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Description of contents

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- (1) Box no. 2188
- (2) Folder title/number: (22)
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- (3) Date: Feb. 1951 - May 1951

(4) Subject:

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- (5) Item description and comment:
Includes contents list

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May 1951

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
12	Chief, CCS	21 Apr 51	Radio Regulatory Commission	CCS/DR 630 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Sapporo (Hokkaido Hoso K.K.)
13	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR #331 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Kurume (Nishinippon Hoso K.K.)
14	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 632 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Toyama (Kitanippon Hoso K.K.)
15	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 633 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Fukuoka (Radio Kyushu K.K.)
16	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR - 634 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Nagoya (Chubu Nippon Hoso K.K.)
17	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 635 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Tokushima (Shikoku Hoso K.K.)
18	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 636 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Kanazawa (Hokuriku Bunka Hoso K.K.)
19	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 637 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Kobe (Kobe Hoso K.K.)

NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
1	GS	3 Apr 51	CCS	Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill
2	Chief, CCS	6 Apr 51	Minister of Telecommunications	Re - Draft of the Public Telecommunications Service Law and the Wire Telecommunications Law
3				Explanations - Re telecommunications and radio regulations
4	GS	27 Feb 51	Members of Standing Committee	Re - Radio Regulatory Commission
5	Chief, CCS	21 Apr 51	Radio Regulatory Commission	CCS/DR 622 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Osaka (Shinnihon Hoso K.K.)
6	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 623 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Tokyo (Nihon Bunka Hoso K.K.)
7	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 624 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Hiroshima (Hiroshima Hoso, K.K.)
8	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 625 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Fukui (Fukui Hoso K.K.)
9	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 627 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Osaka (Asahi Hoso K.K.)
10	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 628 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Sendai (Radio Sendai)
11	" "	"	" "	CCS/DR 629 - Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station in Tokyo (Radio Tokyo K.K.)

GS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 637

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Kobe (Kobe Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.


b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 158, dated 22 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (KOBE).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Kobe by the Kobe Hoso K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	ADDITION		STATION NAME AND LOCATION
				TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	
3390B	1490	JOCR	A3-1-BC	Com	Under Construction	KOBE (KOBE HOSO), No. 3, 7-chome, Isonare-cho, Suma-ku, Kobe-shi 34 38 135 08


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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
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CCS/DR 636

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Kanazawa (Hokuriku Bunka Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 199, dated 7 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (HOKURIKUBUNKA HOSO).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Kanazawa by the Hokuriku Bunka Hoso K.K., as requested by 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station is not to be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
2090B	b700	JOMR	A3-.5-BC	Com	Under Construction	KANAZAWA (HOKURIKU- BUNKA HOSO), No. 92, Oshinorobu, Oshino-mura, Ishikawa- gun, Ishikawa-ken 36 32 136 37

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 635

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Tokushima (Shikoku Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47)CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 169, dated 27 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (SHIKOKU HOSO).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Tokushima by the Shikoku Hoso K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
5290B	610	JOJR	A3-.5-BC	Com	Under Construction	TOKUSHIMA (SHIKOKU HOSO), No. 343, Takami, Yaso-cho, Tokushima-shi 34 05 134 31

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 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Communications Section
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CCS/DR 634

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
 Station in Nagoya (Chubu Nippon Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47)
 CCS, SCAPIN 1744, 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications,
 as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 156,
 dated 22 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station
 (NAGOYA).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private,
 commercial broadcasting station in Nagoya by the Chubu Nippon Hoso, K.K.,
 as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to
 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the
 following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists
 of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
2390B	1090	JOAR	A3-10-BC	Com	Under Construction	NAGOYA (CHUBU NIPPON HOSO) No. 1, Aza Denjiyama, Narumi-cho, Aichi-gun, Aichi-ken 35 06 136 58

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
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CCS/DR 633

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Fukuoka (Radio Kyushu K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:
 - a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.
 - b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 161, dated 22 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (FUKUOKA).
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Fukuoka by Radio Kyushu K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.
3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.
4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
6C90B	1290	JOFR	A3-5-BC	COM	Under Construction	FUKUOKA (RADIO KYUSHU) No. 511, Aza Nakanohara, Oaza Chojabaru, Okawa- mura, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka-ken 33 37 130 28

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 632

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting Station
in Toyama (Kitanihon Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3(14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 198, dated 7 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (KITANIHON HOSO).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Toyama by the Kitanihon Hoso K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
2190B	620	JOLR	A3-.5-BC	Com	Under Construction	TOYAMA (KITANIHON HOSO) No. 7309, Kitadai- nishiyama, Nagaoka-mura, Nei-gun, Toyama- ken 36 42 137 11

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Chief, Civil Communications Section

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
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CCS/DR 631

