PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I do not wish to answer questions dealing with the contents of our talks."

MATSUMOTO (PD): "If U.S. bases are established in Japan the following conditions should be satisfied: (1) that the bases be intended to protect Japan; (2) that they be established after obtaining the understanding of the Japanese people; (3) that they be maintained with the cooperation of the Japanese people; (4) that they be so managed as to foster friendly American-Japanese relations. Do you agree?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "No answer. No such questions were discussed with Mr. Dulles."

MATSUMOTO: "Did the government use its good offices to bring about the Dulles-HATOYAMA conference?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I did not."

MATSUMOTO (PD): "You stated that the Japanese people are satisfied with Mr. Dulles' statement that U.S. troops will be stationed in and around Japan if Japan so desires."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I only expressed my sense of gratitude to Mr. Dulles for his thoughtful intention."

NAKASONE (PD): "When the Potsdam Declaration loses its effect, various treaties and conventions based on that Declaration will also become null and void. Do you agree?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I cannot answer such a supposition."

NAKASONE (PD): "Will the Potsdam Declaration lose its effect even if Soviet Russia does not participate in the treaty?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Both Japan and America will exert their efforts for an overall peace."

NAKASONE (PD): "Did you talk to Mr. Dulles about possession and operation of civil air lines, and about atomic research, by Japan?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "We did not discuss these subjects."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 50 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

16 February 1951

H. C. STEERING COMMITTEE DIRECTORS RECOMMEND APRIL DIET RECESS

The H. C. Steering Committee Directors today agreed to recommend to the House the following schedule of business for the remainder of the session:

By 31 March, approval of budget and passage of related legislation

1 - 30 April, "autonomous" recess (for local election campaign)

1 May -- Resume Diet business

If this tentative schedule is approved by the House, the H. R. will be urged to do likewise.

Deputy Cabinet Chief Secretary INOUE outlined today in the H. C. Steering Committee Directors' Conference the government's legislative program as follows:

Bills submitted to the Diet (as of 13 February).....		29
Additional bills to be submitted:	By 20 February.....	22
	By 28 February.....	115
	During March.....	33
	Total	199

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 49 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 15 February 1951

H. C. FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WELFARE COMMITTEES MET YESTERDAY

Ten H. R. and 12 H. C. standing committees will meet today. Neither House will hold a plenary session.

Despite the weather, 7 and 5 members respectively of the H. C. Welfare and Foreign Affairs Committees sat in formal sessions late yesterday afternoon. The Welfare Committee discussed measures for controlling the use of hiropone, a drug similar in some respects to benzedrine. In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Prime Minister YOSHIDA was questioned as follows:

SONE (SD): "You say that in order to fill Japan's armament vacuum, recourse is to be had to a regional collective security arrangement between the U.S. and Japan. Isn't it possible to get a direct security guarantee from the U.N. instead?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Mr. Dulles and I did not discuss that point."

SONE (SD): "What is the Prime Minister's conception of Japan as a link in the chain of common defense?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "As, if and when Japan develops sufficient strength, she should shoulder her part of the responsibility for common defense."

SONE (SD): "I think Japan should repay Occupation costs ahead of reparations. What is the attitude of the U.S. towards this?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "GARIOA funds for Japan alone amount to $2 billion. Whenever possible, Japan should repay this sum, since it would be conducive to the introduction of foreign capital into our country."

DATE (GB): "According to the Potsdam Declaration, sovereignty over Formosa, Pescadores, Kuriles, etc. will be decided by the U.S., Britain, the Soviet Union and the Republic of China. Should the Soviet Union and Red China not participate in the treaty, some delicate problems will arise. Did you discuss this with Mr. Dulles?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I merely explained the wishes of the people regarding territories. If Red China does not participate in the treaty, the United Nations will, I believe, take some action."

DAN (L): "Concerning territories, is it possible to make known the people's desires to the U.S. by presenting data?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "It is more than possible. I believe that the opinions of the Japanese people should be positively expressed."

TOKUGAWA (L): "What effect will Philippine sentiment towards Japan have on the treaty?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Philippine sentiment towards Japan is worse than that of Australia, Thailand and Burma. Every effort should be made to improve our relations with the Republic of the Philippines after the peace."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 48 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 15 February 1951

SNOWFALL KEEPS MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS AWAY FROM DIET

Because of the heavy snowfall yesterday, traffic conditions prevented most Diet members and Diet officials from reaching the Diet Building today; consequently, all Diet business was suspended.

EXPERTS TESTIFY AT H. R. PUBLIC HEARING ON BUDGET

Chief points brought out at the public hearing conducted by the H. R. Budget Committee yesterday were as follows:

Shigeto TSURU (Professor Hitotsubashi Univ.): "The budget was compiled on the basis of last October's commodity prices; since then domestic prices have advanced 20%. Therefore, the subsidy for imported foodstuffs, to take one example, of ¥22,500,000,000 should be increased to ¥45,000,000,000."

Saburo TAKAGI (Director, Federation of Private School Associations): "Appropriations for education are only 4% of the budget, a very regrettable fact in view of Japan's abandonment of armaments and of her efforts to establish a cultural State. The inequality between the amounts appropriated for public and private schools is deplorable. Public schools with only 120,000 pupils will receive ¥14,000,000,000 while private schools with 950,000 pupils will get but 7% of that sum."

Saizo GOTO (Chairman, Medium and Small Business Committee, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce): "The tax burden still weighs heavily on business. For example, a Tokyo barber with seven chairs in his shop and seven dependents to support grossed ¥560,000 during fiscal 1950, of which ¥300,000 went for operating costs. Now he must pay a tax of ¥210,000 plus ¥110,000 in tax arrears for the preceding year. He is finding it difficult to make both ends meet. Other business men are in a similar situation. Under these conditions it is hardly possible to expect any sizeable measure of capital accumulation. Counterpart funds should be set aside for the development of medium and small businesses and interest rates should be reduced. In addition, experimental and research costs should be deductible as business losses."

Iwataro UCHIYAMA (Governor, Kanagawa-ken): "Since government appropriations for each prefecture are decided unilaterally by government authorities, it is a waste of time to ask the Local Finance Commission to use its good offices in relation to local finance. We trust that the Diet will see to it that the unreasonable manner of making appropriations to local governments is corrected. It is a mistake first of all for the Finance Ministry to decide the amount of the equalization grant. Then the Local Finance Commission makes another mistake in allocating funds to local entities. No wonder Local Finance is attended by such extreme difficulties."

Shinichiro OMORI (Member Central Executive Committee, Japan Farmer's Union): "The farmers desire (1) an accumulation of agricultural capital,

(2) measures to protect domestic producers of foodstuffs and (3) modification of the government scheme for carrying out the Dodge plan. The plan for increasing food production by 10% cannot be materialized with the agricultural appropriation contained in this budget."

Takeshi YAMADA (Official, Union All-Japan Agricultural Guidance Cooperative Association): "Because the price of domestic barley is threatened by the release of imported barley, farmers are afraid to increase their barley production; therefore, the plan for promoting increased barley production is in jeopardy. It is time to establish a firm agricultural policy."

SALT PRODUCTION DISCUSSED IN H. C. ITI COMMITTEE

Yesterday in the H. C. International Trade and Industry Committee, MITI officials described the nation's salt supply situation as follows: "Domestic salt production this year is estimated at 430,000 tons, 100,000 tons less than last year, but production will reach 570,000 next year. Vessels totaling 500,000 tons are needed to import 1,800,000 tons of salt. Only 300,000 tons of shipping are presently available. Transportation costs are high and difficulties are anticipated. We have had good results manufacturing salt through the electric process, but the situation is aggravated by the shortage of electricity. We have a contract with Red China for 200,000 tons of salt, but only 80,000 tons have been imported thus far and the arrival of the remainder is problematical."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 47 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 14 February 1951

PRIME MINISTER INTERPELLATED IN BOTH HOUSES THIS AFTERNOON

Interpellations put to Prime Minister YOSHIDA this afternoon by Representative ASANUMA and Councillor WADA, both Social Democrats, were substantially the same; hence only an outline of Mr. WADA's remarks are given here, as follows:

WADA (SD): "The Dulles-Yoshida conference was the object of great attention because it dealt with Japan's position in the world and our destiny. Its contents should have been made public in detail so that the people might decide their own destiny by taking a positive attitude. But the conference was reminiscent of secret diplomacy; it was not carried out with the support of the people; and it is regrettable that the government made only a fragmentary report to the nation.

"The U.S. peace formula is based on the 7-point Principles made public last November, in which an overall peace treaty is not excluded. According to a spokesman for Mr. Dulles, Japan agreed on a military alliance including military bases or facilities, and arrived at an understanding about Japanese rearmament, all of which makes it difficult for China and Soviet Russia to join the peace treaty. To what extent did the Prime Minister discuss the treaty formula?

"After concluding a peace treaty with U.S., will other countries be invited to sign that treaty? With what countries will peace be restored in case of a multilateral treaty? Following a separate treaty, can Japan refuse Soviet Russia, still a belligerent state, the right to station its troops in Japan? Is Japan guaranteed security against a Russian attack? Upon conclusion of a single peace treaty, what becomes of the Potsdam Declaration and the surrender terms which place limitations on Japanese sovereignty?

"Of course, we desire U.S.-Japan friendship, but acceptance of a U.S. security guarantee is not what most Japanese want overwhelmingly. Our fundamental policy is to improve the living standard of the laboring masses and to relieve the poverty and pressure which breed communism. As Japan is a part of Asia, its economic future depends upon Asiatic cooperation; Japan should move along as Asia moves. We should not widen the gap between two opposing worlds.

"What are the contents of the military alliance agreement? Will not such an agreement involve Japan in war? What is the nature of the collective security guarantee? What promise did the Prime Minister give Mr. Dulles on rearmament? Women and young people abhor war. Rearmament will not provide defensive power, but will increase the financial burden, lower the living standard, and foster fascism or communism. The world will lose faith in Japan if the Constitution is revised to permit rearmament.

"Economic rehabilitation must be hastened. As to the economy, has an understanding been obtained guaranteeing a quantity of imported materials and

foodstuffs necessary for establishment of an independent Japanese economy? The fate of the nation should not be decided without knowing this. Does not the government intend to dissolve the Diet in order to ascertain public opinion?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA (Replying to both WADA and ASANUMA): "Mr. Dulles favors an overall peace treaty, but if it is impossible, we must consider a separate peace treaty. We did not discuss rearmament in detail. Japan at present cannot afford to rearm, it being economically unbearable.

"Concerning the security guarantee, we must provide our own domestic security but ask for collective security against foreign aggression, along the lines now followed by the United Kingdom and the U.S. U.S. security aid to Japan should be accepted with gratitude. Concerning regional security, I had no conversation with Mr. Dulles. With regard to economic independence, the foreign trade of Japan permits of no optimism. I think that the U.S. will not forsake us while our economy is on the verge of collapse. We should do our best for economic independence.

"Whether Japan would be exposed to the danger of communist invasion in case of a multilateral peace, I am not sure.

"I conveyed to Mr. Dulles the earnest desire of our people concerning territories.

"I have no intention to dissolve the House of Representatives."

The substance of the interpellations made by Representative TOMABECHI and Councillor ONIMARU are summarized here in Mr. TOMABECHI's remarks, as follows:

TOMABECHI (PD): "The Prime Minister still adheres to the old secret diplomacy.

"Will you ask for supra-party cooperation toward accepting peace? We advised you to turn to the Social Democratic Party and other parties for cooperation, but there has been neither consultation nor contact, and there is no sign of your having called out to other parties. We do not intend to give a blank power of attorney to you. Mr. Dulles must have discovered that there are considerable differences of opinion within the country, and probably was regretful from the viewpoint of accelerating peace. Mr. Dulles must have keenly felt that Japanese statesmen should work for unification of public opinion with a frank frame of mind. Do you recognize the necessity for it, or do you not? What attitude are you going to take hereafter?

"Why does the government advocate partial peace as against Mr. Dulles' efforts for overall peace?

"How will peace be restored with countries not signing the treaty? Even if the Soviet Union will not join, we should continue our efforts to the last moment. You are rash and indiscreet in the light of your responsibility. What do you mean by having a bias toward separate peace?

"Have you agreed to a trusteeship for the Ryukyu and Ogasawara Islands? The people are anxious to regain sovereignty over the Ryukyus and the Ogasawaras. But I hear that you have agreed to a trusteeship for them.

"I think we must arm ourselves to a certain extent for self-defense. The present National Police Reserve Force will not fully serve the purpose. What measure do you intend to take therefor?

"The government should appeal to the people to revise the Constitution for the purpose of completing the defense of our motherland. What do you think?

"If the stationing of United States forces in Japan is realized, it will be made provisional, I think. Is it possible for us to make an agreement with the United States to the effect that she will not desert us in case of war between the United States and Soviet Union?

"If we participate in a collective safety guarantee agreement, we will be obliged to go to the aid of another signatory if it is invaded. This conflicts with the terms of the Constitution.

"We should urge that any restriction, restraint, or obstruction to rehabilitation of our economy be excluded from the terms of the peace treaty. We should not be discriminated against in foreign trade. Strengthening of the national defense power requires a large amount of expenditure. But it will be impossible for us to bear the entire economic burden for rearmament."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "As a matter of course, diplomacy is kept in secrecy.

"Supra-party diplomacy is a desirable thing, but if the other party refuses it, nothing can be done. I want you to hear me frankly: if my diplomacy were self-satisfied, as you say, I might have prevented Mr. Dulles from hearing the opinions of various circles.

"Concerning war between the U.S. and Soviet Russia, I can't answer, as it is a matter of the imagination.

"As for friendship between the U.S. and Japan, I do my best for its promotion. Japan's future lies with the liberal and democratic countries. Collective defense is the way to safeguard Japan.

"If the economic independence of our country cannot be attained, it means a break in the anti-communist defense line."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

THE NATIONAL DIET

14 February 1951

No. 46 (10)

PRIME MINISTER TO BE QUESTIONED IN BOTH HOUSES TODAY

"Free discussion" is scheduled for the H. R. plenary session at 1300 hours today. The topic for debate will be the Prime Minister's foreign policy speech delivered yesterday afternoon in both Houses.

At 1600 hours in the H. C. interpellations will be put to the Prime Minister by Hiro WADA (SD), Gisai ONIMARU (PD) and Makoto HORI (LF).

Public hearings on the budget were begun at 1000 hours this morning in the H. R. Budget Committee.

HIRANO SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY REGISTERED WITH H. R.

H. R. Secretary General OIKE received formal notification yesterday from Haruki SATAKE that the Social Renovation Party had been dissolved as of 10 February, and that the HIRANO Social Democrat Party had been organized with a total of four members.

COMMUNISTS REGARD DIET AS ORGAN TO TRAMPLE PEOPLE, CHARGES LIBERAL MEMBER IN H. R. COMMITTEE

In the H. R. Disciplinary Committee yesterday afternoon during hearings on the KAWAKAMI case, NISHIMURA (L) asserted that the Marx-Lenin philosophy holds parliamentary government in contempt, viewing the legislature in a capitalistic society "as an organ to swindle and trample the people." Supporting this charge, NISHIMURA pointed out that former representative NOZAKA (C), who at one-time stated publicly that "a peaceful revolution is possible for Japan under the Occupation", changed his mind after he was severely criticized and reprimanded by the Cominform a year ago.

KAWAKAMI (C): "I can declare that the Japan Communist Party will never be interfered with by any other country. The policy of the Party is to accept the advice of any country when it seems to be beneficial to the Japanese people. Despite criticism by the Cominform, neither the policy nor the platform of the Party has ever changed. The Party has never denied the Diet system, neither does its policy deny the Diet. Were it our intention to deny the Diet, we would boycott it. That we are participating in the legislative process proves that we believe in parliamentary government."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 45 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 13 February 1951

OUTLINE OF PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA'S REPORT GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY

"U.S. Presidential Special Envoy John Foster Dulles came to Japan not to negotiate a peace treaty but to conduct a frank, mutual exchange of views on various matters relating to a peace treaty.

"The attitude in which such exchange of views was conducted bespoke that both sides were on an equal footing. The United States and Japan sharing the responsibility for joint defense, the friendly relationship between them has come to be friendlier still.

"The outline of the United States' plan for a peace treaty for Japan is contained in the 7-point Principles.

"The guarantee of security can be effected by the maintenance of peace and order at home and the prevention of aggression from outside.

"We need have no misgivings about public peace and order within the country. We shall exercise prudence in dealing with the matter by strengthening the police force. We alone cannot ensure external security. Mr. Dulles has declared that, if Japan so desires, the United States is ready to protect Japan by military force. In view of the present international situation, being on friendly terms with the U.S.A. is an appropriate policy, and we welcome it heartily.

"But Japanese self-respect will not permit the safety of this country to be guaranteed entirely by a foreign country. It is the duty of a peace-loving country to cooperate in preserving world peace.

"Besides, we consultated wholeheartedly on each of the 7-point Principles, namely, territory, participation in United Nations, reparations, properties abroad, war criminals, cultural interchange, etc. and reached a satisfactory understanding.

"As to the problem of fishing grounds in the east Pacific, it was solved by resort to a provisional measure. The problem was handled in this way.

"I hope that Mr. John Foster Dulles' visit to our country will serve to accelerate conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty.

"I hereby express our appreciation of the understanding which General MacArthur has had toward our country."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 44 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 13 February 1951

AMAMI-OSHIMA RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO H. R. YESTERDAY

The following "Resolution Concerning Promotion of Economic Intercourse Between Japan Proper and Amami-Oshima" was submitted to the H. R. yesterday by Tokuji TOKONAMI (PD) and 24 other members (13 People's Democrats and 11 Liberals):

"The Oshima Islands, including Amami-Oshima, which had belonged since 1611 to Shimazu of the Satsuma Clan, were brought under the rule of the Governor of the Kagoshima Prefecture in 1871, and became Oshima-gun of Kagoshima Prefecture under the National Government in 1879. Since that time, the islands have been treated exactly like other parts of Japan. They, therefore, do not belong to the Ryukyus, and the inhabitants are closely related to Japan proper in their daily living, depending on the latter in their cultural, industrial and economic pursuits. There is not the slightest room for doubt that the sovereignty over those islands belongs to Japan.

"However, since February, 1946, a line has been drawn along the Thirtieth Parallel, presumably for the convenience of the Occupation, with the result that the islands now belong to a different administrative jurisdiction from Japan proper. Separated from Kagoshima Prefecture and other parts of Japan, the islanders are now suffering from restrictions in making intercourse with people in Japan, who may be their kin or natives of the islands. The situation is even more unfavorable than in Okinawa. The procedure with respect to communications and trade is presenting even more inconveniences than that required for foreign communications and trade, thus seriously interfering with the cultural and economic development.

