the Constitution.

The first reason is external. That is, Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration rendered some radical changes in her political system imperative.

Briefly stated, the Potsdam Declaration ordains, firstly, the revival and consolidation of democratic rule; secondly, the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of the nation; thirdly, the maintenance of pacifism; and fourthly, the establishment of national government on the basis of the collective will of the nation. The fulfillment of these four objectives is impossible, as everybody will admit, without revising the Constitution. A wholesale revision of the Constitution was inevitable for Japan to keep faith with the Powers.

2nd Reason Internal

The second reason is internal. The Japanese people have hitherto held the Meiji Constitution to be something impeccable. They were under the impression that by shaping their course in accordance

JAPANESE CUSTOMS AND MANNERS

By MOCK JOYA

'O-Kyu'

The most effective scolding that would make even the most naughty Japanese children instantly behave has been the parents' shout 'O-kyu-o suyeruyo' (will put a moxa on you). The mention of 'o-kyu' makes children tremble with fear, because whether they have the experience of its application or not, they all know how painful it is. So 'o-kyu' has often been used as a means of punishing children for their mischievous conducts or disobedience.

'O-kyu' is a treatment made by putting a tiny pinch of moxa on any part of the body and setting it on fire. But originally it is for curing illness and not for punishing children. The name 'moxa' which is now universally used, came from 'mogusa' the Japanese name for the soft wool made by drying and rubbing the leaves of yomogi (mugwort).

'O-kyu' is said to have come from China, but it is in Japan that this practice has really developed. That is why the Japanese name of 'mogusa' is internationally used in a changed form of 'moxa'. Traditionally it is said that Buddhist priest Kukai, who is more commonly known as Kobo-daishi, developed the technique of moxa-cauterization in the 9th century.

The principle of 'o-kyu' is established on the theory of regulating or improving the blood circulation and nerve system by irritation and stimulation. All illness and physical defects causes poor blood circulation and irregular functioning of the nerve system. 'O-kyu' is to cure illness or improve health by irritating or stimulating blood circulation and nerve system, which are not functioning properly, by the application of heat. It is said to be particularly effective in curing rheumatism, neuralgia, fatigue and digestive organ illness. Under the theory of 'o-kyu' there are 657 vital spots over the entire human body. To some of those spots 'o-kyu' is applied. Most common spots are along the spine or just under the knees. There are professionals who mark the spots on the patient's body, where 'o-kyu' is to be applied for curing his illness.

On those spots 'mogusa' or moxa is placed, and set fire with a burning 'senko' or incense stick. As 'mogusa' burns the patient feel a cutting pain. The burning moxa leaves a burnt mark on the skin. A hot moxa is put generally

Weekly International Review

BIG FOUR MINISTERS END MOSCOW CONFERENCE

By LEONARD MILLEMAN
(Associated Press News Analyst)

The four foreign ministers ended seven weeks of argument last week without getting any closer to peace treaties for Germany or Austria, and the scene of Russo-American struggles promptly shifted from Moscow to the Orient and the UN.

An important sidelight of the Moscow conference was a proposal by Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov to resume negotiations for unification of Korea.

The U.S. renewed aid to Chiang Kai-shek with the gift of an undisclosed number of minor naval craft. This followed formal reorganization of China's Government with the Kuomintang still firmly in the saddle.

Faces in the Japanese Government will change, too, as a result of last week's elections. The conservatives apparently will remain on top, although the Social Democrats emerged as the largest single party in each house of the Diet.

The Russo-American battle in UN revolved around a failure to get together in a year of argument on an international police force. Primary UN attention is centered on the meeting Monday of the first special session of the assembly to discuss the explosive Palestine issue.

At Moscow the Big Four succeeded in airing a lot of their disagreements but they reached not a major agreement on Austria or Germany, whose peace treaties they were supposed to write. They will try again in London in November.

The French press called the Moscow meeting an absolute failure. U.S. Sec. of State George Marshall—last to arrive and first to leave—merely expressed disappointment and said maybe he was a little too impatient to return the world to formal peace.

The conference did bring France closer to the Anglo-American orbit. A three-power agreement was written to supply France with German coal for the next six months.

Potentially, a more important outgrowth of the conference was Molotov's proposal that The Russo-American commission on Korea convene May 20 in Seoul to resume its work toward establishing Korea as an independent

was named governor, replacing Governor General Chen Yi.

The Japanese, former rulers of Formosa, wrote their own governmental changes. The slightly-leftist Social Democrats became the largest single group in the House of Representatives and the newly-created House of Councillors which succeeds the House of Peers. However, the conservative Liberals and Democrats who had kept Premier Yoshida in power, outnumber the Social Democrats in the House of Representatives. Independents dominate the Councillors.

Another hesitant step toward Nippon's return to international trade was taken when U.S. manufacturers were authorized to import Japanese cotton piece goods for refinishing and re-export. Washington reports said that for the rest of the year, Japanese cotton mills will get all their cotton from the U.S. which is trying to get rid of its own surplus.

The U.S. is also sending to Japan four B-29s and four transports, presently flying across the Pacific, for a month's training around Japan.

While these planes are demonstrating the U.S. has a global air force, the UN military staff committee abandoned hope of reaching any unanimous agreement for an international military force. Russia was the disagreeing party on major points. The committee reports Wednesday to the Security Council.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil was the favored candidate for President of the UN assembly session.

The British have asked the assembly to prepare for detailed consideration of the Palestine problem by the regular assembly session next autumn. Five Arab states went one step farther. They asked the assembly to void the British mandate and declare Palestine independent. Indian Moslems support this move.

Congress party leaders in India, apparently were laying the ground for establishment of Pakistan, a separate Moslem state, when India attains independence.

Sporadic communal rioting in India and bomb explosions in Palestine furnished the week's violence.

The Greeks contributed their

compared an index figure of 100 for September, 1946. The average rise of prices last month was estimated at 10 per cent over the figure for the previous month.

The climbing spiral of unofficial and black-market prices, however, is not surprising in view of the steady rise of government rates on railways, communications and monopoly goods. With official prices continually rising, it is no wonder that black-market prices should also keep one step ahead. In an economy of scarcity, black-market prices are based to a great degree on official prices and every increase of government rates and prices is followed by a corresponding upping of prices in all categories.

In a situation such as this, the efforts of the merchants to slash prices must be considered steps in the right direction. It is strange, however, that this news item has not been given as much prominence by the Tokyo metropolitan newspapers as it might be. The newspapers have a mission to serve the public interest by fighting against high prices and inflation and a press campaign to boost the "cut price" movement at this time would seem to be most fitting.

The voluntary action of the merchants is an admirable move and it is even more admirable in contrast to the apparent greed and money-craze which have permeated the vast majority of the people. It is hoped that this movement to slash prices will spread to all parts of the country. And it should be accompanied by a "buyer's boycott" of all goods not in line with the price cut campaign.

Of course, it must be recognized at the same time that, while price cutting and buyer's boycott movements are highly desirable they must be considered in the light of at least two facts. First the question must be asked whether the cut in prices will give the businessmen a fair margin of profit. The movement is most effective when it is initiated by the merchants themselves, for they know best the amount by which prices may be safely reduced without danger to their own legitimate profits. Secondly, a buyer's boycott is naturally extremely difficult at this time when goods are scarce and the people are competing with each other in an effort to buy even the most common necessities.

It thus becomes evident that

the consequences would have been terrible to contemplate. It should be remembered that it is the same strength of labor unions that stops railroad service and builds new cars, it is seen how important that organized labor should be guided into proper channels. It is in such respect that the labor union movement is said to be in its phase of reflection.

Labor unions form an important supporting column of democracy. Thus labor unions themselves should be democratically organized. Suppose they were directed and led by a minority and made to serve the interests of a few leaders. Unless every member of a labor union realized this that is what will happen, as the people were pushed or pulled about by the military before and during the war. This is because there are radical elements among labor unions and unthinking people they can lead astray. Unless union members have clear ideas as to their responsibilities they are liable to be led astray by demagogues, pressure or false propaganda. It is for this reason that the importance of education for labor union members is stressed. It is hoped, therefore, that each May Day will see not only an increase in the number of participants but real progress toward democracy.

Urges Cooperation in Scientific Research

Doctor Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University observatory, in a statement made at San Francisco, urged international cooperation in scientific research, particularly in medicine, weather, oceanography and other fields affecting all nations.

Doctor Shapley asserted that so-called "iron curtains" can be pierced by test tubes, microscopes and telescopes, and proposed: "Let us try to do nothing nationally that we can do internationally." Specifically he advocated regular international institutes and tours by "panels" of eminent scientists. For example, he suggested that a physicist from California, chemist from Holland, an astronomer from Belgium, geologist from England and a mathematician from Russia constitute one such panel, travel together for six months, visiting the chief cities of South America.