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Kurume (Nishinihon Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3(14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 162, dated 22 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (KURUME).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Kurume by the Nishinihon Hoso K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
6590B	1120	JOGR	A3-.5-BC	Com	Under Construction	KURUME (NISHINIHON HOSO), No. 1500, Gitoku, Asahi-mura, Miyaki- gun, Saga-ken 33 21 130 30

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CCS/DR 630

21 April 1951

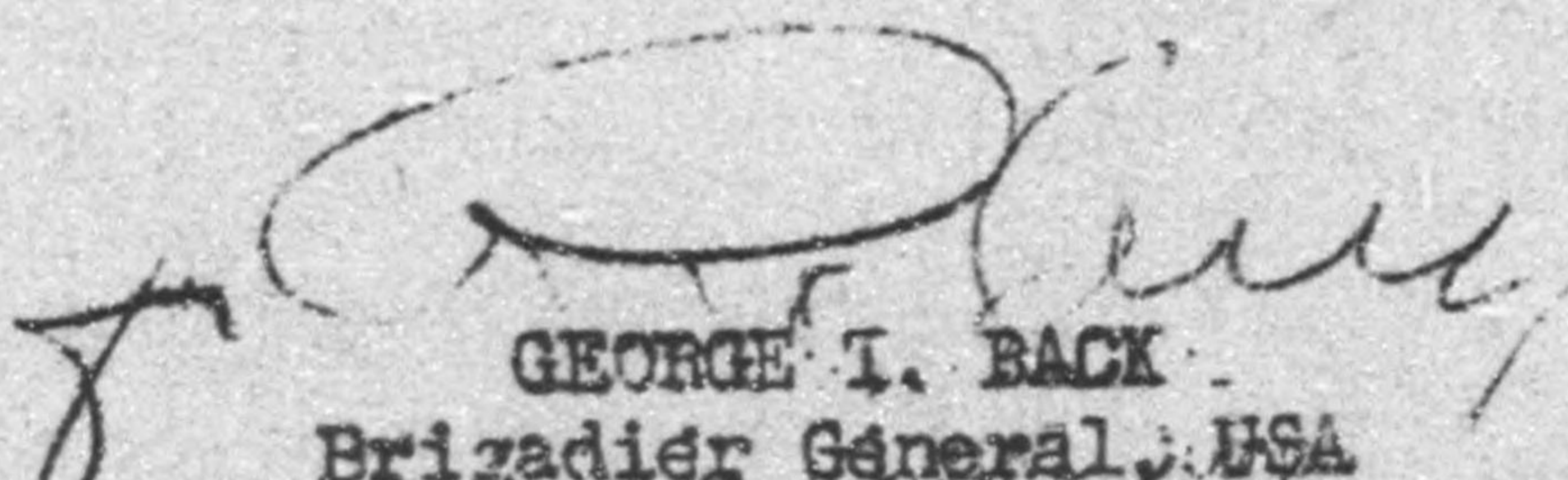
MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Sapporo (Hokkaido Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:
 - a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47)CCS, SCAPIN 1744, 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.
 - b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 167, dated 27 February 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (HOKKAIDO HOSO).
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Sapporo by the Hokkaido Hoso K. K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.
3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.
4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
8190B	1230	JOHR	A3-3-BC	COM	Under Construction	SAPPORO(HOKKAIDO HOSO), No.428, Aza-Motomura, Sapporo-mura, Sapporo-gun,Hokkaido 43 06 141 22


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
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CCS/DR 629

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Tokyo (Radio Tokyo K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 173, dated 3 March 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (RADIO TOKYO).