"Whereas the inconveniences experienced by the inhabitants and other parties concerned are appreciated with sympathy, it is to be regretted that the situation is giving rise to numerous cases of illegal acts, such as illegal entries and smuggling.

"Resolved, therefore, that the attention of the Government be drawn to the actual conditions, and it be asked to make efforts for developing a smooth economic intercourse between Japan and the Amami-Oshima as soon as possible, even before the conclusion of a Japanese peace treaty."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 43 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 13 February 1951

PLENARY SESSION IN BOTH HOUSES TODAY

In plenary session this afternoon the H. R. is scheduled to pass five bills amending, respectively, the Patent Law, Utility Model Law, Design Law, Patent Attorney Law, and Trademark Law.

On the agenda of the H. C. is the Bill Amending the Fisheries Co-operative Association Law.

Ten H. R. and seven H. C. standing committees will hold sessions during the day.

STATUS OF COMMUNIST PARTY DISCUSSED IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE YESTERDAY

Replying to questions put by YOKOTA (C) yesterday morning in the H. R. Budget Committee, Attorney General OHASHI made the following points: (1) the government is now studying the problem of outlawing the Communist Party, not because that Party's views differ from those of the government, but because the Party's actions are undesirable from the standpoint of Japan's democratization as stipulated in the Potsdam Declaration and from the standpoint of the maintenance of internal peace and order; (2) the government is paying close attention to the speeches and activities of Communist Diet members on the supposition that said members are connected with the doings of the Communist Party outside the Diet.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Stenographic Secretary

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 41 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 10 February 1951

PLENARY SESSIONS IN BOTH HOUSES TODAY

Both Houses of the Diet will meet in plenary session today. The following three bills are scheduled for enactment into law:

(1) Administrative Scriveners' Bill (Member bill)
(2) Bill for Temporary Measures concerning Concurrent Holding of Position of Educational Public Service Personnel of Public School and Membership in Assembly of Local Public Body (Member bill)
(3) Bill for Partial Amendment of Social Education Law

Both Houses today will adopt a "Resolution of Deep Appreciation to the United Nations for Accelerating Repatriation of Unrepatriated Japanese and for Undertaking Fact Finding Studies." A Communist in each House will speak against the resolution.

Scheduled for passage in the H. R. are the following three finance bills:

(1) Bill for Transfer from General Account for Covering Shortage of Revenues in Postal Service Special Account Law
(2) Bill for Partial Amendment of Welfare Insurance Special Account Law
(3) Bill for Partial Amendment of Law for Exception to Payment from Alcohol Monopoly Special Account to General Account

The H. R. will authorize the Education Committee to conduct an investigation of social and vocational education, cultural and educational films, and activities of religious groups.

H. R. SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION ORGANIZED

At the first meeting yesterday of the newly-established H. R. Special Committee for Administrative Inspection, Kosaku SHINODA (L) was elected Chairman. Mr. SHINODA had been Chairman of the now defunct H. R. Special Examination Committee.

Political party representation on the 30-man Committee is as follows: 19 Liberals, 5 People's Democrats, 3 Social Democrats, 2 Communists, and 1 Farmers' Cooperative.

H. R. PUBLIC HEARING ON BUDGET PLANNED FOR 14 - 15 FEBRUARY

The H. R. Budget Committee yesterday completed plans for a 2-day public hearing, 14 - 15 February, on the Annual Budget. Witnesses to be summoned include the following:

Iwataro UCHIYAMA -- Governor, Kanagawa Prefecture

Naoto KAMEYAMA	--	President, Science Council of Japan
Teiichi KAWAKITA	-	President, Industrial Bank of Japan
Saizo GOTO	--	Chairman, Smaller Enterprises Committee, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Saburo TAKAGI	--	Director, General Association of Private School Bodies in Japan
Saburo SHIOMI	--	Professor, Kyoto University
Shigeto TSURU	--	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
Teizo HORIKOSHI	--	Director, Nippon Industrial Federation
Yasutaro NIISEKI	-	President, Dai Ichi Bussan Company
Yuichi YUASA	--	President, Yuasa Battery Company
Shinichiro OMORI	-	Central Executive Committeeman, Japan Farmers' Union
Tetsuo SAITO	--	Chairman, Central Executive Committee, National Railway Workers' Union

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

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GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 40 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 9 February 1951

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION FOR UNITED NATIONS EFFORTS ON REPATRIATION TO BE ADOPTED BY BOTH HOUSES TOMORROW

Scheduled for adoption in both Houses of the Diet tomorrow is the following "Resolution of Deep Appreciation to the United Nations for Accelerating Repatriation of Unrepatriated Japanese and for Undertaking Fact Finding Studies":

"Whereas, we, the people of Japan, appreciate the everlastingly kind efforts made by the United Nations in the past five years for settlement of various problems regarding repatriation of unrepatriated Japanese, and

"Whereas, we were deeply impressed by the prompt action of General Headquarters, SCAP, in transmitting to the United Nations the 'Resolution of Entreaty for Accelerating Repatriation of Unrepatriated Japanese and for United Nations Fact Finding Studies', which was adopted in the 7th Diet Session, and whereas we appreciate the fact that three Japanese observers were permitted to attend the U.N. deliberation sessions on prisoner-of-war problems; and

"Whereas, all the people of Japan renewed their hopes when steps were taken at the U. N. Fifth General Assembly to settle the prisoner-of-war problem peacefully and internationally from a humanitarian viewpoint; and

"Whereas, believing these steps taken by the U. N. Assembly are the sole way to settle the prisoner-of-war problem peacefully, and expecting much from future developments, the Japanese people heartily desire that fact finding studies be made in the future on unrepatriated persons and those who died during internment, and that repatriation of those unrepatriated persons be completed as early as possible, now therefore

"Be it Resolved, that the House, on behalf of the nation, hereby expresses its deep appreciation to the United Nations for its efforts based on the lofty ideal of safeguarding world peace, fundamental human rights, and freedom."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 39 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 9 February 1951

NO PLENARY SESSIONS TODAY

No plenary session is scheduled in the Diet today. A total of 16 committees in both Houses will meet, including the newly established H. R. Special Committee for Administrative Inspection.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DISCUSS BUDGET CHANGES AND WAGE BASE IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE

Highlights of comments made by government officials in replying to questions raised by H. R. Budget Committee members yesterday on budget and wage base were as follows:

ESB DIRECTOR SUDO: "We do not expect an early solution of the Korean conflict. The 1951-52 annual budget was compiled in anticipation of a protracted conflict and a world trend toward armament expansion....Japan's economy will be influenced by international economy. Hence, we cannot be optimistic over the future of commodity prices, which we expect will advance. We hope to stabilize commodity prices in Japan by importation of items essential to the well-being of our people."

NPA DIRECTOR ASAI: "Although the government did not adopt the NPA's 8,058 yen wage base recommendation, I am confident that the recommendation was respected in principle....Concerning wage base revision, the NPA is now investigating (1) the real status of the existing wage base, (2) the extent to which wages in private enterprises have risen, and (3) how much the cost of living has risen....The NPA has not yet reached a conclusion on the problem of regional allowances....NPA recommendations are made without taking the budget into consideration."

FINANCE MINISTER IKEDA: "The government will not modify the budget estimates if the NPA recommends a change in regional allowances; any change must come about within the limits of present budget estimates."

H. R. JUDICIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WILL GET COMMUNIST REBUTTAL ON RIOT REPORT

Because of violent differences of opinion between Communist and other members of the H. R. Judicial Affairs Committee over the wording of the draft report on the investigation of riots in Kinki and Kansai, the Committee yesterday adopted HIROBUMI's (SD) motion to proceed as follows: (1) the Communist members by the 10th of the month will present in writing interpellations to the 5-member sub-committee which conducted the investigation; (2) the 5-member sub-committee will prepare replies to the Communists' written interpellations and read them to the full Committee on the 13th.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Headquarters

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 38 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 8 February 1951

ATTORNEY GENERAL QUESTIONED ON PUBLIC PEACE

In the H. R. Local Administration Committee yesterday, Attorney General OHASHI was questioned, as follows, on public peace:

YAMATE (PD): "What is the scope of action taken against the 'Voice of Peace'?"

OHASHI: "Over 400 persons have already been arrested."

YAMATE (PD: "What weapons and reference data were seized?"

OHASHI: "Percussion caps and about 30 pieces of dynamite for use in mines, in Hokkaido; 25 pistol bullets, in Kyushu; and Japanese swords, in over 5[redacted] places. Those arrested were no better armed than ordinary criminals."

YAMATE (PD): "How will property of the defunct Korean League remaining in over 90 places be taken over?"

OHASHI: "We have already obtained GHQ approval to take over this property as soon as possible and to distribute proceeds therefrom for the welfare of Koreans in Japan."

YAMATE (PD): "The Kobe Affair and the incendiary incident at the Tokuyama Procurator's Office were committed, it seems, by attacking where the local police are weak."

OHASHI: "There is no concern over the Tokuyama incendiary case, but at places like Kobe and Otsu, where the Communist Party instigated the trouble, the police forces are weak. Strengthening the police system is under study."

YAMATE (PD): "What has happened to the anticipated government ordinance for deporting nationals who disturb public peace?"

OHASHI: "An understanding has been reached with quarters concerned on the basic principles of the ordinance, but more time is needed for drafting it."

YAMATE (PD): "There should be a standing committee to handle matters concerning public peace."

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MAEO (L): "A proposed plan is now under study."

H. C. FISHERIES COMMITTEE URGES ESTABLISHMENT OF FISHERIES MINISTRY

In yesterday's H. C. Fisheries Committee meeting, Chairman KINOSHITA (GB), questioning Agriculture-Forestry Minister HIROKAWA, said: "Establishment of a fisheries ministry is earnestly desired. If the H. R. does not

introduce a bill to that effect, the H. C. is ready to do so. No financial difficulties will arise. The future of the fisheries industry is of sufficient importance to justify a fisheries ministry."

Minister HIROKAWA replied that enactment of such a law would not be easy.

ESB DIRECTOR SUDO EXPLAINS JAPAN'S ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROBLEMS

ESB Director SUDO, replying to questions put to him yesterday by members of the H. R. Economic Stabilization Committee, said: "I think Mr. Dulles was consulted on U.S. aid after conclusion of a treaty. U.S. aid will likely continue only for the coming fiscal year. An independent economy will be difficult if U.S. aid is cut off suddenly. We believe that future aid will be different in form from that received now. We hope to expand Japan's overseas markets. Mr. Dulles is reported to have said the U.S. would assist in establishing the independence of Japan's economy, but the time is not ripe for detailed explanations. We must give priority to imports and induction of foreign capital. We are considering revision or abolition of certain economic control laws."

LIBERAL PARTY STRENGTH NOW 286

Acceptance of Ken INUKAI yesterday raised the number of Liberal Party members in the H. R. to 286 and reduced the Independents to 6.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 37 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 8 February 1951

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS QUESTIONED ON POLICE RESERVE FORCE BY H. R. COMMITTEE

Members of the H. R. Local Administration Committee yesterday questioned Attorney General OHASHI and National Police Reserve Vice Director EGUCHI on the National Police Reserve, as follows:

FUJITA (PD): "How are jurisdictional disputes between the National Police Reserve and the National Rural Police settled?"

ATTORNEY GENERAL OHASHI: "There has been no such case; should there be, I will order both agencies to settle their dispute by consultation."

FUJITA (PD): "The public is interested in how the 20 billion yen for the National Police Reserve is spent? I understand that notwithstanding the National Police Reserve requested 100,000 tons of coal, a plan is underway to purchase 300,000 tons. Is this true? I also hear that sanitary equipment for the Police Reserve requires an enormous amount of money."

NATIONAL POLICE RESERVE VICE DIRECTOR EGUCHI: "By the end of January, 9½ billion yen was spent; the remainder will be spent by the end of March. For 1951-52, 16 billion yen will be needed. Since U.S. Army camps used by the Police Reserve are well-equipped, large quantities of coal are needed, which explains why 300,000 tons were thought necessary. However, after investigation, we decided that 100,000 would be sufficient."

FUJITA (PD): "I deeply regret that the Police Reserve is not independent. A Reserve Force which salutes a foreign flag does not deserve to exist."

OHASHI: "Although the Reserve Force was established by directive from General MacArthur, its management and control are in the hands of the Japanese government. With no initial staff to direct, supervise, and train the Force, temporary assistance was given by GHQ. All training is now under the supervision of Japanese. It is but simple courtesy to salute the flag of a friendly foreign country; such an act does not at all impair the independence of the force."

FUJITA (PD): "Why were a number of the Police Reserve units stationed in north and south Kyushu?"

OHASHI: "So as to accommodate some of the 75,000 Reservists in available buildings."

FUJITA (PD): "Is not the expense for the Reserve Force too high?"

OHASHI: "An enormous amount of money is needed for equipment, cars, trucks, communications facilities, and buildings."

KATO (C): "How will the Police Reserves be distributed?"

OHASHI: "It cannot be made public now."

FUJITA (PD): "Local entities, in accordance with official instructions, are constructing various facilities for the National Police Reserve. Shouldn't these projects be conducted at national expense?"

OHASHI: "Facilities for the Reserve are to be built at State expense. However, voluntary good-will offerings of local entities are gratefully accepted."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 36 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 7 February 1951

H. R. ADOPTS RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION

The H. R. in plenary session yesterday adopted the Liberal-sponsored resolution establishing a Special Committee for Administrative Inspection. People's Democrats supported it; Social Democrats and Communists opposed it.

The H. R. yesterday also approved the Resolution concerning Urgent Replenishment of Ocean Navigation Vessels. Upon passage by the H. R., the Law for Partial Amendment of the Horseshoers' Law was enacted yesterday.

The H. C. in plenary session this morning passed two bills: (1) Administrative Scrivener Bill and (2) Bill for Partial Amendment of Social Education Law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL QUESTIONED ON POLICE IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE

In yesterday's H. R. Budget Committee meeting, Mr. KAKUTA (L) questioned the Attorney General as follows: "Shouldn't the National Public Safety Commission Chief be a State Minister? In view of financial conditions in local public entities, shouldn't municipal police be transferred to the national police? How satisfactory is the cooperation between national and municipal police? Does the government intend to revise the fixed number of municipal police personnel? Are the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Police Law to be revised? Shouldn't the Tokyo Metropolitan Police be transferred to the national police? Isn't it necessary for policemen to carry more powerful arms than revolvers?"

Attorney General OHASHI replied: "In view of the relation of the National Public Safety Commission to the Cabinet, your suggestion will be studied. Revision of the Police Law is under study. The municipal police should be strengthened; if called for by local entities, the government will consider transferring municipal police to the national police. We hope to abolish the fixed number of personnel system. Policemen carry the arms necessary to fulfil their duties in accordance with the domestic state of affairs."

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE EXPLAINS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IN H. C. BUDGET COMMITTEE

Late yesterday afternoon, following repeated demands from H. C. Budget committeemen for concrete information on international affairs, Government Delegate SHIMAZU stated: "We hope and believe that the U.N. forces will never withdraw from Korea. Although we cannot predict the outcome of the Korean war, we think it will be settled locally. The U.N. is striving for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.... Although the democratic and communistic camps are pitted against each other, we do not think a third world war will break out. Neither camp is in a position to start such a war. Although Russia's productive power exceeds its pre-war level, it does not equal that of the U.S. Moreover, the Soviet Union is inferior to the U.S. in war potential.... A peace settlement for Japan depends upon the changing international situation, but we think it will materialize within this year. The Philippines still bear ill-feelings against Japan and will request strong treaty terms and reparations. Public opinion in Australia is not so strongly anti-Japanese as in the Philippines, but

Australia is greatly concerned over prospects of Japan's rearming.... We think that Japan should cooperate with the United Nations.... The U.S. seems to have no intention of recognising Communist China, but England appears to want Communist China to participate in the peace treaty for Japan."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 35 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

7 February 1951

KAWAKAMI CASE DISCUSSED YESTERDAY IN H. R. DISCIPLINARY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEES

Deliberations in the H. R. Disciplinary Committee yesterday centered on whether KAWAKAMI's 27 January interpellation constituted slander of the Occupation, as charged by YANAGISAWA (L):

YANAGISAWA (L): "Don't you know that the Occupation Force guides and advises the Japanese government? Your whole interpellation is extreme slander of the Occupation. It opposes Occupation policy under the guise of interpellations to the Cabinet. You said that the YOSHIDA government, as an agent of international imperialism, is urging a separate peace. By 'international imperialism' did you mean Allied nations other than Soviet Russia and Communist China? Other examples of your statements slandering the Occupation are: (1) 'airports at Itasuki, Atsugi, etc. were built with Japanese taxes'; (2) 'war termination expenses were used for a war of interference in Korea'; (3) 'Japanese politics permits military activities and carries out a strategic-colonial and enslaving policy against the people'."

KAWAKAMI (C): "The YOSHIDA Cabinet bears responsibility for the government of Japan. Whether we are under Occupation or not, the YOSHIDA Cabinet is not free to violate the Potsdam Declaration, as it has done. Naturally, therefore, I interpellated the Cabinet on those points. Most people oppose war, rearmament, and a separate peace, but the YOSHIDA government disregards the people's will. I questioned the YOSHIDA government; I did not oppose the Occupation. Since Occupation administration is carried on through the YOSHIDA Cabinet, the responsibility rests with the YOSHIDA government. The people want answers to the questions I raised. It is a Diet Member's responsibility to secure those answers for them."

YANAGISAWA (L): "What benefit do you derive from resisting the Occupation by sputtering violent anti-American sentiments?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "As a representative of the Communist Party, I raised questions for the benefit of the people."

YANAGISAWA (L): "You seem to represent the Soviet Union, not the Japanese people."

NAKAGAWA (L): "The Committee is getting nowhere with this questioning. KAWAKAMI's ideology and ours differ. That he made his interpellation as an agent of international communism is clearly evident from Far East Cominform Instruction No. 147 of January, 1950."

NASHIKI (C): "NAKAGAWA is intentionally slandering the Communist Party."

The Disciplinary Committee will meet again on 10 February.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting yesterday, SASAKI (L) asked Attorney General OHASHI whether the government was considering any action against KAWAKAMI under the Constitution or Potsdam Order No. 325. Mr. OHASHI replied: "A speech with the same contents as KAWAKAMI's delivered elsewhere than in the Diet would be considered a violation of Potsdam Order No. 325. In consideration of the purport of the SCAP letter (6 June), it is undesirable that a speech such as KAWAKAMI's was made in the Diet. The government does not intend to call KAWAKAMI to account under Article 51 of the Constitution."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 34 (10)

The National Diet

6 February 1951

H. C. BUDGET COMMITTEE QUESTIONS SOUNDNESS OF GOVERNMENT DATA ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In a three-hour session today of the H. C. Budget Committee, Parliamentary Vice Minister KUSABA was questioned as follows:

KIMURA (LP): "What about rearmament of Western Germany and the outlook in Korea?"

