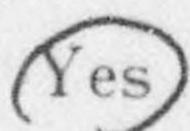
## GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331) Description of contents

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OF THE
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- (6) Reproduction:



No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

Nation Office Ord. No. 41)

The Ordinance of Labour Supply basing on the the Imperial Ondinance No.542, 1945 is as following previded.

october 16,1990

The Linister of Calfare Office

ii. Ashida

Art. 1. The order respecting labor supply on the demand of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is issued according to this ordinance.

Art.2. A Prefectural Governor(the Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan police in Tokyo prefecture, The same here-in-after) has power to order those who have not been for three years sinc their resignation of the professions to report their names, their places of residence, their careers and other necessary items in his designated day to a chief of Labor Office who has jurisdiction over their places of residence, when he regards it necessary.

Art. 50 A Prefectural Governor must take forehead necessary measures for organized calling of workers who must be supplied when it is necessary to execute labor supply Quickly and accurately.

He has power to greer the verkers stated in the preceeding clause to belong to his designated organization when he repards it necessary in order to enforce the measures stated in the proceeding clause.

The second of th

who have not been for three years sinc their resignation of the professions to report their names, their places of residence, their careers and other necessary items in his designated day to a chief of Labor Office who has jurisdiction over their places of residence, when he regards it necessary.

Art. 30 A Prefectural Governor must take ferehead necessary measures for erganized calling of workers who must be supplied when it is necessary to execute labor supply quickly and accurately.

belong to his designated organization when he regards it necessary in order to enforce the measures stated in the proceeding clause.

The order stated in clause 2 shall be enforced by serving a written order to belong.

Those who have received the orders stated in one presenting clause must obey working.

- Art. 4. A Prefectural Governor has power to orden morkers who must be supplied to wer work at his designated affairs when he repards it necessary to execute later supply quickly and admirately.
- Art. 5. when a Prefectural Gevernor has decided upon the persons she must be erdered to work according to Art.4, he should deliver them written erdere to work and intrust necessary items for working.

Those who has received the written orders to work stated in the preceeding clause should obey the instructding stated in the same clause.

issued in written by a refectural Governor

art. 7. A Prefectural Governor has power to prier the head of the organization stated in the Clause 2, Art. 3 or the employers who are employing the ordered workers according to Art.4 regarding employment, was a, other working conditions or allowances, when he regards it necessary.

- take charge of a part of official duties respecting enforcement of this ordinance or let a head of city, town or village(a head of ward in the territory of Tokyo Prefecture where exist wards, Kyoto City, Osaka City, Nagoya City, Yekohama City and Kobe City) or a similar perseb help a part of official duties respecting enforcement of this ordinance.
- Art. 9. A person who acts against the orders of the stipulations Art.2,

  Clause 2 Art.4 or Art.7,or against the stipulations Glause 4 Art.5

  or Glause 2 Art. 5 is sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor or imprisonment under three years, or fined under 5,000 yea.

Art.10. Then a representative of a cooperation, or an agency, an employee

territory of Tokyo Prefecture where exist wards, Kyoto Gity, Osaka Gity, Bageya Gity, Yokohama Gity abd Robe Gity) or a similiar persob help a part of efficial duties respecting enforcement of this erdinance.

- Art. 9. A person who acts against the orders of the stipulations Art.2,

  Glause 2 Art. 4 or Art.7, or against the stipulations Glause 4 Art.3

  or Glause 2 Art. 5 is sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor or imprisonment under three years, or fined under 5,000 year.
- art.10. When a representative of a cooperation, or an agency, an employee or other worker of a cooperation or a person acts against the order of the stipulation 7 respecting businesses of the cooperation or the person, not only the actor is penalized, but also the mentary penalty stated ib Art.

  9 is imposed upon the cooperation or the person.

ALLE FULE

Thus ordinance goes into effect on the day of pr mugation.

1/1/1/

e. Forced Labor for Professional Soldiers: The editor states that many similar letters have been received. One man calling himself "Kanazawa of Shibuya Ward" declares that because of the serious drop in the production of coal, the coal mines are the best working place for the former professional soldiers.