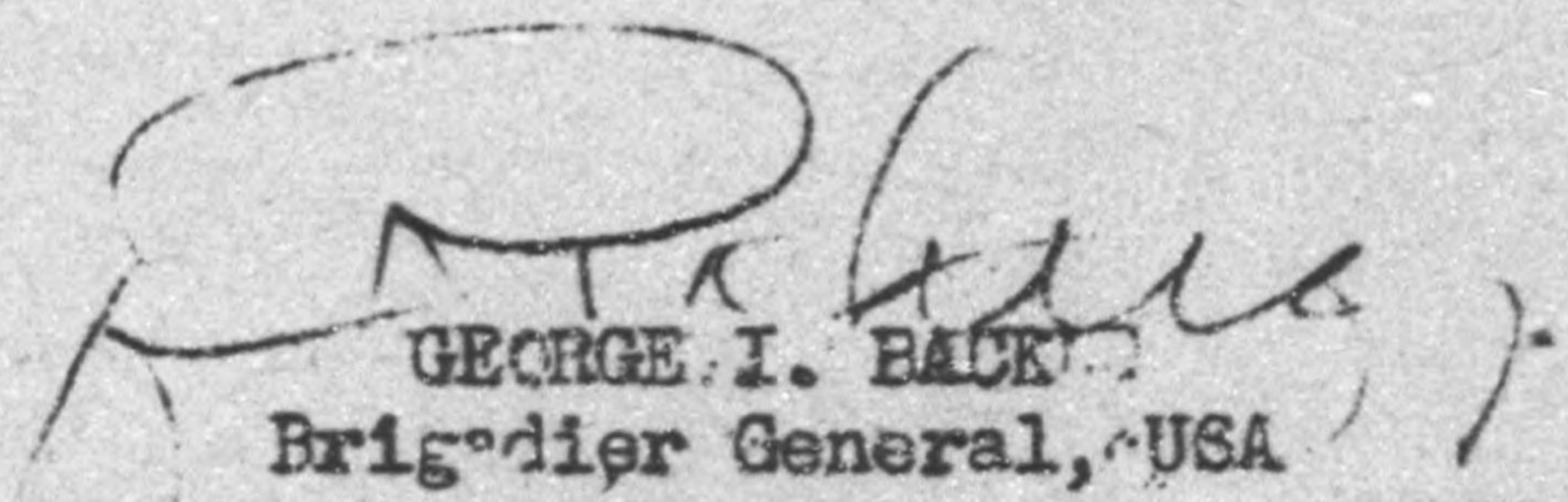
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Tokyo by Radio Tokyo K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed in operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
1795B	1130	JOKR	A3-50-BC	Com	Under Construction	TOKYO (RADIO TOKYO), No. 4668, 2-za Kamimaeya, Niizo, Toda-machi, Kitaadachi- gun, Saitama-ken 3548 139 40


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 628

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Sendai (Radio Sendai)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3
(14 Jul 47)CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of
Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 168,
dated 27 February 1951, subj: Establishment of Broadcast Station (RADIO
SENDAI)

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private,
commercial broadcasting station in Sendai by Radio Sendai, as requested
by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to
1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the
following additions will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists
of Japanese radio stations:

SCAP REG, NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION		NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
			POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE		
7490B	1250	JOIR	A3-3-BC	Com	Under Construction	SENDAI (RADIO SENDAI), No. 19-5, Koeji, Naga-machi, Sendai-shi 38 15 140 52

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Chief, Civil Communications Section

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 627

21 April 1951

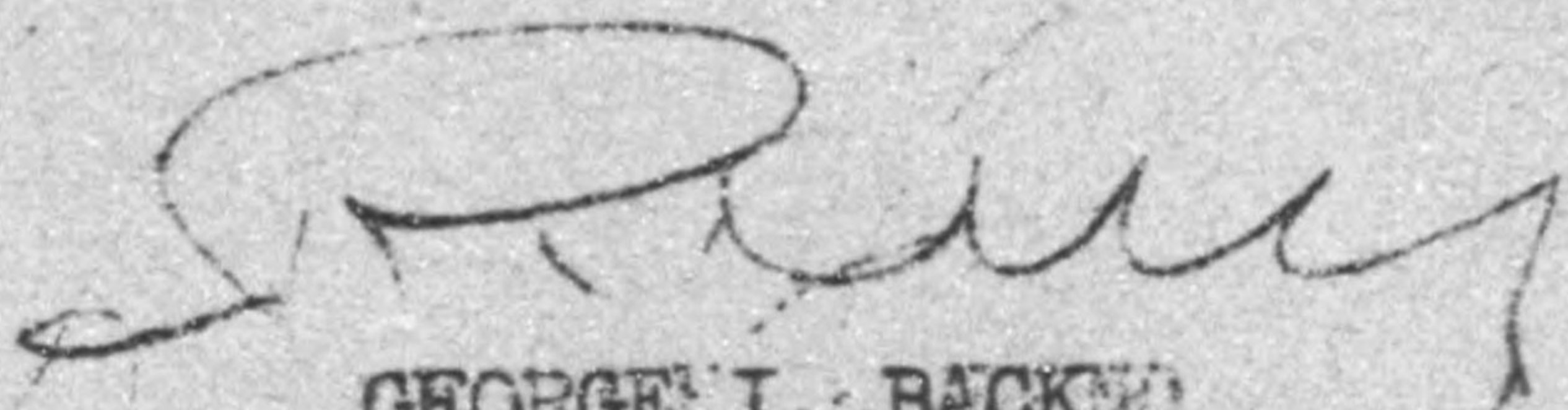
MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Osaka (Asahi Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:
 - a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47) CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications, as amended.
 - b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 200, dated 7 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (ASAHI HOSO).
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial broadcasting station in Osaka by the Asahi Hoso K.K., as requested by reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.
3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.
4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a, the following addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
3490B	b1010	JONR	A3-10-BC	Com	Under Construction	OSAKA (ASAHI HOSO) No. 8, Chikko- minami-machi, Sakai-shi 34 36 135 28


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 625

4 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Private Broadcasting
Station in Fukui (Fukui Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47)
CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications,
as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 204, dated
12 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (FUKUI).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial
broadcasting station in Fukui by the Fukui Hoso K. K., as requested by refer-
ence 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the follow-
ing addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese
radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
3090B	b740	JOPR	A3-.05-BC	Com	Under Construction	FUKUI (FUKUI HOSO) No. 41-4, Makino- shima-cho, Fukui- shi, Fukui-ken 36 04N 136 13E

[Handwritten Signature]
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Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Civil Communications Section

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 624

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Hiroshima (Hiroshima Hoso, K. K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3
(14 Jul 47)CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of
Radio Communications, as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 160,
dated 22 February 1951, subj: Establishment of Broadcast Station (HIROSHIMA).