KUSABA: "The question of rearming Western Germany arose in connection with the North Atlantic Defense Alliance. A Western European Defense Army was established last year and provision made for Western Germany to join it. The situation in Korea changed for the better in January. Offensive and defensive battles are now in progress."

KIMURA (LP): "In Western Germany, Premier Adenauer is maintaining a neutral attitude while the people oppose rearmament. What about the future in Korea?"

KUSABA: "Western Germany will likely cooperate with the North Atlantic Alliance. I believe the U.N. Forces will not withdraw suddenly from Korea."

NAGAI (SD): "How does the Foreign Ministry gather intelligence? What was discussed at a conference allegedly called at Chanchun by Soviet Russia?"

KUSABA: "Foreign affairs intelligence is obtained only through newspapers. News was received about the Chanchun conference but nothing concrete."

NAGAI (SD): "Do the opinions of the government derive from newspaper information or from GHQ direction? What about intelligence sent from overseas offices?"

KUSABA: "The government forms its opinions from foreign and domestic newspaper information, not GHQ directive. Overseas offices do not deal with political and military affairs."

IWAMA (C): "The government's opinions are extremely dogmatic to be based on nothing more than newspaper data. This means that the diplomatic white paper raises a grave issue. Can the Foreign Ministry distribute its data to Diet members?"

KUSABA: "Official documents, yes, but not unofficial ones."

IWAMA (C): "We must have genuine information on which to base a correct judgment, something more than official documents and newspaper information. Is the Foreign Office getting sound data?"

KUSABA: "We are doing our best."

IWAMA (C): "I hear there is strong opposition to rearmament in Western Germany. What's the Foreign Ministry's view?"

KUSABA: "We understand that Western Germany is seriously studying the fundamental problem, not rearmament alone."

IWAMA (C): "I have information that in U.S. Occupied Germany the party against rearmament won a great victory in a local election. Have you detailed data on this?"

KUSABA: "Western Germany is taking up the issue as a part of the fundamental defense problem."

YOSHIKAWA (SD): "What are the measures for maintenance of public peace in Western Germany? What about the size and equipment of its Police Reserve unit? Is there a special police unit to protect industry, as I hear? Is it true that there are many Japanese in the Communist China forces? Are there Japanese soldiers fighting with the North Koreans?"

KUSABA: "It is reported that West Germany has a police unit with some equipment for the preservation of public safety. It is only a rumor that there are Japanese with Red China forces. We think there are no Japanese in the North Korean army."

SATA (SD): "State concretely what kind of aggression Japan will be exposed to."

KUSABA: "Probably the same as Korea."

SATA: "Unless a definite answer can be given, this Committee cannot deliberate on the internal security issue."

KUSABA: "Concrete problems concerning the security of domestic industry have arisen. We cannot foretell whether another Korean incident will occur in Japan but we fear outbursts in one form or another. The internal security of the country could be threatened by the outbreak of a general war."

(At this point, members of the Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the government delegates' explanations of the internal security problem, and when YAMADA (SD), SATA (SD), and KIMURA (LF) demanded a more detailed reply by KUSABA and Political Affairs Bureau Chief SHIMAZU, the latter requested a half-hour recess to consider the matter.)

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 33 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 6 February 1951

WITNESSES AT H. C. COMMITTEE CONTINUE PLEAS FOR RETURN OF ISLAND TERRITORIES TO JAPAN

At the H. C. Foreign Affairs Committee hearing today on island territories, four more witnesses testified. Asasuke IE, former Peer, said that Okinawans prefer Japan's jurisdiction to independence following a U.N. trusteeship. Ryoko NAKAYOSHI, former Mayor of Shuri-City on Okinawa, stated that "Japan and Okinawa cannot be separated; Japan needs Okinawa and the Okinawans want to be returned to Japanese rule. Under a trusteeship, the people will have no nationality." Naotake NOBORI, Chairman of the National Amami Federation, traced the history of the Amami-Oshima Islands to substantiate his claim that "historically, spiritually, and culturally the islands are a part of the Japanese domain, and the people hope to rejoin Japan." Lawyer Yuichiro TANIMURA urged the Committee to add its voice to that of the Amami-Oshima islanders who "took the occasion of Mr. Dulles' visit to Japan to present a written petition for the return of the islands to Japan."

Social Democrat Eki SONE expressed the opinion that, since the trustee would have no territorial rights, the inhabitants of any trust territory would lose their nationality. Committeeman DAN (L) said that Okinawans in the U.S. are making a stronger plea for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration than are the actual residents of Okinawa. Witness IE replied: "Since the end of the war, Okinawa residents have been urging return of Okinawa to Japan. Some Communists opposed the movement at first, but since the recent American announcement of the trusteeship plan, Communists have changed their point of view. They now seem to prefer Japanese administration to U.N. trusteeship."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 32 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 6 February 1951

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN H. R. FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THIS MORNING

Cabinet Ministers and government delegates were questioned for more than two hours this morning by members of the H. R. Foreign Affairs Committee, as follows:

KIKUCHI (L): "Mr. Dulles has stated that if Japan so desires, the U.S. will maintain armed forces in and around Japan. If Japan does not accept, won't she be vulnerable to attack by communist countries? What is the government's opinion?"

FOREIGN MINISTRY POLITICAL AFFAIRS BUREAU CHIEF SHIMAZU: "We are not in a position to interpret Mr. Dulles' statement. However, we understand that collective security is not compulsory."

KIKUCHI (L): "If the U.S. maintains armed forces in Japan, who will bear the cost? What kind of law will provide for this?"

SHIMAZU: "There has been no definite or concrete talk yet of maintaining U.S. forces in Japan. Legally speaking, there is no provision covering this in international law."

KIKUCHI (L): "Obviously, Japan will have to rely on foreign countries for arms and munitions. But we should rely upon ourselves for manpower."

SHIMAZU: "The government is not in a position to comment."

KIKUCHI (L): "How many troops will be necessary to defend Japan?"

ATTORNEY GENERAL OHASHI: "Under the present Constitution, it is best not to consider the question of armed forces."

KIKUCHI (L): "Recently, the Prime Minister said that he meant to abide by the Constitution. But he also said that after a peace treaty is concluded, he would consider Japan's joining an international police force if it were requested."

OHASHI: "The government will consider the question of self-defense after it learns the terms of the peace treaty."

KIKUCHI (L): "Doesn't the U.S. desire for trusteeship over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands mean that it wants to establish military bases there? If so, why can't Japan grant this wish but still retain territorial rights to the islands?"

SHIMAZU: "The government would like to refrain from commenting on territorial questions."

SASAKI (L): "According to the Japanese press, the government is considering purging some more Communists on the basis of General MacArthur's (6 June) letter."

OHASHI: "The subject is now under study; no conclusions have been reached."

SASAKI (L): "Is the government considering outlawing the Communist Party?"

OHASHI: "In view of the great significance of outlawing a political party, the government is giving it very careful study."

TAKATA (C): "Russia also is an Allied power. Hence, I think that slander of the Soviet Union should be dealt with by the government. Are any of General MacArthur's directives contradictory to Japan's Constitution?"

OHASHI: "The reason for studying outlawing the Communist Party is to prevent any action in violation of Occupation policy. General MacArthur's directives supercede all Japanese laws. There is no question of their being in conflict with the Constitution."

NAMIKI (PD): "Mr. Dulles said that collective security for Japan would not be compulsory. Does the government agree with the principle of collective security?"

SHIMAZU: "In general, the government thinks that collective security is desirable for Japan, but I cannot speak concretely."

NAMIKI (PD): "Is the government investigating the underground activities of both the extreme Right and Left?"

OHASHI: "Whether such underground activities exist is now under study; hence it is premature to reply to the question."

NAMIKI (PD): "Is the government considering promulgating a state of emergency?"

NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION CHIEF TSUJI: "We do not think the present situation necessitates it."

YAMAMOTO (PD): "It is said that there exists in Communist China an organization called the Japan Liberation Army Headquarters, which consists mainly of Japanese. Is the Attorney General informed of this?"

OHASHI: "There have been two or three rumors to that effect, but none has been confirmed."

KURODA (LF): "What kind of security system does the government prefer?"

SHIMAZU: "No definite plan is under consideration."

KURODA (LF): "If the U.S. 7-Point Plan is accepted as the basis for a peace treaty, does that mean that Japan will be rearmed?"

SHIMAZU: "No comment."

KURODA (LF): "What is the difference between trusteeship over a territory and lease of the territory?"

SHIMAZU: "We have no concrete information to offer."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 31 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 6 February 1951

OPPOSITION MEMBERS INTERPELLATE CABINET MINISTERS IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE

In yesterday's H. R. Budget Committee meeting, HAYASHI (C), KODAIRA (FC), and KAWASAKI (PD) questioned Cabinet Members on war termination costs, armament, and outlawing the Communist Party, as follows:

HAYASHI (C): "What constitutes the foundation for increasing war termination expenses to 102,700,000,000 yen?"

FINANCE MINISTER IKEDA: "The war is not yet terminated."

BUDGET BUREAU CHIEF KONO: "Expenses are primarily for the maintenance of Allied facilities already constructed; no new construction work is contemplated."

HAYASHI (C): "It is a known fact that disbursements are being made out of war termination funds for construction of new bases in Oppama, Misawa, and Sagami."

IKEDA: "We did not say there is absolutely no new construction."

HAYASHI: "War termination expenses for military operations should be reduced."

IKEDA: "Only such an amount as is necessary for war termination purposes is appropriated in the budget."

HAYASHI (C): "Is the appropriation of 2,500,000,000 yen for importing emergency materials made at the request of quarters concerned? What does the government intend to import therewith?"

IKEDA: "We set up the fund independently. We shall import such materials as iron, steel, aluminum, etc."

HAYASHI (C): "Obviously they are war materials."

IKEDA: "They are not war materials."

HAYASHI (C): "Half of the budget is directly or indirectly for rearmament."

IKEDA: "That's your idea."

HAYASHI (C): "Will MITI prevent foreign capital from militarizing Japan's industries? Why was trade with Communist China prohibited?"

ITI MINISTER YOKOO: "Foreign capital will not necessarily militarize Japan's industries. Trade with Communist China was banned because it was thought proper under present circumstances. In taking this action, the government was under no outside pressure."

HAYASHI (C): "Are not labor laws and regulations set at naught by the excessive amount of labor obtained through Procurement Demand?"

LABOR MINISTER HORI: "Such a rumor was spread at the beginning of the Korean war, but we took the matter up with interested quarters and straightened it out."

HAYASHI (C): "Was not the real purpose for suppressing Heiwa no Koye (Voice of Peace) to smother the people's desire for overall peace, withdrawal of Occupation Forces, and no armament? How was Occupation policy violated? Will not the government suppress all information media advocating overall peace and no armament? Is it not permissible to criticize U.N. forces in Korea since they are not the Occupation Force of Japan?"

ATTORNEY GENERAL OHASHI: "We suppressed Heiwa no Koye as the successor to Akahata. The press code clarifies the scope of discussion by Japanese newspapers. Criticism of U.N. forces operating in Korea is the same as criticism of the forces of Allied Nations occupying this country."

KODAIRA (FC): "In order to maintain public peace in case of emergency, is it not necessary for the government to increase expenses for the National Police Reserve Force?"

OHASHI: "The government does not intend to increase the National Police Reserve Force above 75,000. The 16 billion yen appropriated for the Reserve Force is not enough but we will use it efficiently. We do not wish to increase expenditures by resorting to the Potsdam Ordinance."

KAWASAKI (PD): "Despite constitutional guarantees of speech, association, and assembly, it seems that the Communist Party is about to be outlawed. If the Party is to be banned, it should not be because of the tenseness of the international situation."

OHASHI: "The government will handle the matter independently unless we receive instructions from SCAP."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 30 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

6 February 1951

H. R. DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE CONTINUES WITH CASE AGAINST KAWAKAMI

In the meeting of the H. R. Disciplinary Committee yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hideo SASAKI (L), who explained the motion for disciplinary action against Kanichi KAWAKAMI (C) in plenary session on 31 January, continued his arguments, as follows:

SASAKI (L): "KAWAKAMI's speech was full of improper statements and his lies were a disgrace to the Diet. There is no basis in fact for his assertions that (1) 'Japan's policy at present is to provide Japanese human bullets against Korea and China'; (2) the Prime Minister's actions are in violation of the Potsdam Declaration and decisions of the Far Eastern Commission; (3) Japan has been converted into an arsenal for the Occupation Forces; (4) forced labor is being carried out extensively in Japan; (5) Attorney General OHASHI told workers of the East Japan Heavy Industry Company that they had no human rights because they were Japanese; (6) Japanese administration is pursuing a slave policy by setting up military bases; (7) the National Police Reserve signifies the government's intention to provoke war and to supply Japanese as manpower; (8) the government's attitude toward Koreans in Japan must be interpreted as an effort to alienate the Japanese from the Koreans and ultimately to invade Korea and China; (9) the government's attitude toward a peace treaty is evidence of a war-like attitude; (10) the government's MATSUKAWA Case is a fabrication."

(In replying to SASAKI's charges, KAWAKAMI used such expressions as "it is self-evident," "progressives agree with me," "the Constitution of Japan prescribes...," "an American newspaper reports...," "the government's attempt must be interpreted...," "such things were told by the workers," "so I think.")

Kozo INOMATA (SD): "Do your expressions such as 'today's administration in Japan' and 'the ruler of Japan' mean the existing government or do they include the National Diet and GHQ?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "The YOSHIDA Cabinet is responsible for all government administration."

INOMATA (SD): "Then you agree that your expressions referred only to the YOSHIDA Cabinet."

KAWAKAMI (C): "Yes, I agree."

INOMATA (SD): "What do you mean by 'international imperialism'?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "It is a political concept and does not refer to a certain country. It is a concept which grew out of the development of capitalism. I wish to make it clear that the Soviet Union and Communist

China are not included therein."

The Disciplinary Committee will sit again at 1300 hours today.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Relations

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 29 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 5 February 1951

DISPOSITION OF ISLAND TERRITORIES SUBJECT OF H. C. PUBLIC HEARING

On the strength of petitions pertaining to territories which have been received by the H. C. during the past six months, the H. C. Foreign Affairs Committee is presently holding a three-day public hearing on the subject, to listen to a selected list of the petitioners. Four witnesses today testified as follows:

T. KISHIDA, Mayor of Nemuro, Hokkaido and concurrently Vice-Chief of the Entreaty League for Returning the Kurile and Habomai Islands to Japan: "This League, an unofficial organization of the people of Hokkaido, has as its purpose promotion of world peace and the security of Japanese livelihood. It is the honest desire of the 4 million people of Hokkaido that the Kurile and Habomai Islands be returned to Japan. In concluding a peace treaty, the question of territory for new Japan should be decided fairly. The Habomai Islands are not part of the Kuriles either geographically or historically. They are a part of Hokkaido. Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands, which have belonged to Japan since olden times, were developed by Japanese and only Japanese have ever lived there. Even the Ansei Treaty concluded between the Tokugawa Shogunate and Russia clearly stated that territory southward from Etorofu belonged to Japan. All of the islands north of Urup in the Kuriles were given to Japan in exchange for Saghalien in 1875.

"Although we must be faithfully obedient to the Potsdam Declaration, we believe that requesting the return of these islands is not a violation of that Declaration because they were Japanese property developed by our ancestors. They were not secured by means of aggressive war. Japan has a large population in a very limited area. Hence, great importance is attached to the Kurile and Habomai Islands from the viewpoint of the population and food problems. The people living on these islands, too, earnestly desire that they be returned to Japan."

S. TAKAKURA, Hokkaido University Professor: "Historically, the Kurile Islands were inhabited by the Ainu peoples, as has been proved archeologically; the civilization there was identical with that of Hokkaido. The islands were visited by someone from the Netherlands in 1700. Although he named 31 of the islands, they had been mapped 65 years before his arrival. Russians came to these islands in 1713, and the Russian government imposed heavy taxes on furs. Communications between the Kuriles and Hokkaido began in 1779. The Russian colonists, however, left these islands because of the heavy taxes imposed by their government. By treaty in 1874, the middle and northern Kuriles, which were Russian territory, became Japanese territory and Karafuto was given to Russia."

F. MORI, Chairman, Executive Committee, Federation for Development of North Sea Fishing: "In 1947, the Federation for Development of North Sea Fishing was organized and has since been insisting on expansion of Japan's fishing area. Since Hokkaido originally consisted of 11 provinces, of which the Kuriles were one province, it is proper that the Kuriles be returned to Japan."

H. SAITO, Member, Federation for Development of North Sea Fishing: "Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, which has no relation to the Yalta Agreement. Hence, it is not illegal for Japan to possess the North Kuriles; nor should any other country possess them. We hope to appeal to the world to recognize this fact."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 28 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

5 February 1951

NO PLENARY SESSIONS TODAY

Neither House will hold a plenary session today. Thirteen committees will conduct deliberations on 22 bills now pending. Approximately 200 bills are yet to be introduced in this session. To date, 6 measures have been enacted into law.

H. C. BUDGET COMMITTEE SCHEDULES PUBLIC HEARING

Anticipating H. R. approval of the Annual Budget on 24 February, the H. C. Budget Committee has fixed the following schedule of deliberations:

6 February	---	General interpellations to the Prime Minister
7 "	---	Explanation of international situation by Foreign Ministry officials
8 - 24 "	---	Preliminary examination of budget items
25 "	---	Regular examination of budget
5 - 6 March	---	Public Hearing

H. R. STEERING COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE ON URGENT INTERPELLATIONS

The H. R. Steering Committee tomorrow will decide disposition of the following 3 requests for Urgent Interpellations:

(1) Concerning Security of Human Rights of Japanese under the Occupation,
Presented by Mitsuru KATO (C)

(2) Concerning the Torpedo Explosion Incident at Naruto,
Presented by Mineo IKEDA (C)

(3) Concerning Farmers' Rice Holdings,
Presented by Torata NAKAMURA (FC)

The question is, will the interpellations be made in plenary session, in appropriate standing committees, or be pigeon-holed?

IKEDA QUESTIONED ON WAR TERMINATION EXPENDITURES AND SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

In the H. R. Budget Committee on 3 February, Social Democrat NISHIMURA questioned the Finance Minister as follows on war termination expenditures:

NISHIMURA (SD): "What is the possibility of decreasing war termination expenditures? Will these expenditures end when the peace treaty is concluded? How about establishing a Special Investigation Committee to deliberate the necessity of increasing or decreasing them?"

IKEDA: "I hope war termination expenditures will decrease. No Investigation Committee is planned. Diet deliberation on increasing or decreasing such expenditures is sufficient. As to the effect of a peace treaty on war termination expenditures, I have nothing to add to what the Prime Minister has already said."