"They would give public lectures, put on exhibits, give seminars at universities and confer with fellow scientists," he said. Preliminary plans for such touring panels have already met with approval from the smaller nations of Europe and Latin America, he said, and officials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are expected to consider United Nations sponsorship of the plan. (USIS)

held the Meiji Constitution to be something impeccable. They were under the impression that by shaping their course in accordance therewith they could contribute to the peace and welfare of mankind. Events have now caused them to lose this faith, and the new conviction has grown on them that the old ways must be discarded definitely. This general awakening was due more to the belief of spontaneous growth than to extraneous influences.

It is human to have a certain attachment to the past, but we must not allow such sentiment to interfere with the work of revising the Meiji Constitution. It behooves us to probe most dispassionately the causes which have brought the present disaster on our country and strive to remove them once for all.

To be candid, we have been too self-complacent and too self-deceptive in the past. We lacked the courage to look truth in the face. Nor had we sufficient ardor to seek after it. For this grievous national failing we are now paying dearly.

We were also prone to make light of human nature. We did not stop to study carefully what we, as human beings, were living for. It might be said that we were not faithful to ourselves.

For instance, we had no clear idea as to what the national polity is for or what is the aim of human existence. According to our past way of thinking, these two aims were contradictory to each other. It was generally thought that the vindication of existence by the State necessarily involved the denial of the existence of individuals. Hence the meek submission of individuals to the dictates of the State.

As to how to interpret the position of the Emperor, the powers that be arbitrarily set up one dogmatic principle and chose to guide the popular idea rigidly thereby. Any attempt to thresh out the problems of with whom sovereignty should rest, whether the Imperial powers were really divine or whether it was right to regard the national structure as set up in accordance with divine will was frowned upon as detrimental to this principle. It was even considered criminal to do so.

Under the circumstances, it was impossible for the Japanese people to take a broad view of world affairs. Unable to grasp the general standard of human progress they fell under the illusion of imagining themselves superior to all other nations. Notwithstanding the fact that foreign Powers were far ahead of Japan in natural science, in cultural science and in political and economic ideas, they took a very exaggerated view of the worth of their own country and were apt to hold other nations

rather taken back, for it was of a far more radical nature than any of the revision plans tentatively drawn up previously. The attitude of scholars toward it was reserved. While praising it for its progressive nature, they stopped short of waxing enthusiastic. In June, the full text of the revision plan was laid before the Diet for debate, when a large majority of the legislators were disposed to regard it as too radical and inappropriate.

As days passed, however, it came to find wider support among the representatives of the nation until it was finally approved by an almost unanimous vote. It is very seldom that so big changes should come over social ideas within so brief a period as a half year or so.

Wanted Radical Revision

How can we account for this phenomenon, then? My answer to this question is that it was because in their heart of hearts the people had long been desirous of a radical revision such as was proposed. Their true mind had lain concealed under the weight of official or social pressure, and it found a speedy and definite expression when this weight was removed.

Some people may think that the Diet acted hastily in passing such an important measure after only four months of debate, but the shortness of time expended on its debate does not necessarily justify the charge of hastiness.

There is a story which may be cited in refutation of such an accusation. Someone asked an artist to draw his portrait, and the latter executed the work in only three days. This quick performance caused his patron some sense of dissatisfaction because he thought that the artist did not put sufficient energy into his work. He, therefore, asked the artist how he could manage it so speedily, and the artist's reply was that as he had been studying his character and lineaments for several years, he did not need more than three days to do the work.

The speed with which the draft Constitution was passed can be explained in the same way. The idea which had been growing in the public mind ever since the Restoration had occasion to find full expression. No charge of hastiness can therefore be laid at the door of the Diet for having finished deliberations on the draft Constitution in four months. When the problem of revising the Constitution came upon the tapis, some people took exception to the solution of the food problem being sidetracked in favor of this issue. This argument was ill-advised however, it was only just and proper that the priority of attention was given to the revision of the Constitution, in view of its vital importance for reconstructing the country under a unified policy.

(To Be Concluded)

'mogusa' burns the patient feel a cutting pain. The burning moxa leaves a burnt mark on the skin. At one spot moxa is put generally three times but sometimes more. Theoretically speaking a tiny pinch of moxa is just as effective as a big one, but many persons prefer to have big ones, thinking that the bigger the size of moxa placed the more effective it is though the more painful.

In feudal days, many young men boasted of their courage to stand big moxa burns, and contested to see who could stand the biggest. Sometimes a mountain of moxa, two or three inches in diameter and height, was applied on the leg or arm to test the courage of the boastful young men.

The usual application of moxa leaves a mark on the skin, but of late there are adopted various new ways that leave no mark. A thick layer of strong paper, a slice of green ginger or other material is put under the moxa so that no burn will be left on the skin.

Amazed at Spirit of Victory

James Halsema, Associated Press staff writer in Manila, the Philippines, recently has received a copy of a letter showing that the spirit-of-victory maintained by the Americans who were held as prisoners by the Japanese during the war had its effects upon at least one of the Japanese jailers. Halsema was one of those prisoners. Father Robert Emmet Sheridan of Chicago, Illinois, of the Maryknoll Catholic Mission, was another.

Father Sheridan passed along to Halsema a letter written him by Rukuro Tomibe, once a Japanese war prisoner guard, now repatriated to Japan, stating that he had learned, during his guard service, that his previous ideas that Americans were a "sometimes dogmatic and selfish" people were wrong. Also, he said, he had learned something of the Americans' "collective life, organization and... management; education and aspiration... fusion of religion into life... combination of labor with machinery... food life... courtesy and order... health and sanitation, etcetera."

But, the Japanese went on, "the matter with which I was most impressed was your belief in your victory with which 500 persons were united together." Tomibe contended that "it is a fact that it is not in one's best days that man's real value is displayed, but in the very adversity."

He recognized that now, in Japan, "there seems to be considerable confusion in thought, politics and economy," and said "in a few days I am going into the storm of Japan. I am going to exert myself to the reconstruction of Japan.—San Francisco (AP).

TODAY'S QUIZ

What is the beam of a ship? (Answer on Page 3).

Korea convene May 20 in Seoul to resume its work toward establishing Korea as an independent nation as the Allies have promised. But there was no hint from Moscow or Washington that either nation was ready to compromise their differences which deadlocked an earlier meeting.

Washington officials did talk of possible modification of their unilateral proposal for south Korean rehabilitation.

The Molotov proposal was a complete answer to a request by General Marshall.

In China, a new bi-partisan state council took office and approved a cabinet headed by Premier Chang Chun. The Government does not include communists, against whom a civil war is going on with less force, nor members of the Democratic League, largest parties in China outside the Kuomintang.

Premier Chang promised to prepare for instituting a democratic constitution next Christmas and pledged to try to solve economic problems as the inflated Chinese dollar slumped to half its official value. Chinese appeared to be relying on the hope of American financial aid, but the only aid forthcoming was President Truman's gift of floating drydocks and small naval craft.

In response to Formosan pressure for self government, China abolished the governor-generalship and promised a provincial type of government. Dr. Wei Tuo-ming

lestine furnished the week's violence.

The Greeks contributed their share also with a claim they killed off one-tenth of the nation's armed guerrillas. King Paul took the oath as the sixth monarch of Greece, and asked unification of his turbulent nation which has become the major site for the Russo-American struggle for world domination.

Monarchs changed also in Denmark. King Christian X who had ruled for 35 years died and his son became King Frederik IX. Other notable deaths were those of Simon Patino, onetime tin king of the world, and Britain's Marquess of Bute, one of the world's richest men.

Elsewhere in the world, the parliament of East Indonesia met for the first time. The French lifted a four-month state of siege in Hanoi and Haiphong. The UN trusteeship council decided to investigate western Samoa's plea for self-government.

The international wheat conference in London broke up without agreement.

Exports Reach New Postwar High

United States exports during February rose to new post-war high of \$1,153,000,000, a gain of \$37,000,000 over the previous month. General imports which include goods that are processed and later exported amounted to \$425,000,000 in February compared with \$533,000,000 in January.—(USIS)

Believe It or Not! by RIPLEY

WHAT CREATURE (STILL IN EXISTENCE) HAS REMAINED UNCHANGED FOR 1/2 MILLION YEARS? (ANSWER TOMORROW)

TURN UPSIDE DOWN! AND THE HORSE BECOMES A DOG by MISS M.S. GLADSTONE Liverpool, England

JOHN SAMBUCCI Corona, N.Y. THE "ONE-ARM WONDER" ALTHOUGH HANDICAPPED HE IS A STAR PERFORMER IN HANDBALL BASEBALL FOOTBALL AND BOXING!

WHITTLED HIS WAY TO MILLIONS!

WHILE IDLING HIS TIME AWAY WHITTLED ON BOARD THE BRIG TORLO - SAM COLT - AGE 16 WHITTLED OUT A MODEL FOR A PISTOL WITH A REVOLVING CYLINDER THIS WAS THE 1ST COLT REVOLVER AND MADE SAM A MILLIONAIRE

9 U.S. PROSECUTORS JOIN LEGAL SECTION

Arrive From Manila to Try War Crime Suspects for P.I. Government in Y'hama

The Philippine Government has undertaken the prosecution of war criminal cases which predominantly involve Filipino victims. Alva C. Carpenter, Chief of SCAP's Legal Section, announced here Wednesday upon arrival of nine attorneys from the section's Manila branch.