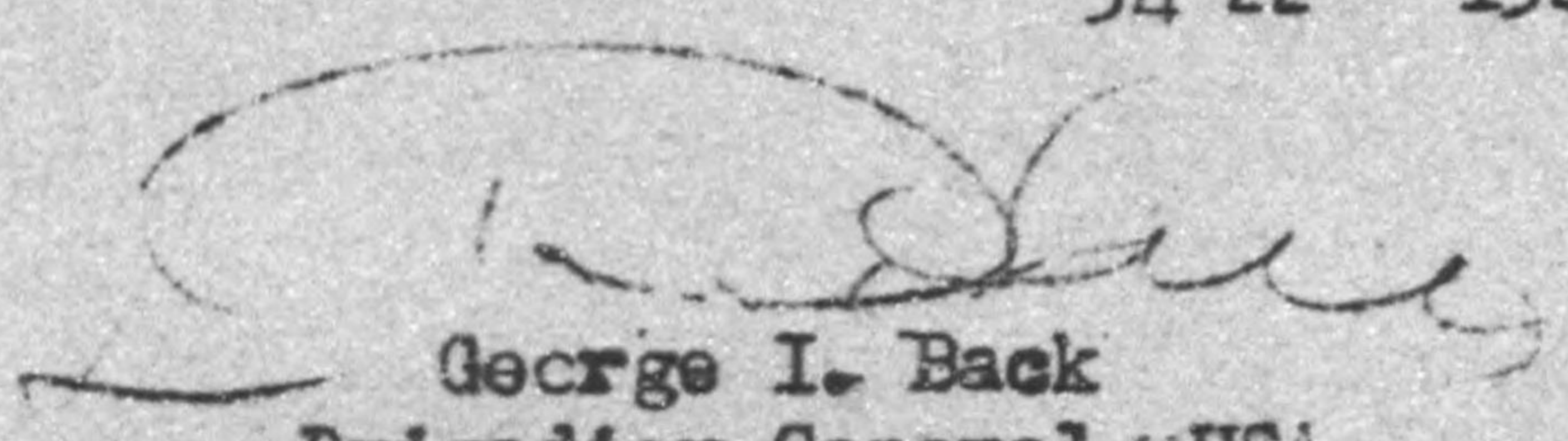
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private broad-
casting station in Hiroshima by the Hiroshima Hoso K.K., as requested by
reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to
1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the
following additions will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists
of Japanese radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
4390B	1260	JOER	A3-1-BC	Com	Under Construction	HIROSHIMA (HIROSHIMA HOSO), Minami-kanon- machi, Hiroshima-shi 34 22 132 25


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Chief, Civil Communications Section

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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 623

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Tokyo (Nihon Bunka Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3(14 Jul 47)
CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications,
as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 213, dated
20 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station.

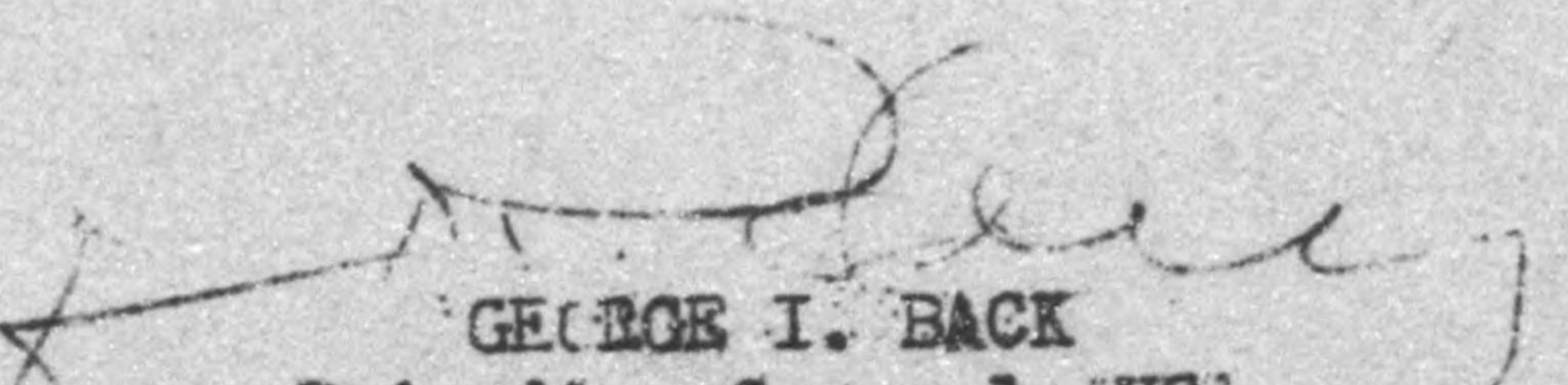
2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial
broadcasting station in Tokyo by the Nihon Bunka Hoso K.K., as requested by
reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951.