Replying to a question posed by KAWASAKI (PD), Finance Minister IKEDA said: "At present there is no necessity for a supplementary budget, but we will reconsider the matter if the situation changes."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 27 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

3 February 1951

NO PLENARY SESSIONS TODAY

There will be no plenary session today in either House of the Diet. The Budget Committee of the H. R. this morning and of the H. C. this afternoon will hear Finance Minister IKEDA's explanation on the annual budget.

GENERAL INTERPELLATIONS TO PRIME MINISTER COMPLETED IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE

The H. R. Budget Committee yesterday afternoon completed its general interpellations to the Prime Minister. Highlights of questions and answers bearing on peace treaty problems were as follows:

KODAIRA (FC): "I think the Prime Minister should stress with Mr. Dulles Japan's historic right to the Kurile Islands and southern Saghalien."

PRIME MINISTER: "The Allied Powers understand thoroughly the problem of sovereignty over the Kuriles and southern Saghalien. As the question of territories is important in relation to the peace treaty, I cannot express here even my personal views thereon."

KODAIRA (FC): "How can Japan regain complete autonomy if military bases are offered as a means of guaranteeing our security?"

PRIME MINISTER: "I have not discussed this point with Mr. Dulles."

KODAIRA (FC): "Can Japan reject a proposal for concluding a treaty in which one of the victorious countries does not participate?"

PRIME MINISTER: "If and when such a propobal is made, it will be considered."

KURODA (LF): "When will the Potsdam Declaration cease to be effective?"

PRIME MINISTER: "In principle, it continues in effect until a peace treaty is concluded."

KURODA (LF): "What about contradictions between the Potsdam Declaration and the U.S. 7-Point Principles?"

PRIME MINISTER: "We will discuss them when we are faced with concrete problems."

KURODA (LF): "Matters concerning the guarantee of Japan's security should not be included in the terms of the peace treaty."

PRIME MINISTER: "I shall refrain from answering this point."

ATTORNEY GENERAL OUTLINES PROJECTED AMENDMENTS TO POLICE LAW

Attorney General OHASHI, replying to an interpellation in the H. C. Local Administration Committee yesterday afternoon, reported that the government's Police Law Revision Bill, now being drafted for introduction in the current Diet session, may contain the following provisions: (1) national police to be authorized to investigate crimes of a special nature within the jurisdiction of autonomous police; (2) autonomous police of medium and small local entities to be incorporated into the national rural police; (3) autonomous police to report crimes to the national rural police; (4) national rural police to be increased from 30,000 to about 50,000; the fixed number of autonomous police to be abolished and decision left to local entities; (5) Metropolitan Police Board to be placed under the jurisdiction of the National Public Safety Commission; (6) a State Minister to be in charge of the National Public Safety Commission; (7) expenses of national rural police dispatched to aid autonomous police at the latter's request to be borne by the State.

KAWAKAMI CASE UNDER STUDY IN H. R. DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

The H. R. Disciplinary Committee yesterday afternoon continued its study of the motion that Mr. KAWAKAMI (C) be disciplined for his remarks in the 27 January H. R. plenary session. As legal basis for the motion, Mr. SASAKI (L) cited the following:

Article 58 of the Constitution: "...Each House...may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority vote of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon."

Article 119 of the Diet Law: "There shall not be used insulting language...in the House."

Article 245 of the Rules of the House of Representatives: "Members whose actions are considered specially serious, by virtue of...impairing the honor of the House, may be dismissed from membership by the House."

The charges against KAWAKAMI were summarized as (1) use of improper language, (2) the tone of the speech injured the dignity of the House, and (3) the speech disturbed order in the House.

Highlights of the discussion were as follows:

KIMURA (C): "What did the sponsor of the motion mean when he said that KAWAKAMI's speech gave the impression that he was a national of a third nation?"

SASAKI (L): "Judging from its contents, KAWAKAMI's speech cannot be considered as having been delivered by a Japanese national with a proper patriotic sense. That is my personal impression."

KIMURA (C): "In view of Mr. Dulles' visit here in connection with a peace treaty, has there been any directive that we are to refrain from making a speech like KAWAKAMI's?"

SASAKI (L): "No such directive has been received."

KAWAKAMI (C), having received the Chairman's permission to speak in his own defense, stated that "(1) it is improper for a Diet member's speech criticizing the government to be considered cause for disciplinary action; (2) my speech was by no means anti-U.S. propaganda; I quote from Newsweek for January 22: 'The Korean war has greatly strengthened Japan's defenses.... An embryo Japanese army - the 75,000-man national police reserve - is still in the organizational stage although it has made unexpectedly rapid progress. Half the members are Japanese veterans of the last war.'; (3) my speech did not contain anything purposefully in defiance of the Occupation Forces; (4) my statements do not violate Potsdam Ordinance No. 325; (5) my criticism of Mr. ASHIDA was within my right of free speech; (6) even the Social Democrat Party at its convention passed a resolution in favor of overall peace and opposing a separate peace; (7) the disciplinary motion against me is nothing but a form of persecution and oppression of the Communist Party and an insult to a Diet member."

KAJI (L): "Was KAWAKAMI's speech an expression of his own opinion or that of the Communist Party?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "It was an interpellation addressed to the government by a representative of the Communist Party."

KAJI (L): "In delivering the speech, did KAWAKAMI consider that Japan is an occupied country?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "Because Japan is under occupation, I asked the government whether its policy was not contradictory to the Potsdam Declaration."

KAJI (L): "Does KAWAKAMI assume that he has the right to pose such an interpellation when we are under the occupation of the Allied Powers?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "I cannot reply to that question; I ask Mr. KAJI to use his common sense."

KAJI (L): "KAWAKAMI asked the government to reply to questions on matters outside its control. He did so in order to make communist propaganda."

KAWAKAMI (C): "I think the government could reply. By keeping reticent, the government arouses misgivings among the people."

KAJI (L): "How could KAWAKAMI ask in earnest that the government acquit all the accused in the MATSUKAWA Case?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "If the government could not comply with that request, it had merely to reply to that effect."

KAJI (L): "In his speech, KAWAKAMI said: 'Especially, the United States is an imperialistic nation. In Korea people were killed through the intervention of imperialists in the name of the United Nations.' On what grounds did he base such a foolish statement?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "The purpose of this meeting is to investigate the statements I made. I cannot answer questions dealing with the grounds or motives for my speech."

KAJI (L): "Is KAWAKAMI paying due respect to the Potsdam Ordinance?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "The question is irrelevant. I believe my speech was not in violation of the Potsdam Declaration, Far Eastern Commission regulations, or the Potsdam Ordinance."

KAJI (L): "To whom was KAWAKAMI referring in his speech as the 'ruler of Japan'?"

KAWAKAMI (C): "As a Diet member, it is proper for me to question the government on behalf of the people. I merely exercised my legal rights in the Chamber."

The Disciplinary Committee will continue the hearing next week.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 25 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 2 February 1951

INTERPELLATIONS CONCLUDED IN H. C.

The last two of 15 interpellators expressed their views in the H. C. this morning on the Prime Minister's policy address, as follows:

Mrs. KORA (GB): "All Japanese, especially the women, desire peace. We will not be deceived by communism, which outwardly advocates peace but inwardly aims at revolution. Japan's greatest problem after the conclusion of the peace treaty is whether it will be a Switzerland-of-the-Orient or a Korea. The Prime Minister advocates self-defense by means other than armaments. But what does that mean? Preservation of peace is being confused with self-defense against aggression. It is feared that the Police Reserve Force is being misinterpreted as being a force for cooperation with the U.N. How about establishing an organ in the Diet for supervising the Police Reserve Force?... If Japan is allowed to become a member of the U.N., how will she contribute - - by military cooperation or by conclusion of a military treaty?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Any country which cannot maintain its safety and independence ceases to be an independent country. Therein lies the issue of security, which has two phases: maintenance of domestic peace and defense against foreign invasion. For the former, there is the Police Reserve Force, which is by no means the beginning of rearmament. For security against foreign aggression, no country thinks in terms of its own defense power; collective defense is necessary. Hence, the existence of the U.N. As to joining the U.N., there may be some discussion of Japan's rearming. But we cannot be too careful in discussing this subject because it may cause doubt in the world about Japanese militarism."

AOYAMA (SD): "In concluding a peace treaty, fishery problems should not be overlooked. Since the end of the war, Japanese fishing beyond the MacArthur Line has been prohibited. In order to secure an adequate supply of fish for the nation, expansion of the fishing area is necessary. Only by an overall peace treaty, with reestablishment of friendly relations between Japan, Communist China, and Russia, could Japan secure a large enough fishing area. But if an overall treaty is impossible, how will Japan's freedom to fish be secured? It is reported that the fishery agreement proposed by the U.S. provides for restricting our fishing to an area 150 nautical miles off the coast of Japan. Will the government accept this? Recently, many Japanese fishing boats have been captured on the high seas. What does the government intend to do about this?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Since the concrete contents of the treaty have not yet been disclosed, I cannot say what the limits of our territorial waters will be. Expansion of Japan's fishing area has often been talked of. However, unless illegal fishing by Japanese outside the MacArthur line ceases, the restrictions will not be removed. We ask for the release of those boats which were captured illegally, but there have been many Japanese boats captured because of their defiance of the MacArthur line."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 24 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

2 February 1951

INTERPELLATIONS TO BE COMPLETED IN H. C. PLENARY SESSION TODAY

The final two interpellations on the Prime Minister's general policy address will be heard in the H. C. plenary session this morning. The Resolution on Urgent Replenishment of Ocean Navigation Vessels is scheduled for adoption. Although the Communist Party did not join with all other groups sponsoring the resolution, KANEIWA (C) spoke in favor of its adoption in the H. C. Steering Committee yesterday.

There will be no plenary session today in the H. R. Seven H. R. and eight H. C. committees will hold meetings.

KYOTO AND KOBE RIOTS WERE "REHEARSAL FOR COMMUNIST REVOLUTION", SOCIAL DEMOCRAT TELLS H. C. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Suejiro YOSHIKAWA (SD), reporting in the H. C. Local Administration Committee meeting yesterday on his inspection tour in the Kansai district, stated: "The cases of Korean riots in Kyoto, Kobe, Otsu, and Nagoya were staged under the pretext of 'Anti-Tax Struggles' or 'Anti-Red Purge Movements'. Much attention is attached to the cases in light of the fact that they were staged in parallel with the Korean conflict and in such a manner as cannot be overlooked from the standpoint of maintenance of peace. In my opinion, it is not too much to say that the cases were none other than a rehearsal for the so-called Communist revolution by force."

FISHERIES COMMITTEES DRAFTING REQUESTS FOR SUBMISSION TO MR. DULLES

The H. C. Fisheries Committee yesterday unanimously approved a draft request concerning extension of fishing areas, which it will submit to Mr. Dulles. Still in the process of being drafted in the H. R. Fisheries Committee is a statement emphasizing the necessity for Japanese export of aquatic products.

PRESENTATION OF EDUCATION BILLS BY LIBERAL PARTY MEMBERS QUESTIONED IN H. C. COMMITTEE

In yesterday's H. C. Education Committee meeting, after Chief SAGARA of the Education Ministry's General Affairs Section explained that 17 education bills are scheduled for introduction in the current Diet session, Mr. IWAMA (C) inquired as to whether some of the bills would be presented by Diet members, and if so how they would be prepared. Mr. SAGARA replied that Diet members would introduce some of the bills, as test cases, and that the bills would be drafted by the Ministry of Education. At this point, Mrs. KORA (GB) said: "The projected introduction of bills by Liberal Party members causes many suspicions. It seems to be a sort of election campaign. I believe the bills in question should be introduced by one or the other of the Education Committees of the Diet." Committee Chairman HORIKOSHI said that the matter would be studied.

DIET DELEGATION TO U.S. HOLDS LUNCHEON FOR GENERAL MAGRUDER

Major General Carter B. Magruder was guest of honor at a luncheon served yesterday in the salon of the H. R. Speaker under the auspices of the 14-member Diet Delegation which visited the U.S. last year. Following the luncheon, the General inspected the Diet Building and observed two or three standing committees in session.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Secretary

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 23 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 2 February 1951

PM QUESTIONED IN H. R. BUDGET COMMITTEE ON PEACE, REARMAMENT

Highlights of interpellations on peace problems and rearmament in yesterday's H. R. Budget Committee meeting were as follows:

OZAKI (L): "Will the prospective peace treaty include provisions of the Surrender Document, the Potsdam Declaration, and the Cairo Declaration? In case a separate peace is concluded, the state of war technically will still continue between Japan and other countries. Does the government intend to conclude future peace agreements with those countries? Are we to understand that military bases in Japan will be retained by the U.S. only for defending Japan against aggression by a third power? Arguments about rearmament are now causing the people some uneasiness. As long as the present Constitution is in force, any talk of rearmament is meaningless. Whether or not to rearm should be determined by the will of the people after Japan regains her independence. Won't the mode of security guarantees against aggression by a third power depend upon whether a separate or overall peace is concluded?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Mr. Dulles came to Japan not to negotiate on the peace treaty terms but rather to sound out Japanese desires and opinions. Everybody would prefer an overall peace if it were possible. I cannot state anything definite on the subject of military bases because Mr. Dulles has not presented any concrete proposal thereon. Nor has any suggestion for rearming Japan been received from Mr. Dulles. Our national pride is averse to the idea of having Japan defended by military forces of other nations; Japan must be defended by Japan herself. But that does not necessarily mean that we should rearm immediately, for armament alone is not the only method to guarantee Japan's security. The government is in no position to make a definite reply on the question of security guarantees because it has not yet been discussed in detail with Mr. Dulles."

OZAKI (L): "It is expected that Japan will regain political integrity and independence upon conclusion of a peace treaty. But what about Japan's economic integrity and independence?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "With a limited territory and 80 million people, it would hardly be possible for Japan to attain economic self-sufficiency. It is hoped that Japan will be able to link her economy with that of the world. The U.S. at least desires to establish a balanced foreign trade for Japan. Otherwise, economic hardships are likely to drive Japan into the communist camp."

KAWASAKI (PD): "We want popular diplomacy instead of bureaucratic and secret dealings. Does the government think that a peace treaty will be concluded within the current year? What are the Prime Minister's views on the U.S. 7-Point Principles? What about sovereignty over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands? How can Japan hope to become a member of the United Nations when

our Constitution conflicts with Article 43 of the U.N. Charter, which provides for member nations supplying arms? Mao Tse-tung of Red China is crying for the liberation of Japan. Since public opinion is in favor of self-defense, what measures will the government take?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "The government's diplomacy is in line with public opinion and popular desires. It is believed that the peace treaty will be concluded this year, but such a belief is based largely on wishful thinking. As a matter of general principle, the U.S. 7-Point program leaves nothing to be desired. I will give consideration to the question of sovereignty over certain islands when it is taken up at the peace conference. I do not consider that conditions for U.N. membership are absolutely inflexible; our eligibility will be studied at the proper time."

KAWASAKI (PD): "What does the Prime Minister think about General MacArthur's New Year message that the Constitution ought to make room for self-defense?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "It is a considerate statement."

KAWASAKI (PD): "Does it mean the necessity of strengthening our self-defense?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "See General MacArthur and get first-hand information about it."

KAWASAKI (PD): "With a peace treaty in the offing, public opinion for a general election is mounting. What will the Prime Minister do if the people demand a general election?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "The government respects the will of the people and acts accordingly; that is the right way in democratic politics. But for the time being, we do not consider that there is a growing desire for an election."

The Prime Minister will be interpellated further in today's H. R. Budget Committee session.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 22 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 1 February 1951

RESOLUTION ON URGENT REPLENISHMENT OF OCEAN NAVIGATION VESSELS SUBMITTED IN BOTH HOUSES

Jiro HOSHIJIMA (L) and 369 other Representatives of all parties except the Communist yesterday submitted the following resolution to the H. R.:

"Whereas, conclusion of the long-cherished peace treaty is close at hand under the tense international situation, of greatest importance at present to Japan is insuring, as quickly as possible, food-stuffs, other vital daily necessities, and raw materials required by key industries in order to establish a self-supporting economy and to stabilize the national livelihood, and

"Whereas, in light of Japan's geographic and economic situation and the changes in the Far Eastern situation as a result of the Korean conflict, Japan has to depend for vital materials upon sea-borne imports from remote places, it being impossible for Japan to accomplish the expected marine transportation with her inferior holdings of ocean navigation vessels,

"Be it resolved that, the Government should leave no stone unturned in enforcing urgently and smoothly various measures such as insuring necessary funds for strengthening of ocean navigation vessels, and that the Government should report on the results achieved to this House at the earliest possible date."

An identical resolution, sponsored by all political parties except the Communist, was also submitted in the H. C.

REPATRIATION COMMITTEE WILL DRAFT RESOLUTION OF GRATITUDE TO UNITED NATIONS

Repatriation Committees of both Houses of the Diet are drafting a joint resolution of gratitude to the United Nations Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee for its efforts on behalf of repatriation of Japanese nationals from Soviet territory. The only opposition to such a resolution came from Communist Councillor KANEIWA, who said yesterday in the H. C. Repatriation Committee meeting: "It is a grave matter to adopt such a resolution. We are in no position to suspect the Soviet Union's officially announced figures of unrepatriated persons. There is no scientific ground for Japan's estimate of 370,000 repatriates. During the recent census, the survey on the number of unrepatriated Japanese was ignored. It will be impossible for the United Nations to conduct a fact-finding survey in Communist China and North Korea which are not recognized by the U.N."

SD CHARGES GOVERNMENT IS UNDEMOCRATIC IN APPOINTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

In the H. R. Steering Committee yesterday, Social Democrat EDA charged the government with being undemocratic in its method of appointing members to Government Councils, as follows:

EDA (SD): "I get the impression that in making appointments to Government Councils, the government's aim is to help retired bureaucrats. As there are many men of learning and experience in private circles, I hope the Government will in the future be more democratic in making its selections."

CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY OKAZAKI: "The Government believes its recent nominations have been most appropriate. In the future, however, we will pay attention to democratic management by selecting as many able men as possible from private circles."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 21 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 1 February 1951

H. R. REFERS KAWAKAMI TO DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

Supporting the motion to refer Mr. KAWAKAMI (C) to the Disciplinary Committee, Mr. SASAKI (L) said yesterday afternoon in the H. R. plenary session:

"Communists aim to destroy the National Diet. They do not believe in parliamentary government. Mr. KAWAKAMI's remarks on January 27 were nothing but Communist propaganda disguised as an interpellation and containing false accusations and distortion of facts. He said: 'America is the aggressor in Asia. The people of Korea are being murdered and burnt by the tyranny of imperialism.' This is propaganda telling a lie quite contrary to fact. The fact is that the Korean war was caused by Communist aggression. Such a false accusation is in contravention of the Potsdam Ordinance. Since his interpellation was made on behalf of the Japan Communist Party, the Party should be held responsible for the speech in violation of the Organizations Control Ordinance. Mr. KAWAKAMI also said: 'Japan today has become a political tool of U.S. imperialism and is going to intervene in the Korean War'; 'America is forcing on Japan a militaristic, enslaving and colonization policy'; 'Japan as a tool of international imperialism is planning to rearm and Mr. ASHIDA is advocating the plan.' Such utterances as these constitute the grossest insult to Diet Members, injure the prestige of the Diet, and deliberately disturb international relations. For these reasons, the motion is made to refer Mr. KAWAKAMI to the Disciplinary Committee under Article 58 of the Constitution and Article 245 of the Rules of the House of Representatives."

Mr. KAWAKAMI defended himself as follows:

"My interpellation was made on behalf of the Japan Communist Party, and it expressed the feeling of most of the people. What I said was within my right as a Diet Member. No injury was done to the dignity of the Diet and its Members, and everything I said was factually true. I did not distort any facts, nor did I use the international situation for communistic propaganda to the disadvantage of this country. The Communist Party has its own policy. What is wrong with a Communist Diet Member interpellating along party lines? If this is cause for disciplinary action, Diet Members cannot speak freely and the Diet itself is good-for-nothing. If there were fabrications in my speech, show the proof. The Prime Minister, who will not reply to an interpellation based on the real facts, is the person who is destroying the deliberative right of the Diet. The Far Eastern Commission is acting to have this country set up as a peace loving and cultured nation. Conclusion of a separate peace treaty calling for rearmament and military bases will violate the Potsdam Declaration. I don't know what kind of responsibility Mr. Dulles bears to the Big Four for his visit to Japan, but I don't think it is wrong for me to speak out for an over-all peace treaty."

The motion was passed by a majority.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 20 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 31 January 1951

H. R. FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE EXPLORES TREATY QUESTIONS

In a three and a half hour session beginning at 1000 hours this date, members of the H. R. Foreign Affairs Committee questioned Parliamentary Vice Minister KUSABA, Attorney General OHASHI, and Cabinet Chief Secretary OKAZAKI on foreign policy, as follows:

KITAZAWA (L): "We would like to express our opinion to the government on the U.S. 7-Point Principles. We want the government to negotiate for the return to Japan of the Ryukyu, Bonin and Habomai Islands, which historically are Japanese territories. We want the government to negotiate with quarters concerned so that in the maintenance of security Japan may cooperate as an equal. We think that political and commercial agreements should be on a reciprocal basis and that Japan should be treated as a most favored nation in international agreements. We desire that private property of Japanese within Allied territory be returned to its original owners."

(In replying to the points made by Mr. KITAZAWA, Parliamentary Vice Minister KUSABA committed himself only to the extent of saying that he would urge the government to take them into consideration.)

SASAKI (L): "Public opinion on the peace treaty must be considered, and the people must be kept informed on the progress of the discussions. Until the peace treaty is signed, the question of security should not be taken up."

KUSABA: "No comment."

TAKEO (L): "Does the government intend to negotiate with quarters concerned on release of purgees while negotiations with Mr. Dulles are in progress?"

OKAZAKI: "That is a very delicate problem about which I can say nothing."

TAKEO (L): "You were more definite in your replies to newspaper reporters."

OKAZAKI: "In principle, the purge question is separate from peace treaty problems."

TAKEO (L): "Is the government making any effort to release purgees?"

OKAZAKI: "At the 9th Diet session, the Prime Minister said that he would do his best."

TAKEO (L): "Is the National Police Reserve adequate for peace and order? What is the ground for suspicion among members of the Police Reserve that they might be sent abroad?"

OHASHI: "The Police Reserve is sufficient. It is against the purpose of the Police Reserve to send its members abroad."

NAKAUCHI (L): "Following a treaty with the U.S., what will be Japan's relation to non-participating powers?"

KUSABA: "Conclusion of a treaty with one nation will prevent any other nation from occupying Japan under the excuse that a state of war continues. Anyway, the U.S. and other victor nations would not permit Japan to be occupied."

NAKAUCHI (L): "After conclusion of a treaty, I understand there will be no SCAP. How, then, will Japan negotiate with nations not participating in the treaty?"

KUSABA: "I refrain from answering."

KURODA (LF): "There are 13 provisions in the U.S. 7-Point Principles which are at variance with the Potsdam Declaration."

KUSABA: "The U.S. covered these points in its reply to the Soviet Union on 28 December 1950."

KURODA (LF): "Isn't it a violation of the Potsdam Declaration to conclude a separate treaty with a single power?"

KUSABA: "That is a future problem and it is not appropriate to answer it now."

TAKATA (C): "Does the government think Mr. Dulles' visit will accelerate conclusion of a separate peace treaty? Does the government believe that the Dulles visit will render impossible conclusion of an overall peace treaty?"

KUSABA: "The government's views differ entirely from those of Mr. TAKATA."

TAKATA (C): "A separate treaty will lead to war, not peace."

KUSABA: "Your opinion is one-sided. The government and the people want an early peace treaty, not a treaty for war or rearmament."

NAMIKI (PD): "Isn't it necessary to proclaim a national emergency?"

OHASHI: "No. The police are handling internal disorders satisfactorily."

NAMIKI (PD): "Are you making preparation for such an eventuality as an emergency?"

OHASHI: "The National Public Safety Commission, having studied this problem in detail, has a plan to meet any emergency situation that may arise."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 19 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 31 January 1951

H. C. INTERPELLATIONS TWO-THIRDS COMPLETED

Leaving to other Cabinet Members responsibility for answering economic questions raised by three interpellators at this morning's H. C. plenary session, the Prime Minister confined his remarks to points concerning foreign policy posed by Mr. FUJINO (GB) and Mr. YUI (PD), as follows:

FUJINO (GB): "The government should stop its secret diplomacy. The peace treaty problem should be discussed in the Diet, but it should not be exploited for the sake of political party interests and policy."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "The peace problem, with which the whole nation is greatly concerned, is so important that there is no room for political party interests. I want to grasp public opinion regarding the peace issue, and I will keep in touch with the Diet on all developments."

YUI (PD): "The House of Representatives should be dissolved to test whether the nation desires an overall or single peace. This issue did not exist in January of 1949 when the present members were elected. Judging from recent local elections, the Communist Party is being defeated. Then how about driving the Communist members out of the Diet by a new election?... Rearmament is impossible under the new Constitution. Does the Prime Minister intend to revise the Constitution? As to the Korean war, we cannot remain at ease, playing the part of a spectator; sparks are falling over our heads. According to the Attorney General, the weapons for the Police Reserve Force are borrowed from the Allied Powers. But borrowed weapons are a kind of armament. Isn't it necessary, then, to revise the Constitution?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "I do not plan to dissolve the House of Representatives over the issue of overall or separate peace. It would be a very troublesome thing to dissolve the House every time a new issue arose.... I can only say that we should be very careful when talking about rearmament."

Five H. C. interpellators remain to be heard this week.

H. R. WILL VOTE TODAY ON MOTION TO DISCIPLINE COMMUNIST KANAKAMI

The H. R. in plenary session this afternoon will vote on the Liberal-People's Democrat motion to refer the case of Kaoku KANAKAMI (C) to the Disciplinary Committee. The purport of the motion will be explained by Mr. SASAKI (L), after which Mr. KANAKAMI will take the stand in his own defense.

At this morning's H. R. Steering Committee meeting, Chairman OZAWA proposed to approach the Prime Minister privately and informally to satisfy the demand of Committeemen HAYASHI (C) and HASHIKI (C) that the Speaker warn the Prime Minister against disposing of Communist interpellations in a sarcastic and belittling manner.

The H. R. today will also approve (1) the Budget Committee's request to hold a public hearing, (2) the appointment of H. C. Member TANIGUCHI to the government's Dental Examination Commission, and (3) the 1951-52 H. R. contingent fund.

Eight H. R. Standing Committees are meeting today.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

COVERNMENT SECTION

No. 18 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 31 January 1951

H. R. SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION COMMITTEE TO BE PROPOSED

A sub-committee of the H. R. Steering Committee plans to propose the following resolution for setting up a Special Committee for Administrative Inspection to replace the former Special Examination Committee:

"The Special Committee for Administrative Inspection shall be established in this House. . . in order to contribute to legislation and deliberations on national government by inspecting whether or not national administration is conducted properly and efficiently. This Committee shall conduct a consolidated investigation into various circumstances which constitute obstacles to administrative management and shall fix responsibility therefor.

"With reference to the administration of a local public entity, only what is in direct relation with national administration may be investigated, in case it is deemed especially necessary.

"This Committee may also conduct an investigation according to the purport of the preceding paragraph, in case it is especially deemed necessary, into the business management of an organization to which the State gives directly or indirectly its financial aid."

Social Democrats have expressed opposition to the resolution for fear the projected committee might investigate interference of unruly elements with State tax collection offices. Sponsors of the resolution have indicated that they would like to investigate, among other things, the activities of Kodans.

H. R. REPATRIATION COMMITTEE TO PROBE ANTI-REPATRIATION DEMANDS OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS

The H. R. Repatriation Committee yesterday afternoon decided to summon for questioning the following three leaders of organizations which sent to the U.N. written objections to repatriation of Japanese from Soviet territory: (1) Makoto SUGA, Chairman, Soviet-Japanese Friendship Council; (2) Tsunejiro OGAWA, Chairman, League of Repatriated Ex-Servicemen of Japan; (3) Toshiaki WADA, Chairman, Democracy and Human Rights Protection League. The date for summoning the witnesses and procedural matters will be determined by the Committee Chairman.

LOCAL ELECTION DATES TO BE SET TODAY

Upon H. C. approval today of the compromise proposal reached by the Joint Committee of the Houses, agreed to by the H. R. in plenary session

last night, municipal, town, and village elections will be held on 23 April and prefectural elections on 30 April. This agreement breaks the deadlock which has existed since the 9th session over the Bill for Temporary Exceptions to Date of Elections of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Public Bodies. This marks the first time under the new Constitution that a Joint Committee succeeded in effecting a compromise.

ATTORNEY GENERAL QUESTIONED IN H. R. COMMITTEE ON AUTONOMOUS POLICE, RESERVE FORCE, KOREAN REPATRIATION, COMMUNIST PARTY BAN

In the H. R. Local Administration Committee meeting yesterday, Attorney General OHASHI was questioned on the autonomous police, National Police Reserve, repatriation of Koreans, and outlawing of the Communist Party, as follows:

TOKONAMI (PD): "Press reports that a number of local autonomous police forces will be abolished have hurt the morale of the local autonomous police. How will the government revise the existing Police Law? How will the National Police Reserve be affected?"

ATTORNEY GENERAL OHASHI: "The government intends to submit a Police Law Revision Bill before the end of this Diet session. The present number of police, namely 125,000, will be changed. I have no intention of touching on the problem of the National Police Reserve Force in revising the Police Law."

TACHIBANA (C): "To what size will the police be increased? Has the figure been suggested by GHQ?"

OHASHI: "We have not formulated a plan on the advice of quarters concerned."

TACHIBANA (C): "Two or three days ago, the Prime Minister said that public peace is being maintained. Why, then, do you increase the police?"

OHASHI: "It has not been decided to increase the police, but we are studying the matter."

TACHIBANA (C): "In Hyogo Prefecture, a school building is to be converted into a National Police Reserve Camp. The people living there are to be driven out of it. Why is it that the Police Reserve, which is supposed to serve the people, is going to do something against the people's will?"

OHASHI: "No directive has ever been issued to evacuate a school which is being used as such."

TACHIBANA (C): "What is the present number of National Police Reserve personnel? Name the places where its camps are located."

OHASHI: "The number at present is 72,000. However, I cannot give you the number of camps or names of places where they are located."

TACHIBANA (C): "If you cannot say where the Reserve Forces are stationed, it is really a secret police. Why can you not make this public?"

OHASHI: "The camps are located in facilities borrowed from the Allied Forces. Therefore, it is impossible to make it public."

TACHIBANA (C): "That's incomprehensible! Even though Allied Forces camps are borrowed, the Japanese government ought to be aware of the state of things in connection with Japanese police."

OHASHI: "A definite explanation will be made after investigation."

OYA (SD): "How do you distinguish between South Korean and North Korean residents in Japan?"

OHASHI: "Koreans, both North and South, who have registered in accordance with the Alien Registration Act, number over 74,000. In registering, no distinction is made between North and South Koreans."

OYA (SD): "To what port in Korea will you send one who is not identified as either a North or South Korean?"

OHASHI: "Such matters are under study between the Japanese government and GHQ. Both are agreed on sending back seditious Koreans."

OYA (SD): "If a Korean branded as seditious is repatriated, he will probably be slaughtered by South Koreans. This is of grave significance; I hope the Attorney General will give prudent consideration to it. How will you deal with the property of such repatriates?"

OHASHI: "We are consulting with GHQ on such points."

TACHIBANA (C): "I do not think the problem of Korean repatriation can be disposed of only by Japanese law. What is your opinion?"

OHASHI: "We are negotiating with GHQ regarding the necessary procedures."

TACHIBANA (C): "Are you negotiating with the Koreans in Japan regarding their repatriation?"

OHASHI: "For the present, the government is not empowered to negotiate directly with foreigners."

TACHIBANA (C): "There seems to have been a great change in the government's attitude toward outlawing the Communist Party. Please explain the progress made on this question and the government's present view thereon."

OHASHI: "The question of outlawing the Communist Party is still under investigation."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

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GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 17 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 30 January 1951

H. C. COMMUNIST INTERPELLATES PM ON TREATY

This morning in the H. C. plenary session, Tadataka SATA (SD) questioned the Prime Minister on trade with Communist China, and Karoku HOSOKAWA (C) interpellated on the treaty issue. The gist of the latter's comments was as follows:

HOSOKAWA (C): "Prime Minister YOSHIDA talks as if Communist China and Soviet Russia are going to invade Japan, the same line of propaganda used by the militarists in the past. The so-called democratic countries including the United States are making desperate efforts to expand their armaments while the Soviet Union is devoting herself to economic rehabilitation through the five-year plan, showing no sign of provoking war. The industry of Japan is turning to military production, the roads are used for military purposes, and the Police Reserve is being heavily armed. Overall peace is academic discussion, according to Prime Minister YOSHIDA, but true security can be guaranteed by a treaty concluded with all the Allied Powers, including Communist China and the Soviet Union. What will the government do if Communist China and Russia propose to conclude a treaty of friendship with Japan? Such a move would block the plan of the United States to use the Ogasawara Islands and Okinawa Island for military purposes while postponing the final decision on Southern Saghalien and Formosa. The idea that the world is divided into two quite opposite camps is paving the way for World War III. Actually, the powers endeavoring to realize world peace are rapidly increasing. Who is going to thwart these peace-loving powers? An overall peace treaty with America, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Communist China in concert should be concluded. Great Britain is inclined this way. Only in this manner can the Japanese people be protected and world peace restored. There is no reason why an overall treaty cannot be realized."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "My view on the international situation has never been wrong; but it is you who are mistaken. Though we wish Communist China and the Soviet Union to be our friends, they will not. I dare not oppose an overall treaty which would be best. It is clear that the Communists are disturbing world peace. It is the Communists who crossed the 38th parallel, and it is also the Communists who are disturbing public peace in Japan."

HOSOKAWA (C): "The Prime Minister should answer with concrete facts why I am mistaken. I made an interpellation with facts; why can't he answer with facts? It is useless to ask for an answer from one who distorts the facts."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 15 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

29 January 1951

H. C. CONTINUES INTERPELLATIONS ON TREATY PROBLEMS

Prime Minister YOSHIDA was interpellated in the H. C. plenary session this morning by Kiichiro MAENOSONO (PD), Goro HANI (1st Club), and Kihachiro KIMURA (LF), as follows:

MAENOSONO (PD): "Despite all efforts by the United Nations to avoid war, there is still a prospect of war. The Prime Minister's opinion on the international situation is too optimistic. Does Prime Minister YOSHIDA interpret the last part of General MacArthur's January 1 message to the Japanese people as suggesting an amendment to the Japanese Constitution and rearmament? I believe that Japan, even under the occupation, still has the right of self-defense, but we have no defense power. The Democratic Party favors autonomous self-defense.... The Prime Minister is too optimistic concerning public peace. Many people fear a combination of violence within and without. Therefore, we should declare a national emergency.... Does the Prime Minister think that we can regain complete independence by a separate treaty? What will be Japan's status relative to a country which will not conclude a separate treaty? Are the Allied Powers restricted by the Potsdam Declaration? The government should appeal to Mr. Dulles for restoration of complete autonomy and to the Allied Powers for return of the Ogasawara Islands, Amami Oshima, and Okinawa where Japanese people have lived since olden times."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "You say that my views are too optimistic, but I do not mean at all that the present situation is not serious. I do think it is serious, but I do not believe that the Korean conflict will develop into a third great war. Of course the war of nerves will be intensified all over the world, including Japan.... As to General MacArthur's message, I interpret it as asking us to uphold the self-defense right with all our might.... I believe the police forces are sufficient to maintain public peace at present.... Conclusion of an overall treaty would be best, but a separate treaty is the only alternative. The Japanese people want to have their independence restored as soon as possible, even by making a treaty with a single country. The Allied Powers are not bound by the Potsdam Declaration to make an overall peace; I think they are morally obligated but not legally.... Concerning autonomy, those laws which were enacted out of necessity for the occupation will terminate by the peace treaty. It will be decided by the peace treaty which laws should terminate.... Concerning territorial problems, I want to withhold my opinion."

HANI (1st Club): "The greatest concern of the Japanese nation, especially the young people, is peace or war. Is the Prime Minister for or against war? What opinion does the Prime Minister have on the use of atomic bombs? The Prime Minister said that the country's best defense is not weapons but democratic patriotism. I want to

believe this and to disbelieve what is reported to the contrary in foreign newspapers.... The United Kingdom and the Indian government are making efforts for an overall peace treaty for Japan and firmly oppose any steps to close the door to Communist China and Soviet Russia. Nehru declares that any peace treaty for Japan without China will be of no effect. Is the Yoshida government going to conclude a separate peace without China and Soviet Russia?... What is the Prime Minister's opinion about restoration of Japanese militarism? The government must dispel suspicion about rearmament. The Prime Minister of Australia said the other day that Australia cannot approve Japanese rearmament, and the Indian Prime Minister said that rearmament is more dangerous than no armament. News Week for January 8 reported that a Japanese army has already been formed with the police reserve force of 75,000. Madam Pandit of India reportedly said in Washington that the sovereignty of Japan is violated in the seven principles for a Japanese peace treaty now under U.S. consideration."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Every effort will be made for peace. It is not necessary to say anything about atomic bombs which will not be used at present. As to the conference of Prime Ministers in the United Kingdom, since I haven't been officially informed, I have nothing to say. I have no responsibility for foreign news. The Police Reserve Force is no army at all; it is only for the maintenance of peace."