"Those who took advantage of the Emperor's prerogatives and indulged in haughty and arrogant crimes during the war are the professional soldiers. It was also the professional soldiers who upon the end of the war regarded huge amounts of munition articles as their own private property and ordered his subordinates to carry them into their homes. The military clique has been disbanded, it is true, but as individuals they remain unpunished.

"The MacArthur Headquarters has been arresting war criminals, but we must demand the responsibility of the enemy of the people from a different angle. One method of demanding their responsibility is to force labor upon them for a certain fixed period. The idea is to choose those who received military training at the Military Academy or Naval Academy and higher military institutions and who during the war exercised the special privileges of the officers in active service, morcilessly handling their

subordinates who were called to the colors and trampled the people underfoot and give forced labor to these former professional fighting men. This is never meant to give cruel forced labor.

"Of course, among them were some really loyal men who are worthy of being lauded for their sincerity, but even these men are those who enjoyed the special privileges as officers in active service and failed to punish the moral criminals of their factions, finally allowing the country to be ruined. In this respect, they are also criminals. If we are to let them go unpunished in accordance with the oriental moral view, 'To hate the crime but not to hate the man,' they will continue to be as haughty as ever. A Demobilized lan."

c. Labor Draft: The pronounced lethargy of the Japanese mople since the war has led to difficulty in obtaining labor for necessary industries. In order to overcome this, it is planned to draft workers for the coal mines and to add inducements in the form of increased rations for labor in other fields.

(Comment by ATIS)

"In order to obtain the required number of mine workers in an effort to overcome the coal crisis, the Ministry of Welfare is determined to exercise the Labor Service Order about 10 December when the Ministry expects to find it imperative to do so.

"With the object of collecting a total of 130,000 miners, that is, 60,000 hands by December and 70,000 hands during a period of January to March next year, the Ministry of Welfare some time ago conveyed to the different prefectures throughout the country the lists of labor allocations classified according to the category of coal mines and ordered the prefectural authorities to complete the preparations to supply the required number of hands and also go through liaison with the coal mines concerned by November 20.

"In addition, to make it easy for people to apply for employment, the Ministry authorities have decided to give ¥8 to ¥12 per day to the inexperienced workers and specially supply each worker with five go of staple foodstuffs (more than twice a regular ration) on the average per day. Besides, the authorities are making arrangements to give them other materials and complete housing.

"In case the foregoing arrangements turn out ineffective, to obtain the required number of hands, the Ministry of Welfare is determined to attain the aim by resorting to a compulsory step by issuing a service order on the basis of a Ministerial ordinance about 10 December.

"It is understood that the period of compulsory service order will not exceed three months."

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Provincial Newspaper KOCHI SHIMBUN (KOCHI) - 14 Dec 45. Translator:

G. Gilbert.

Summary:

On 11 December peasant youth of four villages in GOGAWA-Gun, KOCHI-Ken, assembled in a public hall in AKIYAMA Mura and resolved that before peasant youth who are now laboring hard to increase food production are sent to the coal mines as forced labor, villainous GUMBATSU, State officials, TOKKO's, and unemployed should be sent. They then sent a written resolution to the Occupation Forces Headquarters in KOCHI-Shi and to Japanese authorities in KOCHI-Ken. The written resolution stated that peasants had to make the heaviest sacrifices during the war, the GUMBATSU and the ZATBATSU misusing them in the name of the Emperor for their own fascistic aims.

Japanese peasant youths wish more than anybody for a democratic reform and are doing their share by working hard to produce food. It is therefore unjust that the Japanese Government should requisition them as laborers in the coal mines. Before the Government requisitions peasants, they should mobilize members of the GUMBATSU, ZAIBATSU and KANRYO, who have committed many crimes, and the vast army of unemployed in the cities.

ITEM 2 Rural Young People Object to Forced Conscription to Coal Mines - Provincial Newspaper Kochi Shimbun - 14 Dec 45. Translator: S. Kinoshita.