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the follow-
ing addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese
radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER (KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
1690B	1310	JOQR	A3-10-BC	Com	Under Construction	TOKYO (NIHON BUNKA HOSO) No. 1176, Oaza, Satoyashikizoe, Hatogaya-machi, Saitama-ken 35 50 139 44


GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Civil Communications Section

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- 1 copy G-2
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GS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

CCS/DR 622

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Radio Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: Establishment of Private Broadcasting
Station in Osaka (Shinnihon Hoso K.K.)

1. Reference is made to:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, file AG 676.3 (14 Jul 47)
CCS, SCAPIN 1744, dated 14 July 1947, subject: Control of Radio Communications,
as amended.

b. Memorandum from the Radio Regulatory Commission, RC No. 201, dated
7 April 1951, subject: Establishment of Broadcast Station (SHINNIHON HOSO).

2. Authorization is granted for the establishment of a private, commercial
broadcasting station in Osaka by the Shinnihon Hoso K.K., as requested by
reference 1b above and as specified in paragraph 4 below.

3. Subject station will not be placed into operation prior to 1 July 1951

4. As directed by paragraphs 13 and 14 of reference 1a above, the follow-
ing addition will be included in the bimonthly and semiannual lists of Japanese
radio stations:

ADDITION

SCAP REG. NO.	FREQ.	CALL SIGN	BANDWIDTH EMISSION POWER(KW) CLASS	TYPE	NOTES AND LIMITATIONS	STATION NAME AND LOCATION
3491B	1210	JOOR	A3-10-BC	COM	Under Construction	OSAKA (SHINNIHON HOSO No. 38, 4-chome, Karita-cho, Sumiyoshi ku, Osaka-shi 34 36 135 31

[Signature]
GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Civil Communications Section

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Matsumoto

Public Affairs
Div.

February 27, 1951.

The Government Section,
the General Headquarters.

Dear Sirs,

It is with a great pleasure to state that, thanks to the kind guidance and consideration of General Douglas MacArthur and staffs of the General Headquarters, we have carried out our duties as Chairmen of the Standing Committees for Telecommunications of both Houses of the Diet.

The Telecommunications Committees having in charge matters under jurisdiction of the Telecommunications Ministry and of the Radio Regulatory Commission have been exerting efforts for investigation into the actual conditions in the country in order to have deep knowledge of the entrusted matters, with a view to providing efficient communications facilities and services as well as sound radio administration in Japan. To have these efforts of ours duly met, however, the possession of knowledges of internal state of affairs is not enough. It is our sincere hope to have first-hand informations on this practices of both wire and wireless communications as well as broadcasting techniques in the U.S.A., after which our systems are modelled.

The Standing-Committees for Telecommunications have already enacted the Radio Law, Broadcast Law and Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law and are now going to enact a law concerning wire telegraphic and telephone communications and one concerning the business of Telecommunications in the near future. The principles and contents of all those laws are after the pattern of the United States system, being based on recommendation and advice of GHQ, and include in some form a whole or part of the ideas different from those ever known in Japan. In order to obtain satisfactory operation of the systems based on those new ideas, it is essential to grasp the very spirit and backgrounds thereof by personally inspecting the practices in the United States.

4

In addition there is an opinion in our country that the telecommunications enterprise should be operated by a public corporation instead of the state. In the examination of this problem too, we are sure that we would be greatly benefited by our observations on actual aspects in the United States. We consider that the inspection trip to the United States is necessary and beneficial not only to the persons operating the system, but much more so to us who have the determining power on the system and are in a position to evaluate the merits of the operation.

It is therefore our earnest hope that we be allowed to have an opportunity of making inspection trip to your country at an earliest date through your kind consideration. In the attached papers, more concrete explanations are stated, which if you would be good enough to peruse, we should be very grateful.

Yours Very Faithfully,

Yutaka Terao.

Yutaka Terao
Chairman of the Standing Committee for
Telecommunications, House of Councillors.

Shoichi Sekiuchi

Shoichi Sekiuchi
Chairman of the Standing Committee for
Telecommunications, House of Representatives.