KIMURA (LF): "The peace treaty and Japan's security depend upon the Korean situation and international developments. The Prime Minister's forecast during the 9th Diet session that the Korean conflict would end soon has been proved wrong. Does the Prime Minister believe that the U.S. and Great Britain on the one hand and Russia and Red China on the other will be able to reach an understanding?... What does the Prime Minister think is the best form of security for Japan without recourse to arms? Japan must strive to avert the outbreak of war. That is her best form of security. Concluding a separate peace treaty means moving in the opposite direction."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "Your question concerning the U.S., England, Russia and China deals with the Allied Powers, on which I shall refrain from commenting."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 14 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 29 January 1951

MOTION TO DISCIPLINE COMMUNIST KAWAKAMI TO BE PRESENTED THIS AFTERNOON

The H. R. plenary session this afternoon will vote without debate on a Liberal-People's Democrat motion to subject Communist KAWAKAMI to disciplinary action for his interpellation last Saturday. In the Steering Committee early this afternoon, Social Democrats and Labor Farmers opposed this action as an infringement of the right of free speech.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION TO BE DECIDED THIS WEEK

The H. R. Steering Committee is expected to approve early this week the establishment of a Special Committee for Administrative Inspection. A sub-committee of the Steering Committee on 27 January voted in favor of this new organ to replace the Special Examination Committee.

H. R. REPATRIATION COMMITTEE ASKED TO PROBE ANTI-REPATRIATION REQUESTS

At Saturday's session of the H. R. Repatriation Special Committee, Mrs. NAKAYAMA (L) presented a written statement asking for an investigation of the "three organizations affiliated with communism...which asked us not to take up the repatriation issue." Committee Directors will meet tomorrow to discuss Mrs. NAKAYAMA's suggestion.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

27 January 1951

No. 15 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

PRIME MINISTER QUESTIONED ON PEACE PROBLEMS AT H. C. SESSION TODAY

In this morning's H. C. plenary session, Social Democrat NAKADA and Green Breeze member KOBAYASHI interpellated the Prime Minister as follows:

NAKADA (SD): "(1) What is the Prime Minister's real intention concerning rearmament? We are not satisfied with his remarks in the Diet yesterday. In his conference with foreign correspondents and at the Liberal Party General Convention he expressed opposition to rearmament by saying that it should be decided by the free will of the people. Is that still his opinion? In his article published in a foreign magazine he said that Japan belongs to the free world and is ready to make any sacrifice for it. Does he think that a separate peace unaccompanied by rearmament will be concluded with the U.S.? General Eichelberger said that the Prime Minister's statements opposing rearmament do not represent Mr. YOSHIDA's real, personal views. Even the Liberal Party thinks that. Hence, it seems that the true intention of the government is to rearm the Reserve Force secretly. Is there any secret military agreement which the Prime Minister cannot divulge to the public?

"(2) Attorney General OHASHI says that he is not opposed to sending the Reserve Force abroad. Finance Minister IKEDA says that rearmament costs would not be too high. These remarks have aroused doubts and misgivings among the Japanese people.

"(3) In the past, all Asian peoples except the Japanese were under the control of Western peoples and were squeezed. But after the war, most of them were set free. At present only Japan and Indo-China are under that control. The Asian peoples' movement is for deliverance of Asians from Western control. This movement is likely to be guided by socialism. The U.S. hates the communists so much that there is danger that it will suppress even the socialist movement of the Asian peoples. In spite of U.S. aid to Chiang, the Chinese people have chosen the Mao regime. We should ask the U.S. to understand that communism cannot be conquered only by military force. We should pay full respect to the new Asian nations with India as their leader. These nations are neither anti-American nor pro-communist. Though the Prime Minister says it is useless to speak of Japan's neutrality, he does not pay full respect to the Asian countries. Recently, even England seems likely to join with these new powers. How can Japan reconcile the Asian peoples' movement with the U.S.-Asian policy?

"(4) Japan's destiny is closely related to the security problem and rearmament. The Japanese people would like to know what plans Mr. Dulles has brought to Japan. This should be made public as soon as possible. At this time, with Mr. Dulles in Japan, we should ask General MacArthur and Mr. Dulles for full autonomy for the Diet, which will not run counter to occupation policy. Since the end of the war, the whole nation has reflected on its past errors and has wholeheartedly carried out its duties under the Allied occupation. We have helped the Allied Powers accomplish the occupation objectives."

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "(1) My remarks to foreign correspondents and my speech here yesterday are not contradictory. Rearmament is not permitted under the Constitution, and the government should abide by the Constitution. Moreover, how can Japan rearm when she has just begun to be on a sound financial basis? Rearmament is costly, and Japan is not rich enough to rearm. I am absolutely opposed to rearmament.

"(2) I cannot tell what Mr. Dulles has in mind. I understand he has come to Japan not to conclude a treaty but to listen to the voice of Japan. The government, too, wants to know the opinion of the public before it acts, but the government will not lead public opinion.

"(3) There is no secret military agreement of any kind. The Police Reserve is not for the purpose of being dispatched abroad.

"(4) It is natural for you to ask for autonomy. But this should come after Japan regains her independence, which we hope will come as soon as possible. Therefore, we should conclude peace treaties with any nations which are willing."

KOBAYASHI (GB): "At the Liberal Party Convention, the Prime Minister said he believed the peace treaty would impose no limitation upon the sovereignty of Japan. On what does he base that belief? Does he believe that Japan can obtain complete sovereignty? In his year-end press conference, the Prime Minister said that Japan need not resort to rearmament for self-defense, but that patriotism and the desire for independence alone would not be sufficient. He also said that Japan should not become involved in the war of nerves. But the nation must know the facts. It is said that regarding Japan's security, a kind of Pacific Defense Alliance is proposed. If so, will not Japanese rearmament be a pre-requisite?"

PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA: "My remarks at the Liberal Party Convention were addressed to my Party members; it was not a public utterance and I am not responsible for press reports of those remarks. According to foreign newspapers and magazines, we understand that no limitations on our sovereignty or hindrances to our independence will be imposed. I also understand Mr. Dulles is reported to have said that in concluding a peace treaty, the U.S. will not treat Japan as a defeated country. As to rearmament, I have already replied that we should not become involved in the war of nerves because I believe that World War III will not break out so easily as rumored. Rumors are groundless. For instance, one rumor says that there were or are some unidentified planes flying over Tokyo Bay. This is indeed groundless. It is premature to think that Japan is in the same condition as Korea. I know nothing about a Pacific Defense Alliance or the like."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 12 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 26 January 1951

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY ADDRESS TO 10th DIET, 26 JANUARY 1951

"I am glad to have this opportunity to discuss the administrative policy of the government before the Diet, which is entering upon its 10th session.

"It is gratifying that of late Japan has made notable progress on the road to recovery and reconstruction. By the end of last year, signs of progress were observable even in remote nooks and corners of our land.

"The complications in the Korean situation, brought on by the invasion of Chinese Communist forces, have so intensified the cold war that its symptoms are evident in every part of the world. But Japan, where the influence and activities of Communists are steadily subsiding, enjoys internal peace and tranquility, such as you know. Moreover, internationally we have reached a point where our country is considered a bastion of democracy and a power to play an important role in combating Communist aggression.

"These circumstances, domestic and external, have naturally accelerated the movement toward Japanese peace. We are all elated at the thought that the day is not far off when we shall join the international community of America, Britain, and other democratic and free states.

"All this is attributable to the fervent aspiration of our people for independence and to their genuine patriotic spirit. At the same time, it should not be forgotten that our national aspirations have always been recognized by the Allied Powers — especially by the Supreme Commander, General MacArthur, to whose unfailing goodwill and support we owe a boundless debt of gratitude.

"The question of a peace treaty has naturally given rise to the problem of this country's security, which subject is now being debated heatedly. It is a matter of course that we should protect and defend our country by ourselves. But I do not choose to link the issue directly with rearmament or to jump to rash conclusions.

"I should like to point out that our discussions on rearmament have already caused needless misgivings at home and abroad, and moreover that actually any adequate rearming is an economic impossibility for defeated Japan. The security or independence of a nation is not solely a question of military equipment or military might. More depends upon the people's love for their country and their devotion to the cause of liberty and justice. That armaments detached from these spiritual qualities leads to aggression abroad and to military dictatorship at home has been fully demonstrated by the latest history of our own country. I hope you will all be careful and discreet in talking about rearmament.

"It is regrettable that the Korean conflict still remains to be solved, a half-year after its outbreak. There exists an intrinsic and fundamental difference between communism and democracy; the cold war is not likely to come to an end soon. We should rather be prepared for an aggravation of the war of nerves everywhere such as would make even a third world war seem inevitable. What is required of our nation at this juncture is that we keep cool and firm, unperturbed by the momentary turns in the tide of battle at the front. The cause of the democratic peoples, dedicated to liberty, justice, and peace, is sure to triumph in the end. Let us not waver but hold fast to the path of liberty and democracy.

"In order that Japan may rise as a truly independent nation after the restoration of peace, economic self-support alone will not suffice. It is essential that we strive vigorously to elevate our ethical standards and enhance the national spirit of self-reliance. It is to that end that the government will exert special efforts to promote education.

"Our financial and banking policy is oriented toward achieving economic self-support through cumulative positive endeavors on the basis of the stability already realized. Of late, our industries are improving. But it will be no easy task for us to recover from the devastating blow of war and defeat. The nation should unite in a steady effort toward economic reconstruction and progress.

"The 1951 budget submitted to the Diet has been formulated along such a policy. While firmly maintaining financial equilibrium, we will try to reduce taxes further on an extensive scale. We did what we could at the end of 1950 by way of tax reduction through retrenchment in government expenditures. But the tax burden still weighs heavily upon the shoulders of the people. It is the government's intention to simplify administrative machinery, to cut down expenditures still further, and to improve the tax system and methods of tax collection.

"As to our fiscal and banking policies, the government will lay special stress on the accumulation of capital and the promotion of foreign trade, especially import trade. In view of the current situation, where with the world-wide arms expansion movement all manner of vital commodities are rapidly increasing in price and growing increasingly more difficult to procure, the government will pay special attention to insure the supply of import funds and the necessary bottoms, besides promoting the development and utilization of domestic resources. Moreover, we will devote our best efforts to building up electric, railway, and communications enterprises; we will encourage and expand agriculture, forestry, and aquatic industries; and we will take special measures concerning long-term loans.

"Damage from typhoons and other natural causes has of late assumed serious proportions. Disaster counter-measures will constitute one of the government's major programs. We will pursue vigorously an over-all policy embracing afforestation, flood control, and irrigation enterprises.

"Labor stability is the prime requisite for the self-support and progress of our national economy. Fortunately, since last summer employment has risen steadily in the various branches of industry, including those catering to the 'special demands.' The government will increase appropriations for unemployment relief enterprises, to provide work for the jobless and to protect their livelihood, besides developing industries in general for the absorption of surplus labor.

"In recent months the people's livelihood has shown marked improvement, with the living standard rising steadily. The government will pay special attention to perfecting the social insurance system and also to the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis, for which necessary funds have been appropriated in the budget for next year.

"In order to put local autonomy on a firmer foundation, the government will submit certain bills relating to improvement of local taxation and the fiscal system. We are re-examining our police and maritime security systems in the light of the current situations at home and abroad.

"I profoundly regret that there are still large numbers of unrepatriated, and I am sorry beyond words for their families. As you know, this matter was taken up by the General Assembly of the United Nations, to which we sent our representatives. It is heartening that a special U.N. Committee on prisoners of war has been set up, to which we may look for effective action. We will, of course, continue to exert every effort toward the realization of our objective.

"As regards other important matters relating to government, they will be explained to you by the competent Ministers concerned."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 11 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 26 January 1951

ADMINISTRATIVE, FINANCE, AND ECONOMIC ADDRESSES TO BE DELIVERED IN DIET TODAY

At 1300 and 1500 hours today in the H. R. and H. C. respectively, Prime Minister YOSHIDA, Finance Minister IKEDA, and ESB Director SUDO will deliver their policy addresses.

Interpellations will begin in both Houses tomorrow when Takeo MIKI, newly-elected Secretary General of the People's Democrat Party, Seiichi KATSUMATA, left-wing Social Democrat Central Executive Committee member, and Kenichi KAWAKAMI, Communist, will interpellate the government in the H. R. On Monday, 29 January, the order of interpellations in the H. R. will be as follows: Ryuemon WASEDA (PD), Kenjin MATSUZAWA (SD), Hide TAJIMA (C), Torata NAKAMURA (FC), and Hisao KURODA (LF).

REESTABLISHMENT OF H. R. SPECIAL EXAMINATION COMMITTEE STILL UNDECIDED

A sub-committee of the H. R. Steering Committee failed to agree yesterday on whether to reestablish the Special Examination Committee. Liberal Party members presented a resolution urging establishment of a Special Committee for Administrative Inspection. Social Democrats favored an organ similar to the Illegal Properties Transactions Special Committee. All parties were asked to decide their attitude toward these proposals prior to the next meeting of the sub-committee.

The sub-committee yesterday agreed not to reestablish the H. R. Special Committee for Calamity Rehabilitation.

H. R. LEGAL BUREAU TO DRAFT DIET MEMBERS' RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE BILL

The H. R. General Affairs Sub-Committee of the Steering Committee yesterday decided to instruct the Legal Bureau to draft a Diet Members' Retirement Allowance Bill for introduction in the Diet during this session.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 10 (10) **THE NATIONAL DIET** 25 January 1951

TEXT OF IMPERIAL RESCRIPT, OPENING CEREMONY, 10th DIET SESSION

"It is my profound joy to personally meet this day at the opening ceremony of the Tenth Session of the Diet together with you who are the representatives of all the people.

"More than five years have already passed since the termination of the War, the restoration of our country has been realized to a greater degree, and a sign is conspicuous that the people have also gradually secured sure means of living. This is the result of the efforts which our people have been making with one accord, under the Constitution of Japan aiming at the eternal peace of the world, but at the same time this is due to the constant good will and assistance of the Allied Powers, for which I cannot but be rejoiced with you all.

"The situation of the world is continuously changing, but on the occasion when our country is winning the confidence of the world as a cultural and democratic state, and the day is coming near when our country will restore its situation as a member of international society, it is to be ardently desired that the Diet will fulfil its mission most satisfactorily as the highest organ of state power, and the people, too, will one and all do their utmost to observe strictly the principles of the Constitution, thus making the foundation of the stability and restoration of our country more and more firm."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Courtesy Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 9 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

23 January 1951

H. R. SPEAKER'S ADDRESS AT OPENING CEREMONY URGES ECONOMIC REHABILITATION, ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIAL ORDER, AND WORLD PEACE

Following is the text of the address which H. R. Speaker SHIDEHARA will deliver on 25 January at the Opening Ceremony of the 10th Diet Session:

"On this occasion, the Opening Ceremony of the 10th Diet Session, in the august presence of His Majesty the Emperor, I have the honor of delivering an address on behalf of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

"Though six months have already elapsed since the outbreak of the disturbance in our neighboring country, Korea, there is as yet no prospect of a solution, betraying the hopes of various nations which passionately love peace; the varied circumstances surrounding our country are extremely delicate.

"At this juncture, we must proceed forcefully and resolutely with various measures, both domestic and international, being cognizant without doubt of the position in which Japan is now placed and seeing clearly the future course for our country. To this end, domestically, it is necessary to accelerate establishment of a democratic social order and economic rehabilitation in order to stabilize the people's livelihood. Internationally, we earnestly hope that the time will come as soon as possible when we shall be able to contribute positively to the maintenance of world peace by completely recovering our national sovereignty and by joining hands with various freedom-and justice-loving peoples.

"I cannot but hope that at this historic juncture our people, with genuine patriotic spirit and united in cooperation, will understand the domestic and foreign situations and will strive for the independence and reconstruction of our fatherland. We who hold office in the highest organ of state power, in order to respond to the mandate of the people, earnestly desire not to be misled by a temporary phenomenon developing under our eyes, but rather we desire to reach decisions by considering our far-reaching national program."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 8 (10)

THE NATIONAL DIET

22 January 1951

OPENING CEREMONY SET FOR 25 JANUARY

By decision of the H. R. and H. C. Steering Committees today, the Opening Ceremony of the 10th Diet Session, with the Emperor in attendance, will be held on Thursday, 25 January, at 1100 hours.

Prime Minister YOSHIDA's general policy address is scheduled to be delivered in both Houses on 26 January.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

Gen. Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 7 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 20 January 1951

H. C. WILL USE GAVEL IN FUTURE TO MAINTAIN ORDER

The H. C. Steering Committee yesterday approved President SATO's request for authorization to make use of a gavel in conducting plenary sessions, an innovation in the Japanese legislature.

The Steering Committee reaffirmed its determination to enforce punctuality in opening plenary and committee sessions, as recommended by the 10-member Diet Delegation upon its return last year from a study mission of American and Canadian legislatures.

The Steering Committee will recommend House approval of the following expenditures from the contingent fund: (a) death allowance to the family of Manemon HASHIMOTO (L), who died on 27 December; (b) ¥35,000 allocation for travel expenses to each standing committee; (c) ¥22,500 allocation for social expenses to each standing committee.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Whitney

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 6 (10) **THE NATIONAL DIET** 19 January 1951

DIET OPENING CEREMONY POSTPONED

Although previously set for 22 January, the Opening Ceremony of the 10th Diet was postponed by action of the H. R. Steering Committee yesterday because of the Emperor's illness. The Steering Committee decided to meet on 22 January to set the date for the Opening Ceremony, since "no precedent exists for dispensing with the Imperial Rescript at the Ceremony."

The Steering Committee also decided to ask House consent to pay from the contingent fund ¥516,000, equivalent to one year's pay and allowances, to the family of Mitsusuke YONEKUBO (SD), who died 16 January.

The Steering Committee disapproved the request of the Japan Women Voters League for badges authorizing them free access to the Diet.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

General Political

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 5 (10) **THE NATIONAL DIET** 18 December 1950

DIET WITHHOLDS DECISION ON LOCAL ELECTION DATES

Prior to entering into recess on 17 December, the Diet enacted into law all pending urgent legislation except the Bill Concerning Temporary Exceptions to Date of Elections, etc. of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Public Bodies. The H. R. on 11 December passed the government bill setting 29 April and 20 May respectively for the above elections. On 16 December, the H. C. amended the bill to provide for election of assemblymen on 30 April and chiefs of local public bodies on 25 April. The H. R. decided to postpone action on the amended bill until the Diet reconvenes late in January.