The nine, who are the first contingent to be transferred, will be responsible, along with others who will follow them from Manila, for prosecuting all cases of war crime atrocities committed against Americans in the Philippine Islands. These trials will be held in Yokohama.

The Manila branch will not be closed entirely, a Legal Section official said, "but in line with assuming its position as a sovereign state, the Philippine Government has undertaken the prosecution of war crimes committed in the Philippines against Philippine nationals."

Legal Section personnel remaining in Manila will serve as a liaison group between the Philippine Government and American war crime authorities. William S. Yard of Washington, Pa., will continue to head the section's Manila office as Executive Officer there.

The first attorneys to arrive in Tokyo from the Manila office were Nathan A. Cobb, of Mound, Minn.; Robert T. Price, Topeka, Kan.; Emory C. Smith, of Denton, Tex.; Jay P. Gibbs, of Omaha, Neb.; Robert Port, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. P. B. Lipscomb, of Jackson, Miss.; Joseph O. Walton, also of Jackson, Miss.; Abraham I. Ratzkoff, of Boston, Mass., and Murray Sprung, of New York City.

3 WAR FELONS SENTENCED FOR MISTREATING POW'S

Osaka, Fukuoka And Tokyo Guards Get 30, 12 And 7 Years Each

Three Japanese war criminals were convicted of mistreating Allied POW's and were given sentences ranging from 30 years to seven years imprisonment by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama, it was disclosed yesterday.

Normal Rice and Wheat Crops Predicted by Weather Experts

This year's crop of rice and wheat is expected to be normal and not as great as last year's bumper yields so far as the weather is concerned, according to the Central Meteorological Observatory.

In its first "industrial weather-forecast" announcement for this year, the CMO said that this prediction was made on the basis of a long-term weather-forecast, taking into account the number of sunny days, rainfall and temperature, which all vitally influence the growth of rice and wheat plants.

It predicted that this year's rainy season would come later than usual and the regular season of hot days would not come before August. Temperature would not become so high as that of a normal year.

On the basis of this weather-forecast, the CMO said that this year's crops of rice to be planted on flooded fields would be normal or somewhat unfavorable in aver-

age throughout the country. The announcement predicted that the wheat yield would be generally somewhat unfavorable. The barley crops would be better than those of wheat. The rye crop was expected to be generally normal.

Rice Delivery Favorable

The amount of rice delivery as of April 20 throughout the country reached 27,300,000 koku or 98 per cent of the quota, the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry announced Wednesday. It is expected that the amount will exceed the 100 per cent mark at the end of April.

Twelve prefectures which have already finished their allocated amounts will reach the 110 per cent level in their respective deliveries. These prefectures are Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Fukui, Aichi, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Ehime, Oita, Saga and Miyazaki.

News Gleanings

DEADLY POISON ENOUGH TO KILL ENTIRE TOKYO POPULATION STOLEN

A can containing 36 kilograms of potassium cyanide worth ¥300,000 has disappeared from the storehouse of the Yono factory of the Nippon Machine Tool Company in the town of Yono, Kitadachi-gun, Saitama Prefecture.

The report of the disappearance of the most deadly poison in an amount large enough to kill the entire population of Tokyo Metropolitan, made to the Urawa police, said that the poison was taken by someone from the storehouse sometime between 9 a.m. Tuesday and 4 a.m. Wednesday, said the Maimichi.

In view of growing evidence that the thief of the cyanide who took it, mistaking it for wheat flour, brought the dangerous loot to Tokyo, the Urawa police at once contacted the Metropolitan Police Board and a strictest search for the man and his loot has started.

The Urawa police believe that the poison was stolen by a group of two or three men and that their object was to sell it.

It was said that there was a danger that the thieves might attempt to sell it as sugar, saccharine, caustic soda, wheat flour, or baking soda, because of its resemblance to any of these goods.

rice delivered to the government by the farmers. Due to the spur put on rice deliveries of late, the farmers in the district had been sending out their rice before the thaw set in.

The receipts were just noted down in a memo. Taking advantage of this Tsuruta had appropriated 231 bales of rice, equivalent to one freight carload. Having contacted Nawa in Tokyo, he shipped out the rice on April 16 together with the rest of the government rice to Omori. He gave instructions that the rice was to be sold at ¥1,000 per bale and in the meantime had cleverly fixed up the books at his end.

Nawa on the other hand who wanted to make more on the squeeze, tried to cheat Tsuruta, writing him that on arrival there were only 200 bales of rice. As telegrams were wired back and forth between the connivers, the whole crooked deal was discovered by the Omori Police.

DANCING TEACHERS WARNED

In view of unsavory rumors about the conduct of social dance instructors, the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to revise the regulations with regard to cabaret, dance halls and dance schools.

INFANT DEATH RATE SEEN ON INCREASE

Five-Month Survey Discloses That Mortality Is Higher In The Rural Areas

Nearly 100 per cent more deaths were registered among infants under one year of age during February this year as compared with figures for October last year, according to the vital statistic figures revealed by the Cabinet Statistic Bureau Wednesday.

The table of mortalities since last October follows:

	October	November	December	January	February
City areas	54.5	59.4	63.8	73.6	96.9
Rural areas	54.5	59.4	63.8	73.6	96.9

It was further revealed that throughout the period under survey the mortalities were higher in the rural than in city areas.

A table of the infantile mortalities in city and rural areas follows:

	City areas	Rural areas
November	45.6	58.3
December	52.6	62.2
January	62.2	96.6
February	71.1	74.2
February	95.4	97.4

Of the total number of the infantile mortalities (24,135), 6,508 were from pneumonia, 5,303 from congenital infirmity mostly resulting from mothers' malnutrition, 1,893 from digestive troubles, 1,617 from premature birth, 1,317 from bronchitis, 1,273 from whooping cough, and 1,333 from other infantile diseases.

RETURNING LOOTED BOOKS

37,000 Volumes Stolen During The War Being Sent Back to China

A huge collection of books, approximately 37,000 volumes stolen by the Japanese from China during the war, will be returned to Chinese authorities in the near future as a result of a recent SCAP directive. D. H. Blake, Foreign Property Division Chief for the Civil Property Custodian, said that the collection of books is now in the custody of Kyoto Imperial University.

Strangely enough, the valuable collection will be returned to China by means of another type of property which was removed from that country during the war, the Chinese vessel Hsin An, which has been repaired and refitted preparatory to restitution in Kobe, Mr. Blake revealed.

CAMPAIGN STARTED TO BETTER HEALTH

Nationwide Education Drive Stressing Sanitation to Continue For 1 Month

A nationwide educational campaign for the prevention and control of various contagious diseases, under the sponsorship of the Education and Public Welfare Ministries, started from May 1 for a period of one month.

The campaign is to enable the Japanese to improve their environmental sanitation and carry out sanitary practices during the summer months when epidemic peaks are usually reached every year, says Jiji Press.

The campaign which calls for improvement of health and sanitary conditions among students will be expanded through schools into families and households for enlightenment and training in the field of public health.

Included in the campaign program are promotion of hygiene, cleaning up of school buildings and yards and public facilities as well as sanitary inspection of students.

Simultaneously with the campaign, about 6,000,000 students of various schools including welfare institutions will be dusted twice with DDT to prevent typhoid.

TUBERCULOSIS TESTS SET FOR STUDENTS IN TOKYO

Metropolitan Education Bureau to Give X-Ray Examination

The Metropolitan Education Bureau has decided to subject all primary and middle school students within the Metropolitan area, numbering approximately 70,000, to X-ray examination in a positive campaign to check the spread of tuberculosis.

The medical checkup will be instituted from May with a budget of ¥1,570,000. The Metropolitan will defray one-half of the cost, or all in cases where students are unable to meet examination fees.

Education Bureau officials place importance on the scheduled X-ray tests, as estimates show approximately 50 per cent of the middle school students and 30 per cent of the primary students have suffered from lung trouble at one time or another. Tuberculin injections will be given to all students.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Friday, May 2

Armed Forces Radio Service WVTR
7—News; 7:30—Fred Waring; 8—Morning Meditations; 8:15—Sketchers In Melody; 8:30—Melody Roundup; 8:45—Anything Goes; 9—Yesterday's Best; 9:30—Across The Board; 9:45—Albumania; 10—News; 10:05—Magic Of Music; 10:15—Sagebrush Symphony; 10:45—Personal Album; 11—USAFI Drama; 11:15—Stars And Stripes; 11:30—GI Jive; 11:45—At Ease; 12—News; 12:15—Major League Games; 1—News; 1:05—Luncheon Date; 1:30—Bob Carleton; 1:45—Dick Haymes; 2—At Your Request; 2:55—News; 3—Harvest Of Stars; 3:30—Meredith Wilson; 4—Jack Smith; 4:15—Wastebasket Review; 4:35—Dinner Musicale; 5:10—Later Tonight; 5:15—Sportscope; 5:30—One Night Stand; 6—News; 6:15—Supper Club; 6:30—Tip Time; 7—Mel Blanc; 7:30—Aldrich Family; 8—Phil Harris; 8:30—Amos' and Andy; 9—Radio Theater; 9:30—Benny Goodman; 10—News; 10:15—Magic Carpet.