Explanations

1. Formerly the administration of matters relating to telecommunications and those to the radio including broadcasting were in the charge of the Ministry of Communications. But since June 1, 1949, the former has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Telecommunications which was newly established on the same day and the latter was taken over by the Radio Regulatory Commission set up as an external organ of the Prime Minister's Office on June 1, 1950.

The structural organization of the Ministry of Telecommunications was fixed as the results of the joint study of Civil Communication Section, G.H.Q. and the Ministry of Communications, but the new organization differs widely from that of the old. Unless the staff personnel understand the basic conception underlying the new organization, the rationalization and improvement of efficiency of the enterprise which this structural reform aims at would be unattainable. It might rather produce adverse results, we fear. As our Committees are watching with interest the results this organization will show, it will be exceedingly edifying for us to observe and inspect the fundamental spirit and the actual operation of the similar enterprise of the United States, after which ours was patterned.

2. Among the various problems which the telecommunications enterprise are now facing, the most important is, with regard to telegraphy, the mechanization and improvement of efficiency of

the

the present telegraphic facilities; and, as to telephone, the numerical increase of its installations and the durability of the existing facilities is one that commands national concern. To push ahead the solution of these problems each House of the Diet had unanimously adopted a "Resolution Concerning the Acceleration of Rehabilitation of War-Damaged Telephone Facilities", thus urging the Government to pay more attention to the matter and demanding their further efforts. There are some people who hope that the telecommunications enterprise be managed by a public corporation or by private enterprisers instead of the state.

All of these opinions have emanated from the intention of seeking the advancement of telecommunications enterprise. But, before a final conclusion will be drawn out of those views it would be of utmost necessity to have first hand informations on actual conditions of the enterprise in the United States which has attained the first place in the world in its development.

3. The Radio Regulatory Commission, a government agency of a council system modelled after the Federal Communications Commission of the United States is a highly fair and democratic institute, requiring to hold public hearings in the decision of important matters and draftings of regulations. In Japan, however, we are not yet accustomed to this kind of new institution. Hence, to obtain its desired results, there is much to be studied not only by the Radio Regulatory Commission but also

by

by the Diet. Therefore, it is essential to make an inspection of the actual conditions of the United States radio administration, after which we have modelled ours, so as to have informations and materials thereon available to us.

4. In Japan, the broadcasting enterprise, from the time of its establishment, has developed practically as a monopoly enterprise of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. However, under the Radio Law and Broadcast Law in force since June, 1950, drafted under your guidance and help, the way has been opened for persons other than the J.B.C. to operate their broadcasting enterprises. This marks an epoch in the broadcasting enterprise of Japan, and at present, applicants for permission of operation of new broadcasting enterprise have reached more than thirty in number. However, the broadcasting enterprise will be divided into two sorts, one being the J.B.C. broadcast of public nature and the other a broadcast of non-public nature. Thus, to see to it that the two sorts of enterprise make a full contribution to the elevation of the Japanese culture from their respective standpoint, it is necessary to convey to Japan the actual conditions of the United States where the private broadcasts have been making marked progress. Furthermore, for the research of the most vital and urgent problem in our broadcasting enterprise, that is, the increasing of efficiency of low quality receivers in this country and the television whose realization in the near future is being looked forward to by the people, we firmly believe that useful data can be obtained by making an

actual

actual inspection of the highly developed broadcasting enterprise of the United States.

5. The Radio Law, as were the two above-mentioned laws, was drafted under your guidance and assistance and was enacted on June 1 of last year. As regards the radio administration which has international relationship, we believe that to study by actual observation that of the United States, which is the most advanced in theories, techniques and utilization of radio waves, will bring about great benefits to our country. In drafting the Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law, the Broadcast Law, and the Radio Law, government officials visited the United States to inspect actual conditions there. Even after these laws became effective, some government officials were sent for actual observation. Moreover, it has been recently decided to send five members of the Radio Regulatory Commission to the United States for the same purpose. We think with pleasure that these inspections of the United States by people concerned with the radio administration and many other officials of the Telecommunications Ministry are very salutary to Japan and, at the same time, we thank you very much for the kindness you showed regarding these inspections. In order to obtain a consummate effect, however, we believe it is most beneficial and necessary for members of the Telecommunications Committees

of

of the National Diet to go to the United States, and study the actual conditions in that country, the example of which Japan should follow, by actual observation instead of book-reading, reports, or hearsay.

The matters which the Telecommunications Committees of both Houses think it necessary to inspect or study in the United States follow:

1. Activities of the F.C.C.
2. Relations between the F.C.C. and the U.S. Congress.
3. State of utilization of public hearings held by the F.C.C.
4. Conditions in which electric waves are made use of.
5. State of broadcasting service including television.
6. State of the development of telecommunications service. (Especially facilities and management of telephone service in great cities.)
7. Adjustment of the two aspects of business enterprise and public utility in telecommunications service (State of spread and service of means of communications in districts where they do not pay as business).
8. Method of fixing telecommunications fees.
9. State of training and education of telecommunications personnel.
10. Labor situations in telecommunications enterprises.
11. Treatment to telecommunications personnel.