REPATRIATION AND ELECTRIC POWER SPECIAL COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED

The H. R. and H. C. on 16 December each established a Special Committee on Repatriation consisting of 30 and 20 members respectively. The H. C. also set up a 30-man Special Committee on Electric Power Problems.

The H. R. postponed decision on continuation of the Special Examination Committee and Calamity Rehabilitation Special Committee.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT STRENGTH IN H. C. INCREASED BY ONE

Fumie KATAOKA (SD), successful candidate in the Chiba-ken by-election, took his seat officially in the H. C. on 16 December, increasing the strength of the Social Democrat Party to 63.

Representative Shiro NAKANO on 16 December seceded from the Farmers Cooperative Party and joined the Independents, reducing the membership of the former to 6 and increasing the latter to 7.

H. C. COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

The H. C. Steering Committee on 16 December approved the request of the Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate problems concerning the peace treaty and the general international situation. The H. R. took similar action on 13 December.

The H. C. Steering Committee also authorized the Labor Committee to conduct investigations of (1) labor administration and (2) revision of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Law.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 4 (10) **THE NATIONAL DIET** 16 December 1950

DIET TO RECESS UNTIL 22 JANUARY 1951

With all important legislation pending in the Diet scheduled for enactment into law today, the Steering Committee in each House will authorize a "natural" recess (no plenary sessions or committee hearings scheduled) from 17 December 1950 to 22 January 1951.

Opening Ceremony, with the Emperor in attendance, will be held at 1100 hours on Monday, 22 January, in the H. C. Chamber. The Prime Minister and Finance Minister will deliver their policy and financial addresses in both Houses on 23 January.

6 MEASURES SCHEDULED FOR ENACTMENT TODAY

The following six measures are scheduled for enactment into law today:

1. Law for Partial Amendment of Law for Compensation of National Public Service Personnel in Special Government Service
2. Law for Partial Amendment of Law for Compensation of Employees in Regular Government Service
3. Law for Partial Amendment of Law Concerning Annual Payment, Travel Expense, and other Allowances to Diet Members (Member bill)
4. Law for Transfer from General Account for Purpose of Increasing Capital of Foreign Exchange Special Account
5. Law Concerning Temporary Exceptions to Date of Elections, etc. of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Public Bodies
6. Law for Partial Amendment of Health Insurance Law

C. COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

The H. C. Steering Committee yesterday authorized the Transportation Committee to conduct investigations of (1) the tourist industry and (2) general transportation problems.

The Steering Committee today is expected to approve the Foreign Affairs Committee's request to investigate problems concerning the peace treaty and the general international situation.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

No. 3 (10) THE NATIONAL DIET 14 December 1950

STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR JAPAN CONSIDERED, SAYS GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

The H. R. Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday requested House approval to investigate, among other things, problems concerning the peace treaty and the general international situation.

Highlights of interpellations at yesterday's Committee session were as follows:

SASAKI (L): "Since it is said that the U. S. may declare a state of emergency in light of the Korean situation, shouldn't Japan likewise declare a state of emergency in keeping with her policy of cooperating with the United Nations?"

KUSABA (Parliamentary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs): "The government is not very optimistic about the Korean situation, but I think Japan should immediately declare a state of emergency in response to the action taken by the U. S."

NAMIKI (PD): The Prime Minister recently told this Committee that U.N. security guarantee was not the sole means for safeguarding Japan. Previously he had insisted that Japan depend entirely upon the U.N. How will Japan's security be safeguarded?"

KUSABA: "I don't think the Prime Minister meant that our country should not be dependent upon the U.N."

SASAKI (L): "Has the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government regarding maintenance of Japan's security by the U.N. changed?"

KUSABA: "Our policy has not changed."

NAMIKI (PD): "The Prime Minister said that the peace treaty with Japan would be delayed because of the Korean situation. But rumor in the U. S. contradicts this."

KUSABA: "I don't think the peace treaty will be delayed."

NAMIKI (PD): "Intervention of the Chinese Communists in the Korean war is a menace to Japan's security. Accordingly, it would be a measure of self-defense for Japan to help defend Korea against the Red Chinese."

NISHIMURA (Treaties Bureau Chief, Foreign Ministry): "Such a conclusion is not in line with international law."

NAMIKI (PD): "What is the estimated Termination of War Expenditures for the next fiscal year?"

TOJO (Budget Bureau Vice-Chief, Finance Ministry): "I presume they will be decreased somewhat."

KITAZAWA (L): "Was the embargo on exports to Communist China requested by the U.S.?"

YOKOO (ITI Minister): "We decided voluntarily to suspend exports temporarily to Communist China."

KITAZAWA (L): "What measures will the government take regarding necessary imports?"

YOKOO: "We will purchase salt from various countries and iron ore from the U.S. Recently, permission to import coking coal was granted. There is no anxiety regarding import of these items despite cessation of imports from Communist China."

NAMIKI (PD): "Wouldn't repatriation be promoted if Communist China were permitted to join the U.N.?"

KUSABA: "Repatriation should be promoted regardless of Communist China's status in the U.N."

SASAKI (L): "Will the government ask that Japanese observers be permitted to go along with groups dispatched to investigate the repatriation problem?"

KUSABA: "We will study that angle."

TAKADA (C): "In my opinion, we are moving in the direction of over-all peace, which is also the government's ideal, as evidenced by Great Britain's recognition of Communist China, Soviet Russia's proposal for holding a Four-Power conference, and Communist Chinese Foreign Minister Chou's statement concerning a Japanese peace."

KUSABA: "The government's policy as expressed in the Prime Minister's policy address still is the same; we desire a peace treaty with as many nations as possible as soon as possible."

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION
THE NATIONAL DIET

No. 2 (10) 12 December 1950

POLITICAL PARTY STRENGTH AT OPENING OF 10TH DIET

House of Representatives

Liberal Party	285
People's Democrat Party	67
Social Democrat Party	46
Communist Party	26
Farmers' Cooperative Party	9
Labor-Farmers' Party	4
Social Renovation Party	4
Kosei Club	2
Independent	6
(vacancies)	17
TOTAL	466

House of Councillors

Liberal Party	75
Social Democrat Party	62
Green Breeze Society	56
People's Democrat Party	29
First Club	14
Labor-Farmers' Party	5
Communist Party	4
Independent	3
(vacancies)	2
TOTAL	250

H. C. COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED TO CONDUCT ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

The H. C. Steering Committee yesterday authorized the following committees to conduct administrative investigations during the 10th session:

(1) ESB Committee: Rehabilitation and stabilization of economy

(2) Agriculture Committee: Agriculture-forestry policy

(3) Welfare Committee: Social security program

H. R. JUDICIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RECENT RIOTS

The H. R. yesterday authorized the Judicial Committee to dispatch members to Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka, and Nagoya for a one-week investigation into circumstances surrounding recent riot cases.

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GOVERNMENT SECTION

THE NATIONAL DIET

11 December 1950

No. 1 (10)

H. R. PASSES 7 BILLS ON 2nd DAY OF NEW SESSION

The following 5 government and 2 member bills which failed of passage during the 9th Session were reintroduced in the Diet yesterday at the opening of the 10th Session and passed by the H. R. today:

1. Bill for Partial Amendment of Law for Compensation of National Public Service Personnel in Special Government Service
2. Bill for Partial Amendment of Law for Compensation of Employees in Regular Government Service
3. Bill for Transfer from General Account for Purpose of Increasing Capital of Foreign Exchange Special Account
4. Bill concerning Temporary Exceptions to Date of Elections, etc. of Assemblymen and Chiefs of Local Public Bodies
5. Bill for Partial Amendment of Health Insurance Law
6. Bill for Partial Amendment of Law Concerning Annual Payment, Travel Expense, and Other Allowances to Diet Members (Member Bill)
7. Administrative Scriveners Bill (Member Bill)

PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

THE DIET LAW
Enacted 19 March 1947

...on Amendments Enacted 5 July 1948)

Edited by:

Helen Loeb
26 July 1948

Parliamentary & Political Division

THE DIET LAW

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THE DIET LAW *

CHAPTER I. CONVOCATION AND OPENING CEREMONY

Article 1. An Imperial rescript convoking the Diet shall be promulgated, setting the date for assembling.

An Imperial rescript convoking an ordinary session shall be promulgated at least twenty (20) days in advance.

An Imperial rescript convoking an extraordinary session or a special session under Article 54 of the Constitution of Japan need not be bound by the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 2. An ordinary session shall be convoked annually within the first ten days of December. The date of convocation, however, must be such that the term of office of Diet members will not expire during an ordinary session.

Article 3. A demand for convocation of an extraordinary session must be submitted in writing jointly by one-fourth or more of all members of either House to the Cabinet through the President of the House.

Article 4. A demand for an emergency session of the House of Councillors, with date for assembling stipulated, must be made to the President of that House by the Prime Minister.

Article 5. Diet members must assemble at their respective Houses on the date designated by the Imperial rescript of convocation.

Article 6. On the date of assembling, each House shall elect a President and Vice President, or both, if the offices are vacant.

Article 7. Pending the election of the President and Vice President, the Secretary General shall act in the capacity of President.

Article 8. An Opening Ceremony shall be held at the beginning of each session.

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* The Diet Law was enacted 19 March 1947. The Law Amending the Diet Law was enacted 5 July 1948. The original law and the amendments are contained herein: changes and additions are underlined; deletions, lined out.

Article 9. The President of the House of Representatives shall preside at the Opening Ceremony.

In case the President of the House of Representatives is absent or incapacitated, the President of the House of Councillors shall preside.

CHAPTER II. TERM OF SESSION AND RECESS.

Article 10. The term of an ordinary session shall be one hundred and fifty (150) days.

Article 11. The term of either an extraordinary session or a special session shall be determined by decision of the Houses.

Article 12. The term of a Diet session may be extended by decision of the Houses.

Article 13. If the Houses disagree on the matters under the two preceding Articles, the decision of the House of Representatives shall prevail.

Article 14. The term of a Diet session shall be counted as from the date of convocation.

Article 15. A recess of the Diet shall require the decision of both Houses, but either House acting alone may recess for a period not to exceed ~~seven (7)~~ ten (10) days.

During a recess of the Diet or of a single House, a plenary session of either House may be called when the President of the House deems it urgent or when one-fourth or more of all members of the House demand it.

CHAPTER III. OFFICERS AND EXPENDITURES.

Article 16. The officers of each House shall be as follows:

(1). President
(2). Vice President
(3). President pro tem
(4). Chairmen of Standing Committees
(5). Secretary General

Article 17. There shall be one President and one Vice President for each House.

Article 18. The term of office for the President and for the Vice President of each House shall coincide with their term of office as Diet members.

Article 19. The President of each House shall maintain order in the House, adjust its proceedings, supervise its business, and represent it.

Article 20. The President of each House may attend and address committee meetings.

Article 21. When the President of either House is absent or the office is vacant, the Vice President shall perform the functions of the President.

Article 22. When both the President and the Vice President of either House are absent or incapacitated, a President pro tem shall be elected by the House to perform the functions of the President.

The House may entrust the President with the selection of the President pro tem.

Article 23. When in either House the office of President or Vice President, or both, become vacant, elections shall be conducted immediately to fill them.

Article 24. When a President pro tem is to be elected, and no officer is present to perform the functions of the President in conducting the elections prescribed in the preceding Article, the Secretary General shall perform the functions of the President.

Article 25. Chairmen of Standing Committees shall be elected in each House from among the membership of the respective Standing Committees.

Article 26. Each House shall have one Secretary General, Secretaries, and other necessary personnel.

Article 27. The Secretary General shall be elected in each House from among non-Diet members. Secretaries and other personnel shall be appointed or dismissed by the Secretary General with the consent of the President and the approval of the Standing Committee for House Management.

Article 28. The Secretary General shall, under the supervision of the President, administer the affairs of the House and sign official documents.

The Secretaries shall, by order of the Secretary General, administer the affairs of the House.

Article 29. If the Secretary General is absent or incapacitated, or the office is vacant, a Secretary who has been previously designated shall perform the functions of the Secretary General.

Article 30. Officers can resign with permission of the House. During adjournment, permission for resignation of officers may be given by the President.

30-2. If either House finds it specially necessary, by decision of the House a Standing Committee Chairman may be relieved of his post.

Article 31. Officers shall not hold concurrently a government office.

Article 32. Expenditures of each House shall be appropriated independently in the national budget.

The above appropriation shall include a contingent fund.

CHAPTER IV. MEMBERS

Article 33. No member of either House shall be arrested without the consent of the House concerned during the term of a session, unless he is apprehended while committing a crime outside the Diet.

Article 34. During an emergency session of the House of Councillors, no member of the House of Councillors shall be arrested without the consent of the House, unless he is apprehended while committing a crime outside the Diet.

A member of the House of Councillors who is arrested before the opening of an emergency session of that House must be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

34-2. Under the provisions of Articles 33 and 34, in asking the consent of the House concerned for the arrest of a member, the Cabinet shall submit a copy of the written request presented by the court or the judge to the Cabinet prior to issuance of the warrant of arrest.

Article 35. Members shall each receive an annual allowance not less in amount than the highest pay for government officials in general.

Article 36. Members shall receive a retirement allowance, according to provisions separately made.

Article 37. Members may travel without charge on State railways during a session and at any other time on official business, according to regulations separately made.

Article 38. Members shall receive allowances, as fixed separately, for posting official documents and for communications of official character during the term of a session.

~~Article 39. Members cannot, during the term for which they are elected, be appointed as officials of the Government or of a local public entity, unless stipulated by law.~~

~~Members cannot, during the term for which they are elected, be appointed as members of committees, advisers, non-official staff (Shokutaku), or other similar offices under the various administrative branches of the Government, unless such an appointment is fixed by law or provided for by decision of the Diet.~~

Article 39. No member, during his term of office, shall be appointed concurrently as an official of the Government or of a local public entity, except as Prime Minister, other Cabinet Ministers, Secretary General of the Cabinet, Vice Minister of each Ministry, or offices otherwise positively stipulated by law; provided, however, that with the approval of the Diet, members may be appointed, during their term of office, as commissioners, advisors (komon), councillors (sanyo), or as other corresponding officials of the executive branch of the Government.

CHAPTER V. COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Article 40. In each House there shall be Standing Committees and Special Committees.

Article 41. Standing Committee members shall be selected by each House at the beginning of the first session of their term of office as Diet members and shall serve during their term.

~~Each member shall be selected to serve on at least one Standing Committee but cannot serve concurrently on more than three Standing Committees.~~

Every member shall serve on at least one Standing Committee; however, he shall not serve on more than two Standing Committees concurrently. If he serves on two Standing Committees, one of the two shall be limited to the Standing Committee for Budget, Audit, House Management, Disciplinary Measures, or Library Management.

Article 42. Standing Committees of each House shall be as follows, and they shall examine the bills, petitions, representations, and other items which come under their respective spheres of work.

(1) Standing Committee for Administrative Research and Civil Service
(2) Standing Committee for ~~Public Safety and Local~~ Government Local Administration
(3) Standing Committee for Economic Stabilization
(4) Standing Committee for ~~Judicial Affairs~~ Attorney General's Office

(5) Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs
(6) Standing Committee for Finance
(7) Standing Committee for Education
~~Standing Committee for Culture~~
(8) Standing Committee for Welfare
(9) Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry
~~Standing Committee for Mining and Industry~~
~~Standing Committee for Electricity~~
(10) Standing Committee for Agriculture and Forestry
(11) Standing Committee for Fisheries
(12) Standing Committee for Transportation
(13) Standing Committee for Communications
(14) Standing Committee for Labor
(15) Standing Committee for Construction
~~Standing Committee for National Land Planning~~
(16) Standing Committee for Budgets
(17) Standing Committee for Audit
(18) Standing Committee for House Management
(19) Standing Committee for Disciplinary Measures
(20) Standing Committee for Library Management

~~Each House can increase, decrease, or combine the Standing Committees abovementioned, upon recommendation of the Legislative Committee of the Houses.~~

Either House may establish Standing Committees other than those listed in the preceding paragraph or may combine those mentioned above if a national administrative organ is newly established or abolished, or upon recommendation of the Legislative Committee of the Houses, or if deemed especially necessary by the House. However, the Houses shall have identical Committees.

~~Article 43. Each Standing Committee shall be provided at least two qualified specialists, who are not Diet members, and an adequate number of secretarial assistants, all of whom shall be permanent staff. However, qualified specialists and secretarial assistants shall not be appointed when the House deems them unnecessary.~~

~~Qualified specialists above mentioned shall receive adequate remuneration and shall not be otherwise employed. They cannot occupy any post in the administrative branches of the Government for two (2) years following their resignation from a Standing Committee.~~

Article 43. Each Standing Committee shall have at least two non-Diet member specialists (called Qualified Specialists, "senmonin"; Research Secretaries, "chosain"; and Research Clerks, "chosa-shuji") as permanent staff of the Committee, unless the House deems their appointment unnecessary.

Qualified Specialists shall receive adequate compensation and shall not hold any other post concurrently.

Qualified Specialists shall not take any post in the executive branch of Government for one (1) year following resignation from their posts.

Article 44. A Standing Committee of one House may hold a joint hearing with a Standing Committee of the other House if they so agree.

Article 45. Members of a Special Committee shall be elected by each House in order to examine specially designated matters which do not come within the jurisdiction of any Standing Committee, and they shall serve until the matter they are entrusted with is decided upon by the House.

The Chairman of a Special Committee shall be elected by a majority vote of the Committee from its membership.

Article 46. Membership on Standing Committees and Special Committees shall be allotted in proportion to the numerical strength of political parties or groups in the respective Houses.

46-2. After appointment of Committee members in compliance with the preceding paragraph, the President may, notwithstanding the provision of Article 41, paragraph 1, change committee membership with the approval of the Standing Committee for House Management when it becomes necessary to reallocate members as the result of a shift in the numerical strength of parties or groups in the House.

Artical 47. Standing Committees and Special Committees shall examine matters entrusted to them only during the term of a session.

During adjournment, however, Standing Committees and Special Committees may, by decision of each House, examine matters especially entrusted to them.

Article 48. The Chairman of each Committee shall adjust its proceedings and maintain order in the Committee.

Article 49. A Committee may not open deliberations and transact business unless one-half or more of its members are present.

Article 50. The proceedings of a Committee shall be decided by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie, the Chairman shall make the decision.

Article 51. A Committee may conduct open hearings on important questions of popular concern or public interest in order to hear the views of interested parties or persons of learning and experience.

Such hearings must be held on the general budget and on important revenue bills.

Article 52. A Committee may be attended by Diet members and the general public as authorized by the Chairman. However, a Committee may hold secret meetings if it so decides.