JOAK National (590 Kes.)

NEWS—5, 7, 9 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 6—(Local); 7, 9, 10:15—(Local) p.m.; 5:45—Fishermen's Pro; 6:30—Nagauta; 9:15—Vocal Solo; 9:30—Recorded Artists; 11:30—Light Music; 12:30—Recorded Events; 12:45—Piano; 1—Women's Hour; 2—Favorite Songs; 5:30—Children's Hour; 6—Radio Tokyo Choir; 6:30—Labor News; 7:30—Sports Show; 8—Drama; 9:30—Remember; 10—Record concert.

Local (1080 Kes.) 5—Music Appreciation; 6:30—Student's Hour; 7:30—Story Teller; 8—Naniwabushi; 9—Tokiwazu; 9:30—Musical Comedy.



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SPANISH conversation and grammar taught at pupil's home by Japanese gentleman. Apply to Box No. 27 Nippon Times, Tokyo. Japanese conversation also may be taught at pupil's request.

YOUNG gentleman wishes to teach Japanese in evenings in Tokyo or Yokohama area. Has good knowledge of English. Apply to Box No. 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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NEW JERSEY Nisei, college student offers part time service as experienced teacher, driver, translator, desires room with American family in Tokyo, Kamakura area. Good references. Apply to Box No. 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.



led POW's and were given sentences ranging from 30 years to seven years imprisonment by an Eighth Army military commission in Yokohama, it was disclosed yesterday.

Masatomi Sawamura, former sergeant at the Taisho POW camp in the Osaka area, was given 30 years at hard labor.

Among the crimes Sawamura committed was forcing large quantities of water into the mouths and stomachs of prisoners by means of hoses and rubber tubes. Other tortures he indulged in consisted of forcing prisoners to kneel on sharp rocks with their knees bared for long periods; forcing ice water down a prisoner's mouth and nostrils until he became unconscious; banging a prisoner's head against a wall; and beating POW's with belts, bamboo poles and sword scabbard.

Hideo Yasutake, former sergeant major of the Fukuoka POW Camp No. 2, Nagasaki, was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. He was found guilty of mistreating and abusing numerous American and Allied POW's.

Yoshio Sudo, former second lieutenant in the army, and one-time commander of the Tokyo Area Prisoner of War Camp 24-D, was sentenced to seven years at hard labor. He was found guilty of permitting one of his men to beat and mistreat five American prisoners of war.

Cormorant Fishing At Gifu

The opening of the famous cormorant fishing at Nagara River, Gifu, will be held on May 11. Thirteen new sight-seeing boats will be put into service.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

GINGER ROGERS came to New York for the opening of her new picture. At a big press interview she was her usual charming self and when the time came to say goodbye, shook hands warmly with each correspondent in turn.

She asked the first one, "What paper do you write for?" When he told her, she kissed him lightly on the cheek. The second reporter informed her that he reported for two newspapers and she kissed him on both cheeks.

The next one on line cleared his throat and informed Miss Rogers, "You've got your work cut out for you now, Ginger. I represent a news bureau that serves 800 newspapers."

In the days when the dapper Jimmy Walker was Mayor of New York, somebody dreamed up the idea of purchasing a hundred gondolas for the lake in Central Park, and demanded a sizable appropriation therefor. An alderman from Brooklyn protested that the sum mentioned was excessive. "Let's buy one male gondola and one female gondola," he suggested, "and let nature take its course."

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GUS CASCA

danger that the thieves might attempt to sell it as sugar, saccharine, caustic soda, wheat flour, or baking soda, because of its resemblance to any of these goods.

Following receipt of the report of the disappearance of the poison, the Metropolitan Police Board issued a warning to the citizens against buying wheat flour on the blackmarket or confections for which wheat flour is used, as there is a danger that the stolen poison will be put on sale as wheat flour. It was pointed out that it is difficult for persons, with no expert knowledge of poisons, to tell cyanide from wheat flour, and that even the smallest particle of the poison entering the nostrils in smelling will cause poisoning.

STOLEN RICE FOUND

An exchange of telegrams of a split over the rake-off in an underhanded deal between a Japan Express Co. employee in Akita Prefecture who had embezzled a whole freight carload of rice and another employee of the same company in Omori, Tokyo, who was to sell the rice, leaked out, leading to the arrest of the two, according to the Asahi.

The two apprehended by the law are Tokijiro Tsuruta, 40, in charge of the Omagari agency of the Japan Express Co. in Tsunodate-machi, Akita Prefecture and his accomplice, Heiji Nawa, 32, in charge of the receiving department of the Omori office of the Japan Express Co.

According to investigations it was Tsuruta's job to send out the

instructors, the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to revise the regulations with regard to cabaret, dance halls and dance schools.

The revised provisions request all those wishing to teach dancing to register at the Metropolitan Police Board by presenting their curriculum vitae together with a doctor's medical certificate. Those who violate the regulations, lend their teaching certificates to others or are regarded responsible for corrupt public morals will be deprived of their certificates. All dance instructors now engaged in teaching are requested to register between May 26 and 31.

TWO NISEI ARE RELEASED

Absolved in Death of Girl Found Floating in Palace Moat

Two Nisei, one a civilian and the other a U.S. soldier, who were held for questioning in the death of Ayako Mizutani, a 23-year-old girl, have been cleared of suspicion and released, Brig. Gen. C. S. Ferrin of Montpelier, Vt., Eighth Army Provost Marshal for the Greater Tokyo Area, announced Wednesday.

Both men have been cleared to the satisfaction of the Japanese Metropolitan Police Department and of the Provost Marshal Criminal Investigation Department agents, General Ferrin said. Interrogation and investigation proved that neither of the Americans knew the girl neither had a motive for murder and neither was at the scene of the crime.

The girl's battered body was found floating on the Imperial Palace moat across from the Meiji Building last Wednesday morning.

Named National University

The seven Imperial universities in Japan will be called 'Kokuritsu' or national university, with the enforcement of the new Constitution. A formal decision for the adoption of the new name will be made at the conference of the presidents of Imperial universities to be called in Tokyo shortly.

1,300 Houses Razed in Ibaraki

Some 1,300 houses were burned down in Nakaminato town, Naka County, Ibaraki Prefecture, on April 29, said Kyodo. The fire started around 5:30 p.m. and raged for six hours before it was extinguished. As a result of the fire, the prefectural and town assemblies election was postponed until May 6.

Kyoto Thief Sentenced

Convicted on the charge of burglarizing the home of Col. Lucien F. Wells, I Corps Deputy Chief of Staff in Kyoto, Noboru Tanaka, 22, who was recently repatriated from Korea, was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Provost Court in Kyoto yesterday.

party which was removed from that country during the war, the Chinese vessel Hsin An, which has been repaired and refitted preparatory to restitution in Kobe, Mr. Blake revealed.

A breakdown of the book collection discloses a list of rightful owners to be National Chungshan University, 11,180 volumes; National Nankai University, 10,566 volumes; Royal Asiatic Society, 12,271; individuals 551 volumes, and unknown owners 2,094.

Social and General

DR. BUNCE HONORED

Dr. W. K. Bunce, chief of the Religious Division, SCAP's CI&E Section, has been awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio, where he was chairman of the history department and dean from 1940 to 1943.

The occasion was "World Leadership Day" held last week in connection with convocation ceremonies celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the college.

From 1930 to 1939, Dr. Bunce was lecturer at Matsuyama Koto Gakko in Japan.

N. Z. ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES

The Most Rev. West Watson, Archbishop of New Zealand, arrived in Iwakuni, Monday. He will attend the General Synod of the Japanese Anglican Church on May 5 at Nara.

cent of the primary students have suffered from lung trouble at one time or another. Tuberculin injections will be given to all students.

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suppuratives etc.

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ITEM 1 The Ideas Upon Which the Constitution Is To Be Based by
KANAMORI, Tokujiro - Nippon Keizai Shimbun - 7 Jun 46.
Translator: S. Ono.

Summary:

KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the writer of this essay, is an authority on constitutional problems in JAPAN, and is likely to assume the post of State Minister for Revision of the Constitution.

The problem of revising the Constitution is one of the more important matters presently confronting our nation; it should be freely discussed. But due to modesty and a lack of knowledge, most people shy away from active participation in politics. This is regrettable, as it tends to hinder the development of a democratic nation, and gives the layman little opportunity to express his opinions, which have, in the past, proven useful to specialists.

The acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, stipulating that the final form of Japanese government is to be a democratic one, has necessitated this constitutional revision. There is, however, a difference of opinion between scholars and the officials in charge of revising the Constitution as to the legality of the Declaration, and the effect it will have on the revision. Some say that the Declaration requests but a partial change in the Constitution, insisting that the phrase, "freely expressed will of the nation", is of secondary importance; but others claim that it completely nullifies the legality of the Constitution. Still others believe that the present Constitution hasn't actually been voided, but that the people are obliged to establish a new Constitution. It is upon these views and criticisms that the basis for the new Constitution will be created.

The National Constitution is the written law of our Government, and will therefore contain restrictions on conduct and on the privileges to be enjoyed by the people. Yet it must involve more than just legislative technicalities. It must take into consideration the traditional customs and habits of the people and, accordingly, lay down the general principles upon which the nation will realize its goal. This is summarized as follows:

1. Theoretical study of the constitution is to be entrusted to free discussion by the scholars.
2. Obvious matters should be omitted.
3. Customs and traditions should be given much deliberation, so as to prevent the possibility of a spiritual demoralization.

4. Principles unfamiliar to the public, yet indispensable in regard to the promotion of democracy, should be expressed in a way that will make them easily understood.

The King of ENGLAND is authorized to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but this power has not been put into practice for 200 years, actually nullifying the legal effect of the stipulation. This is an example of the distinction between the written and the common law. It is, of course, desirable to create written laws which would make it unnecessary to resort to common laws, so as to prevent arbitrary interpretations of the laws. Law is more than the product of theoretical study; it is a means of raising human beings to a higher level of civilization.

6 May 1947

Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

- ARAKI

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

News Release
3 June 46

ITEM 1 The Coming Diet - Provincial Newspaper Shizuoka Shimbun (Shizuoka)
3 Jun 46. Translator: Hasche.

Summary:

Since the YOSHIDA Cabinet was formed, it has been trying to combat inflation and famine, and to further constitutional reforms. With the opening of the extraordinary Diet session impending, the Government is speeding preparations to submit 71 draft measures, including the new Constitution the budget for 1946, new appointments to the House of Peers and plans for the election of local administrative officials.

The discussion of the draft constitution by the Privy Council was terminated on 29 May, when it was decided to lay the draft before the Diet immediately after its opening. KANANORI, Tokujiro has been appointed special Minister for the Constitution, and it is expected that the draft will be the chief topic of debate during the Diet session.

The Government also plans to reform the House of Peers. Members whose terms will expire during the summer or fall will not be replaced, but a bill temporarily intending their terms will be laid before the Diet. This means that the Constitution and other measures will be handled by the House of Peers as at present constituted. Preparations for reforming the Bureau of Legislation are also being hurried.

According to a Cabinet decision of 31 May, the budget prepared by foregoing cabinet has been adopted and will be submitted to the Diet without delay. The handling of the other bills concerned with JAPAN's democratization, such as the Special Property Tax Law, the Labor Law and the Local Government Reform Bill will be a real test of the Government's character.

Probably only 40 or 50 of the most important bills will be introduced at this session. The Government needs the co-operation of the major parties to get this legislation through. To ensure this, it was decided that administrative officials will be chosen in the ratio of six Liberals to three Progressives, and parliamentary councillors in the ratio of five Progressives to four Liberals.

18 April 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. W. Glanville Brown**
British Division

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT

ARAKI, Sadao

WITNESS


KOYAMA, Matsukichi

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Dolan memo of 14 April

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl (1)
(Described above)


EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff
Civil Intelligence Section
Operations Division

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

26 February 1947

Bureaucrat. Authority on Constitution.

Career:

- 1886 - Born, Aichi Prefecture
- 1912 - Graduated, Tokyo Imperial University (English Law)
 - Entered Finance Ministry
 - Entered Cabinet Legislation Bureau
- 1915 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Formosa
- 1916 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Manchuria
- 1919 - Chairman, Legislation Adjustment Committee (Hoki Seiri Iinkai)
 - Member, Higher Civil Service Examination Committee
 - Chairman, Special Treaty Reform Investigation Committee (Rinji Joyaku Kaisei Chosa Iinkai)
- 1922 - Member, Administration Adjustment Preparatory Committee (Gyosei Seiri Junbi Iin)
 - Chairman, Election Law Investigation Council
- 1923 - Member, Special Legislation Investigation Committee
 - Standing member, 1st and 2nd Depts., Higher Civil Service Examination Committee
- 1924 - Member, Labor Insurance Investigation Committee
 - Chief, 1st Department, Cabinet Legislative Bureau
- 1927 - Chairman, Administrative Legislation System Investigation Committee
 - Member, Health Insurance Investigation Committee
 - Member, Preparatory Committee for Establishment of the Overseas Ministry
- 1928 - Member, Economic Deliberative Council (Cabinet)
- 1929 - Member, Committee for the Reform of the Administrative Legislation Law and Appeal Law
- 1930 - Chairman, Election Law Reform Committee
- 1931 - Presented with golden cup for services in concluding London Naval Treaty
- 1932 - Chairman, Legislation Investigation Committee
 - Member, Ordinary Civil Service Limitation Committee; appointed member by Finance, Overseas, Home, Communications, Railways, Foreign, Education, Justice, War, Commerce and Industry, Navy and Agriculture and Forestry Ministries, - and by both houses of the Diet
 - Chairman, Rice Control Investigation Council
- 1933 - Sent by Cabinet on official trip to Manchuria
- 1934 - Member, Resources Deliberative Council (Shigen Shingikai)
 - Member, Shrine System Investigation Committee

Career:

- 1934 - Member, Central Statistics Committee (Chuo Tokai Iinkai)
- Member, Educational Deliberative Council (Bunsei Shingikai)
- Member, Special Romaji Investigation Committee.
- Member, Public Works Council (Doboku Kaigi)
- Member, State Property Investigation Committee
(Kokuyu Zaisan Chosa Kai)
- Member, Tohoku District Promotion Investigation Council.
- Chief, Cabinet Legislation Bureau.
- 1935 - Member, Weights and Measures Investigation Committee.
- Member, Preparatory Committee for 2600th Anniversary
Celebration.
- Member, Educational Renovation Conference.
- Member, Religious System Investigation Committee.
- 1940 - Member, Agriculture and Forestry Planning Committee.
- 1941 - Chairman, Civil Service Committee.
- 1945 - Councillor, Scientific Research Council
(Gakujitsu Kenkyo Kaigi)
- June 1946 - Minister without Portfolio, Yoshida Cabinet.
- Chairman, Social Insurance Investigation Council
(Welfare Ministry)
- 31 Jan. 1947 - Relieved as Minister without Portfolio

Estimate:

KANAKURI, long-time bureaucrat in the Cabinet Legislation Bureau, and authority on the constitution, was appointed Minister without Portfolio in June 1946, specifically to deal with constitutional questions in the Diet. He participated from the outset in the recent revision of the Constitution. In 1936, he was obliged to withdraw from official life because of his liberal sympathies toward Dr. MINOBE and his 'organic' theory of the Emperor.

Sources: Official Records
CIS Intelligence Files
Press Files

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COMMENT

CIVIL AFFAIRS: ALLEGED WAR-CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF KANAMORI
RECALLED

"It is preposterous to have left out the name of State Minister Tokujiro KANAMORI from the list of purgees. His grandiose activities and eloquent speeches in connection with the introduction of the New Constitution might mislead one into thinking that he was fighting against the military clique during the war, and had spent most of his time in jail. On the contrary, KANAMORI was not only behind the Japanese Military Fascists in planning the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, but he actually headed many vital organizations that were set up to put the plan through.

"KANAMORI was Chief of the Investigation Committee which was assigned the task of writing a 'Basic Frame for the Political Structure of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.' This book of 133 pages was planned by KANAMORI, who himself penned the fourth chapter. It deals with the structure and scope of the Co-prosperity Sphere, the basic relationship of the various countries of the Sphere, its operation, international relations and so forth.

"Japan is the only country which has taken upon itself the task of preventing the Africanization of East Asia and which has worked hard to save the peoples of East Asia.' (P. 57) 'The will-power of the leading country is the will-power of the Co-prosperity Sphere.' (P. 90) 'It is also necessary to employ the power of the sword, cold and stern.' (P. 103)

"As Chief of the Committee set to work on it, and being the author

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of the fourth chapter, KANAMORI cannot absolve himself from responsibility for the book.

"Again, KANAMORI was a staff member of the Executive Committee of the National Policy Research Institute (KOKUSAKU KENKYU DOSHIKAI), first established in 1934 and reestablished in 1937, when the China Incident broke out. His colleagues in the DOSHIKAI were such war-criminal suspects as Eiji AMAU, Kimimochi OKURA, Seiko OTA, Ghyuryo OBATA, Sotaro ISHIWATA, Hachiro OHASHI, Hiroshi SHIMOMURA, Masao TAKI, Kakichi TAKEUCHI and Juichi TSUSHIMA. Ichio YATSLGI and Kamekichi TAKAHASHI were Chief of the General Affairs Bureau and Chief of the Investigation Bureau respectively. The mission of the organization was to prepare a theoretical basis for the invasions of Manchuria and China.