12. Recent techniques of telecommunications.

13. State of finance, accounting, and other systems, laws and regulations relating to the broadcasting and telecommunications enterprises.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Communications Section
APO 500

6 April 1951

Minister of Telecommunications
Ministry of Telecommunications
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Minister:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 3 April 1951 in which you discussed the problems involved in the drafts of the Public Telecommunications Service Law and the Wire Telecommunications Law. I fully concur with your submitting these matters in writing. I trust that my reply, likewise in writing, will assist in clarifying any misunderstandings that may have arisen.

First, I should like to repeat what I have stated to you in person and what has been repeatedly stated by members of my staff to members of the Ministry. Civil Communications Section does not object to but in fact very strongly advises the preparation and submission to the Diet of a bill regulating wire telecommunications. It is true that Civil Communications Section would not and could not concur with the Wire Telecommunications Bill that was submitted since it placed the regulation of wire telecommunications in an existing Ministry rather than in a commission type of governmental agency. Civil Communications Section recommends that just as the Wireless Law of 1915 was superseded by legislation which placed regulation of radio communications in the hands of an independent commission so should the Telegraph Law of 1890 be replaced by a law which will place the regulation of wire telecommunications in the same type of independent commission.

When you first called on me with respect to this problem on 11 March 1951 you stated that apparently it was impossible to reach an agreement on the Wire Telecommunications Bill and that because of the pressing matter of time you desired to discontinue for the time being the discussions concerning the Wire Telecommunications Bill but that you were anxious to proceed with a Public Telecommunications Service Bill. You asked for members of Civil Communications Section to continue discussion with officials of the Ministry on the Service Bill. Civil Communications Section thoroughly agreed on the condition that the Service Bill should not contain any regulatory features. However, when these discussions continued it became apparent that the Supplementary Provisions of the Service Bill provided for regulation of wire communications by the Ministry of Telecommunications. In those provisions Civil Communications Section does not concur because to do so would be violating the principle that regulation of wire communications, just as regulation of radio communications, should be in the hands of an independent commission.

2

There is attached hereto for your guidance a copy of General MacArthur's letter to the Prime Minister dated 5 December 1949. In that letter the following principles are set forth which are applicable in the instant case:

1. In the fields of modern economic activity where, because of the technical and complex nature and constantly changing conditions of the activity to be regulated, the legislature while able to formulate national policy and define broad standards must delegate to a regulatory body wide latitude within the framework of the statutory objective to prescribe the necessary detailed regulations, make rulings, decide specific cases and enforce compliance.
2. Such a regulatory body must exert a combination of legislative, judicial and executive authority.
3. Such a regulatory body, because the privileges it may grant or withhold are invariably of great value and the field in which it regulates is directly affected with the rights and interests of the people at large, must possess certain fundamental characteristics which are then set forth specifically by General MacArthur.

Again when you visited me on 26 March 1951 you were advised that, of the three plans which the Ministry had presented to Civil Communications Section, there was no objection to proceeding with either the first or the third, but inasmuch as the second plan violated the policy of regulation of communications by an independent commission, Civil Communications Section could not and does not concur with that plan.

Please be assured that Civil Communications Section is willing to continue discussions on this matter and to assist you and members of your Ministry in every way possible in securing legislation which will provide for telecommunications service in the best interest of the people of Japan and at the same time will permit wire communications to be regulated in accordance with the principles enunciated above.

Sincerely,

1 Incl
Copy Ltr to Prime Minister
dtd 5 Dec 49

GEORGE I. BARK
Brigadier General, USA
Chief, Civil Communications Section

Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of
Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill

FR

3 April 1951

GS

CCS

GS Files

3

1. Document referred to in CCS C/N #1 above was evidently withdrawn by
IS.

2. GS refrains from commenting on the constitutionality of Japanese
legislative proposals since that responsibility is exercised by the Attorney
General's office in connection with measures sponsored by the Cabinet and by
the legal bureaus of the two houses in connection with measures presented by
members.

-C.W.-

10/2

1

Subject: Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of
Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill

From: LS

To: GS
CCS

Date: 20 March 1981
O.J. Smith, 57-8645

3.