The Chairman of a Committee may cause non-committee members to leave a meeting so as to maintain order.

Article 53. The Chairman must report the proceedings and results of his Committee to the House.

Article 54. A minority opinion rejected in Committee may be reported to the House by members of the minority following the Chairman's report.

The President may place a time limit on the minority report. When an adequate summary of the minority report is presented to the President, it shall be entered in the Record of Proceedings, together with the Committee's report.

CHAPTER VI. PLENARY SESSIONS

Article 55. The President of each House shall fix the calendar of proceedings and give advance notice of it to the House.

If the President deems it urgent, he may hold a plenary session after merely notifying members of the date and time of such session.

55-2. Concerning the order of proceedings and other matters which the President deems necessary, he may consult only with a subcommittee selected by the Standing Committee for House Management; however, the President shall not be bound by their opinions if they fail to agree.

Article 56. Any member may introduce a bill.

When a bill is introduced, the President shall assign it to the appropriate Committee for examination, after which it shall be placed on the agenda in plenary session. However, when considered urgent, Committee examination may be omitted by decision of the House.

A bill which the Committee decides not to submit to a plenary session of the House shall not be submitted. However, when demanded by twenty (20) or more members within seven (7) days (not counting the period of recess) from the date of the Committee decision, it must be submitted to a plenary session.

If no such demand is made, the bill is rejected.

The two preceding paragraphs shall not apply to bills transmitted from the other House.

56-2. Concerning any bill introduced in the House, an explanation of its purport will be heard in plenary session if deemed specially necessary by the Standing Committee for House Management.

56-3. Each House may request a Committee to make an interim report on a matter pending in the Committee if the House deems it specially necessary.

If deemed of urgent necessity by the House, it may place a time limit upon Committee deliberations after an interim report, as provided in the preceding paragraph, has been made, or it may deliberate the case in a plenary session.

If a time limit has been placed upon Committee deliberations and such deliberations have not been completed within the time limit, deliberations shall be made in plenary session. However, the House may extend the term for deliberation at the request of the Committee.

Article 57. A motion to amend a bill, in order to be placed before a plenary session, requires the support of twenty (20) or more members.

Article 58. A bill submitted by the Cabinet to one House shall be sent to the other House for preliminary examination within five (5) days ~~following its submission~~ from the date of its presentation to one House.

Article 59. The Cabinet may not amend or withdraw a bill already on the agenda of the House or of a Committee without consent of the House.

Article 60. The Committee Chairman, his proxy, or the proposer of a bill that has been passed by one House may explain the bill when it is presented in the other House.

Article 61. The President of each House may limit time for interpellations, debate, or other utterances, unless ~~otherwise decided by~~ the House has previously decided otherwise.

If one-fifth or more of the members object to the time limit placed by the President, he shall consult the House.

The part of a member's speech omitted because of the time limit may be entered in the Record of Proceedings to such an extent as considered suitable by the President, unless otherwise decided by the House.

Article 62. Upon motion by the President or by ten (10) or more members, the proceedings of each House may be closed to the public by a vote of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 63. Parts of the Record of Proceedings of a secret session which have been voted upon as specially requiring secrecy may not be made public.

Article 64. When the office of Prime Minister becomes vacant or when the Prime Minister tenders his resignation, the Cabinet shall immediately so notify both Houses.

Article 65. When bills requiring the decision of both Houses are passed, or when the decision of the House of Representatives becomes the final decision of the Diet, those bills requiring promulgation shall be reported to the Throne through the Cabinet by the President of the House of Representatives, while other bills shall be sent to the Cabinet.

Nomination of a Prime Minister shall be communicated by the President of the House of Representatives to the Throne through the Cabinet.

Article 66. A law must be promulgated within thirty (30) days from the date of its submission to the Throne.

Article 67. A special law applicable only to a single local public entity shall, after approval by the Diet, be submitted to a vote of the people of the local public entity concerned, as provided separately by law, and when approved by the majority of the voters of that local public entity shall become law.

Article 68. Any matter not decided during a session shall not be carried over to the following session, excepting the case prescribed in Article 47, paragraph 2.

CHAPTER VII. MINISTERS OF STATE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Article 69. The Cabinet may, with the approval of the Presidents of the Houses, appoint representatives of the Government to assist Ministers of State in the Diet.

Article 70. A Minister of State and a representative of the Government, when desiring to speak at a House or Committee meeting, must notify the President or the Chairman of the Committee concerned.

Article 71. A Committee may, through the President, request the presence of a Minister of State or a representative of the Government at its meeting.

Article 72. A Committee may, through the President, request the presence of and explanation by the President of the Board of Audit and auditors at its meeting.

With the consent of a Committee, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or a deputy designated by him may, upon his request, attend Committee meetings to offer explanations.

Article 73. Reports of proceedings of the Diet and of Committee meetings shall, simultaneously with their distribution to Diet Members, be delivered to Ministers of State and representatives of the Government.

CHAPTER VIII. INTERPELLATIONS AND FREE DISCUSSION

Article 74. A member of each House desiring to interpellate the Cabinet must obtain the approval of the President.

A brief statement of the purport of an interpellation shall be presented to the President.

When a member objects to the President's disapproval of his interpellation, the President must submit the matter to a decision of the House.

If demanded by the member, the President shall have entered in the Record of Proceedings a brief statement of the purport of the member's disapproved interpellation.

Article 75. The President of each House shall transmit to the Cabinet a brief statement of the purport of an approved interpellation.

The Cabinet must make a reply within seven (7) days of receipt of an interpellation. When a reply is not made within the specified period, the reason for the delay shall be clearly stated.

Article 76. When an interpellation is urgent, it may be made orally if the House so decides.

Article 77. The Cabinet reply to an interpellation may be put to debate, and also to a vote of the House, upon motion of a member.

Article 78. Each House must, during the term of a session, meet at least once every ~~two (2)~~ three (3) weeks for the purpose of conducting free discussion ~~of national affairs~~ in relation to government by its members.

A subject under free discussion may be put to a vote of the House upon motion of a member.

A time limit for speeches during free discussion shall be set by the President, unless otherwise decided by the House.

CHAPTER IX. PETITIONS

Article 79. A person desiring to petition either House shall present a written petition to the House through a member.

Article 80. Adoption of a petition shall be by decision of either House after examination by the appropriate Committee.

A petition deemed by the Committee to be unnecessary for submission to the House shall not be submitted. However, when demanded by twenty (20) or more members, a petition must be presented to the House.

Article 81. Petitions adopted by either House and deemed appropriate for Cabinet action shall be transmitted to the Cabinet.

The Cabinet must, every year, report to the House concerned the particulars of the disposal of petitions mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 82. Each House independently shall receive and dispose of petitions without interference from the other House.

CHAPTER X. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HOUSES

Article 83. When a matter requiring a decision of the Diet has been passed or amended by House A, the said matter shall be transmitted to House B; when such matter has been rejected by House A, the notification of rejection shall be made to House B.

When House B has agreed to or rejected a matter transmitted from House A, notification of agreement or rejection shall be made to House A.

When House B has amended a matter transmitted from House A, it shall be referred to House A.

When House A has agreed or has not agreed to a matter referred thereto by House B, notification of agreement or disagreement shall be made to House B.

Article 84. When the House of Representatives has not agreed to a legislative bill referred thereto by the House of Councillors, or when the House of Councillors has rejected a legislative bill transmitted thereto by the House of Representatives or has not agreed to a legislative bill referred thereto by the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives may request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

In spite of the preceding paragraph, the House of Councillors may, with its notification of disagreement, request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses, only when the House of Councillors has not agreed to a legislative bill referred thereto by the House of Representatives. However, on this occasion, the House of Representatives may refuse the request for a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 85. In connection with budget estimates or treaties receiving prior consideration by the House of Representatives, when the House of Representatives has not agreed to a matter referred thereto by the House of Councillors, or when the House of Councillors has rejected a matter transmitted thereto by the House of Representatives, the House of Representatives must request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

In connection with treaties receiving prior consideration by the House of Councillors, when the House of Councillors has not agreed to a matter referred thereto by the House of Representatives, or when the House of Representatives has rejected a matter transmitted thereto by the House of Councillors, the House of Councillors must request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 86. When either House has decided upon the nomination of the Prime Minister, the other House shall be so notified.

When the Houses disagree upon the nomination of the Prime Minister, the House of Councillors must request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 87. Except for the provisions in the three preceding Articles, in connection with matters requiring Diet decision, when the House exercising posterior consideration disagrees with the decision of the House exercising prior consideration, the latter may request a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 88. When either House has requested a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses, the other House cannot refuse**, except as provided in Par. 84, paragraph 2.**

Article 89. A Joint Committee of the Houses shall consist of twenty (20) members, ten (10) of whom shall be elected by each House.

Article 90. A meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses shall be presided over alternately by a Chairman elected by and from each House's membership on the Joint Committee. The Chairman for the initial meeting shall be chosen by lottery.

Article 91. A meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses cannot open proceedings or make any decision unless two-thirds or more of the Joint Committeemen respectively of each House are present.

Article 92. A Joint Committee of the Houses shall decide upon a definitive draft only when two-thirds or more of the members of the Joint Committee present have voted for it.

The proceedings of a Joint Committee of the Houses shall, except as provided in the preceding paragraph, be determined by a majority vote of the members of the Joint Committee present; in case of a tie, the decision shall be made by the Chairman.

Article 93. A definitive draft prepared by a Joint Committee of the Houses shall be considered first by the House which requested the meeting and then by the other House.

A definitive draft shall not be subject to further amendment.

Article 94. When a definitive draft cannot be agreed upon by a Joint Committee of the Houses, the Chairmen of the Joint Committee must so notify their respective Houses.

Article 95. The President of either House may be present and express his views at a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 96. A Joint Committee of the Houses may demand the presence at its meeting of Ministers of State and representatives of the Government.

Article 97. Other than those specified in the two preceding Articles, only committee members shall be permitted to attend a meeting of a Joint Committee of the Houses.

Article 98. Rules concerning a Joint Committee of the Houses, other than those provided for in this law, shall be prescribed by decision of the Houses.

CHAPTER XI. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSES

~~Article 99. The Legislative Committee of the Houses shall make recommendations to the Houses and the Cabinet concerning the introduction of new legislation, existing laws, and Cabinet orders; it shall also investigate and study the Diet Law and other regulations of the Houses and make recommendations to the Houses for their revision.~~

Article 99. The Legislative Committee of the Houses shall perform the following functions: (1) to single out specific problems relating to government and to make recommendations thereon to the Houses; (2) to make recommendations to the Houses for new legislation or concerning existing laws and Cabinet orders; (3) to investigate and study the laws and regulations pertaining to the Diet and to make recommendations to the Houses for their revision.

The Legislative Committee of the Houses shall, before the end of every session, submit to the President of each House a report on the matters listed in the preceding paragraph.

~~Article 100. The Legislative Committee shall consist of eighteen (18) members, of whom the House of Representatives shall elect ten (10) and the House of Councillors elect eight (8). The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected by majority vote of the Committee from among its members.~~

Article 100. The Legislative Committee of the Houses shall consist of ten(10) members of the House of Representatives and eight (8) members of the House of Councillors, elected by the respective Houses. Meetings shall be presided over alternately by Chairmen elected respectively by the Committee members of each House. The Chairman for the initial meeting shall be decided by lottery.

The term of office of Committee members shall be the same as that of members of the Houses.

Article 101. The Legislative Committee cannot hold a meeting while the Diet is not in session, unless otherwise decided by the Diet.

Article 102. Additional provisions governing the Legislative Committee shall be decided by the Houses.

CHAPTER XII. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DIET, THE GENERAL PUBLIC, AND PUBLIC OFFICES.

Article 103. Each House may dispatch its members for examination ~~and investigation~~ of bills and other matters, for investigations in relation to government, or for any other purpose deemed necessary by the House.

Article 104. The Cabinet, the Government, and public offices must comply with requests of each House for submission of necessary reports and documents for investigation.

~~Article 105. The Cabinet and the Ministries must send copies of their publications to the Diet Library.~~

~~When deemed necessary, the Standing Committees for Library Management, jointly or separately, may cause the Cabinet and Ministries to send their publications to Diet Members.~~

Article 106. When witnesses are called to testify in connection with legislative matters and the investigation of national affairs, each House shall, according to regulations separately made, provide them with travel expenses and daily allowances.

CHAPTER XIII. RESIGNATION, RETIREMENT, VACANCIES, AND QUALIFICATIONS.

Article 107. Each House may authorize resignations of its members. When the House is adjourned, the President may authorize resignations.

Article 108. A member becomes retired when he is elected to the other House or when he is appointed to an office which, according to law, he cannot occupy concurrently as a Diet member.

Article 109. A member becomes retired when he loses eligibility for Diet membership.

Article 110. The President of the House concerned must notify the Election Administration Management Commission of the existence of a Diet vacancy.

Article 111. When a litigation occurs concerning a member's qualifications, the House concerned will offer a resolution after the completion of the Committee's examination.

The above-mentioned litigation shall be presented in written form to the President by a member of the House concerned.

Article 112. When a litigation concerning a member's qualifications has been initiated, the member may employ one or two attorneys, but only one at State expense.

Article 113. A member will maintain his membership and authority connected with it in the House until he has been disqualified. However, he may defend himself but cannot vote in a meeting in which a litigation concerning his qualifications is pending.

CHAPTER XIV. DISCIPLINE AND POLICE.

Article 114. In order to maintain discipline during sessions the President of each House shall exercise police power within the Diet in accordance with this Law and the regulations prescribed by each House.

The preceding paragraph shall be applied mutatis mutandis during an emergency session of the House of Councillors.

Article 115. The Cabinet shall dispatch, upon request of the Presidents of the Houses, an adequate police force for the Diet. The police will be superintended by the Presidents.

Article 116. During a plenary session, when a member acts contrary to this Law or rules of proceedings, or is guilty of disorderly conduct, or injures the dignity of the House, the President shall warn or restrain him or cause him to retract his words. When a member disobeys an order, the President may silence him until the end of the meeting or cause him to leave the chamber.

Article 117. The President may recess or adjourn a meeting in case it becomes too disorderly to control.

Article 118. A visitor who obstructs the progress of business in the House may be ordered to leave the House by the President or may be placed in custody of the police, if necessary.

The President may order all visitors to leave in case the gallery becomes disorderly.

Article 119. No insulting language shall be used and no remarks concerning the private affairs of another member shall be made in the House.

Article 120. A member insulted during a plenary session or in committee may appeal to the House for action against the guilty members.

CHAPTER XV. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

Article 121. The President shall refer a disciplinary case occurring in the House to the Standing Committee for Disciplinary Measures for examination, and he shall pronounce the sentence passed by the House.

A Committee Chairman shall report a disciplinary case occurring in a Committee to the President for necessary action.

A motion for disciplinary action, initiated by twenty (20) or more members, shall be presented within three (3) days after a disciplinary case occurs.

Article 122. Disciplinary action shall be as follows:

(1). Admonition in a meeting open to the public.
(2). Address of apology in a meeting open to the public.
(3). Suspension of attendance in the House for a certain period.
(4). Expulsion.

Article 123. Neither House shall refuse to seat a member who has been re-elected following his expulsion.

Article 124. The President shall refer to the Standing Committee for Disciplinary Measures a case of a member who fails to attend the House without justification within seven (7) days after the member received an invitation which the President specially sent to him because, (a) the member did not attend the Diet without a justifiable reason within seven (7) days after the date of convocation, (b) the member was absent from a plenary session or a committee meeting without a justifiable reason, (c) the period of leave of absence expired.

CHAPTER XVI. COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

Article 125. Impeachment against judges shall be conducted by the Court of Impeachment, composed of an equal number of judges elected by the respective Houses from among their members.

The Presiding Judge of the Court of Impeachment shall be elected by majority vote of the Court from among its members.

Article 126. Removal proceedings against judges shall be instituted by the Proceedings Committee composed of members elected by the House of Representatives.

The Chairman of the Proceedings Committee shall be elected by majority vote of the Committee from its membership.

Article 127. A judge of the Court of Impeachment shall not become concurrently a member of the Proceedings Committee.

Article 128. When the judges are elected in each House and the Proceedings Committee members are elected in the House of Representatives, alternate members for these positions shall be elected.

Article 129. Matters relating to the Court of Impeachment and the Proceedings Committee, other than those provided for in this Law, shall be determined by law.

CHAPTER XVII. ~~DIET LIBRARY AND MEMBERS' CLUB~~
NATIONAL DIET LIBRARY, LEGISLATIVE BUREAU, AND MEMBERS' CLUB

Article 130. The National Diet Library shall be established in the Diet as provided by law to help members with investigations and research.

The National Diet Library may be used by the public.

~~Article 131. Each House shall have a legal department to expedite the drafting of legal measures by members.~~

Article 131. A Legislative Bureau shall be established in each House for the purpose of aiding Diet members in drafting legislation.

The Legislative Bureau of each House shall have a Director, Secretaries, and other necessary personnel.

The Director shall be appointed or dismissed by the President, with the approval of the House. However, the President may accept the resignation of the Director during adjournment of the Diet.

The Director shall administer the business of the Legislative Bureau under the supervision of the President.

Secretaries and other personnel of the Legislative Bureau shall be appointed or dismissed by the Director with the consent of the President and the approval of the Standing Committee for House Management.

Secretaries shall administer their business under the direction of the Director.

Regulations necessary for administering the business of the Legislative Bureau shall be approved by the Standing Committee for House Management.

Article 132. A Members' Club, where office-rooms and one (1) secretary ~~clerical assistant~~ for each member shall be provided, shall be established to facilitate members' business.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

This Law shall come into force from the day of the enforcement of the Japanese Constitution.

The present Law of the Houses shall be repealed.

Until an election for the President and Vice President of the House of Representatives is held according to this Law, the President and Vice President who hold office when this Law comes into force shall remain in their respective offices.

Until an election for the Secretary General of each House is held according to this Law, the Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives and of the House of Peers who hold office when this Law comes into force shall continue to hold their respective offices as Secretary General.

Until the House of Councillors adopts its House regulations, the regulations for the House of Representatives shall be followed with respect to procedures and regulations for meetings or other matters in the first session of the House of Councillors.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS OF AMENDMENT LAW (5 JULY 1948)

[A] This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation, provided however, that the revised provisions of Article 41, paragraph 2, and Article 42 shall be enforced as from the date of convocation of the Third Session of the Diet.

[B] A part of the Law concerning the Temporary Appointment of Parliamentary Vice Ministers (Law No. 26 of 1948) shall read as follows:

Article 3. Deleted.

Article 8. The provisions of Article 1 and Article 2 of this Law shall become invalid as from the date of the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law.

[C] "Vice Minister of each Ministry" in the amended provision of Article 39 shall read as "Parliamentary Vice Ministers" until the date of the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law.