Summary:

The scarcity of coal has created a considerable stir in the country. Forced conscription to coal mines has given rise to a storm of protest from the young people in the rural districts of KOCHI Prefecture. The interested young people in four villages of AGAWA-Gun held a meeting at AKIYAMA on 11 December and voiced grave objection to forced conscription. They declared that coal miners should be recruited from among idle exservicemen, discharged special policemen and jobless urban idlers rather than the rural young men who are doing their best to maintain food production. They passed a resolution strongly objecting to forced conscription. The resolution, exposing coercion, fraud and immorality, practiced in the past by despotic militarists and clock-headed bureaucrats, declares that it is high time for the rural young people to free themselves from all unfair conscription. It is said that the resolution will be translated into English and presented to Supreme Headquarters.

The KOCHI Labor Registry Office (KOCHI KINRO SHO) succeeded in dispatching 76 volunteer coal miners including 26 exservicemen. In addition, they obtained 80 coal mining applicants for short terms. These 80 miners started on 13 December for the MI-IKE, TAGAWA, KAMIYAMADA and FUTASE Mines.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775015

TTEM 1 Against Slave Labor - Provincial Newspaper HOKKOKU MAINICHI SHIMBUN (KANAZAWA) - 3 Jan 46. Translator: K. Ketel.

Summary:

1

according to reports from TOKYO, the Government in order to conteract the coal shortage is making attempts to mobilize employees of the Communications Department and other Government offices to work in the coal mines. We absolutely oppose this plan. That does not mean that we are denying the fact that the increase of coal output is an urgent need at the moment. On the contrary we will not be able to stand by in idleness, if we consider how deeply the shortage of coal influences the life of the masses. However, it is different to recognize on the one hand the fact that the increase of coal production is an urgent need, an on the other to discuss the merits or demerits of this semi-coercive mobilization plan. We cannot consider the measures taken by the present Government right, even if we are fully aware of the necessity of increasing coal production. This new compulsory mobilization does not differ in its fundamental principles from the slaved labor system during the war. We want and need coal but if its production can be realized only by means of a system making slaves of the workers we are able to do without it. We do not insist upon our demands because of a feeling of sympathy for the poor workers, but we hold fast to our respect for the personality of the working class and insist upon the abolition any sort of feudalistic labor slavery. Where will you find the essence of a democratic JAPAN, if you override the personal rights of the workers and force them into compulsory labor? Democracy means the esteem of the personal rights of the masses even to the sacrifice of lines. One must not forget that the democratization of JAPAN can only be carried out with a long, fierce struggle. We criticize the attitude of the present Premier SHIDTHERE, who as a representative of the bourgeoisie and of the privileged classes shows no faith in the democratization of JAPAM. On the contrary he is hostile to it and is endeavoring to obstruct its aims. The solution of the coal problem is unattainable if it is to be managed by a hourgeois Cabinet such as SHIDPHARA's.

The reason for the shortage of coal lies in the lack of workers. This results from the poor treatment coal workers have received in the past; the miserable life of the coal miners is described in the book "Still Alive" by YAMAMOTO, Yuzo which depicts the inhuman treatment they received. The coal shortage would immediately be solved if the Government were to assure decent working conditions and wages to the workers. The employees of the Government offices are not

able to act against this mobilization for they are already struggling under the bitter hardships of life and would be afraid of losing their miserable jobs. The Government's methods are treacherous and mean. We resolutely oppose it. We insist upon the removal of the bourgeois SHIDEHARA Cabinet. The people must achieve the increase of coal production through their own efforts.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUFREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