"When the Pacific War started, the importance of this organization rose, and an off-shoot was started under the name of the Greater East Asia Problems Investigation Institute. KANAMORI was one of the pillars of this Institute, and is credited with the following essays in the weekly reports of KOKUSAKU KENKYUKAI:

- Series 5 No.8 - An Administrative Structure for Decisive War,
- Series 5 No.14 - From Investigation Institute System to Advisory System,
- Series 5 No.27 - War-time Structure of Local Administration,
- Series 5 No.41 - What is Expected of Decisive War Administrative Structure,
- Series 4 No.20 - A Talk on How the Greater East Asia Ministry should operate.

"In Nov. 42, he convened an important meeting of influential advocates of 'Co-prosperity Sphere Ideas' and made a report on the subject of 'Framing of the Co-prosperity Sphere Political Structure.'

"He also established the 'The New World Order Research Institute', and made much propaganda in its behalf throughout 1942, advocating the Japanese type of New World Order.

"KANAMORI, a turn-coat, a totalitarian and an ultra-nationalist is today posing as a champion of democracy, simply because Japan has been defeated. That he should be in the Cabinet and entrusted with the supreme task of drafting the New Constitution is too grave a matter to be ignored."

Confidential

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press Release
3 May 1947

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ITEM 1 New Constitution Goes Into Effect Today - Tokyo Shimbun, Jiji Shimpō. Nihon Keizai - 3 May 47. Translators: K. Higashikawa, F. Hagiwara and S. Hirata. (JJY)

Summary:

All the metropolitan vernacular dailies are out this morning announcing under banner headings "The New Constitution Goes into Effect Today" - and carrying Gen MacARTHUR's letter to Premier YOSHIDA in which the General of the Army permitted the whole nation to hoist the national flag throughout the country in celebration of this epochal day and on all future days of national celebration. All the journals also carried photos of the Emperor signing the new Constitution and reports of the unprecedented press interview with him.

On the occasion of the enforcement of the new Constitution Premier YOSHIDA released a message to the people exhorting them to make constant efforts for the attainment of the lofty ideals and the spirit of the new Constitution so that JAPAN may be reconstructed into a peaceful and cultural nation. If this is done, JAPAN may be able to occupy an honorable position in the comity of nations in the not-too-distant future, the Premier asserts in his message.

In a press interview State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, emphasized the importance of the people thoroughly understanding the basic ideals of the new Constitution. He said that the people will govern themselves in the future - in other words the people sow the seed of government and reap its harvest. In every-day life at home the liberty and equality of mankind must be respected, he stressed, pointing out that it is not right for family heads to exercise dictatorship over the rest of the members of the family.

Topping the program of colorful events to commemorate the auspicious day is a grand ceremony to be held in the spacious plaza in front of the Imperial Palace at 1030 hours today, when the ceremony will be honored with the presence of the Emperor. Participating in the ceremony will be Government officials, Diet members, representative of private organizations, and the people at large. The opening address will be delivered by ASHIDA, Hitoshi, chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, after which veteran statesman, OZAKI, Yukio, will make a congratulatory message. These will be followed by a chorus of the new song "Our Japan" sung to the accompaniment of a grand orchestra by students of the Tokyo Music School. The closing address will be delivered by State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee.

POLITICAL SERIES: 1718 (Continued)

ITEM 1 (Continued)

At 1300 hours a lecture meeting will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall. State Minister KANAMORI, Tokujiro, vice-chairman of the Constitution Popularization Committee, and ABE, Yoshishige, former Education Minister, will speak. A commemoration party will be held at the Imperial Theater at 1500 hours with the participation of the members of both Houses, Government officials, and representatives of private organizations.

TOKYO To will hold festival during the 30 day period from 1 May to 31 May. At 1700 hours today Premier YOSHIDA and Governor YASUI of TOKYO are slated to deliver inaugural speeches at the Korakuen Stadium. From 3 May to 5 May inclusive decorated trams will run twice a day throughout the entire city and these cars will be beautifully illuminated at night. The Communications Ministry will put on sale memorial stamps. A special ration of cigarettes and sake will be distributed to every home.

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr; Mr. Brown

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Press translation of Summary
of Article 7 June 46 by
witness

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ITEM 1 The Ideas Upon Which the Constitution Is To Be Based by
KANAMORI, Tokujiro - Nippon Keizai Shimbun - 7 Jun 46.
Translator: S. Ono.

Summary:

KANAMORI, Tokujiro, the writer of this essay, is an authority on constitutional problems in JAPAN, and is likely to assume the post of State Minister for Revision of the Constitution.

The problem of revising the Constitution is one of the more important matters presently confronting our nation; it should be freely discussed. But due to modesty and a lack of knowledge, most people shy away from active participation in politics. This is regrettable, as it tends to hinder the development of a democratic nation, and gives the layman little opportunity to express his opinions, which have, in the past, proven useful to specialists.

The acceptance of the POTSDAM Declaration, stipulating that the final form of Japanese government is to be a democratic one, has necessitated this constitutional revision. There is, however, a difference of opinion between scholars and the officials in charge of revising the Constitution as to the legality of the Declaration, and the effect it will have on the revision. Some say that the Declaration requests but a partial change in the Constitution, insisting that the phrase, "freely expressed will of the nation", is of secondary importance; but others claim that it completely nullifies the legality of the Constitution. Still others believe that the present Constitution hasn't actually been voided, but that the people are obliged to establish a new Constitution. It is upon these views and criticisms that the basis for the new Constitution will be created.

The National Constitution is the written law of our Government, and will therefore contain restrictions on conduct and on the privileges to be enjoyed by the people. Yet it must involve more than just legislative technicalities. It must take into consideration the traditional customs and habits of the people and, accordingly, lay down the general principles upon which the nation will realize its goal. This is summarized as follows:

1. Theoretical study of the constitution is to be entrusted to free discussion by the scholars.
2. Obvious matters should be omitted.
3. Customs and traditions should be given much deliberation, so as to prevent the possibility of a spiritual demoralization.

4. Principles unfamiliar to the public, yet indispensable in regard to the promotion of democracy, should be expressed in a way that will make them easily understood.

The King of ENGLAND is authorized to veto legislation passed by the Parliament, but this power has not been put into practice for 200 years, actually nullifying the legal effect of the stipulation. This is an example of the distinction between the written and the common law. It is, of course, desirable to create written laws which would make it unnecessary to resort to common laws, so as to prevent arbitrary interpretations of the laws. Law is more than the product of theoretical study; it is a means of raising human beings to a higher level of civilization.

6 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: **Mr. Sutton;** **Mr. Comyns-Carr;** **Mr. Brown**

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - **ARAKI**

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

News Release
3 June 46

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

ITEM 1 The Coming Diet - Provincial Newspaper Shizuoka Shimbun (Shizuoka)
3 Jun 46. Translator: Haache.

Summary:

Since the YOSHIDA Cabinet was formed, it has been trying to combat inflation and famine, and to further constitutional reforms. With the opening of the extraordinary Diet session impending, the Government is speeding preparations to submit 71 draft measures, including the new Constitution the budget for 1946, new appointments to the House of Peers and plans for the election of local administrative officials.

The discussion of the draft constitution by the Privy Council was terminated on 29 May, when it was decided to lay the draft before the Diet immediately after its opening. KANAMORI, Tokujiro has been appointed special Minister for the Constitution, and it is expected that the draft will be the chief topic of debate during the Diet session.

The Government also plans to reform the House of Peers. Members whose terms will expire during the summer or fall will not be replaced, but a bill temporarily intending their terms will be laid before the Diet. This means that the Constitution and other measures will be handled by the House of Peers as at present constituted. Preparations for reforming the Bureau of Legislation are also being hurried.

According to a Cabinet decision of 31 May, the budget prepared by foregoing cabinet has been adopted and will be submitted to the Diet without delay. The handling of the other bills concerned with JAPAN's democratization, such as the Special Property Tax Law, the Labor Law and the Local Government Reform Bill will be a real test of the Government's character.

Probably only 40 or 50 of the most important bills will be introduced at this session. The Government needs the co-operation of the major parties to get this legislation through. To ensure this, it was decided that administrative officials will be chosen in the ratio of six Liberals to three Progressives, and parliamentary councillors in the ratio of five Progressives to four Liberals.