1. Attention is invited to the failure of the bill to provide that the sessions of the Expropriation Committee mentioned in Chapter VI be open to the persons applying for an award as well as to any others interested in the proceedings. Paragraph 6 of Article 91 provides (where a settlement cannot be reached -- Article 83) that the prefectural governor shall open an Expropriation Committee session, and paragraph 7 provides that the Expropriation Committee shall "decide." The procedural aspects are indicated in Article 82, paragraph 3, and Article 91, paragraph 9, wherein reference is made to the Law Concerning the Expropriation of Land (No. 29 of 1900), particularly Articles 26 to 29 thereof. However, an examination of that law discloses no provision for an open hearing or even the attendance at the Committee sessions by persons affected by the expropriation. The only provision showing any regard for the public's interest in the Committee's activities is to be found in Article 25 of said Law No. 29 of 1900, which states that the landowners and parties concerned may present their opinions in writing to the governor within two weeks from the first date of public exhibition of the documents submitted by the "enterprisers" requesting

Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of
Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill

LS

GS
CCS

20 March 1951
C.J. Smith, 57-8645

2
(Contd)

arbitration of the Committee for expropriation (Article 23), upon the receipt of which documents the town head shall make public announcement and then permit the public to inspect them for one week. Article 43 of the same law provides that the Committee may, as it deems necessary, summon and hear enterprisers, landowners, or parties interested. Article 90, paragraph 3, of the bill states that any person who is dissatisfied with the compensation awarded by the Expropriation Committee may "appeal" (to whom is not mentioned).

2. Whether the absence of a provision for a public hearing with the necessary additional safeguards such as the right to offer evidence and to be represented by counsel is to be considered a violation of the Constitution of Japan can, as a matter of course, authoritatively be decided only by the Supreme Court. Since no precedents are available regarding the question at issue the future judgment thereon cannot be foreseen with any certainty.

The Japanese Constitution has no overriding "due process of law" clause as does the United States document. Art. 31 provides that no person shall be deprived of life and liberty nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law; but this Article does not refer to the taking of property by the state. Nevertheless, it appears perfectly conceivable that Japan's highest tribunal pursuant to a challenge by an individual affected would hold that the failure of subject bill to establish the right to a public hearing is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The right to hold property has been declared inviolable in Art. 29 of this instrument. It is one of the fundamental human rights. Art. 11 solemnly states that the people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of them and that they shall be "conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights." To be sure, Art. 29 enables the legislature to define property rights and permits that private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation. Still, the Supreme Court might very well rule that fundamental human rights are of such essential importance that the procedural safeguards necessary to attain them or defend them must have primary over the merely correlative rather than absolute right of the government to take private property for public use. In other words, the Court could conclude, when a law defines property rights without giving the individual affected by an expropriatory act of the government an opportunity to state the merits of his case, not behind closed doors, but in a hearing open to the public, it fails to adequately implement the controlling principle of the Constitution.

3. Apart from the controversial problem of constitutionality, Legal Section in reviewing Diet legislation has for years advised the Japanese Government to

(Continued)

Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of
Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill

LS

GS
CCS

20 March 1951
c.J.Smith, 57-8645

2
(Contd)

provide for public hearings in the administrative process in order to minimize arbitrary action on the part of the government. This protection of the individual appears to be imperative in the light of the objectives of the Occupation, such as democratization and elimination of features of the former police state.

4. To cure what LS thus considers a serious omission in subject bill, it is suggested that provisions be added thereto, in keeping with similar Japanese legislation, requiring that (a) the person whose property is sought to be expropriated be given a written statement of the necessity therefor, as well as other pertinent details; (b) upon demand of the aforementioned person, he shall be accorded a public hearing by the Expropriation Committee; and (c) he shall have the right to appear and be heard at all sessions of the public hearings, be represented by counsel of his own choosing, and present witnesses, books, records, and other pertinent data.

5. Information has been received by LS from the Ministry of Construction that it will submit to GS in the near future a "Land Expropriation Bill," to be accompanied by an "enforcement" bill, the effect of which will be to abolish the present Land Expropriation Law of 1900 referred to in subject bill.

1 Incl.
w/d

----- A.C.C. -----

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

CAF eissner/26-6424

File No:

Subject: Comments Requested Concerning Chapter VI of
Proposed Telecommunications Service Bill

Note
No.

1

From: CCS

To: LS
GS

Date: 3 April 1951

1. Attached hereto is a document prepared by the Ministry of Telecommunications entitled, "Draft Telecommunications Service Law". Chapter VI thereof (Articles 81-97 inclusive) entitled, "Use and Expropriation of Land", authorizes the Minister of Telecommunications to use private property for the public telecommunications service under certain conditions.

2. It is requested that this Chapter be examined and comments submitted as to whether or not it, or any part of it, is in conflict with the Constitution of Japan. It would appear that many of the provisions are carry-overs from laws and regulations of the Meiji Era. For example: Regulation of Construction Works of Telegraph and Telephone Line (Law No. 58 of 1900); Telegraph Law (Law No. 59 of 1890); Law Concerning the Expropriation of Land (Law No. 29 of 1900) and the Rivers Law (Law No. 71 of 1896).

3. This Section has been reviewing some of the provisions of the Draft Bill with officials of the Ministry of Telecommunications but has not concurred in its presentation to the Diet at the present time in its present form.

1 Incl
Draft Law

-----G.I.B.-----