OUTGOING MESSAGE

SRS

PHT/DEM/rbr 26 November 1945

FROM: GHO SCAP

TO : WARCOS ..... PRIORITY

SECTION TWO OF DAILY OPERATIONS REPORT PD PART OF PD JAPANUSE GOVERNMENT PRIPARING PLAN FOR LABOR CONSCRIPTION TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION AND ALLEVIATE LABOR SHORTAGE RESULTING FROM REPATRIATION OF KORLANS SETCLM ( LABOR RECRUITIENT CAMPAIGN BEING COMDUCTED BY EVERY AVAILABLE MEANS BUT MATIONAL RIPUTATION OF MINES AS DEATH TRAPS DISCOUR-AGES VOLUMEERS PARA WARTINE COVERNMENT SUBSIDIES IN YEN PER TON OF COAL FOLLOW CLN ONE NIME FOUR ONE CMA FIRST HALF ONE FOINT FOUR SEMCIN ONE NINE FOUR OME DASH OME NINE FOUR TWO CMA TWO SEMCLN ONE NINE FOUR TWO DASH ONE NINE FOUR THREE CMA FIRST HALF THREE POINT TWINTY SEVEN SEMICIN SECOND HALF FOUR POINT FOUR SEMCLN ONE NINE FOUR THREE DASH ONE NINE FOUR FOUR CMA FIRST HALF SIX POINT TWENTY FIVE SEMCLN SECOND HALF EIGHT POINT FEVEN SEMICLN ONE NINE FOUR FOUR DASH ONE MINE FOUR FIVE CMA FIRST HALF TVELVE POINT SIX SEMCLN SECOND HALF TWENTY THREE POINT ONE SEMCLN PRESENT SALE CMA TWENTY THREE POINT ONE PD TOTAL COAL SUBSIDY LAST TWELVE MONTHS CMA OME AND ONE HALF BILLION YEN PARA PRESIDENT CMA JAPAMESE BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS ORDERED TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO EFFECT INTROVEMENT IN PRUSENT UNSATIFFACTORY RATE OF PROGRESS IN IMPROVE-MENT OF EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION OF OVERSEAS TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS PARA WEEKLY SUMMARY REFORT OF COMMINICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR WEEK ENDING TEN NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE SHOWS INSIGNIFICANT VARIATION

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IN INCIDENCE FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS CMA WITH SLIGHT INCREASE IN
DIPTHERIA CMA TYPHOID CMA PARATYPHOID CMA EPIDEMIC CEREBRO SPINAL
MENINGITIS CMA SLIGHT DECPEASE IN DYSENTERY CMA SCARLET FEVER CMA
SMALLPOX CMA LOUSE BORNE TYPHUS PD PART TWO PD MIL PD PART THREE
PD NIL PD PART FOUR PD NIL PD
OFFICIAL:

APPROVED:

B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, U. S. Aray
Adjutant General

C. H. UNGER WWW.

Colonel, GSC

Acting Chief

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#### CONFIDENTIAL

#### GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

OUTGOING MESSAGE

SRS

PHT/DEM/rbr 26 November 1945

FROM: GHO SCAP

SECTION TWO OF DAILY OPERATIONS REPORT PD PART OF PD JAPANESE GOVERNMENT PREPARING PLAN FOR LABOR CONSCRIPTION TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION AND ALLEVIATE LABOR SHORTAGE RESULTING FROM REPATRIATION OF KORHANS SETCIN (

LABOR RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN BEING CONDUCTED BY MUTRY AVAILABLE MEANS BUT NATIONAL RIPUTATION OF MINES AS DEATH TRAPS DISCOUR-AGES VOLUMEERS PARA WARTINE COVERNMENT SUBSIDIES IN YEN PER TON OF COAL FOLLOW CLN OUT HIME FOUR ONE CMA FIRST HALF ONE FOINT FOUR SEMCIN ONE NIME FOUR ONE DASH ONE NIME FOUR TWO CMA TWO SEMCLN ONE NIME FOUR TWO DASH ONE NIME FOUR THREE CMA FIRST HALF THREE POINT TWENTY SEVEN SENCLN SECOND HALF FOUR POINT FOUR SEMCLN ONE NINE FOUR THREE DASH ONE NINE FOUR FOUR CMA FIRST HALF SIX POINT TWENTY FIVE SEMCLN SECOND HALF EIGHT POINT FEVEN SEMCLN ONE NINE FOUR FOUR DASH ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA FIRST HALF TWELVE POINT SIX SEMCLN SECOND HALF TWENTY THREE FOINT ONE SEMCLN PRESENT SALE CMA TWENTY THREE POINT ONE PD TOTAL COAL SUBSIDY LAST TWELVE MONTHS CMA ONE AND ONE HALF BILLION YEN PARA PRESIDENT CMA JAPANESE BOARD OF COMMUNICATIONS ORDERED TO TAKE POSITIVE ACTION TO EFFECT INTROVEMENT IN PRESENT UNSATIFFACTORY RATE OF PROGRESS IN IMPROVE-MENT OF EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION OF OVERSEAS TELEGRAPH CIRCUITS FARA WEEKLY SUMMARY REFORT OF COMMINICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR MEEK ENDING TEN NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR FIVE SHOWS INSIGNIFICANT VARIATION

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SMALLPOX CMA LOUSE BORNE TYPHUS PD PART TWO PD MIL PD PART THREE
PD MIL PD PART FOUR PD MIL PD

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With the applications for coal mine work totaling only 7,900 as of Friday, compulsory recruitment of laborers is now seen inevitable, Kyodo reports.

, If this trend continues, it is fear. ed that the applications by the end of the year will not reach the 30,-9000 goal or half of the scheduled manpower, the report added.

The recruitment order, which will be issued in accordance with the Imperial ordinance concerning requisitioning of labor accompanying acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration will call 30,000 men to pits by the end of the year and additional 30,000 by next spring, Kyoto said.

In order to tide over the current eoal crisis, the Government has offered wage increase and five go ration of staple food to those willing to work in coal mines, with the aim of sending 60,000 men to mines by the year-end and additional 70,000 by next March, 930, 2-781

# NO BOON IN MINE WORK Freed Chinese Tell Of Jap Horror Mines

By Sgt. ANDREW HEADLAND, Staff Writer

The story of 23 Chinese prisoners of war recently liberated in Japan is a story of resurrection. For over a year and a half these men almost daily grappled with death and lived to tell the tale.

Captured in Central China darly in 1944 they were sent to Japan to work in the copper mines of Akita Prefecture as slave labor. American exploration crews discovred them in September, 1945, and the mystery surrounding their identity subsequently was dispelled. Early this spring they were moved to better quarters in the Eighth Army stockade in Tokyo. Now in Japanese uniforms instead of prison rags, they live the rather paradox cal life of free men in a cell block! set aside for their use.

Chinese representatives said yesterday some of the soldiers will remain in Japan to testify as witnesles for the prosecution in the war frimes trials. Eventually, all will he repatriated to China.

Through an interpreter, husey Captain Chen Keng, senior officer of the group, said he was wounded and captured during the battle of Loyan in Central China With thou. sands of other Chinese, he was transported to Japan for mine work. He said that at one time 300 American prisoners of war were also kept at the Akita prison camp.

At the mines prisoners were reduired to do hard physical labor from 4 a.m. to 5 p.m. on a death lation diet. Food was described as "unfit for animals." From his pocket the captain pulled a souvenir morsel of petrified bread, apparently made of wild acorns mixed with grain powder.

Lacking adequate medicinals, shoes and clothing to keep them warm in winter, the men died like flies. "Two hundred men were sick daily," said Keng. "Some days seven or eight ded. From August, 1944 to a year later, 411 died. In July alone 101

Pleas for better treatment went unheeded, and the desperate captives decided to make a break for freedom. On the night of June 30, 1945, they struck down guards with pick axes and shovels, killing four. Other suards fled to spread the alarm while the Chinese escaped to the hills. The men had planned to stay together, but became separated in flight. and within two days were recaptured.

Keng was sentenced to death, and over his protests the 22 others asked for a similar fate. Impressed, the Japanese commuted the captain's sentence to life imprisonment, sintheing his followers from two to 15 vears.

"Under American medical care and on American Army chow the Clinese have thrived and are gaining lack lost pounds.

"Tell everyone how grateful de are to the Americans," said Captain eng at the cell block gates, "and low good it is to be free again."

> STARS & STRIPES 6 JUN 1946

### SLAVE LABOR INVESTIGATIONS HELD BY JAPS

Hokkaido Engineer Gangs Probed By Government; System Protected By Law

(By Internat'l News)

The Japanese government is investigating a Japanese slave-labor organization operating through labor brokers in Tokyo which holds more than 15,000 slave-laborers under primitive conditions in Hekkaido engineering and construction gangs.

The slave system is partially protected by laws resembling pro-Civil war runaway slave ordinances in

America.

So-called labor brokers recruit laborers in Tokyo and a few other large cities and ship them to the north under a feudal bondage systematical.

tem.

The workers are kept from rung ning away. They slave in Hokkaide work gangs under conditions described miserable beyond words. On worker was reported to have been worked 10 hours a day for three years to find himself 950 yen in debt paying for the food and lodging supplied by the companies.