1 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Comyns-Carr

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Acting Chief
Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - ARAKI

WITNESS

KANAMORI, Tokujiro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Nippon Times 2 May
Showing article by witness

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

FEARLESSNESS CHARACTERIZES NEW JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

Kanamori Gives History of Charter and His Views On Emperor's Position

By Dr. TOKUJIRO KANAMORI

(NOTE: Dr. Kanamori, one of the framers of the New Japanese Constitution, here gives a concise history of the progressive Charter—how it was written and legislated—and his contention of the Emperor's position, which was one of the most delicate and controversial issues in the making of the Constitution. The article was translated from the magazine "Kyoku Kenkyu."—THE EDITOR.)

I

Needless to say, the new Constitution is vastly different from the Meiji Constitution. In a sense, they are diametrically opposite to each other. Consequently, it is conceivable that many changes—which are by no means temporary—will come over the situation in the sequel of its operation.

In my opinion, the spirit of the new Constitution embodies permanent and immutable principles which accord with the basic requirements of human culture. It may therefore be said that in promulgating the new Constitution, the Japanese people have simply taken the step which they were bound to take sooner or later.

The following reasons may be given for revising the Constitution.

The first reason is external. That is, Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration rendered some radical changes in her political system imperative.

Briefly stated, the Potsdam Declaration ordains, firstly, the revival and consolidation of democratic rule; secondly, the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of the nation; thirdly, the maintenance of pacifism; and fourthly, the establishment of national government on the basis of the collective will of the nation. The fulfillment of these four objectives is impossible, as everybody will admit, without revising the Constitution. A wholesale revision of the Constitution was inevitable for Japan to keep faith with the Powers.

2nd Reason Internal

The second reason is internal. The Japanese people have hitherto held the Meiji Constitution to be something impeccable. They were under the impression that by shaping their course in accordance

in contempt.

Must Change Ideas

Blind to all their shortcomings, the Japanese people recklessly precipitated themselves into the world war and courted the present tragic fate. It is obvious that unless they rid themselves completely of their past mistaken way of thinking, they cannot hope to develop the destiny of their country. From this point of view, it is a welcome sign that the Constitution has been revised by force of the new conviction which has grown on the popular mind.

The third reason is the need of having the new rule of life to regulate the future course of the nation. Ten years of warfare has wrought havoc with the material resources of the country. The nation is reduced to dire straits, with an acute shortage of housing, clothing and food gravely endangering their livelihood. Not in material supplies only but in all other directions also, be it moral, political, economic or industrial, confusion and deterioration prevail. The nation has lost its moral bearings and is unable to distinguish between right and wrong. In this national state of utter confusion, social conditions are going from bad to worse.

In order to bring cosmos out of this chaos, the Japanese people naturally thought that a new Constitution must be set up in accordance with the collective will of the nation to provide the rule by which to regulate the national life.

When, about October, 1945, the problem of revising the Constitution was first taken up in the press, both the Government and the political parties showed little interest in the matter. Some scholars were of the opinion that only a partial revision would suffice for the purpose. Dr. Matsumoto, Minister without Portfolio who was originally charged with the work of drafting a revised Constitution, explained in the Diet at the time that all that was needed was to revise a few points.

When the outlines of the revised plan were made public by the Government in March last year, the nation was rather taken aback, for it was of a far more radical nature than any of the revision plans ten-

JAPANESE CUS AND MANNE

By MOCK JO

'O-Kyu'

The most effective s would make even the ty Japanese children behave has been the pa 'O-kyu-o suyeruyo' (moxa on you). The 'o-kyu' makes childr with fear, because wh have the experience c cation or not, they all painful it is. So 'o-ky been used as a means c children for their misch ducts or disobedience.

'O-kyu' is a treatment putting a tiny pinch c any part of the body it on fire. But original curing illness and not ing children. The na which is now univer came from 'mogusa' th name for the soft wo drying, and rubbing th yomogi (mugwort).

'O-kyu' is said to hav China, but it is in Jap practice has really That is why the Japan 'mogusa' is internation a changed form of 'mo tionally it is said th priest Kukai, who is monly known as Kobe veloped the technique cauterization in the 9th

The principle of 'o-k lished on the theory o or improving the blood and nerve system by ir stimulation. All illnes sical defects causes po culation and irregular of the nerve system.

cure illness or improv irritating or stimulat culation and nerve sy are not functioning p the application of heat to be particularly c curing rheumatism, fatigue and digestive o Under the theory of ' are 657 vital spots ove human body. To sor spots 'o-kyu' is applied mon spots are along t just under the knees, professionals who mal on the patient's body, w is to be applied for c business.

On those spots 'mogu is placed, and set fire w ing 'senko' or incense 'mogusa' burns the pat cutting pain. The bur

something impeccable. They were under the impression that by shaping their course in accordance therewith they could contribute to the peace and welfare of mankind. Events have now caused them to lose this faith, and the new conviction has grown on them that the old ways must be discarded definitely. This general awakening was due more to the belief of spontaneous growth than to extraneous influences.

It is human to have a certain attachment to the past, but we must not allow such sentiment to interfere with the work of revising the Meiji Constitution. It behooves us to probe most dispassionately the causes which have brought the present disaster on our country and strive to remove them once for all.

To be candid, we have been too self-complacent and too self-deceptive in the past. We lacked the courage to look truth in the face. Nor had we sufficient ardor to seek after it. For this grievous national failing we are now paying dearly.

We were also prone to make light of human nature. We did not stop to study carefully what we, as human beings, were living for. It might be said that we were not faithful to ourselves.

For instance, we had no clear idea as to what the national polity is for or what is the aim of human existence. According to our past way of thinking, these two aims were contradictory to each other. It was generally thought that the vindication of existence by the State necessarily involved the denial of the existence of individuals. Hence the meek submission of individuals to the dictates of the State.

As to how to interpret the position of the Emperor, the powers that be arbitrarily set up one dogmatic principle and chose to guide the popular idea rigidly thereby. Any attempt to thresh out the problems of with whom sovereignty should rest, whether the Imperial powers were really divine or whether it was right to regard the national structure as put up in accordance with divine will was frowned upon as detrimental to this principle. It was even considered criminal to do so.

Under the circumstances, it was impossible for the Japanese people to take a broad view of world affairs. Unable to grasp the general standard of human progress, they fell under the illusion of imagining themselves superior to all other nations. Notwithstanding the fact that foreign Powers were far ahead of Japan in natural science, in cultural science and in political and economic ideas, they took a very exaggerated view of the worth of their own country and were apt to hold other nations

it was of a far more radical nature than any of the revision plans tentatively drawn up previously. The attitude of scholars toward it was reserved. While praising it for its progressive nature, they stopped short of waxing enthusiastic.

In June, the full text of the revision plan was laid before the Diet for debate, when a large majority of the legislators were disposed to regard it as too radical and inappropriate.

As days passed, however, it came to find wider support among the representatives of the nation until it was finally approved by an almost unanimous vote. It is very seldom that so big changes should come over social ideas within so brief a period as a half year or so.

Wanted Radical Revision

How can we account for this phenomenon, then? My answer to this question is that it was because in their heart of hearts the people had long been desirous of a radical revision such as was proposed. Their true mind had lain concealed under the weight of official or social pressure, and it found a speedy and definite expression when this weight was removed.

Some people may think that the Diet acted hastily in passing such an important measure after only four months of debate, but the shortness of time expended on its debate does not necessarily justify the charge of hastiness.

There is a story which may be cited in refutation of such an accusation. Someone asked an artist to draw his portrait, and the latter executed the work in only three days. This quick performance caused his patron some sense of dissatisfaction because he thought that the artist did not put sufficient energy into his work. He, therefore, asked the artist how he could manage it so speedily, and the artist's reply was that as he had been studying his character and lineaments for several years, he did not need more than three days to do the work.

The speed with which the draft Constitution was passed can be explained in the same way. The idea which had been growing in the public mind ever since the Restoration had occasion to find full expression. No charge of hastiness can therefore be laid at the door of the Diet for having finished deliberations on the draft Constitution in four months. When the problem of revising the Constitution came upon the tapis, some people took exception to the solution of the food problem being sidetracked in favor of this issue. This argument was ill-advised, however. It was only just and proper that the priority of attention was given to the revision of the Constitution, in view of its vital importance for reconstructing the country under a unified policy.

(To Be Concluded)

'mogusa' burns the patient cutting pain. The burn leaves a burnt mark. At one spot moxa is placed three times but sometimes Theoretically speaking, a pinch of moxa is just as big as a big one, but many prefer to have big ones that the bigger the size placed the more effect, though the more painful.

In feudal days, many boasted of their courage in big moxa burns, and we see who could stand them. Sometimes a mountain two or three inches in diameter and height, was applied to the leg or arm to test the courage of boastful young men.

The usual application leaves a mark on the skin. Late there are adopted various ways that leave no mark. A layer of strong paper or green ginger or other is put under the moxa so that no burn will be left on the skin.