Hokkaido labor laws recognize the slave trade and protect the organizations from greedy brokers. The

law states:

Reminiscent of "Uncle Tom's Cabin'
"In the transportation, (of slavelaborers), the contact man shall accompany the party and watch over
them. In case there are runaways
the bounty and bonus of the contact man shall be cancelled."

The Japanese government investigation, brought about by the large
number of deaths among the workers, culminated recently in the arrest of 123 company officials or
charges ranging from unlawful deitention of workers, to violence and
murder.

As yet only 2,000 of the more than 15,000 workers have been released

STARS & STRIPES OCT 1 6 1946

# INCREASE NOTED

340 Boys and Girls Bonded still flourishing. in First Half of 1950, Labor Ministry Bares

vey.

nation totaled 340 from Janu- are of a questionable level.

survey revealed.

farm villages.

oka 30, Tokyo 28 and Osaka 24.

The number of bonded young into slavery. men and women above 18 years of Postwar Japan with her new

Loans on the collateral of their ¥50,000 and its term from one to finite fundamental 11 years.

Slave Traffic,44

The nefarious practice of Poverty is the basic cause selling young boys and girls of the evil and must be into virtual slavery under eliminated through every poslong-term labor contracts con-sible measure. But the task tinues in existence throughout is a long and hard one, and in Japan despite a widespread the meantime the central and

the traffic. The bureau has destroy the traffic in children. months to as long as 16 years. to bondage are morally and Only seven of the 340 cases legally inexcusable. reported were for a period of That such conditions—as few ported as the highest.

traffic in minors was given plicitly that "the people shall prominence just two years ago, not be prevented from enjoya nationwide drive by police ing any of the fundamental and other government agen-human rights." The existence cies undertook to round up of even one case of "slave known brokers negotiating traffic" makes mockery of the such transactions and to pro-secute parents and guardians nation's supreme charter. and the employers of such

children on the basis of existing child protection and labor standards laws.

However, it is apparent that the roots of the evil are firmly established and the traffic is

Formerly these unfortunate children were assigned to farmers, but recently they are being contracted for work in Human traffic has revived in the cities in restaurants, shops the nation, reflecting the harsh and other businesses. The living conditions of the masses, Labor Ministry reported that reports Kyodo on the basis of of 252 whose employment was a recent Labor Ministry sur- ascertained, nearly half were girls who were put to work According to official figures, in cabarets, bars and other bonded boys and girls in the places where moral standards

The number of prefectures Poverty-stricken families. free from the sale of juveniles generally with a large number totaled only 11 and those into of children, are chiefly inwhich none were sold 14, the volved in using their children as chattel mortgages for loans More youngsters were put on to meet living expenses. Unsale in urban centers than in scrupulous brokers take ad-Vamagata Prefecture topped the list with 99, followed by Tokyo and the rural population to negoti-Fukucka with 29 each and Nara 28. ate labor contracts and they Kanagawa Prefecture, mean-while, led the list of human-buy- often exacted heavy commising districts with 52, followed by sions or absconded with the Chiba with 35, Saitama 31, Fuku- loans after selling the children

of them were women it is believed Constitution and civil code they were sold to gay quarters. | guarantees every person, reservitude ranged from \$10.000 to gardless of sex or age, derights. That child slavery is still existent is a tragic commentary on the failure of all the people of Japan to understand and respect the precepts of democracy.

drive begun two years ago to local governments with the destroy this evil. aid of private agencies must The Labor Ministry's Wo-carry out every step to imcently reported that there are prove economic conditions and indications of an increase in to extend social programs to

information regarding 340 Every child in Japan must children being sold by their be given every opportunity to parents or guardians on the grow and develop in the enbasis of monetary loans made vironment of freedom which to them. Time of repayment, is the vital force of a living during which the child is required to work for the term labor contracts under creditor, ranges from a few terms which commits a child

one year or less. In many as they may be in proportion instances, the contracts are to the total population—exist renewed as the parents find is a national disgrace which themselves unable to repay must be eliminated, if the exthe loans. The amounts of the press statement in the Conloans average about 10,000 yen, stitution that "no person shall with 50,000 yen being re- be held in bondage of any kind except as punishment When the existence of the meaning. It is also stated ex-