Amazed at Spirit of

James Halsema, Press staff writer in Manila, Philippines, recently had a copy of a letter showing the spirit-of-victory maintained by Americans who were held prisoners by the Japanese during the war had its effects upon one of the Japanese jailers. James Halsema was one of those held. Father Robert Emmet S. O'Connell, Chicago, Illinois, of the Holy Cross Catholic Mission, Manila, had learned, during his service, that his previous opinion that Americans were a "dogmatic and selfish" people was wrong. Also, he said he had learned something of the Americans' "collective life, organization and management; and aspiration... fusion of religion into life... combination of labor with machinery... courtesy and order... and sanitation, etcetera."

But, the Japanese were matter with which I was impressed was your belief in victory with which 50 million were united together." He contended that "it is a fact that is not in one's best days that real value is displayed, but in very adversity."

He recognized that Japan, "there seems to be considerable confusion in thought and economy," and a few days I am going into the heart of Japan. I am going to myself to the reconstruction of Japan—San Francisco (A

TODAY'S QUIZ

What is the beam of light? (Answer on Page 3).

Wheat Crops Weather Experts

Throughout the country, announcement predicted wheat yield would be somewhat unfavorable. Rye crops would be better than wheat. The rye crop is expected to be generally nor-

Delivery Favorable

Amount of rice delivery as of 20 throughout the country reached 27,300,000 koku or 98 per cent of the quota, the Agriculture Ministry announced Wednesday. It is expected that the amount will exceed 100 per cent mark at the end of April.

Twenty prefectures which have not finished their allocated amount will reach the 110 per cent in their respective deliveries. These prefectures are Chikuzen, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Aichi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Oita, Saga and

ENTIRE TOKYO

delivered to the government farmers. Due to the spur-of-the-moment deliveries of late, the rice in the district had been sold out before the government receipts were just noted in a memo. Taking advantage of this Tsuruta had appropriated 31 bales of rice, equivalent to the freight carload. Having sold the rice on April 16 with the rest of the government rice to Omori. He gave the rice to the rice was to be sold at ¥1,000 per bale and in time had cleverly fixed the books at his end.

On the other hand who tried to make more on the rice tried to cheat Tsuruta, claiming that on arrival there were 200 bales of rice. As the rice were wired back and between the connivers, the rickety deal was discovered by Omori Police.

TEACHERS WARNED

A number of unsavory rumors about the conduct of social dances, the Metropolitan Education Board has decided to re-regulate with regard to dance halls and dance

INFANT DEATH RATE SEEN ON INCREASE

Five-Month Survey Discloses That Mortality Is Higher In The Rural Areas

Nearly 100 per cent more deaths were registered among infants under one year of age during February this year as compared with figures for October last year, according to the vital statistics figures revealed by the Cabinet Statistic Bureau Wednesday.

The table of mortalities since last October follows:

October	54.5 deaths in every 1,000 births.
November	59.4
December	93.8
January	72.6
February	96.9

It was further revealed that throughout the period under survey the mortalities were higher in the rural than in city areas.

A table of the infantile mortalities in city and rural areas follows:

	City areas	Rural areas
November	45.6	58.3
December	32.6	62.2
January	82.2	98.6
February	71.1	73.2
February	95.6	97.4

Of the total number of the infantile mortalities (24,135), 6,508 were from pneumonia, 5,303 from congenital infirmity mostly resulting from mothers' malnutrition, 1,893 from digestive troubles, 1,617 from premature birth, 1,317 from bronchitis, 1,273 from whooping cough, and 1,383 from other infantile diseases.

RETURNING LOOTED BOOKS

37,000 Volumes Stolen During The War Being Sent Back to China

A huge collection of books, approximately 37,000 volumes stolen by the Japanese from China during the war, will be returned to Chinese authorities in the near future as a result of a recent SCAP directive. D. H. Blake, Foreign Property Division Chief for the Civil Property Custodian, said that the collection of books is now in the custody of Kyoto Imperial University.

Strangely enough, the valuable collection will be returned to China by means of another type of property which was removed from that country during the war, the Chinese vessel Hsin An, which has been repaired and refitted preparatory to restitution in Kobe. Mr.

CAMPAIGN STARTED TO BETTER HEALTH

Nationwide Education Drive Stressing Sanitation to Continue For 1 Month

A nationwide educational campaign for the prevention and control of various contagious diseases, under the sponsorship of the Education and Public Welfare Ministries, started from May 1 for a period of one month.

The campaign is to enable the Japanese to improve their environmental sanitation and carry out sanitary practices during the summer months when epidemic peaks are usually reached every year, says Jiji Press.

The campaign which calls for improvement of health and sanitary conditions among students will be expanded through schools into families and households for enlightenment and training in the field of public health.

Included in the campaign program are promotion of hygiene, cleaning up of school buildings and yards and public facilities as well as sanitary inspection of students.

Simultaneously with the campaign, about 6,000,000 students of various schools including welfare institutions will be dusted twice with DDT to prevent typhoid.

TUBERCULOSIS TESTS SET FOR STUDENTS IN TOKYO

Metropolitan Education Bureau to Give X-Ray Examination

The Metropolitan Education Bureau has decided to subject all primary and middle school students within the Metropolitan area, numbering approximately 70,000, to X-ray examination in a positive campaign to check the spread of tuberculosis.

The medical checkup will be instituted from May with a budget of ¥1,570,000. The Metropolitan will defray one-half of the cost, or all in cases where students are unable to meet examination fees.

Education Bureau officials place importance on the scheduled X-ray tests, as estimates show approximately 50 per cent of the middle school students and 30 per cent of the primary students have suffered from lung trouble at one time or another. Tuberculin injections will be given to all students.

RAD

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7—News;
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Melody; 8
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9:30—Aero
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11:15—Star
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NEWS—
7, 9, 10, 15
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regulations with regard to dance halls and dance
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 board by presenting their
 m vitae together with a
 medical certificate. Those
 ate the regulations, lend
 hing certificates to others
 regarded responsible for
 public morals will be
 of their certificates. All
 structors now engaged in
 are requested to register
 May 26 and 31.

PRISONERS ARE RELEASED

Death of Girl Found Floating in Palace Moat

(sel), one a civilian and the
 U.S. soldier, who were
 questioning in the death
 of Mizutani, a 23-year-old
 e been cleared of suspicion
 ased, Brig. Gen. C. S. Fer-
 Montpelier, Vt., Eighth
 Provost Marshal for the
 Tokyo Area, announced
 ay.

men have been cleared to
 sfaction of the Japanese
 litan Police Department
 the Provost Marshal Cri-
 nvestigation Department
 General Ferrin said. In-
 on and investigation prov-
 neither of the Americans
 ae girl neither had a
 for murder and neither
 the scene of the crime,
 girl's battered body was
 floating on the Imperial
 boat across from the Meiji
 last Wednesday morn-

Imperial National University

even Imperial universities
 will be called 'Kokuritsu'
 onal university, with the
 nent of the new Constitu-
 formal decision for the
 of the new name will
 at the conference of the
 ts of Imperial universi-
 be called in Tokyo shortly.

Houses Razed in Ibaraki

300 houses were burned down
 unato town, Naka County, Iba-
 ecture, on April 29, said Kyodo.
 started around 5:30 p.m. and
 e six hours before it was ex-
 d. As a result of the fire, the
 al and town assemblies elec-
 postponed until May 6.

Kyoto Thief Sentenced

ted on the charge of burglariz-
 home of Col. Lucien F. Wells, 1
 eputy Chief of Staff in Kyoto,
 Tanaka, 32, who was recently
 ed from Korea, was sentenced
 ears imprisonment by the Pro-
 ert in Kyoto yesterday.

Chinese vessel Hsin An, which has
 been repaired and refitted prepara-
 tory to restitution in Kobe. Mr.
 Blake revealed.

A breakdown of the book col-
 lection discloses a list of rightful
 owners to be National Chungshan
 University, 11,180 volumes, Nation-
 al Nankai University, 10,566
 volumes; Royal Asiatic Society,
 12,271; individuals 551 volumes,
 and unknown owners 2,094.

Social and General

DR. BUNCE HONORED

Dr. W. K. Bunce, chief of the Religi-
 ous Division, SCAP's CI&E Section, has
 been awarded an honorary degree of
 Doctor of Humane Letters from Otter-
 bein College, Westerville, Ohio, where
 he was chairman of the history depart-
 ment and dean from 1940 to 1943.
 The occasion was "World Leadership
 Day" held last week in connection with
 convocation ceremonies celebrating the
 100th anniversary of the founding of
 the college.

From 1936 to 1939, Dr. Bunce was lec-
 turer at MatsuYama Koto Gakko in
 Japan.

N. Z. ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES

The Most Rev. West Watson, Arch-
 bishop of New Zealand, arrived in Iwa-
 kuni, Monday. He will attend the Gen-
 eral Synod of the Japanese Anglican
 Church on May 5 at Nara.

time or another. Tuberculin in-
 jections will be given to all stu-
 dents.

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Date: April 3rd 1947

Name of Witness: KANAMORI, Tokujiro

Completed as to Items Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4.

Partially completed as to Items Numbers:

If Item 9 is applicable, state briefly the nature of the investigation conducted: