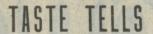
SPILICITY SPECIAL SPEC





For All Occasions

SPARKLING (Mineral) WATER



Sole Agent: Comet's Special Service
Tel.—Marunouchi (23) 2883, 3078



Call on COMET'S for Liaison Advice & Consultation

Business Planning
Sports & Recreation
Enterprises

Employment Services

Complete and Efficient Staff to Serve You

Comet's Special Service Tel.: Marunouchi (23) 2883 and 3078 Head Office: Rm. 665 Marunouchi Bldg.

Branch Office: No. 5, 7-chome, Nishi Ginza, Tokyo. Ginza (57) 0803

JOTTINGS . H.T.

The SPOTLIGHT magazine is a new monthly impartial publication aimed to present the views of leading writers in Japan. Being impartial, statements made by the writers do not necessarily reflect the policy of the magazine. Our intention is to issue a well-rounded magazine treating various subjects of timely interest and entertainment. Needless to say (but we say it anyhow), the success of this first truly all-English magazine in Japan will depend on the response of the public. (For a further statement on our policy, please turn to the Editorial Page.)

It was a job to turn out this first issue. The editing was hard enough, but the printing and paper problems would have made any editor cry with frustration. But here it is at last, and we hope you agree with us that it isn't bad at all!

Dr. Kazuo Kawai (THE GOV-ERNMENT CAN'T SUCCEED), born in Tokyo 42 years ago, is a Ph.D. from Stanford University, California, who also did graduate work at Harvard. He is now known widely for his razor-sharp editorials in the Nippon Times of Tokyo. Before joining the Times, he served a term as English editor of the Japanese-American News'of San Francisco and later became assistant professor of history at the University of California at Los Angeles. His article in this issue on the tasks of the new government should create wide comment.

Tsugi Shiraishi (THE JAPANESE WOMAN ROLLS UP HER SLEEVES) is gaining a name as a writer on the problems of the Japanese women. Graduate of the Tokyo Women's Christian College, she also studied at the University of Toronto, Canada, and Columbia University, New York. She taught at Mrs. Hani's Girls' High School in Tokyo before joining the staff of the Nippon Times.

Ichitaro Takata (DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA) is well-known both here and abroad as a first-class foreign correspondent. A graduate of the University of Washington, he served the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper of Tokyo as foreign correspondent in London, New York and Washington. He covered the fateful Nomura-Kurusu-Hull talks just before the outbreak of the war. He is now chief of the general affairs department of the Mainichi. His article in this issue is part of a

SPOTLIGHT

Kenji Suzuki, President
Asataro Sakai, Executive Editor
Eimei Kato, Associate Editor

CONTENTS

VOL. I NO. 1

JUNE 1946

Shizue Yamaguchi—Newly Elected M.P.	(Cover
Jottings (Editor's Notes)		. 1
The Spotlight of the Month (Photograph)-		
The Emperor and Empress at Hayama Villa		. 2
The Government Can't Succeed-By Kazuo Kawai		. 3
Gunbatsu: Rise of Militarism		. 5
The War Crimes Trials Begin (Photographs)		. 7
The General Elections—A Review		. 9
Spotlight Picture Parade (Photographs)		. 10
Editorial Page		. 12
International Roundup		. 13
The Twain Does Meet, But		15
The Japanese Woman Rolls Up Her Sleeves-By Tsugi Shirais	ni .	. 17
The New Yen-By Eisaburo Kusano		. 19
Democracy in America-By Ichitaro Takata		
The Spotlight Album of Beauty-Setsuko Hara		
The Frank Sinatra of Japan-By Eimei Kato		24
Stage and Screen: Post-War Review-By Ryozo Kusumi		26
Death Comes to Nizaemon		
Sports Review		
Documentary: Final Draft of New Japanese Constitution		
Also Selected Shorts and Photographs		
Also Selected Shorts and a hotographs		

The SPOTLIGHT Magazine is published monthly by the Spotlight Publishing Company, Rooms 135 and 271 Totaku Building, No. 2, 1-Chome, Uchisalwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Phones: Ginza (57) 2468; 5475; 7019. Price: Six Yen per copy. Half year subscription: Thirty-six Yen. One year: Seventy-two Yen (all including postage). Advertising offices: Comet's Special Service Room 330, Marunouchi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. All changes of address in subscriptions must reach this office at least one month in advance of the issue date. Both old and new addresses should be given.

series of lectures he broadcast recently over Radio Tokyo.

Among the other top-notch writers we have in this issue are Eisaburo Kusano (THE NEW YEN), a veteran member of the staff of the English Mainichi having served as financial editor and feature editor, and Ryozo Kusumi (STAGE AND SCREEN), for many years dramatic critic for the Mainichi Shimbun and now on the Tokyo staff of the Shin-Osaka newspaper.

We had difficulty in making space for the "Documentary" material in this issue but we believe having these important items in handy reference form will be appreciated by our readers.

We hope the articles in this issue will provoke comment from the readers and please remember that we are always glad to hear from you. We intend in future issues to run a readers' column and invite your letters.

-THE EDITORS

THE SPOTLIGHT OF THE MONTH



HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, resting at the Hayama Imperial Villa after weeks of jaunting around the countryside to take a personal look at his people, something he never did in the past, listened to the results of the general elections on April 10 with Her Majesty the Empress. (Sun Photo)

THE GOVERNMENT CAN'T SUCCEED By Kazuo Kawai

HERE IS A CHALLENGE TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT!
CAN A SUDDENLY DEMOCRATIC REGIME CARRY OUT THE TREMENDOUS
TASKS FACING IT?

Some tasks of the new Government is the subject of this article. It may appear to be a complex subject, but there is really one insistent thought which blots out all other ideas to give this subject a simple unity. And that thought is that the Government will not be able to succeed in carrying out its tasks.

The momentous general election of April 10 means the establishment of a new kind of government for Japan. For the first time in history Japan will have a government based on the freely expressed will of the people, expressed through an election participated in by women as well as by men, by youngsters in their early twenties' who had never been allowed to vote before, by a people free for the first time from the coercion of powerful interests which they formerly dared not not defy. Certainly a government erected upon such a broad basis, it would seem, should be most capable of performing its tasks! But nevertheless it will fail.

It will fail because the tasks which confront any government of Japan during these first months and possibly years of the postwar period involve problems which no government under the sun can be expected to solve satisfactorily. To expect the new Government to succeed in its task is to expect the impossible.

The nation lies prostrate after a sweeping devastation which has laid waste the overwhelming proportion of its towns and cities. The flower of its young manhood, to say nothing of hundreds of thousands of others of all ages, lie in untimely graves. Those who remain alive are tired, undernourished, ill-clothed, inadequately housed, and completely bewildered. The nation's resources are gone, its wealth has been dissipated, its productive facilities have been wrecked. Its experienced leaders have been discredited and

repudiated, its traditional standards and guides have been discarded, it is spiritually lost and wandering in the wilderness. It is a pariah among nations, foreign armies occupy its soil and a long, hard period of penance stretches ahead before there can be any hope for redemption and restoration to grace.

Simply to list what the new Government must do to lift the country out of this predicament is to demonstrate how insuperable are the tasks confronting this Government. What these tremendous tasks are is well known, but merely to set a few of them down in some semblance of systematic order will help to make clear how unreasonable it is to expect that any government will be able to perform them all successfully.

In the first place, there is the task of providing for the people the basic necessities of food, clothing, and shelter. So far has the nation fallen that even these elemental requisities of life have become rare treasures to be clawed over to provide a precarious hold on life. It is not only a matter of an indigent class who constitute a burden on the government of any country, but in Japan today there is hardly a soul for whom the mere procurement of food, clothing, and shelter is not almost a stark matter of life or death. Obviously the first task of the Government is to provide at least a minimum standard of livelihood for every inhabitant.

But unfavorable weather, manpower shortage, fertilizer shortage, farming tool shortage, and other factors have cut the domestic production of food far below normal. Although the wartime handicaps are gradually being removed, it is a question as to whether the recovery can be made to proceed fast enough to avert starvation. Imports of food from former overseas suppliers have been rendered impossible as the consequence of the war. The worldwide shortage of food and shipping facilities precludes the import of substantial amounts from distant countries, and moreover Japan is hard-pressed for goods to offer in compensation. There is not only the matter of the amount of food, but there is the even more complicated problem of assuring the equitable distribution of what little is available. Naturally under conditions of short supply, producers will attempt to withhold as much as possible for their own private use and for illicit sale through channels that bring in the greatest profits, while those who can afford it will attempt to corner more than their fair share. To solve this food prob-lem is the most urgently essential and at the same time one of the most difficult tasks of the Gov-

The situation is similar with respect to clothing. The domestic stocks are almost gone. Through the courtesy of the Allies a limited import of raw cotton is assured, but with the factories destroyed, the labor supply dispersed, and the managerial organization shattered, there is a question as to how adequately Japan can make use of the raw cotton imports. And, as in the case of food, there is the serious matter of the export goods to be offered in payment for the imports.

The housing situation is even more discouraging. Sufficient building materials are not available domestically, and imports of such bulky and expensive materials will not be possible for a long time yet. In addition to the factor of materials, the labor supply has dispersed from cities where they are needed to the country where food is more plentiful. The solution of the housing problem is thus contingent to a great extent upon the solution of



ONE OF THE BIG PROBLEMS facing the Japanese Government is what to do about the millions of repatriated nationals and demobilized soldiers coming back to Japan from all over the world. Their readjustment and resettlement will be no easy task. These are demobilized Japanese soldiers at Takao in Formosa, taking exercise while waiting for a boat to take them back to Japan. (Sun-Acme Photo)

the food problem. In addition, the task of reconstruction involves complicated problems of financing during a period of inflationary instability, of city planning and land readjustments, of transportation, of sanitation, and a countless other things.

Underlying the whole task of material rehabilitation is the problem of inflation. Naturally when there is a greater demand for goods and services than the available supply, prices zoom upward. Purely fiscal measures to control the inflation by restricting the amount of currency in circulation are only palliatives; there can be no fundamental cure other than by increasing the production of goods so that the supply will match the demand. But in this period of terrific shortages of raw materials and tremendously disrupted productive capacity, how can production be quickly increased? It will be an unusual government which can perform this miracle.

Meanwhile, until all these economic disequilibriums are properly adjusted, there will be human casualties who will have to be cared for. The millions of unemployed who will have no work until production can be vastly increased, the destitute who will have been drained penniless by the inflation, and finally the maladjusted and unabsorbed veterans repatriated from overseas will all add to the Government's burden.

In addition to meeting these urgent emergency needs of the people, the Government must work out a permanent economic order which will ensure a fair chance to all classes of society. In other words, there must be a democratization of Japanese economic institutions to the end that no one will be exploited by a privileged class. Already the great financial monopolies are in the process of being liquidated, the farmers are being granted safeguards to their holdings, and the laborers have been given legal guarantees of their rights of organization and collective bargaining. But these are the mere beginnings of processes which must be long continued if the social gains are to be permanently consolidated. thoroughly will the Government be able to carry out this task against the covert opposition of the privileged classes while seeing to it at the same time that the legitimate rights of the privileged individuals who are to be dispossessed are not outraged? This is still another test which the new Government must

Fully as difficult as these economic tasks are the political tasks which confront the new Government. There is the task of constitutional reform. The political structure of Japan in the past must have been grievously faulty since militaristic and other subversive elements were able to gain control and wield dic-

tatorial power-despite the contrary inclinations of the people. A new draft constitution has been pre-sented which is designed to safeguard the nation for all time against such usurpations of political power and to provide for a government which will truly be of the people, by the people, and for the people. But the draft constitution in its present form is still far from perfect. It is not fully understood nor appreciated by the people. The Government must perform the task of putting this constitution in a form which will not only be more comprehensible to the people but which will cause the people to hold to it forever as their very own. It will involve much more than merely getting the new constitution en-acted by the Diet. It will involve the long and difficult process of educating the people in political responsibility.

While the fundamental structure of the state is being revised through the formulation of a new constitution, the Government must also carry out the task of administrative reform. The purge of the really objectionable characters is being speedily accomplished, but that is a relatively simple negative task. The much more difficult positive task still remains of discovering and developing new administrators to take the place of those who are being removed. At the same time, in addition to carrying out a wholesale change of personnel, it is necessary to reform the cumbersome and inefficient bureaucratic system which has so long been the curse of this

country.

Even more important than reforming the structure and the administrative organization of the Government is the task of seeing to it that this governmental machinery functions in a truly democratic manner. This means that adequate safeguards must be erected to make impossible any violation of the fundamental rights of the citizens, to ensure respect for the civil liberties of the individual. The new draft constitution does contain guarantees of the inalienable rights of man-the rights of free speech, of free assembly and organization, freedom of the press, freedom of religion and conscience, freedom from any violation of person or of property, and freedom from any discrimination based on birth, creed, sex or political affiliation. But the great task will be to see to it that these guarantees are kept in spirit as well as in letter.

Most important is the task of training the people to shoulder competently the responsibility of maintaining a democratic government. The structural forms and the con-

(Continued on page 36)

GUNBATSU: RISE OF MILITARISM

A NEWSPAPERMAN WHO WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS TELLS IN A NUTSHELL THE TRUE STORY BEHIND MILITARISM'S CONSPIRACY FOR POWER IN JAPAN. -AND WHY IT COULDN'T SUCCEED.

In the course of the past 15 years, from the time the Japanese Army opened its Manchurian campaign in 1931, to Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam declaration in 1945, there have been about a dozen different cabinets. During this period, none of Japan's political leaders made any attempts to curb the increasing power of the militarists. On the contrary, each time a cabinet failed, and that was frequently as the result invariably of pressure from the Army, its successors were selected from among persons sub-missive to the militarists. Of all these political changes, the resig-nation of the Konoe cabinet in 1941 and its succession by the Tojo cabinet was fatal to Japan. How fatal it was has been brought to light with the death of Prince Fumimaro Konoe.

Prince Konoe, dean of the peers and three times premier, it may be recalled, committed suicide at dawn on December 16, 1945. On that day, he was expected to present himself at the Sugamo prison, Tokyo, to be interned as a war

criminal suspect.

Following Prince Konoe's death, a number of documents of historic interest, written by him at different times, were made public. They revealed for the first time the inner circumstances that led to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

A remarkable fact brought to light by these writings was that the Navy was opposed to the war against the United States. The late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, then the commander of the Combined Japanese Fleet, it was alleged, was decidedly against the war. Prince Konoe and his supporters, too, it was claimed, were eager to have Japanese-American relations readjusted so as to avoid war. The

Army alone was adamant in its insistence on a war against the United States.

In the face of this opposition, it is almost incredible how the Army single-handed was able to bring the nation into war. Nevertheless, such was the case and not without reason. The Army had already held sway over Japan's political domain through 10 years of previous systematic preparations.

The Army set out to attain the political hegemony of Japan in 1931. In March and October of that year, attempts were made to engineer a coup d'etat to revolutionize the nation under Army leadership. These projects were nipped in the bud. Later political developments proved that these two incidents accounted for the wane of party politics in Japan and baved the way for open domination by the Army of the nation's affairs.

The full details of these two incidents are still unknown to the public, for like so many other incidents, the government in those days chose to keep these affairs in the dark. An outline of these incidents and the effects upon Japan's political circles, however, have been made public by various writers since Japan has regained freedom of speech following the advent of the Allied forces here.

In March 1931, Gen Sugiyama, vice-minister of war in the Hama-guchi cabinet (Yuko Hamaguchi, July 1929—April 1931), with the aid of such civilian reactionary leaders as Ikki Kita and Shumei Okawa, planned to mobilize troops to sur-round the Diet which was then in session, and to effect a coup d'etat. The object was to establish a military government. It was to be headed by Kazunari Ugaki, war minister in the Hamaguchi cabinet. The project was supported by such influential army officers as Kuniaki Koiso. then the head of the military affairs division of the War Office; Tetsuzan Nagata, head of the military affairs section of the War Office; and Shigeharu Ninomiya, second in command of the General Staff.

Jinsaburo Masaki, commander of the 1st Division, learned of the scheme and was surprised and angry. He lost no time in taking adequate steps to quash the plan. He warned his subordinate com-manding officers of different units to watch their steps, and he pro-ceeded to the War Office to reprimand the leaders of the scheme, including Koiso and Nagata. So the plot did not materialize. However it produced a far-reaching influence upon Japan's political circles at the time.

The tragic outcome of the abortive coup d'etat was the death of Premier Hamaguchi, who succumbed to an attack made on him at Tokyo station. He died in a hospital some weeks later. General Masaki who was stated for promotion to the post of commander of the Kwantung Army, was politely shoved aside and exiled to the post of commander of the Formosa

And now the October plot: The failure of the March plot gave rise to a split within the Army, especially among the revolutionary elements. A group of them, led by the impatient, radical Kingoro Hashimoto, insisted on bringing about a military revolution immediately regardless of the method employed. Other revolutionists, led by Nagata, then known as the brains of the Army, however, maintained that the scheme should be pushed through legitimate channels, instead of resorting to force.

Be that as it may, following the outbreak of the Manchurian cam-





THE END OF MILITARISM in Japan meant the end of military weapons. The upper photograph shows 24 Japanese submarines being towed out of the Sasebo naval base on April 3 to be sunk 60 miles offshore. The group included the 1-58 which sank the U.S. cruiser Indianapolis just before the end of the war. The lower photo shows a machine-gun being melted down to make farming implements. (Sun-Acme Photos)

paign in September 1931, Hashimoto's group was ready to make another attempt at a coup d'etat. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, then a section chief of the General Staff, not only approved the project but also promised that he would support it. Kuniaki Koiso, chief of the military affairs department of the War Office at the time, was also an enthusiastic advocate of the plot.

Sadao Araki, who was departmental chief of the Army Education Office, advised the schemers to drop the plan. The result was only to provoke the resentment of the voung officers. Meanwhile, as the secret could not be kept, rumors

spread.

In the face of the threatening situation, the highest War Office authorities could no longer remain inactive. They ordered the military police to intervene. Hashimoto and his leading supporters were quickly apprehended. And the plan, again, was nipped in the bud.

What makes these two unsuccessful incidents so important is that they marked the beginning of the Army's offensive into-domestic politics. Their outcome was that the ultra-nationalistic group in the Army, after disposing of their rivals, came to control leading politicians and veteran court officials. In this way they came to

steer national affairs into troubled waters and eventually to bring the nation to the catastrophic atomic bomb destruction of 1945.

It was during the relatively short period of five or six years—from the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident to the early stage of the subsequent China War—that militarism in Japan was fully built up. During this period, the Army fought out among themselves a severe factional rivalry; it came to direct diplomacy politicians were brought under thei control; and veteran court official found it safe and easy not to say anything against the Army.

As regards the factional strife within the Army, two factors are held responsible for it. One was that there rose a difference of opinion as to the policy of conducting a continental campaign in China as well as that of guiding the domestic political situation. The other was that there was a clash of views regarding the punishment of young officers involved in the March and October plots.

Tetsuzan Nagata, who was the chief of the military affairs section of the War Office, under War Minister Sadao Araki in the Inukai and Saito cabinets, and who was one of the leading figures in the March plot, was of the opinion that modern wars were apt to develop into a prolonged totalitarian struggle, and therefore, it was imperative to work out a national mobilization plan, and to bring about a fundamental reform of the domestic situation in Japan, in order to gear everything to a successful conduct of the war.

Following the failure of the March plot, Nagata gave up the idea of realizing a national reform through illegal methods by force; instead, he advocated the stirring up of some disturbance abroad to drive home to the minds of the people a feeling of uneasiness, and on the strength of such international trouble, to carry out the desired reform in the domestic situation.

On the other hand, Binshiro Obata, who was chief of the operations section of the War Office also under General Araki, believed in the principle of an intensive combat to settle the war quickly, and therefore, he was opposed to Nagata's idea of prolonged warfare and its subsequent proposal of a reform which amounted to a revolution.

Viewed in the light of war and politics, Obata was of the opinion that the war was but an extension of politics, whereas Nagata assumed the stand that politics should be relegated to the war.

In support of Nagata's national mobilization plan, such officers as Hideki Tojo and Teichi Suzuki

(Continued on page 37)

INDICTED AND ARRAIGNED!

The International War Crimes Trials for the Far East Officially opened on May 3 with the indictment and arraignment of 28 major Japanese war criminal suspects. The photographs show (upper) a panorama of the courtroom in the War Ministry Building at Ichigaya, Tokyo, and (lower) the defendants' dock. (Sun Photos)





THE STRANGE CASE OF SHUMEI OKAWA

Phode and the control of the control









XX

The sensation of the arraignment was the writer-economist, Shumer Okawa, who threw the court into an uproar with his antics which included two hearty slaps on the bald head of Hideki Tojo.

The upper two photos show (left) Okawa being held in restraint by M.P. Lieut.-Colonel Kenworthy while Tojo in the center wonders what Okawa will do next, and (right) Okawa in a state of collapse after being led out of the courtroom during the arraignment.

Middle; Chief Prosecutor Joseph C. Keenan addresses the International Military Tribunal. Ichiro Kiyose, the chief defense counsel, is at the right.

Bottom; Former Generals Heitaro Kimura (left) and Seishiro Itagaki were rushed by plane from Bangkok, Siam, for the arraignment. They arrived at the courtroom shortly after the arraignment began. Lieut.-Colonel Kenworthy is the onlooker. (Sun Photos)

NO.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS --- A REVIEW

By The Spotlight Political Commentator

Japan's first post-war election after a lapse of 14 years, with the exception of a few surprises, generally turned out as political dopesters believed it would. To be frank, much was not expected from it, so if the result was indecisive and it occasioned complicated negotiations and irritating delays in forming a new government, that was not anything unusual. At least it was not to those who were conversant with the political mentality of the Japanese people and with the stupendous problems with which Japan was faced.

At this stage of national change to peace from the catastrophic defeat of a disastrous war, it would have been superhuman, indeed, to expect that a nation so long nurtured to look forward to guidance from above should suddenly become self-assertive, and this intelligently, as to what it wanted. To do so it would have had to find its mind first, but under the present conditions, still bordering on the point of chaotic, it was in no position to

do so

The candidates who stood for election gave vivid proof of the na-tional confusion. Collectively speaking they were lacking in clear cut policies as to what should be done to save the country from its grave dilemma. Perhaps this was due to the fact that most of the candidates were new and inexperienced figures on the political horizon, and to the absence of the old line politicians who had been purged for their criminal leadership that brought Japan to its present tragedy. But, if the candidates, the men who had come forward to ask the mandate of the people to entrust them with the government of the country, were not sure themselves and not convincing as to how they propose to proceed to resurrect the nation from the depth of despondency, it was obvi-ous that the people did not have much of a choice. The result was as it was expected. The nation at the polls reflected a lack of political clarity. This was evident from the fact that the voters did not return a majority party.

Rise of Independents

Moreover, as the nation was faced with so many problems and the approach to their solution was so staggering, no one party was able to offer an inclusive platform. This led to the inevitable rise of many parties, and more disconcerting to the entry of too many independent candidates. Perhaps, on the theory of one head one view, many heads many views, that was the democratic way of approach to the solution of the national problems. But in practice the existence of many parties and many independent candidates only led to hopeless confusion. Hence, the verdict of the people did not bring anything that would assure the establishment of a vigorous and efficient government. best that it offered was a coalition government with its implication of compromise of policies that were not too clear or strong or encouraging to begin with.

That the election would probably turn out in this way was foreseen by the members of the Shidehara (Continued on page 39)



ALL SORTS OF CANDIDATES threw their bats into the ring in the recent general elections—from exconvicts to millionaires. Here is Kenshin Izumi, a Buddhist priest who ran for a seat in the House of Representatives in the 2nd Electoral District of Tokyo. (Sun Photo)

THE SPOTLIGHT PICTURE PARADE

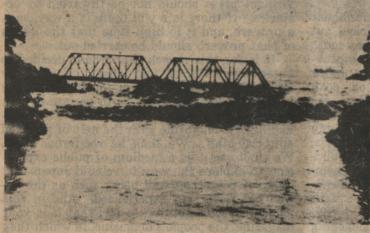




Upper Right; The Imperial Family poses for a regular family album photograph at the Hayama Villa in April. (See The Spotlight of the Month). Upper left; General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, addressed the Allied Council for Japan on April 5 in Tokyo. Below; U.S. Secretary of State James' Byrnes (center) addressed the first session of the Far Eastern Commission at the former Japanese Embassy in Washington on March 11.











Upper left; Miss Mitsuko Miura, one of the best known movie actresses in Japan, was married to Lieut. George H. Goda, 27, a Nisei in the U.S. Army from Los Angeles, on April 6 at the 42nd General Hospital Chapel in Tokyo. Middle; A huge tidal wave swamped Hawaii on April 1. The Photo shows the moment when a Hilo railway bridge was swept away by the incoming wave. Lower; Masaharu Homma, who led the Japanese forces into the Philippines, is photographed here just before he was sentenced to death in Manila. Upper right; Miami Beach in Florida is still noted for its bathing suit styles. Here's a nice model! (Sun-Acme Photos)

EDITORIAL PAGE

Journalism is decidedly a foreign field for me and under normal conditions I would neither have the courage nor the inclination to venture into it.

But the conditions in the world today are not normal, most certainly not in Japan. The tremendous strains from the war and the catastrophic defeat which Japan suffered have not only brought the nation to the verge of economic and financial bankruptcy, but have resulted in the collapse of national morale. The shock of these factors, coupled with hunger and the innumerable wants of bare subsistence, have brought on the people an appalling and tragic enertia. Truly, this situation is exasperating when we consider the many imperative things that must be done, and done urgently. There is obviously a need to fire the people into in-

telligent action.

But to fire the people into intelligent action a tangible thread must be picked out from the tangled web of confusion; a way must be opened. Everybody knows what the problems are. They concern, to name the major ones, shortage of food, transportation, coal, materials, all dependent on the other for solution. They all revolve around a vicious circle. Everybody also knows that something must be done. The cities in ashes, in debris, studded with gaunt, ugly bombed-out buildings; the nation in dire poverty with its teeming millions living in shabbiness and in dwellings reminiscent of the pristine age; with the nation's vital issues handled in a topsyturvy way and frustrated with sickening delays are constant reminders of that. But the sad truth is the people do not know what to do.

In this sad picture, our government, while it has no doubt tried its best, has been too woefully weak and incompetent to accomplish anything commendable. Perhaps the new legislature that has been returned as the result of the general election will fill in the blank. but as yet that seems doubtful. At any rate, the only stimulating actions worthy of notice so far have been the results of SCAP directives. Because of these it has now become a habit of the nation to rely on SCAP for action. Both the government's and the people's initia-

tives as yet are dead.

Leaving alone the shock of the disastrous war, perhaps it is only natural that a nation so long nurtured to look forward to the government for leadership should lack intiative and be at loss when that leadership is missing.

But this shows that the people unfortunately are yet in their old rut and it has not yet clearly dawned on them that we have entered a new age in which the people may be heard, and the power and the direction of the nation rest with the individual, the people. And unlike the past the people are yet to know that they must now do their own thinking, and must have their own will. Also that it is their responsibility to break the inertia that has gripped them.

Toward awakening the nation to this fact the government's efforts, as I have already said, have been practically negligible. Only GHQ and SCAP have been active. Normally the press should lead the way, but it too has been dismally passive and wanting. I am not forgetting the difficulties with which it is faced, such as shortage of newsprint, but a virulent press should not be thwarted by obstacles. If there is a will there is a way, says a proverb, and it is high time that the lesson

of that proverb should be carried out.

It is for this reason that I have decided to enter the realm of journalism. For all my ignorance of the fine arts of journalism I have boldly decided to go into it, to go into it with a chip on my shoulder. That is why I am publishing this magazine with the help of a picked editorial staff. We shall be vociferous in it. We shall use it as a medium of public expression to explore the way to rebuild Japan to a glory of peace and well being such as the nation has never yet experienced. And in this aspiration we want you to feel that it is your magazine, the people's magazine, in which they may voice their will frankly and fearlessly. By sacrilegious regimentation to a mistaken ideology we have lost the war, but by the will of the people dedicated to justice and goodwill we shall win the peace.

We are publishing this magazine in English to fill the demand for the dissemination of the English language, which we have noted is widespread. We are publishing the magazine in English because in bringing to our readers the concepts of democracy, with its tenets of freedom, equality, justice, and the sacredness of human rights, we want to present these concepts in their original language, that is in English, so that its essence will not be lost in

translation.

KENJI SUZUKI President SPOTLIGHT PUBLISHING CO.

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP **

COMPILED BY STAFF WRITER



V-J Day was nearly eight months ago. The world looked forward to a new era of peace and reconstruction.

But the peace did not come-now a war is being waged against political strife and starvation, and problems of rehabilitation and reconversion. President Truman, broadcasting to the world after the signing of the historic documents that brought six years of global conflict to a close, warned that it was "not yet the day for the formal pronouncement of the end of the war or of the cessation of hostilities "

Except for isolated resistance in dismembered tentacles of the Japanese octopus that is no more, gunfire re-echoed in the Far -East scarcely had a month elapsed.

Disunity In China

Internal disunity continues to be China's big sore spot. The Japanese surrender in China touched off the spark for a bloody scramble between Government and Communist troops for territories and spoils dropped from Japanese hold. This race spread from North China to Manchuria on the heels of the gradual withdrawal of Russian troops from the northeastern territory where Communist forces won the upper hand. The undeclared civil war disproves the optimistic hopes for unity placed in the Kuomintang-Yenan parleys. Hopes for a settlement depend much on the conciliatory efforts of U.S. Special Envoy General George C. Marshall.

Elsewhere in the Far East, freedom-mad Annamese and Indonesians took up arms against Allied "mopping-up" forces. Quiet came to Indo-China through cooperation of French, Chinese and native leaders. After seven months of sporadic clashes between Indonesian extremists and British-Indian troopsprincipally in Java and Sumatrathe Dutch-Indonesian independence negotiations, aided by Britain's Lord Inverchapel (Sir Archibald Clark Kerr), are nearing a climactic stage with the scene moving to Europe.

The long-standing Indian independence movement again welled forth with the close of the war. In February, a "quit-India" revolt-the most violent since the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857—exploded in protest against the continued stay of British troops in India, the appalling food shortage and the unfavorable treatment of Indian servicemen.



ONE OF THE HOPES of the world is the United Nations organition. It is meeting its first big test in the UNO security council sessions. Practical solution of current acute problems will justify the hopes that the UNO is not just another League of Nations. (Sun-Acme Photo)

Negotiations are resumed with a British cabinet mission in India. Indian Congress Party and Moslem League leaders are to discuss with the group a plan for a free Indian government devised by the mission that provides for Moslem and non-Moslem zones in India, and Indian union control of domestic, foreign, customs and communications affairs.

A new revolt against the presence of British troops in Egypt, also in February, is necessitating the calling of an Anglo-Egyptian conference shortly to revise the 1936 treaty.

And in Palestine, the chronic Arab-Jewish rift associated with the Jewish immigration question is fomenting intermittent disturbances much to the annogance of Britain:

The war's end in Europe initiated a diplomatic clash among the Allied powers which won the peace through their cooperative efforts. It is U.S. and Britain versus Soviet Russia.

Big Three Hopes

The high hopes for Big Three cooperation shown at the Potsdam conference in July 1945 during which they agreed on principles of coordinated policy towards Germany, faded in the failure of the foreign ministers conference in London in September. At the Big Three foreign ministers conference in Moscow in December the western

Allies were conciliatory towards Russian demands in the Balkans.

The change to firmness in policy of U.S. and Britain exploded at the United Nations Security Council sessions in London held in conjunction with the first United Nations General Assembly sittings. Rip-snorting, burly British Foreign Secretary Bevin cut loose at Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Vishinsky in support of Iran's appeal against the prying paws of the big Red Bear into Iran's Azerbaijan province. Then Vishinsky retaliated on the tarrying of British troops in Indonesia and Greece. The UNO passed the test thanks to the mediation of U.S.'s Stettinius.

Russia came to the aid of little Syria and Lebanon to use the veto power of the UNO for the first time to dam up the U.S. proposal for withdrawal of Anglo-French troops from the Levant.

Following the London conference, Russia was dealt a punch not by Britain or America, but by Canada Canada's Prime Minister Mackenzie King came out with the disclosure of a Russian spy ring, involving Embassy personnel, stealing atomic energy and other guarded secrets held by U.S., Britain and Canada. To this, Moscow accused Canada of sponsoring an anti-Soviet campaign.

The lid of exchanges of tirades was thrown wide open at Fulton.

Missouri. Britain's wartime Prime Minister Winston Churchill called for a U.S.-British "fraternal association", almed at Russia, and charged that what Russia "desires is the fruits of war and the definite expansion of their powers and doctrines". Stalin recoiled, branding Churchill as a "warmonger" and brought home to the Russian people the apprehension that they are menaced with capitalistic encirclement.

The Iranian issue moved back into the limelight before the United Nations Security Council convening in New York since March 25. The Council is at odds over the question of disposal of the case from the agenda now that Iran-which appealed to the Council for aidwants the case dropped. Opposed to any hearing on Iran from the start, adamant Soviet Delegate Gromyko dramatically walked out of two sessions, the second when the Council voted 8 to 3 to retain the case on the docket at least until the Soviet-Iran-agreed May 6 deadline for evacuation of Red Army troops from Iran. Gromyko intends to be absent from any further discussions on the issue. In return for the Russian withdrawal, the Soviet-Iranian agreement provides for the creation of a 51-49 per cent-share Soviet-Iranian joint oil company and for an Iranian free hand in her affairs with the so-called autonomous government of Azerbaijan.

Poland supported by Russia and France demanded the United Nations break off with the Axis-tinged Franco regime of Spain charging the regime of being a threat to world peace and security. But the United Nations Security Council voted unanimously-Russia abstained from voting-on a twice-revised Australian resolution calling for a five-man sub-committee investigation of the Polish charge. Generalissimo Franco, assuming a conciliatory attitude, invited U.S. and Britain for an investigation inside Spain. Franco is unofficially reported to be considering a referendum to determine the popular attitude toward his regime. Both France and Spain are accusing each other of massing troops along their common border.

The UNO so far weathered many severe tests. Can it take more—to safeguard world peace—and succeed where its now deceased parent—the League of Nations—failed? The Big Three prime ministers expressed their confidence in it. But former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts doubts it, saying that the nations of the world still depend on power politics. This question remains to be answered in deeds of the organization members.

More UNO Trials
UNO cooperation is having an-

other stiff trial at the current Paris foreign ministers conference at which draft peace treaties for Italy. Finland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria will be placed before the Big Four delegates. The Austrian situation, the administration of Germany, the status of the Rhine-land and the Ruhr, the disposition of Trieste and the Silesian Galatz question are likely to be discussed. To date the conference is progressing smoothly, Russia having given in to French and U.S. participation in all treaty discussions-although U.S. was not at war with Finland. Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov also conceded to an investigation on the controversial Italian reparations issue. Russia also accepted to take one-fourth rather than the demanded one-third of the remnants of the Italian fleet. The date of the grand European peace conference at Paris is contingent on the outcome of the present parley.

The most dangerous tension snot in Europe is Trieste and Venezia Giulia, a former Italian province adjacent to Yugoslavia. Allied Mediterranean C-in-C Lt. Gen. Morgan warned the Moscow-supported Tito government that entry into the area would constitute a warlike act. And Britain and France are countering the designed extension of Russia's arm into the central Mediterranean for trusteeship of Tripolitania with UNO trusteeship. And Russia has an eve on the Dodecanese Islands in the Aegean for bases. These problems will be considered at the Paris Big Four parley.

In the Far East, U.S.-Soviet differences popped up over the Russian removal of Japanese industrial equipment from Manchuria—on which there was no agreement. The U.S. is sending Reparations Investigator Edwin Pauley to that area in hopes of clarifying the matter.

But in Korea, the two countries through the joint U.S.-Soviet Commission for Korea are cooperating to help the Koreans form a free, democratic provisional government.

In the Western Hemisphere, Argentina, the "black sheep" of Latin-America (the U.S. State Department in its Blue Book charged President-elect Col. Juan Peron of having "played ball" with the Nazis during the war) is dealing the Colossus of the North a series of setbacks. Other American republics do not support the Blue Book and are willing to sign a military treaty with Argentina. Russia is toying with Argentina. Russia is toying with Argentina. And other nations of the world want Argentina's acein-the-hole—food.

Hopeful indications of Big Three efforts to preserve the peace are shown in recent developments. (1)

The Big Three is backing the UNO; (2) the Big Four withdrew or are preparing to withdraw their troops from disputed areas—the U.S. from Cuba, China, Iran and the Galapagos; Britain from Iran, the Levant and Indonesia; Russia from Bornholm, Austria, Iran and Manchuria; and France from the Levant: and (3) the Big Three recently made important diplomatic reshuffles to place high-caliber men in vital posts. The U.S. sent Army Man Lt.-Gen. Bedell Smith to Moscow and former Ambassador to Russia Harriman to London: Britain has former Ambassador to Turkey Peterson in Russia and is sending former Ambassador to Russia Lord Inverchapel (Clark Kerr) to the U.S.; and Soviet Russia placed former Ambassador Gromyko to the U.S. in the vital job of pormanent member of the UNO Security Council and capable Novikov as ambassador to the U.S.

But what may prove to be the significant factor in forestalling another major world catastrophe is a new scientific development—atomic

energy.

The atomic bomb explosions over Hiroshima and Nagasaki heralded a new age. As yet known, the U.S., Britain and Canada have the secret to themselves. Much debating on the question of sharing it with other countries is going on. Russian hopes of getting in on the secret fell through at the Moscow conference last December-and then came the Russian spy ring disclosure in Canada. Rather than the Johnson-May bill proposing military control of atomic energy, the McMahon bill providing for civilian control is gaining favor in Congressional and administrative circles. Secretary of State Byrnes' special committee has proposed a UNO sponsored Atomic Development Authority to control the world's uranium and thorium supplies-the only natural substances that can create chain reaction. Meanwhile, the three countries are holding the atom bomb over the heads of any nation that dares disturb the hard-won peace.

While the GI Joes, Tommies and Ivans are getting back into their civvies, the world's legal, economic and social experts are wrestling with

colossal problems.

In Europe, Asia and the Southwest Pacific, war crimes courts are trying and sentencing convicted Axis war criminals to imprisonment or death. A few of them already executed include Laval of France, Quisling of Norway, Lord Haw Haw, traitorous Englishman, and Generals Yamashita and Homma of Japan.

And there is the problem of reparations. That for the former Axis satellite countries in Europe, which

(Continued on page 47)

THE TWAIN DOES MEET, BUT-

BY STAFF WRITER

WHEN EAST MEETS WEST, IT'S LAUGH-TIME!

A GI in Tokyo has just received a letter from a fellow GI, who was recently discharged

and is now back in the States.

Said part of his letter: "The other night on returning from a show I took off my shoes at the entrance to the house and began walking upstairs. The hour wasn't late, thank God, but friend wife was at the head of the stairs and was quizzically watching me. When I got near her she cynically pounced the question 'What are you trying to hide from me, dear?' In other words, what was the big idea of walking around the house in my stocking feet? I had to do some explaining, of course, but the fact was that I had gotten so damned used to taking off shoes in entering a house that I plumb forgot that I was no longer in Japan."

"And similarly," he continued, "when I'm around with my pals I unconsciously break out with an 'Ah, so desuka,' or 'Mary, let's go to a show, ne?" to the utter bewilderment of my friends. Really, its surprising how much I had become Japanized during my short stay

in Japan."

"I might add I get a longing for 'sukiyaki,' despite the fact I'm getting all the nice things that I like in good old home cooking now."

This GI's letter brings to my mind the many odd things Japanese who had been living in the United Stated did upon returning to Japan. For instance, there's a story about the man who met his wife on landing. He ran up to her, put his arms around her and kissed her. Obviously the wife was stunned. She thought her husband had gone crazy for, while she had seen such scenes in the movies, she never dreamed that such a thing would ever happen to her.

Or again, while a friend was about to make a deep bow in greeting, the man who had just landed on returning from the States stuck out his hand for a husky shake. And the conversation, moreover, was sprinkled with American words which, unless the person being addressed happened to be a city dweller would not be able to follow.

But these are only minor bits of humor, as

compared to some of the embarrassing moments experienced by Japanese travelers to America. The classic case is the one about the Japanese who took an American bath for the first time. A Japanese taking a bath has to act and feel like a duck and splash water all over the bathroom. He has to wash outside of the bathtub. He will do this whether the tub happens to be a Japanese or an American one. So when this Japanese took his first bath in America he all but flooded the bathroom, not to mention the adjoining room and the rooms below. Imagine his embarrassment when he heard of the damage he had wrought by following the good old Japanese custom.

I recall in this connection a dinner party which I once attended. It was at the fashionable St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. This was years ago, at that period when artichokes made their first appearance as delicacies. There were about 50 people at the dinner and among them was an impetuous Japanese youth whose impatience forbade him to be second to anyone. The result was that when the artichokes appeared on the table he could not wait for the more sophisticated to start in and he undertook to explore. He was puzzled, of course, as he was seeing it for the first time. But, he did what appeared to be the obvious thing to do. He began to peel it. But before he knew it he found that he was peeling and peeling. Peels all over the place. Under such circumstances, most people would have been embarrassed, but not he. He gave one retrospective look at the damage on his plate and turning around shouted.

"Hey, waiter! Is this botanical specimen that you just put on my plate for the palate

or for the eyes?"

The waiter suppressed a smile and seriously told him in plain English that the green was something to eat, which at the moment was a novelty food understood only by the elite.

"Is that so?" he acquiesced sheepily. Then with a burst of new energy, he retorted, "Well, then bring me another!" This the waiter did and this time he partook of the delicacy with the proper finesse.

Talking about dinners, here's another one. A Japanese was traveling to San Francisco on an American ship. I think it was on board one of the President Liners of the Dollar Steamship Company. He didn't know much English, but he had enough intelligence to know that the big printed card on the table was a menu card. Such being the case, he studiously peered at it for a minute and pointed to some printed words on the menu just above the line "Hors d'Oeuvre". The waiter took a look at the pointed finger and said, "Sorry, we can't serve you that." But the Japanese insisted on getting that item. The waiter with equal stubborness, at least so it appeared to the Japanese, kept refusing. The Japanese, however, just had to find out what that item was, English or no English. And when he did he learned why the waiter had refused him. He had been pointing to the name of the skipper of the vessel.

Here's another dinner party episode. It will be recalled a party of Japanese parliament-arians visited the United States some years ago. It was the first visit of its kind by Japanese legislators and it was featured in a big

the ne hearth of the damage he and wronger

i reced is this corner uon a dinner part northed out to saw II, highways come bills in

way in the American papers. At San Francisco the party was welcomed at an official banquet at the Fairmont Hotel with the Mayor presiding. It was attended by the city's dignitaries and their wives and was a full dress affair. The banquet went along smoothly to the last dish—the fruits. Then came the finger bowls. The guest of honor sitting next to the Mayor saw the waiter put the bowl down. It looked like a glass cup to him. Thinking that it was another glass of water he took it up and drank the lukewarm water. A myriad of astonished eyes watched the act. Mayor also saw it. To save the situation the Mayor with great presence of mind also took up his finger bowl and drank its contents.

The city dignitaries and their wives were amazed but they understood the meaning of the Mayor's act. They drank from their finger bowls, and so did all the Japanese guests. And thus in the annals of San Francisco's official banquets in honor of foreign dignitaries this banquet was put down as a novel departure in

the use of finger bowls.

Bullio mid-man any deni-pradenia astito n

We want on said I self-though disult

RELAX WITH CURARE

The back muscles of the threeyear-old child were contracted so that her body arched on the hos-pital bed. Only head and feet touched the sheets. Her neck was rigid and her legs painfully stiff. She had acute infantile paralysis in its most devastating form.

The child wept without stopping until a physician slipped a hypodermic syringe into her arm. Then, within minutes, merciful relaxation came. Stiffness went out of arms, and back muscles relaxed. The child went into a quiet sleep, the first in days.

The drug that accomplished this mercy was curare, the arrow poison used by Indians of the Amazon. One of the most promising additions to the medical armamentum to come along in recent years, curare has a romantic past and seems likely to have a brilliant future. It offers a means of saving thousands of elderly people from the melancholy insanity of old age. It is adding a new safety factor to abdominal surgery, and it promises to remove much of the sting from infantile paralysis.

-Coronet

SPEECH PATTERNS

Spoken words are turned into readable patterns for the deaf on a machine developed at the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Spoken into a microphone, words are electrically translated into strange patterns on a screen that flashes by much as are the news bulletins on an electric sign. Sound has three dimensions -pitch, loudness, and time-all of which affect the patterns moving slowly across the screen. The trained eye reads them as speech. Dialects are shown as such; the device is not stumped even when the word "curve" is uttered as "coive."

The apparatus also enables a deaf person to improve his enunciation, which, because he cannot hear the finer shadings in his own voice, usually is a dull monotone. If his pronunciation of a word does not flash a pattern that compares with one recorded by a voice teacher, he may correct his delivery until he is able to adjust it to a normal speaking voice. Then, after a little practice he is able to add emotional color to his speech.

-Popular Science

SOVIET-AMERICA RELATIONS

I believe that history has much to teach us, in that by studying history we can best discern the enduring elements in the relations of peo-ples. If I read this history cor-rectly, it is that the cultural division between Russia and the west is too old and too deep to permit us to count upon the kind of intimate and complicated collaboration which can exist among peoples who in all the essentials habitually think along the same lines; on the other hand, the vital interests of Russia and the chief western nations are such that there is no vital conflict. causes me to believe that for statesmen the right course is not to assume that this is "one world" nor yet to believe that this division of the world means inevitable and mortal conflict: the right course is to seek a modus vivendi by which the Russians and ourselves, neither fearing they are predestined enemies or believing they are members of a single society, are able to live and let live by practical adjustments around the edges where their power and influence meet.

-Walter Lippmann in Redbook

THE JAPANESE WOMAN ROLLS UP HER SLEEVES

BY TSUGI SHIRAISHI

C.W.O

THE JAPANESE WOMAN MEANS BUSINESS BUT SHE HAS A BIG JOB AHEAD. A WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPER WOMAN HERE OUTLINES THIS JOB.

@W.

Today Japanese women, with rights equal to those of men promised in the revised constitution, are confronted with many problems which must be solved through their own efforts. Educational, political, legal, social, economic and labor problems must be solved before women's new status is properly established on a solid basis.

In the educational field, women have been hitherto regarded as inferior to men with their high schools set up separately from those for boys and the gates to universities closed to them. The Tokyo Imperial University allowed the enrollment of women as special students in 1919, but after a couple of years this was discontinued, while the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities have allowed the entry of women only when there were vacancies. The Education Ministry had thus long discriminated against women in the educational field, stubbornly adhering to the slogan of "good wife and wise mother". Particularly, married women have been tied down to housework with no opportunity for participation in even social activities, while men have enjoyed every chance to become well informed on things going on outside their homes.

Now that equal opportunities for education are promised to women, it is their responsibility to utilize them in establishing their positions in the family and society as well. They must prove that they can accomplish as much as men in academic works, social welfare and so on. Meanwhile, educational facilities must be made available for housewives so that they will become qualified to share social responsibilities with men. In the United States and other western countries, women are active in the educational and social fields as members of women's clubs, mothers' societies

and other cultural associations. It is not uncommon in those countries for a woman to be more widely read than her husband and to share this knowledge with him when the man is too busy himself to read books. By establishing women's societies or study groups, Japanese women will be able to take a wider interest in world affairs as well as in social activities, while contributing at the same time more to the education of their children.

Access to politics has been denied to Japanese women for many generations. The fact that the woman's suffrage movement did not make much progress in Japan in spite of a bill for enfranchisement for women being presented to the 59th Diet in 1930 must be attributed partly to the wide influence of Ellen Key, a Swedish author, who stressed the importance of women as mothers on Japanese pioneer leaders. Furthermore, the Peace Preservation Police Law promulgated in 1900 denied women the right to participate in political activities, and the Peace Preservation Law enacted in 1924 prohibited all democratic provements, thus completely suppressing women political campaigns. Due to the Government's suppressive policy women have been excluded entirely from politics and the right to voice their opinions was denied

However, it is significant that just at a time when Japan is to follow in the line of democracy Mrs. Tomiko Kora, an authority on child psychology, has been appointed the first woman deputy mayor of Kure City and Mrs. Yasuko Mita, an ardent Christian social worker, the first woman prison warden in Wakayama prefecture. Never before in Japan's history, have women been so active as they are now in the political field. Recently 82 women candidates vied with men for seats

in the House of Representatives, many being elected. Now that women have been enfranchised as a result of Japan's defeat in the war, it is the responsibility of women themselves to improve their status through politics. Every effort must be exerted for the enlightenment of women on politics so that they will come to realize that improvement of the food situation and living conditions is possible through politics. Some women say that they do not care who sits in the House of Representatives if the food situation is improved, but the real solution to this situation lies in what kind of men or women are at the helm of the state.

In the United States, nine women sit in the House of Representatives. Most of them have proved that they are more capable than the average male representative because in the first place they have had to prove their merits to gain a sufficient number of votes. Since the war, American women have become more active in international affairs, with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late U. S. President Franklin Roosevelt, participating in the first UNO conference and many others in the San Francisco conference. It is hoped that Japanese women also will make their voices heard in Japan's future foreign policy.

Especially in the legal sense, Japanese women have been enslaved to men. Marriage in Japan is not acknowledged as legal until it is formally registered, the right to register being vested in the hands of the man. Taking advantage of this right many men have often deliberately neglected to register their marriage and the women have this been placed at their mercy. In case of divorce, they have been cast out with no financial security. "Even when treated like a stone that feels no pain nor the need

to weep regardless of how it may be trampled upon—" as Mrs. Kikue Yamakawa, noted critic and writer, once said in a broadcast, they have not dared to get a divorce because they would become financially helpless. In the United States, it is decreed by law that men must support their ex-wives till the latter remarry. In Japan, wives have no legal right in the matter of property which is bequeathed to the eldest son upon the death of their husbands. Such unfairness must be eliminated now that women have a voice in the making of

legislation. It is the mission of Japanese women today to assure their positions at home and in society as well through the repeal or revision of all unfair laws so that they will be able to enjoy equal rights with men. At the same time, however, they must realize that rights are always accompanied by responsibilities.

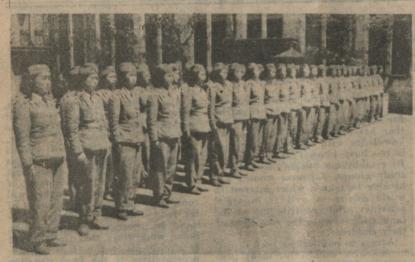
With regard to social problems, the family system which has been eulogized both in China and Japan has kept women in a position greatly inferior to that of men. Blind obedience has been demanded of women. Often young girls have been married to men they did not care for because their fathers wished it so. And once married they are told repeatedly by their mothers-inlaw that it is the virtue of Japanese women to adjust themselves to customs of their husbands' families and that they have no right to express their own thoughts or wishes Even regarding matters concerning the education of their children, women have been denied the right to say a word. However, the feudalistic family system is gradully collapsing, and must collapse, and a new family system must be established in which husbands and wives will have equal rights and share equal responsi-

Women must now realize their new status in the family and through their own efforts, become equal to the task entrusted to them. establishment of mother's societies is advisable so that mothers can learn more about the education of their children, improvement of housekeeping, brightening of family life and how to find spare time for themselves. Women leaders must find ways and means to enlighten ordinary women on various problems which must be solved by them, not only for themselves but for society at

One of the social evils-licensed prostitution has been abolished and the traffic in women prohibited, but actually there are still many prostitutes, a common aftermath of defeat in a war. A campaign for the abolition of licensed prostitution was first started in 1886 by the Women's Temperance Union immediately following its inauguration. Many times since the matter was presented to the Diet but each time it was rejected, attesting to the insincere attitude of the legislators. Now that brothels have been abolished by law every effort must be made to make the followup a success. Such liberated women must be given shelter and vocational guidance and assistance in their new life.

At the same time, the fact that among some hundreds of street girls who have been rounded up recently by the police, are included high school graduates and a few college graduates cannot be overlooked. As a pet bird suddenly freed from its cage, these girls do not know the true meaning and value of liberty and seem to have mistaken licentiousness for freedom. Women leaders in collaboration with mothers must extend a helping hand quickly and lead such young girls on to the

(Continued on page 44)





WOMEN ARE ALREADY BEGINNING to assert themselves in the new Japanese society. Upper; Here are the first Japanese policewomen in review in Tokyo. Lower; Girls are being permitted to enter the Tokyo Imperial University for the first time in history. The photo shows girls and boys waiting to take entrance exams. (Sun Photos)



The New Yen is the topic of discussion and confusion in Japan today. This is not merely because the Bank of Japan had issued a series of new yen notes. What makes one so New Yen minded today is that one's cash earning capacity has been so limited by law.

The big company director and department store sales girl alike may earn anything up to \\$500 per month but no more—in cash; the salary and allowances may add up to thousands of yen a month, but any amount over the \\$500 limit is payable only in frozen cheque.

The officials who mapped out the design for living with the \(\frac{\pmaps}{500}\) cash-income provided also that the head of each household may with-draw from the frozen bank deposit account the sum of \(\frac{\pmaps}{300}\) (Reduced to \(\frac{\pmaps}{100}\) from April) plus \(\frac{\pmaps}{100}\) for each member of his family. A family of five, e.g., a man and his wife and three children, therefore, can get \(\frac{\pmaps}{7700}\) from the bank in addition to the \(\frac{\pmaps}{500}\) salary. With the maximum monthly cash income thus limited to \(\frac{\pmaps}{1,200}\), this family of five has to do some pretty penny pinching to make both ends meet.

One is expected to live entirely on the rations distributed through the neighborhood associations at official prices. The principle is all right but the quantity of food supplied this way is not enough. One has to turn to the black markets in order to eat more once in a while, but—

A solitary egg costs you ¥4-6 in the black market, and one pound of meat, up to ¥70 in NEW yen. Meanwhile the Tokyo city tram fare has been boosted to 40 sen for a ride after the Government railways and all the inter-urban lines all over the country have increased their respective fares in a big way. It is a hard task to eek out a

It is a hard task to eek out a precarious living under the "new yen" system. This situation—one is rather tempted to call it a mess—has resulted from a series of emergency economic measures which are aimed to check inflation.

Drastic Steps Taken

With a view to checking inflation, the Japanese Government has taken drastic meaures. They are intended to curtail the purchasing power, to restrict the creation of new purchasing power, to increase the supply of commodities, especially staple food and daily necessities, and thus to establish a new price system which is harmoniously stabilized on the current supply of commodity and purchasing power.

At the time when the Government made public its all-round emergency economic program on February 16, the nation was not much surprised. The people had become so inflation conscious that some kind of drastic measures were anticipated for some time.

So, a number of emergency Imperial decrees were promulgated, and they became effective one after another, beginning February 17.

By virtue of these emergency Imperial decrees, all bank deposits, postal savings, and deposit accounts at all other financial institutions were frozen on Saturday, February 16, after the day's business was done; Bank of Japan notes of five, ten, twenty, one hundred, two hundred, and one thousand yen denominations were exchanged for new issues of ten and one hundred yen between February 26 and March 2

at the uniform rate of ¥100 per capita; the erstwhile Bank of Japan notes of not smaller than five yen denominations ceased to have any value as legal tender on and after March 3; whatever surplus cash one had in the old yen notes had to be deposited at banks, etc. not later than March 7. Meanwhile arrangements were also made to restrict cash incomes, as is outlined in the opening part of this article.

Side by side with the freezing of deposits and the exchange of old yen notes, investigations were also started preliminary to the levying of the property tax and two other taxes which are designed to deprive individuals as well as juridical persons of their respective wartime profits.

As regards the increase of commodity supply, the Government has decided to exercise pressure on farmers to make them deliver rice to the Government for re-distribution (ration), and also to take extensive measures to uncover hoarded and hidden commodities so that they may be put back into circula-

All of these counter-measures to arrest inflation were worked out jointly by economic members of the cabinet, notably the Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, and Welfare Ministers, mobilizing all the key officials under their respective jurisdiction. General MacArthur's Headquarters was also consulted while the drafting of these proposals was in progress.

tion through the regular channel.

To sum up what the Government aimed to attain by means of these all-around counter emergency measures, the following points may be set forth:



THE OLD YEN notes are being pulped at the Mitsubishi Paper Mill in Katsushika ward, Tokyo, to be re-made into New Yen notes. It is expected to take about two years to destroy all the old notes even though two huge pulping pots are working 10 hours a day at the job. (Sun Photo)

First: With the levying of the property tax and two other taxes, together with the conversion of the Bank of Japan notes with the new issues at a drastically limited rate, the Government proposed to drain cash on hand and all the unproductive capital in a thorough-going manner. Side by side with these steps for cutting down the nation's purchasing power, measures were also taken to prevent the creation of new purchasing power, e.g., the strict control over the cash payment in salaries and wages, and that over the withdrawal of frozen deposits.

Second: By virtue of emergency food measures, the Government proposed to ensure the supply of staple food. The Government has taken steps to stimulate production in general. Efforts are also being made to put the hoarded and hidden commodities back into circulation.

Third: The present lack of balance between purchasing power

and commodity supply is to be redressed, and then a new price system is to be established on this balanced relation between supply and demand. New prices are also being fixed not only for rice and coal, but also for all kinds of commodities, such as fresh food and daily necessities. A new criterion for wages is thus to be established. All these measures are hoped to work together ultimately to bring about the starting point of the reconstruction of Japan's national economy.
Too Much Paper Money

Inflation was bound to visit Japan sooner or later. It is learned that payments made by the Government during the war period for purchase of munition, etc. amounted to ¥160-billion. The bulk of such disbursements remained potential purchasing power in the form of deposits and the like during the war period. That is, there were no means of utilizing this potential

purchasing power due to an acute shortage of peacetime merchandise Too, the nation was resupply. quested to save their earnings coercively, and various kinds of restrictions were also exercised as regards withdrawal of such deposits.

When the war came to an end, the Government was not capable of dealing with the situation. It squandered the remnants of the war budget right and left. Then, foodstuffs and daily necessities began appearing in the black markets. In order to encourage a further increase in food supply, the Gov-ernment lifted the strict control over market quotations of fresh edibles, such as fish and vegetables, though not on staple foods, without however simultaneously taking any counter-measures to cope with the aftermath. The food supply in the "open air" markets did increase, but the prices also soared, much more than the Government authorities had anticipated. Meanwhile the nation, to avoid hunger, had no alternative but to withdraw their respective savings and pay the price to keep alive.

To make the situation worse, the Government made public plans for the levying of the property tax. But it failed to take the necessary steps to cope with the public reaction to such an announcement. It stimulated the moneyed class to convert money into commodities in order to evade the proposed tax. As this movement of money-tocommodity conversion force in a big way, so the potential purchasing power became actual cash in circulation proportionately.

Notes Circulation Cut to 14 The Bank of Japan notes circulation rose easily beyond the ¥60-billion mark about the middle of February. (Before the war, it fluctuated between ¥1.6- and ¥1.7- billion.) Banks and other financial institutions found that they were heading for bankruptcy unless some-thing was done to check the active withdrawal of the deposits.

It will be recalled that banks and other financial institutions had their respective liquid capital tied up in irrecoverable investments made during the war period. If the Government paid compensation to the munitions companies, that would have been the most effective way of helping the banks in trouble, because they could collect on loans advanced to them. This step, how-ever, could not be realized in a hurry. So the deposits were frozen. In addition, the hoarded cash was also drained from circulation by means of the exchange of Bank of Japan notes with the new issues. So the surplus cash in circulation

(Continued on page 45)



A WORKING FORMULA FOR DEMOCRACY

- 1 -

Putting academic or captious inquiries aside, I would like to explain how democracy operates in the United States, so as to assist my fellow countrymen in the rightful interpretation of the subject in their task of establishing a

peaceful Japan.

It may sound too commonplace to say that government is directly concerned with the everyday life of the people in general, and that therefore it is a living thing. But, as a matter of fact, its raison d'etre lies precisely in the fact that it is always accompanied by practical force. In this sense, government is synonymous with national livelihood.

This commonplace, deplorable as it is, has never been accepted as a commonplace in Japan, which is throttled with too much discussion and impoverished with too little action.

Defeated in her senseless war, Japan has returned to a world of peace and has been given the opportunity to build a fine cultural country out of her ruins. But her present state is characterized by inactivity and impotent stupor. Mentally and materially she is now in a dark abyss. Such a state of affairs has been brought about mainly through neglect of the commonplace I have mentioned.

I think the people's will in Japan has never been taken into consideration in the governing of the nation. Politics has never been vitalized by the blood of the people, nor has the majority of the people understood the meaning of politics. They have never exerted positive efforts to make their will become reflected in politics. They have never asserted their will by their blood to reconstruct their way of living.

Now about America. The United States is the mightiest and the strongest unified country in the world at the present and is a typical democratic country whose principle is based on the ideals of justice, liberty and equality. It is a country where the principle that politics and everyday life are one

and the same thing is most thoroughly enforced. But, as in all other things in this world, perfection cannot be attained. And so the United States is by no means perfect as a democratic country. In one sense, she may be said to be full of defects.

Granted she has many weak points and she has committed many faults, yet the good and fine points she has are enough to offset them. As Tocqueville, a famous French historian and student of American democracy, said, the greatness of America lies in the fact that she has a form of government that is elastic and live enough to allow her to amend her faults without delay. Nowhere in the world is found a country where a more virile and lively politics is in practice as in America.

As to how this politics works in practice, I would like to explain in some detail. Because of lively democratic politics, Americans as individuals as well as a nation have been reared to cultivate a wonderful courage, power of decision and practice, and organization and unity—this, in spite of their many weak points

During the war, I was constant witness to examples of these virtues. In the current fast-moving period following the war, many similar examples are seen in the United States.

She started a war of independence in 1775, that is 170 years ago, in order to free herself from the oppression of her mother country, England. She became a truly free and independent country the following year.

In her Declaration of Independence it is solemnly proclaimed:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

This declaration forms the core of American democracy. Abraham

Lincoln, the 16th American President, most concisely expressed the essence of it. He exerted his wholehearted efforts to emancipate the Negroes in order to realize his ideal of human equality. At Gettysburg, the theater of the decisive battle in the Civil War that was fought over the Negro emancipation problem, he delivered an address fired with patriotism and ideal. In it, the President concluded:

".... government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Americans hold these famous words as the golden rule of American democracy and at the same time its universal symbol.

"Government of the people" implies that politics is in the hands of the people; that is, that sovereignty, the source of authority, is held by the people.

"Government by the people" means that the people themselves conduct politics. But it is impossible for all the people to participate directly in government in a large and complex modern state. So in practice it becomes a representative or parliamentary government conducted by representatives elected by the people.

"Government for the people" signifies a government conducted for the welfare and safety of the

people.

Tocqueville stated in discussing political laws in America, "It is with the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people that we must begin." And so it must. And as he further said, there is no country on earth as America where that principle is so thoroughly comprehended and so well applied in practice.

Dr. Charles A. Beard cites the following four points by way of a definition of democracy in the United

States:

First: People are the source of all political power. This does not necessarily mean all the people, but it has to mean a large proportion of them. The voters directly choose the principal agents of government and through their agents, indirectly, all other persons who have political power over life and property.

Second: Through agents chosen by the voters, all laws are made.

Third: At fixed periods all chief agents of government, at least legislative and executive agents, must either retire or, if they seek continuance in power, must submit themselves and their actions to a popular review at the polls.

Fourth: In this process all voters are equal; that is, each one has one

vote and no more.

- 11 -

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people" is in America not a mere theory, but an actual practice. The French or the Japanese, in doing something, have the bad tendency of theorizing in-stead of actually putting it into practice.

In contrast, the Americans heartily dislike long-winded theories. They always put practice before anything else. This is one of the most excellent national traits of the Americans.

From where did such a positive and practical national trait spring up? The source comes from the pioneer spirit and pragmatism of the Puritans who, boarding the famous Mayflower 335 years ago in England, landed at Plymouth, New England, founded a classless, free, and independent new world, and from the emigrants who came after them.

Those fathers of national founding tilled the soil, conducted govern-ment, built churches and schools, and established culture. They built and developed, without any outside help, every phase of their life, including politics, economy, religion and culture. That world of their own making has become the America of today. Therefore, it is no wonder that politics is vitalized with the blood of the people.

The most influential factor in making the people's will become reflected in politics is public opinion. In America, freedom of speech, religion, press, assembly, appeals and other fundamental human rights are guaranteed by the Constitution. So everyone can criticize national politics freely and speak out his mind in public, which has vital bearing on the conduct of government.

In this way government in America is sometimes called government of public opinion. As to what role public opinion assumes in the conduct of politics in America, I would like to dwell upon later. For the moment I shall discuss American politics, centering around the Constitution.

As is well known, America is officially called the United States of America, and not a republic or a democracy. America is a federal republic, consisting of 48 states, each of which has its own separate and independent sovereignty. In a country like France, called a national republic, all powers are assumed by a central government and only partial authority is delegated to state or prefectural governments. In America all powers are granted by the states to the nation, and each state possesses its own independent power. In this sense, it is not correct to say that America is divided into 48 states. It is more correct to say that it consists of 48 states.

As to constitutions, there are the Constitution of the Federal Government, constitutions of the states, charters of the counties, cities and towns. The Federal Constitution becomes effective after ratification by the states.

In America it is common knowledge to regard the Constitution as a living thing. The people think it a matter of course that it grows, develops, and can be amended, contrary to the Japanese people's rigid concept of their constitution.

The American Constitution was drafted and promulgated in 1787, and during the 158 years since then, more than a hundred and several scores of amendments were introduced to Congress, of which 21 were adopted. Besides, the Constitution has been greatly expanded in its scope, owing to interpretations and decisions of the Supreme Court. Also, it cannot be overlooked that political usage gives considerable influence to the operation of the Constitution. For instance, the rule stipulating that a Congressman must be a resident of his constituency was born out of usage.

The authors of the Constitution obviously could not foresee party politics as it is being carried on today, so no rules were set for political parties. But usage sanctions now a political party to hold its national convention before election and decide upon its candidates. Therefore, it can be said that America today has both a written and and unwritten constitution.

I have stated that each state of the United States has its own sovereignty and constitution and that it delegates part of its authority to the central government. But if you understand by sovereignty possession of absolute and unlimited political powers, then the word cannot be applied in this case. But if it is taken to connote the possession of complete authority over certain things, then each state of the United States can be said to be a sovereign and independent state.

Chief Justice Marshall, a famous scholar on constitution at the time of national founding, stated that America's powers of sovereignty are divided between the Federal 'Government and the state governments. Such an organization of government is characterististic of the United

Whenever doubts or questions arise in connection with sovereignty, the Supreme Court steps in and adjusts things by drawing appropriate interpretations from the Constitution.

The American Constitution divides the nation's government into three parts, the legislative, executive and judicial, and sees to it that the strong points of democratic government are fully manifested by the three mutually checking one another. This is one of the great characteristics of the American Government.

- III -

In the preceding part, I have pointed out one of the most important principles of American democracy, the principle that all political rights or sovereignty should not be entrusted to any one branch of government. Concentration of political rights into one agency is apt to cause abuse of power and violation of the people's rights and freedom as was seen in Russia under the Romanoff dynasty, ancient Britain under the tyrannous kings, the fascist dictatorship countries under Hitler or Mussolini, and in wartime Japan.

It is often stated that sovereignty is indivisible because of its nature. In America, however, it is divided between the states and the nation. Of course, it is indisputable that in the exercise of political rights the central Federal Government is the highest authority, standing above the state governments. But as I have already pointed out the states possess a wide range of authority, and within that range they have absolute power, barring interference of even the central government.

This principle of division of sovereignty prevents the danger of the Government becoming too powerful, and at the same time serves to lessen the burden of work on administrative affairs. The mutual independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, is called a system of checks and balances.

According to this system, the President, the highest executive, checks Congress, which in turn checks the President. The Federal Supreme Court, the highest agency in charge of judicary functions, checks Congress and the state governments, bringing about a balance of power.

But the defect of the system is that it can be pushed too far so it obstructs smooth conduct of politics. But in spite of this, the system occupies a very important role in the successful operation of American democracy.

THE END

The Spotlight Album of Beauty



SETSUKO HARA

This beautiful young Toho actress is one of the veterans of the Japanese screen. She is undoubtedly at the peak of her career and her future movies are being awaited with great eagerness by fans.

THE FRANK SINATRA OF JAPAN BY EIMEI KATO

AN AMERICAN RADIO

ANNOUNCER CALLS

KATSUHIKO HAIDA

"THE FRANK SINATRA

OF JAPAN"



The life of a crooner in Japan has its bad moments, declares Katsuhiko Haida, Number One Japanese recording, stage and screen crooner. The statement was made during an exclusive interview for the SPOTLIGHT magazine in Tokyo.

"Yes, I can sympathize with Frank Sinatra", adds Haida, referring to America's bobby-sox (young people) idol. "Women haunt me everywhere I go. They tear me

apart until I'm a nervous wreck. I cater to the same type of audience as Sinatra does and I have the same troubles."

Yeah, we say, it's certainly a tough life to lead. But let's get around to his troubles later. A look into his career may give us a clue as to how he got that way.

Haida's had what you might call a solid career. A Honolulu-born Nisei, he came to Japan while still a kid. He started singing

professionally in his student days at Rikkyo University (Tokyo) about 10 years ago. Although his father was a Honolulu physician, Haida from childhood had leanings toward music. His brother Haruhiko, a well-known musician-composer, now heads the New Moana Band with which Katsuhiko now sings.

Haida, now 35 years old, first performed as a radio and recording artist, but today he is Japan's most popular stage, screen and recording crooner. He is truly the Frank Sinatra of Japan, a name which was given to him recently by Tim Leimert of Beverly Hills, California, who was a member of the American occupation forces in Japan and former radio announcer for Sinatra himself.

Among his teachers at Rikkyo University was Paul Rusch, who is back in Tokyo now in the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel in the

U.S. Army.

Haida first appeared in the movies in 1937 at which time he signed with the Toho studios with which he has been ever since. He is now under contract with both Victor Records and

the Toho Studios.

His last stage appearance was at the Nippon Gekijo in Tokyo in the musical show "Haru-no Nyujo" (Castle in Springtime) with Yukiko Todoroki, who has been called by American correspondents as the Hedy Lamarr of Japan. His last movie was "Yoki-na Onna" (Cheerful Girl). His next screen effort will be a movie version of "Castle in Springtime". At the time of this writing, Haida was performing on the stage of the Dai-ichi Gekijo in Shinjuku, Tokyo, with Fukuko Sayo, noted girls' revue star.

"Although I greatly admire Frank Sinatra, I am a Bing Crosby fan," says Haida with the smile which had earned him the nickname of "Happy", and over which many a feminine

heart has palpitated.

The two most popular songs that Haida has sung in his career to date were "The Manga Vendor of Java" and "Home on the Range". Other favorite numbers include "South of the

Border" and "Sentimental Journey".

Concerning the future of popular music in Japan, Haida declares that in his opinion, boogie-woogie (that mad whirling type of jazz) will come into popularity here but that he won't have anything to do with it. "I also think jitterbugging will become a fad with the Japanese, but I'm strictly a blues artist", asserts Haida.

With musical freedom here, says Haida, the traditional type of Japanese singing led by such famous artists as Taro Shoji, Katsutaro and others will lose in popularity to be replaced by the Western style of popular music adapted to the Japanese sense of harmony. When prople begin to understand Western harmonies, we'll probably see a revolutionary change in Japanese jazz, Haida declares. However, it is added, folk songs like the "Okesa" and the "Ondo" will probably remain.

Getting back to the trials and tribulations of a crooner, Haida reveals that he has received 300 to 400 fan letters a day. "I love to get letters from my young girl fans, but bobby-soxers can give a man a lot of worries."

Probably to set a good example for his youthful followers, Haida has given up smoking cigarettes since January 1 and is confident

he can keep away.

"Girls pounce on me wherever I go. Sometimes I have to beg and plead to get away. A lot of girls want to become maids in my home. Once three school girls came up and said they wanted to be maids for me but that they didn't want to be separated and for me to take all three of them. I turned down the kind offer", the good-looking crooner recalls. "I've had clothing torn off my back. Some girls even go

Haida remembers fondly one particularly touching letter. It was from a fourth year student in a girls' high school. The letter declared the girl's love for Haida and demanded a return to her love in no uncertain tones. Said she: "Maybe some people will laugh at my love philosophy but I can't even study for my examinations tomorrow because I am thinking of you. When you sing tomorrow night, look for me in the second row. I will be on the extreme right of a group of seven girls in school uniform. If you sing my favorite song and look toward me, I will know you read my letter and are answering me." And so on and on for eight pages.

"But", we want to know, "ARE YOU MAR-RIED?"

"No, not yet. But I have hopes of marrying the girl back in Honolulu. Her name is Florence." At this point, Haida pulls out a photograph of Florence—and she is a beauty!

Haida is now looking forward to word from Tim Leimert, Sinatra's former radio announcer, who has gone back to the United States with the promise that he will arrange an exchange international broadcast featuring Frank Sinatra and KATSUHIKO JUE HAIDA.

THE END



POST-WAR REVIEW

BY RYOZO KUSUMI

The American fire-raids on Tokyo between March and May of 1945 had almost completely devastated the theaters of the capital. That in a nutshell is the greatest problem facing theatrical producers in Japan today. No theaters-"All dressed up but no place to go."

Thus despite the new freedom accorded to the stage and despite the enthusiasm of the various theatrical troupes, the most important item is lacking. The great theaters of pre-war days-Meiji-za, Kabukiza, and the Shimbashi Embujohave been burned out by incendiary bombs, while the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater has been taken over by the Allied occupation forces. This state of affairs leaves only the Teikoku Gekijo, the Yuraku-za, and Tokyo Gekijo as the big-time theaters. But the seating capacity of these three theaters can only take care of one-third of the theater-going public.

Under the circumstances it is no wonder that a regular fight goes on each month among the many troupes now in rehearsal for theaters. Thus, many first-class troupes are forced to perform in second-class theaters or else just take a rest. The lack of theaters has also given rise to an economic problem— that of feeding the actors and hands.

But in spite of this pessimistic aspect, there is no doubt that the Japanese drama is riding a surging tide of progress, featured by the decay of the old and the resurrection of the new. The degression of the old Kabuki classical dramas has given rise to the Shingeki (New School Drama). Liberal dramatists have been permitted to rejoin their troupes with the abolition of the safety maintenance laws. It is natural that the intellectuals of Japan are now looking forward to a historical development of a truly modern drama.

The new school drama is divided

into four groups today—namely the Tokyo Geijitsu Gekijo sponsored by the Toho theatrical interests, the Shinkyo Gekidan sponsored by Shochiku, the Haiyu-za, and the Bungaku-za. These Little Theater groups received impetus with the joint production of Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" which was presented at the end of last year under the auspices of the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper. This play was followed up by "Kofuku no Ie" (Happy Home) by the Shinkyo Gekidan Troupe, and by Ibsen's "The Doll House (Ningyo no Ie) with the Tokyo Geijitsu Gekijo group. Other new plays include Gogol's "The Inspector" (Kensatsu-Kan) given by the Haivu-za and "Kawa" (The River) written by Katsuichi Wada and presented by the Bungaku-za troupe. All these plays were staged either at the Yuraku-za theater or the Tokyo Gekijo.

Although the writer has seen only the Shinkyo Gekidan and the Bungaku-za in action, it can be stated that the work of Ei Kubo, Kenji Usuda and Shu Takizawa of the Tokyo Geijitsu Gekijo in the production of "The Doll House" may be regarded as performances of the highest level in present-day Japan. "Happy Home" was a little disappointing despite the work of Masao Inouye and Tomoyoshi Murayama of the Shinkyo Gekidan.

The Haiyu-za has a strong lineup including Sugisaku Aoyama, Koreya Senda, Miss Chieko Higashiyama, Eitaro Ozawa and Eijiro Tono, while the Bungaku-za has some big names like Miss Haruko Sugimura, Shinro Nakamura and Ken Mitsuda.

However you cannot judge the future of the Japanese drama by first performances no matter how brilliant they may be. Future shows will tell the tale ...

In the face of all these mushrooms, Kabuki, the traditional classical drama which had been the heart of the Japanese stage up to now has been slowly losing popularity. Kabuki during the war had been forced to uphold ultra-nationalistic ideas. This may be reacting against it now despite the efforts to throw off the suffocating mantle. But the guise of ultra-nationalism which Kabuki was forced to assume during the war by no means repre-sents the true spirit of the drama. It can be said that opportunist dramatists had taken advantage of Kabuki during the war to serve their ends.

The fundamental spirit of the Kabuki never changes. It is art of the highest order. The feudalistic content of Kabuki has lost its educative aspect, and the true beauty of Kabuki lies in the satisfaction of the artistic sense through its music, color and dances. In this day when democratic freedom is the goal of all Japanese, it would be a mistake to put finis to this immortal art.

It is to be noted that the Shochiku theatrical interests have assumed an unfair attitude toward Kabuki-probably for selfprotection. Despite these circumstances, however, it is a matter of joy for theater fans to see that Kabuki players are carrying on. Kikugoro Onoe, a great Kabuki player and dancer, has given laudable performances of "Kagami Jishi" and "Musume Dojoji", both popular dances, while other players have presented Kabuki dramas in a modern vein with no little success.

With the loss through death of Uzaemon Ichimura and Nizaemon Kataoka the old Kabuki will probably disappear to be replaced by a modern Kabuki.

No discourse on the Japanese

drama would be complete without mention of the intermediate between Kabuki and the Little Theater movement-that is the Shimpa (New School) which appeals to the masses. This school has been led by such troupes as the Shinkoku-geki and the Zenshin-za. The Shimpa almost disappeared during the war and the Shinkoku-geki even closed up shop although it is now reviving. Already the Zenshin-za has tried democratization with a presentation of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" but the play although clever was too heavy and lacked quality. Although little public comment was too heavy and lacked quality. aroused by the play, it was worthy of appreciation and the timing was good.

But the Jazz Age is creeping into the whole picture. Revues and vaudeville are running rampant on the stages of the Asakusa and Shibuya districts of Tokyo—and the people love it. Roppa and Enoken, leading comedians, who have been delving in dramatic orthodoxy up to now, have turned to musical comedies. Katsuhiko Haida, crooner extraordinary, is the idol of younger theater-goers. Jazz, swing, and the chorus line have captured the public eye but no star has appeared to capture the public soul. The Little Theater and Jazz are staging a first-

class race.

Motion pictures, together with the radio, is an important textbook of Japanese culture. The first lessons of the text-book were Dai-Ei's "Who is the Criminal" (Hanzainin wa Dareka?) and Toho's "Five Men of Tokyo" (Tokyo no Gonin Otoko). Both movies were flops. The former starred the war criminal while the latter featured a theme of low character. These pictures were followed up by Shochiku's "Brothers of the Meiji Era" (Meiji no Kyodai) and "The Idol of the Town" (Machi no (Continued on page 48)

RECENT PLAYS OF MERIT IN TOKYO—(Top) Kikugoro Onoe on the right and Kichiemon Nakamura gave brilliant performances of the Kabuki classical play "Musuko" at the Teikoku Gekijo. (Middle) Chojuro Kawarazaki and his Zenshin-za troupe ventured into an interesting experiment in presenting Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" also at the Teikoku. (Bottom) Shu Takizawa as Hermann and Chiyo Nobu as Nora were acclaimed by critics for their roles in Ibsen's "Doll House", a wellacted play given by the Geijitsu Gekijo troupe at the Yuraku-za theater.









A great actor killed-

DEATH COMES TO. NIZAEMON

The family retired late that night—it was almost four o'clock in the morning. Not a sound broke the stillness of the early hour.

Hardly had all fallen asleep when a silent, dark figure stole through the hall. The sinister shadow paused before the sliding door leading into the main sleeping quarters, an eight mat room. It slowly opened the way and stepped noiselessly into the room. It was still dark but the figure was familiar with his surroundings. Quickly he stepped to the side of the sleeping old man. A swish—the dim light glinted on the shining steel of an axe.

Not satisfied with smashing in the skull of the man, the figure jerked around and began swinging the axe madly, carrying his wild action into the neighboring rooms.

Before he was done, he had killed five persons—all in cold blood.

In such a way had tragedy come to 64-year old Nizaemon Kataoka, one of the greatest Kabuki actors in Japan—and to his young wife, 25-year old Toshiko (a former motion picture actress), to his little one-year old son Saburo, to the ancient 68-year old maid Haru, and to 11-year old Makiko Kishimoto who often minded the baby.

The incident occurred on the morning of March 16, 1946 in the actor's home at 3-496 Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo. The news was the sensation of Tokyo.

The finger of guilt for the cowardly crime pointed at one person, 21-year old Toshiaki Iida. Iida, son of a former playwright specially attached to Nizaemon, was taken into the household of the actor when Iida's family was wiped out in the March 10, 1945 air-raid on Tokyo. He did odd jobs for Nizaemon. He was known to be of a loose character with many shady activities. It was also known that he was very bitter toward Nizaemon who had

ruled that his household eat only two meals a day and had refused to provide spending money.

With these facts to go on, the Harajuku Police Station with the aid of the Metropolitan Police Board started work on the case. Detectives assigned to the case learned that a suit of Nizaemon's clothes and the sum of ¥600 drawn out only the day before from postal saving were missing. But where was lida?

For one week the police blundered without a clue as to Iida's whereabouts. A network was thrown around the whole Kanto area. It was on March 21 that Iida was finally apprehended at the Echigoya inn in Kawato-mura, Miyagi prefecture. Iida had previously visited the village, a hot springs resort, when his sister (the murdered Makiko) had been evacuated there during the war. According to the daughter of the innkeeper, Iida's identity became known when he began talking about his deed in his sleep.

Detective Suzuki and Sato of the local police handed him over to Tokyo authorities on March 22 and lida was locked up in the Harajuku station. He made a full confession after his arrival in Tokyo.

According to Iida's confession, his act of madness resulted from months of abuse at the hands of Nizaemon and his wife, mainly concerning food. It was asserted that the maid Haru, his sister Makiko and himself were doled out only one "sho", three "go" of rice every three days which was a starvation diet. The other foodstuffs were kept under lock and key. This combined with arguments over his late family's fortune drove Iida to commit the terrible crime.

After arguing with the family almost through the night, said lida, he couldn't sleep. Shortly after the household retired, lida got up to go to the toilet. In the hallway his



-by his hireling

bitter eyes saw the axe standing against the wall. He grabbed it up—and the deed was done.

Nizaemon Kataoka, 64, (real name, Tokichi) was born in the city of Osaka. At an early age he joined the Kataoka school of Kabuki actors.

Upon the death of the first Nisaemon in 1930, Tokichi assumed the name of Nizaemon. He rapidly gained fame as a great female impersonator.

His last appearance before death took him was on the stage of the Minami-za in Kyoto.

THE END

SPORTS

By The Spotlight Sports Writer

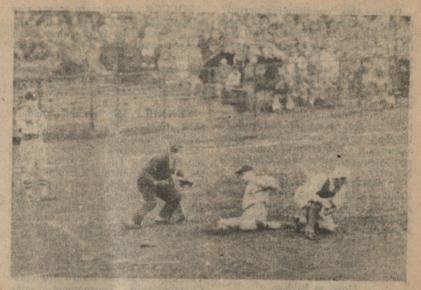


The war, as in other phases of life, has been tough on sports. And tough on sport fans, too. The thrills they used to enjoy in the halycon days of peace as they sat in noisy, jam-packed stadiums and watched the mighty stalwarts of the gridiron, the diamond, the court, the ring, and the track and field, have long become a memory of the past. But fortunately it is not going to be buried in the past, for sports are being revived. Slowly, it is true, but they're being revived.

Long and disheartening as the war had been, the lure of sports to the student stars and ex-stars had not left them. So, as soon as they were demobilized from the armed forces, and from the munitions plants, they simply got together and without ceremony or formality began to play. The quality of the games was poor as compared to the olden days, of course, but still they played. In the meantime, sport officials began to draw up plans for the future.

These plans called not only for organization of league and conference games by the various universities and colleges in Japan, but for basic over-all retraining of the athletes so that sports in this country might once again be restored to international level. The five years of war had virtually ruined the athletes.

RUGBY A survey of the major sports since the termination of the war shows that quite a good deal of rugby has been played. Its highlights were the victory of the All-West team over the All-East squad in a nerve-racking 22 to 21 game that was played in the Nishinomiya Stadium on March 1—this victory, incidentally, was the first for the West team in 16 years-and Keio University's clean sweep of the Kanto Universities Alumni League. The teams finished in the order of (1) Keio, 5 victories, no defeat; |2) Gakushi (Imperial University), 4 victories, 1 defeat; (3) Meiji, 3 victories, 2 defeats; (4) Hosei, 2 victories, 3 defeats; (5) and Waseda, no victory, 5 defeats.





BASEBALL COMES BACK in Japan. Upper; An exciting moment in a recent Waseda vs. Keio varsity game at the Korakuen Baseball Stadium, Tokyo. Lower; Even cheering sections are coming back. Before the war as many as 100,000 fans attended baseball games in Japan. (Sun Photos)

And in the final game of the season, the All-Waseda XV subdued the All-Keio squad 34 to 32 at the Nishinomiya Stadium on April 29.

Due to lack of players, the rule limiting inter-university games to undergraduates was waived and the games were played by teams made up of undergraduates and alumni. Next season, however, the pre-war rule in this respect is to be restored.

BASEBALL It took some time for the confusion that gripped the nation following the conclusion of the war to clear up. By that time the normal baseball season was over. But, out of season or not, you

couldn't stop baseball in Japan. So there has been a lot of ball tossing going on. As in rugby most of the college teams were composed of both the undergraduates and alumni, After a round of intercollegiate competition the old season was brought to a climax with the East versus West inter-university tournament. Four teams-three nines from Tokyo and one from Osakatook part in the series. It started on April 13 and ended on April 15, with the three Tokyo teams ending in a triple tie for first place. They were All-Waseda, All-Keio and All-Meiji, with each winning two games and losing one.

During this "conditioning period" baseball officials got down to work to map out the plans to put collegiate baseball on a regular basis, much the same as in pre-war days. Both in the East and in the West plans were advanced for the organization of their respective Big Six Universities Leagues. Discussions were also held and are being held to govern school and college baseball under student body management, as contrasted to the hitherto control by the Education Ministry.

At this writing, the West universities were still in the process of organizing. The East, however, has announced its Big Six Universities' schedule. Here's the schedule:

May 18 Hosei vs Waseda Keio vs Rikkyo

May 19 Meiji vs Tokyo Imperial Hosei vs Rikkyo

May 25 Waseda vs Rikkyo Hosei vs Keio

May 26 Tokyo Imperial vs Waseda Keio vs Meiji

June 4 Hosei vs Tokyo Imperial

June 5 Rikkyo vs Tokyo Imperial June 11 Hosei vs Tokyo Imperial

June 12 Waseda vs Meiji

June 13 Meiji vs Rikkyo

June 14 Keio vs Tokyo Imperial

June 15 Hosei vs Meiji

June 16 Waseda vs Keio

Other headline schedules include the revival of the inter-city amateur baseball championship series in August, an annual affair in the past, being resumed after four years postponement, under the auspices of the Mainichi Shimbun; the resumption of the interscholastic championship tournament, under the auspices of the Asahi Shimbun, also in August; and the resumption also of the Mainichi Shimbun's interscholastic championship games next spring.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL No less active than the amateurs, the professionals have also been tossing and slamming the pill around with much gusto. Eight clubs have signed up and have wound up their pre-season training by climaxing it with the Mainichi and the Yomiuri Cup games. The clubs consist of the Giants, Senators, Hankyu, Hanshin, Asahi, the Great Ring, Pacific and the newcomer Kinsei (Golden Star). The Mainichi Cup series was won by the Hankyu nine when it defeated the Senators 3 to 1 in the play-off on April 3, and the Hankyu won again, downing the Giants 2 to I on April 23, to cop the Yomiuri Cup.

Their spring season opened on April 27.

SOCCER Activity in soccer was not so brisk, but anyway the annual East versus West games were revived with the students' game ending in a 2 to 2 draw, and the All-East versus All-West tussle oddly enough also ending in a tie, with the score of 1 to 1.

The racket wielders TENNIS have also been playing a good deal in individual matches, but so far there have only been two major tournaments. The first of these was the Kansai Students' Championship Tournament, which was concluded on April 14 on the Nakamoza court. Ito-Totsugi (Kwansei Gakuin) defeated Katsura-Kobayashi (Kyoto Imperial) by the score of 8-6, 6-4 to win the doubles, and Ito of Kwansei Gakuin defeated his team mate Totsugi, 6-4, 6-4, to win the singles. The other was the Kanto Students' Championship Tournament, con-cluded on the Denen court, Tokyo, on April 19. The winners in this tournament were: doubles, Hirai-Watanabe (Hosei) over Tanigawa-Hisano (Waseda), 6-2, 7-5, 6-2; singles, Kishida (Keio) over Matsui (Keio), 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 4-6, 6-3.

The All-Japan Championship Tournament was billed for April 28 at the Nakamozu court.

OTHER SPORTS In addition to these sports, there was some activity in basketball, the principal game being the victory of the Kanto cagers over the Kansai quintet by the score of 51 to 44 in an All-Alumni Inter-sectional meet.

There were also some activities in track and field, in ski jump competition and in boxing-boxing cards are becoming a regular event-but the results for the most part have been disappointing. Two records, however, were encouraging and of world standard. One of these records was hung up in the track and field meet on December 9, last year, in which Miss Rie Yamanouchi, at present a teacher at the Hiroshima Girls' school, cleared the bar at 1.50 meters-she did 1.62 meters at the trials; and the other at the ski jump competition on March 31 at the Okurayama Ski Grounds, in which Matsutaro Wakamoto made a sensational leap of 70 meters.

Golfers have been knocking the ball around in fairly active individual competitions, but so far the game has not reached a point where cup plays and tournaments have been run off. But with the links being re-conditioned the game is expected to get into full swing soon. The same may be said for swimming in which much is expected as the summer months approach. Incidentally, the swimmers in training are said to be rapidly getting into

form. Ex-Olympic star Yuasa was reported as doing the 100-meter free style around the 60-second mark.

Plans are also in progress for the revival of the king of sports, namely horse racing.

Since the termination of the war, big time sports have largely been monopolized by the members of the Occupation Forces. Many of their games were reminiscent of America, especially football and basketball. The Tokyo Bowl football game, held on New Year's Day at the Meiji Stadium attracted as many as 40,000 fans, while other preliminary battles attracted tens of thousands of people.

The Occupation Forces' sports were focussed on their great Pacific Olympics, which featured final competitions in Tokyo, Inchon, Korea, Manila, Honolulu, Hickam Field, Tinian and Saipan, in 15 different lines of sports. So high was the standard of the teams in Japan that they were entered in 12 of them, including football, basketball, touch football, boxing, golf, tennis, badminton, track and field, swimming and baseball. Outstanding of the big victories achieved by the teams Japan were the 1st Airborne football squad's walkover of Jock Sutherland's All-Hawaiian aggregation to win the Olympic title, and the same by the 41st Division's cage team over the All-Hawaiian quintet. These finals were played in Tokyo and Manila respectively.

With Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichberger, 8th Army commander, tossing the first ball, the Occupation Forces' spring baseball in Japan was slated to open on May 4 at the Lou Gehrig ball park in Yokohama.

THE END

THE QUICK COME-BACK

A bold middle school lad walked into the SPOTLIGHT office and approached the managing editor. The following conversation ensued:

"I'd like to get a job here."

"Have you studied journalism?
Any experience?"

"No, but I want to learn."

The managing editor frowned:

"You're kind of green for the job."

"Yes, but green things grow fast!" the lad retorted.

He got the job.

FINAL DRAFT OF JAPANESE CONSTITUTION

NOTE

After issuing the first draft of the new Japanese Constitution on March 7, the Japanese Government on April 17 made public the revised final draft to be presented to the newly elected Imperial Diet.

The final draft shows no content change and is distinguished mainly by the fact that it is written in colloquial Japanese for easier understanding by the people, a revolutionary departure from the traditional formal language.

Minor insertions, omissions and changes in phraseology are noted, but the greatest change is in the use of colloquial Japanese, namely the employment of "hira-gana" characters. The principle of colloquilization will be applied to all laws and regulations to be promulgated in the future, officials say.

Another feature of the final draft is the use of phraseology which is aimed not only at making the articles clearer but also at avoiding words savoring of excessive awe toward the Sovereign as against the authority of the Legislature.

The full text of the final draft of the Japanese Constitution follows:

PREAMBLE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that pever again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim the sovereignty of the people's will and do ordain and establish this Constitution, founded upon the universal principle that government is a sacred trust the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people; and we reject and revoke all constitutions, law, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

Desiring peace for all time and fully conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship now stirring mankind, we have determined to rely for our security and survival upon the justice and good faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society designed and dedicated to the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize and acknowledge that all peoples have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We hold that no people is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all peoples who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other peoples.

To these high principles and purposes we, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor, determined will and full resources.

CHAPTER 1 THE EMPEROR

Article I. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the state and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the sovereign will of the people.

Article II. The Imperial Throne, shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article III. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article IV. The Emperor shall perform only such state functions as are provided for in this constitution. Never shall he have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate his

The Emperor may delegate his functions as may be provided by law.

Article V. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall exercise his functions in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding article will be applicable.

Article VI. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Diet

signated by the Diet.

Article VII. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following functions of state on behalf of the

people:

Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.
Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of General Election. Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers.

Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Awarding of honors.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial func-

Article VIII. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, and no gifts can be made thereby, without the authorization of the Diet.

CHAPTER 2 RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article IX. War, as a sovereign right of the nation, and the threat or use of force, is forever renounced as a means of settling disputes with other nations.

The maintenance of land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be authorized. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER 3 RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article X. The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights guaranteed to the people by this constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and inviolate rights.

Article XI. The enjoyment of the freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this constitution shall be maintained by the eternal vigilance of the people, and the people shall refrain from any abuse of

these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare.

Article XII. All of the people shall be respected as individuals, and their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, within the limits of the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in governmental affairs.

Article XIII. All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status, or family origin. No peerage shall be granted. No privilege shall accompany any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article XIV. The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them.

All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any special group.

In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall be preserved inviolate, nor shall any voter be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made.

Article XV. Every person has the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage and other matters, for the removal of public officials and for the enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations; nor shall any person be in any way discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article XVI. No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article XVII. Freedom of thought and conscience shall be held inviolable.

Article XVIII. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any political authority.

No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious act, celebration, rite or practice.

The State and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article XIX. Freedom of assembly, association, speech and press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article XX. Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his oc-

cupation to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare.

Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their nationality shall be inviolate.

Article XXI. Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article XXII. Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation, with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. Laws shall be enacted considering choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article XXIII. In all spheres of life, laws shall be designed for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article XXIV. All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to his ability as provided by law.

All people shall be obligated to insure that all of the children under his protection receive elementary education. Such education shall be free.

Article XXV. All people have the right to work. Standards for working conditions, wages and hours shall be fixed by law. The exploitation of children shall be prohibited.

Article XXVI. The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article XXVII. The right to own property is inviolable, but property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public welfare. Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article XXVIII. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure established by law.

Article XXIX. No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article XXX. No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended while committing a crime.

Article XXXI. No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate privilege of counsel; he shall not be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article XXXII. The right of the people to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon warrant issued only for probable cause, and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be seized, or except as provided by Article XXX.

Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued for the purpose by a competent judicial officer.

Article XXXIII. The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article XXXIV. In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal.

He shall be permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on his behalf at public expense.

At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused be unable to secure the same by his own efforts, he assigned to his use by the government.

Article XXXV. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself.

No confession shall be admitted in evidence if made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after prolonged arrest or detention.

No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the only proof against him is his own confession.

Article XXXVI. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he, in any way, be placed in double jeopardy.

CHAPTER 4 THE DIET

Article XXXVII. The Diet shall be the highest organ of state power, and shall be the sole law-making authority of the State.

Article XXXVIII. The Diet shall consist of two houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article XXXIX. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of

each House shall be fixed by law.

Article XL. The qualifications of electors and members for both Houses shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.

Article XLI. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be 4 years. However, the term may be terminated before the full term is up by dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Article XLII. The term of office of the members of the House of Councillors shall be six years. Election for half the members shall take place every three years.

Article XLIII. Matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses, electoral districts, and method of voting, shall be fixed by law.

Article XLIV. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article XLV. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with the law.

Article XLVI. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from arrest while the Diet is in session. Any members arrested before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

Article XLVII. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates, or votes cast inside the House.

Article XLVIII. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

Article XLIX. The Cabinet may call extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either house makes the demand, the Diet must be called into session.

Article L. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (80) days from the date of the election. When the House of Representatives is ordered dissolved, the House of Councillors must, at the same time, be closed, except that the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures enacted at such session shall be provisional and shall become null and void, unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article LI. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications and elections of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article LII. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless at least one-third of the total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution. In case of a tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article LIII. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

Article LIV. Each House shall select its own president and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings and proceedings and internal discipline and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article LV. A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by this Constitution.

A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection.

Article LVI. The budget must first be submitted to the House of

Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, cannot come to an agreement, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within forty (40) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives will be considered the decision of the Diet.

Article LVII. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

Article LVIII. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to national affairs, and may compel the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

Article LIX. The Prime Minister, and the Ministers of State, may at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of debating on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

Article LX. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

CHAPTER 5 THE CABINET

Article LXI. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article LXII. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of state as provided for by law.

Article LXIII. The Prime Minister shall be designated by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if a joint committee of both houses, provided for by law, cannot reach an agreement, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within twenty (20) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article LXIV. The Prime Minister shall with the approval of the Diet, appoint the Ministers of State, The second paragraph of the pre-

ceding article shall apply to this approval.

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article LXV. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten days.

Article LXVI. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the convocation of the Diet after a general election, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article LXVII. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

Article LXVIII. The Prime Minister representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet and exercises supervision and control over various administrative branches.

Article LXIX. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions shall.

Administer the law faithfully, conduct affairs of State.

Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties. However it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet.

In accordance with standards established by law, administer the civil service.

Prepare the budget and present it to the Diet.

Enact cabinet orders in order to carry out the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law.

Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve and restoration of rights.

Article LXX. All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and counter-signed by the Prime Minister.

Article LXXI. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister, but the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER 6 JUDICIARY

Article LXXII. The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts

as are established by law.

No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final judicial power.

All judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution and the laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Article LXXIII. The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure and of practice, and of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.

Public procurators shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court may delegate the power to make rules for inferior courts to such courts.

Article LXXIV. Removals of judges shall be accomplished by public impeachment only unless judicially declared mentally or physically imcompetent. No disciplinary action shall be administered by any executive organ or agency.

Article LXXV. The Supreme Court shall consist of such number of judges as may be determined by law; all such judges shall be appointed by the Cabinet and shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law.

The appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be reviewed by the people at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointment, and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten years, and in the same manner thereafter.

In cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, when the majority of the voters show that they favor the dismissal of a judge concerned, he shall be dismissed.

Matters pertaining to the review mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs shall be prescribed by law.

All such judges shall receive, at regular, stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article LXXVI. The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the Supreme Court. All such judges shall hold office for a term of ten years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon the attainment of the age as fixed by law. The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular, stated intervals, adequate compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article LXXVII. The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act.

Article LXXVIII. Trials shall be conducted and judgment declared publicly. Where, however, a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press, and cases wherein the rights of people as reserved in Chapter 3 of this Constitution, are in question, shall be conducted publicly without exception.

CHAPTER 7

Article LXXIX. The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.

Article LXXX. No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article LXXXI. No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article LXXXII. The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision an annual budget for each fiscal year.

Article LXXXIII. In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended upon the responsibility of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet shall be held accountable to the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article LXXXIV. All property of the Imperial Household, other than the hereditary estates, shall belong to the State. The income from all Imperial properties shall be paid into the national treasury, and allowances and expenses of the Imperial Household, as defined by law, shall be appropriated by the Diet in the annual budget.

Article LXXXV. No public money or property shall be appropriated for the use, benefit or support of any system of religious, or religious institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent purposes not under the control of Public authority.

Article LXXXVI. A final audit of all expenditures and revenues of

the State shall be made annually by a board of audit and submitted by the Cabinet to the Diet during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered.

The organization and competency of the board of audit shall be determined by law.

Article LXXXVII. At regular intervals and at least annually the Cabinet shall report to the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER 8 LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Article LXXXVIII. Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle of local autonomy.

Article LXXXIX. The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law.

The chief executive officers of all local public entities, the members of their legislative assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article XC. Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and government and to frame their own charters within such laws as the Diet may enact.

Article XCI. A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER 9 AMENDMENTS

Article XCII. Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds of all the members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast at a special referendum thereon, or at such election as the Diet shall specify.

Amendments when so ratified shall immediately be proclaimed by the Emperor in the name of the People, as an integral part of the Constitution.

CHAPTER 10 SUPREME LAW

Article XCIII. The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan result from the age-old struggle of man to be free. They have survived the exacting test for durability in the crucible of time and experience, and are conferred upon this and future generations in sacred trust, to be held for all time inviolate.

Article XCIV. This Constitution and the laws and treaties made in pursuance hereof shall be the supreme law of the state and no public law or ordinance and no imperial rescript or other act of government, or part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity.

Article XCV. The Emperor or the Regent, the Ministers of State, the members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER 11 SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article XCVI. This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the House of Councilors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article XCVII. As regards those who hold peerage on the effective date of this Constitution, their title shall remain valid for their lives, but no right of peerage shall from this time forth embody within itself any power of government.

Article XCVIII. If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall sit as the Diet on that date and until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article XCIX. The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article C. The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution, and all other public officials who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall not forfeit their positions automatically on the effective date of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law. When, however, successors are elec-

ted or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution they shall forfeit their positions as a matter of course.

THE END

"No Constitution has a value greater than the loyalty and will of the people it represents or more power than their ability to enforce it." (Pittsburg Press)

AMERICAN OIL SUPPLY

Anybody who imagines that our oil supply will perish in the next decade, or even the next 100 decades, is all wrong. I can't blame them for their belief, because, for several years, our prophets of national impoverishment have been publishing and broadcasting the prediction that we shall have no more oil in 12 or 14 years. This is utter nonsense. People who make such statements simply do not know the facts.

Geologists, the scientists of the petroleum industry, generally agree that more than 150,000,000,000,000 barrels of oil will be found in the Western Hemisphere, enough to last us over 100 years at present rate of consumption. About 50,000,000,000 barrels of this they place in the United States alone. These are conservative figures.

But a 100-year potential is not enough. It is a shortage. If it represented our only hope, it would mean that our grandchildren's airplanes might be grounded and their motorcars stalled for good-certainly that we should one day have to import all our oil from far abroad. But it is not the only gasoline potential. We have enough coal in this country to produce an additional 2,000 years of gasoline. Researchers now estimate that gasoline may, when the need arises, be produced from coal at a refinery cost of only 10 cents a gallon, not too much higher than the present cost of gasoline from petroleum-around 5 cents per gallon. If taxes on gas were reduced, the cost of gasoline from coal thus would not be prohibitive to mass consumption.

—Eugene Holman in The American Magazine.

wanted How want time stones

THE GOVERNMENT CAN'T SUCCEED

(Continued from page 4)

stitutional guarantees of a democratic government will be meaningless unless the general body of citizens are qualified to take advantage of them. But the people of Japan lack the proper training, experience, or tradition. Although the government must be based upon the people and be guided by the people, the government must also guide and educate the people to bear their

civic responsibilities.

This leads to the fundamental task of the Government in the field of educational reform. The traditional educational system of Japan failed to produce men capable of original thinking. It emphasized outward form and forgot substance. It glorified theory and neglected practice. It was dominated by an emotionalism which favored prejudice over logic. It was an instrument for indoctrination rather than a means for the search for truth. All these faults must be corrected and the people must be given an education which will enable them to ex-ercise their judgment independently and soundly if democracy is to be nade to succeed in Japan. Such a ask of educational reform involves nuch more than a change in school administration or a change in curricula. It requires a revolutionary change in the basic spirit of Japanese education. It can be brought about only by a relatively slow process in which the fundamental attitude of the people is made to undergo an evolutionary unfolding. It means a task requiring infinite patience and consistent persistency, a task which will try the mettle of any government.

All of these great tasks the new Government will be called upon to perform. And in addition to the difficulties inherent in the tasks themselves, the Government will inevitably be beset by human frailties. The out-and-out reactionaries will not constitute much of a problem, for although they will covertly try to sabotage the Government's program, they have been so discredited that they now have little power left. But the well-meaning conservatives who want to be progressive and who think they are progressive but who are really timid of change and sentimentally attached to what is familiar, will constitute a serious drag upon the Government. On the other side there will be the radicals whose idealistic enthusiasm outruns their common sense. They will belabor the Government for not going fast enough, failing to realize that haste makes waste, and they will endanger the

Government by accusing it of lack of faith when the Government cannot escape from cautious deliberateness in dealing with practical realities whose difficulties are beyond the comprehension of irresponsible critics. And the majority of the people, while supporting the Government, are so inexperienced and so lacking in insight and firm conviction that they will not be able to offer very much help.

Under these circumstances, it is

Under these circumstances, it is natural that the new Government will fail in its tasks. It would be a miracle if the Government should succeed, and miracles cannot be expected. The fact of inevitable failure is the outstanding conclusion to be derived from a consideration of the tasks of the new Government.

Yet, this inevitability of failure should not cause too much gloom. This is the way things must be, and this is probably the way things must be, and this is probably the way things should be. The failure of this Government will not mean the perpetual doom of the nation. Somehow Japan has managed to survive, and with a surprising degree of glory withal, through the recurring crises of her governments during the countless years of her long history. Even since her unpreceedented defeat and surrender, she has somehow managed to muddle along without complete catastrophe. For all her faults, Japan must possess a pretty substantial core of something essentially sound and essentially vital in her national life to have been able to survive thus far so successfully through all her past trials. This essential strength of Japan will enable her to survive through the expected failure of the new Government.

This essential strength of the Japanese nation despite the faults of her governments is to be found in the character of her people. For all their ignorance and delusions and perverseness, they do possess beneath the surface a native intelligence, a basic moral rectitude, and a spiritual purpose which cannot be denied. These attributes will enable them to prevail in the end.

But it is probably fitting that they should go through a period of suffering before they attain their ultimate success and glory. It is not right for them to emerge too readily into ease and happiness after their mistakes of the past few bloodstained years. There undoubtedly must needs be a period of penance before they can gain redemption. The pain and toil of this period of

penance is but a trial which will prepare them for their eventual rightful destiny. This experience is probably necessary to the end that finally the real glory of the nation will be the more thoroughly attained

The new Government cannot possibly succeed in its tasks. But the failure should not be lamented. For paradoxically, this failure may constitute a necessary step on the road to national salvation.

THE END

HOLLYWOOD'S HIPPO

In Hollywood, between stories about screwball directors and farmers' daughters (in different stories), they tell tales about property men, and one of the most popular is about a prop man and a hippopotamus.

In a pre-war Tarzan picture, according to the yarn, there was to be a wow of a scene in which a hippo swam in and attacked the helpless, scantily clad heroine on the shore of a big lake—and if you don't know who was to come galloping through the treetops to save her you probably don't know how to spell Weissmuller, either.

When the property man received the script he started out to get a tame hippo at any cost. No zoo or circus in the United States would sell or rent a hippo, so he finally bought one named Alfred in England and personally conducted him back to Hollywood at an over-all cost of \$13.653.77.

They were shooting the picture on the calm side of Catalina Island, with the ocean acting as the lake, and they ferried Alfred over, took him offshore on a barge, and when the cameras were ready and the director gave the signal, eight men pointed Alfred's broad snout toward the shore and, in spite of his panicky protests, shoved him off the barge.

They haven't seen Alfred since. It turned out that Alfred was a very rare hippo—the only one in the world that had never learned to swim.

-Jerome Beatty in the American

GUNBATSU: RISE MILITARISM

(Continued from page 6)

Still worked hard for Nagata. younger officers, such as Sho Muto, Shinichi Tanaka, and Torashiro Kawabe, also supported Nagata. In addition, Nagata's superior officers, including such dignitaries as Kazunari Ugaki, Jiro Minami, Nobuyuki Abe, Harushige Ninemiya, Gen Sugiyama, Shunroku Hata. Gen Sugiyama, Shunroku Hata, Kuniaki Koiso, Yoshitsugu Tate-kawa, Yoshijiro Umezu, etc. were in favor of his views. These officers later organized themselves into what was later known as the Tosei-ha or the Unity Faction.

Opposed to Nagata's group who favored national mobilization-and subsequently approving Obata's policy of intensive fighting for quick settlement of the war-were such men as Jinsaburo Masaki, Sadao Araki, Heisuke Yanagawa, Juko Yamaoka, Shinji Hata, Suke-kuro Hirano, etc. These men formed what was later known as the Kodo-ha or the Imperial Way Fac-

These two factions came to a clash when Masaki demanded that Araki punish the officers who were involved in the March and October plots. Masaki maintained that the discipline in the whole Army would be impaired unless these schemes were fully dealt with. In reality, however, it meant a sweeping disposal of the Tosei-ha officers, in addition to the group led by Kingoro Hashimoto.

Masaki's proposal forced the rival faction, the Tosei-ha, to present a solid front to safeguard its own welfare. This gave rise to a severe factional strife within the Army.

In his capacity as the war min-ister, Sadao Araki carried out some shifts, but it was far from severe in nature and thorough-going in scope. Officers involved were re-moved from central offices, but nothing was done as regards Tetsuzan Nagata and Kuniaki Koiso, who were the moving spirits in these plots. Koiso was later sent to Manchuria as the chief of staff of the ; Kwantung Army, but until that time, he continued occupying such important central offices as the chief of the military affairs division of the War Office and vice-minister of war. As for Nagata, he was soon promoted to major-general and was shifted from his office of head of military affairs section to chief of the 2nd department, General Staff Office. Still later, he came back to the War Office again as chief of the military affairs division, when Senjuro Hayashi became the war minister. Araki appointed Heisuke Yanagawa as

vice-minister of war, to succeed Kuniaki Koiso, in addition to some minor changes. These shifts, viewed in the light of enforcing disci-pline within the Army, did not accomplish anything Moreover, it revealed a difference of views between him and Masaki as regards the personnel of the Army. Too, he betrayed that he was a robot of the brainy young officers within the War Office, that he did not have an opinion of his own, and that he did not have powerful support from any specific group When, therefore, he was over-whelmed by Korekiyo Takahashi later in the Saito cabinet, his popularity in the Army began to wane rapidly. Araki had to quit to be succeeded by Senjuro Havashi.

In the light of history, Araki's half-way measures in the settlement of the March and October plots, and his inability to enforce discipline within the Army were largely responsible for the Tosei-ha coming into power in later years, in spite of the fact that Araki himself was a prominent figure of the Kodo-ha faction. Again, if all the men involved in these two abortive plots had been purged thoroughly at that time, militarism in Japan might have developed differently.

An analysis of the factional strife between the Tosei-ha and the Kodo-ha within the Army of those days reveals a characteristic difference in the combination of men between the factions.

The men of the Kodo-ha, from Jinsaburo Masaki down, were combined more along the line of official duty than as a means of safeguarding their own interests. On the other hand, Nagata and his Tosei-ha men were active not only to win the sympathy and support of their colleagues within the Army even those of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria-but also managed to establish close relations with prominent bureaucrats, the upper strata of political circles including veteran court officials, and top-notch industrial captains and financiers. On the strength of their combination with leading politicians, the Tosei-ha won the sympathy of Senjuro Hayashi, close friend of Masaki. Hayashi, in spite of the fact that he was considered a prominent figure in the Kodo-ha, in later years' forced Masaki to resign from the office of inspector-general of Army Edu-cattion. Incidentally, the resigna-tion of Masaki marked the complete victory of the Tosei-ha.

All this time while such rivalry was going on among the governing officers of the Army, the nation paid but little attention. To the disinterested outsiders, it was merely a strife to win leadership within an organization. Qutsiders who were in the know watched what was going on with folded arms. Mean-while the whole Army was degenerated to the status of an instrument of a handful of ambitious fascists who planned to push their continental campaign with the design of dominating the "Greater East Asia" plan on the strength of a totalitarian national mobilization of Japan, inspired by their militerism.

Side by side with the rivalry inside the Army, there were also young men with ultra-patriotic ideas who planned to purge these schemers and to bring about a revolution. A number of startling incidents broke out, such as the assassination of Tetsuzan Nagata in his own office within the War Office in broad daylight, and the 2-26 Incident so-called because it occured on February 26, 1936—which was an uprising of young officers who led their men against the fascist scheming of superior, officers. But the brainy men of the Tosei-ha always managed to avail themselves of these occurrences to promote their

At the time when Koki Hirota was ordered by the Emperor to form a new cabinet, immediately after the 2-26 Incident, Hisaichi Terauchi was selected to the post of war minister. War Ministerelect Terauchi went to see Hirota at the latter's office while Hirota was busy forming his cabinet. Terauchi declared that the Army would purge the radical men within the Army and that discipline would be enforced, but that the Army also expected political circles to do its share through a spontaneous elimination of undesirable elements. Terauchi demanded that liberal-minded men be barred from join-ing the cabinet. Hirota swallowed Terauchi's demand. So the Army began interfering with the organization of the cabinet.

During the tenure of the Hirota ministry, the Army had its own way in many instances. Outstanding in the expansion of its influence was the change in the system of the appointment of the war and navy minsters in the cabinet; it was stipulated that generals and admirals in the active service alone may become the war and navy ministers in any cabinet. This system was a stepping stone for the Army to dictate to the government. (Kazunari Ugaki, in later years, was unable to form a cabinet of his own because the Army refused to approve a war minister for his cabinet.) with to stomeofath nations

As regards the "purge" that Terauchi promised he dismissed Heisuke Yanagawa, Binshiro Obata, and Yoshitsugu Tatekawa from active service. In view of the fact that Jinsaburo Masaki and Sadao Araki were put on the reserve list in connection with the 2-26 Incident, Terauchi's "purge" completed the elimination of the Kodo-ha from the Army. Terauchi announced that there were no more factions within the Army: he meant actually that the entire Army had come under the control of the Tosei-ha faction.

With the Army thus unified, the Tosei-ha leaders took the next step. Terauchi dissolved the Hirota cabinet and formed a military government with Senjuro Hayashi as premier. By the time the Hayashi cabinet was through, the Army had developed into the propelling force in Japan's political circles.

It was indeed regrettable that the politicians of those days were busy looking after their own interests. Obviously, parties were eager to get into power. To do so, they curried the favor of the Army rather than criticized the misconducts of some of the officers. They looked for chances of organizing a cabinet with the aid of the Army It required courage to advocate a purge of the radical elements in the Army in those days. Unfortunately, Japan lacked politicians who were willing to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the national welfare.

Because of this lack of courage on the part of the politicians, they were eventually thrown out of power altogether.

Even under such circumstances, however, Japan still had a chance to save herself. The chance was lost, however at the time Prince Konoe gave up his 3rd cabinet in the autumn of 1941. Neither he nor his supporters had courage enough to oppose the Army's insistence that it could not afford to have the morale of the men affected by a wholesale withdrawal from China. This was one of the cardinal conditions under which Japanese-American relations could have been readjusted. And, on the success of the readjustment of the relations between Japan and the United States depended the permanent solution of the chronic China affair as well as the historic crossroad.

What followed Konoe's resignation was even worse. Koichi Kido, then the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and other high ranking veteran statesmen of the court, in-

stead of checking the Army, gave it free reign to direct the national destiny by recommending Hideki

Tojo to the Throne as the successor to Prince Konoe.

THE END

WINS BUT LOSES



MRS. MICHIKO YAMAZAKI
OF SHIZUOKA SWEEPS
ELECTIONS AS HIGHEST
WOMAN VOTE-GETTER

Mrs. Michiko Yamazaki, reading these headlines in the newspaper, felt happy tears well in her eyes. Polling over 100,000 votes to assure her a seat in the Diet as a Social Democrat, Mrs. Yamazaki was naturally overwhelmed with emotion.

But this was a bitter day for her too. On this day, April 11, she had to sever relations with her husband, Kenji Yamazaki.

Mr. Yamazaki returned to Japan on April 4 from Borneo whence he had been sent by the Japanese Army four years ago as a civil administrator. The core of the trouble was in the fact that while in Borneo, he found an Indonesian wife and fathered two children by her. He brought his new family with him to Japan.

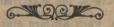
Mrs. Yamazaki, now 47 years old, had been working with her husband for over 30 years. She married him when she was 17 at which time she was working as a printer's apprentice for a daily pittance of 9 sen. Through her untiring efforts, Mr. Yamazaki rose to gain a Diet seat on the now defunct Shakai Taishuto ticket.

Mrs. Yamazaki has been fighting for the liberation of the working class for 20 years. She served on various civil committees, ran the Numazu Municipal Inn, and acted as a traveling mid-wife. In her own words, she ran in the recent elections on behalf of her husband.

Torn between joy and sorrow on the day of her election, she stated: "The sorrow caused by my husband's betrayal is much greater than my joy at being elected, but my heart is full of forgiveness. Yet were I to pardon him, I would be betraying my trust as a Diet member since I have been struggling for the awakening of women. With a heavy heart, I have taken steps toward a divorce."

Mr. Yamazaki made the following statement: "I knew we could come to an understanding by talking things over. I will accept her demand for a divorce. When I went to Borneo, I did not expect to come back alive. I never imagined 1 would be coming back to Japan."

THE END



THE GENERAL ELECTIONS—A REVIEW

(Continued from page 9)

cabinet as the eve of the election approached. Quarters close to the Government were aware of the movement by certain cabinet members to retain the Government, if not in totality at least Baron Kijuro Shidehara as premier. An inkling of this movement was given to the public when Chief Cabinet Secretary Wataru Narahashi told reporters in Osaka, while the ballots were still being counted, that "the election did not necessarily mean that the Government must resign as it was not held as a vote of confidence in the Government." This pronouncement was followed up by lively action within the cabinet as the indecisive results of the election became clear.

In this action two cabinet ministers were active. Home Minister Chuzo Mitsuchi strove to secure the sanction of Liberal and Progressive Parties with the object of forming a two-party government under Shidehara. A former member of the now defunct Minseito Party, Mitsuchi hoped to realize his plan by marshalling the support of his former colleagues now associated with the two parties.

Narahashi, the other cabinet minister, bent his efforts toward securing the collaboration of independents and other minor party members, as well as the less hostile elements within the Liberal, Progressive and Social Democratic Parties in forming a new party and a coalition government with Shidehara as premier.

No One Big Enough

A few days later Narahashi told the press that he believed that the Shidehara cabinet was duty bound to carry on at least until the end of the forthcoming Special Diet session because it was charged with the task of completing the revision of the Constitution. For this purpose, he said, the present cabinet will carry out political operations to enlist the cooperation of the newly elected parties. He also hinted at the absence of a politician who was big enough to steer the nation through the present critical situa-tion and, therefore, there was no choice but to retain Shidehara. A coalition government under Ichiro Hatoyama, the president of the Liberal Party, he feared, would not be able to meet the task with which the nation was confronted, both domestically and internationally.

Premier Shidehara said practically the same thing, though evasively, a couple of days later when he met the press. The Nippon Times

reporter in writing up the interview stated: "He expressed persistent anxiety over the future of the new Constitution, which his cabinet had drafted, and which he has repeatedly declared he wanted to see through. Though his evasive attitude at the interview with the press did not seem to be deliberate, he gave the impression that he might be swayed by the vigorous moves of Narahashi and Mitsuchi for organizing a new party and carry on. But, he subtly added that whether the Government would remain or not, of course, depended upon the will of the people."

This attitude of the cabinet and the political maneuvers in contradiction to the mandate of the electorate continued much to the people's disgust. Whatever Shidehara and his backers might say the people had gone to the election with the belief that they were electing a new government. They did not have confidence in the Shidehara government. They had tolerated it because they felt that it was only an interim government. But now they had expressed their will and, while it was not decisive, they nonetheless expected a new government. Hence, it was no wonder that the disgust of the people mounted as the days went by. This disgust became so pronounced, however, that the Shidehara cabinet was forced to resign. This it did late on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 22.

But the resignation did not end the political stalemate. On the contrary, it accelerated the subversive maneuvers. With an eve to premiership still undimmed and bent on regaining it, Shidehara and his backers hit upon a scheme of having Shidehara head a political party. The party they had in mind was the Progressive Party that emerged the second strongest party in the election. As the new government in all probability would be a coalition government, Shidehara stood an excellent chance of heading the new cabinet. This possibility loomed brightly when the status of Hatovama, the most potential and perhaps the most logical candidate for the post of premier as president of the leading Liberal Party, was raised as liable to come within the spirit of the so-called purge directive of January 4 for what he wrote in his book, "Sekai-no-Kao" (Face of The World). Whether he was to be disqualified or not remained to be seen, but the question of his status coming up at the critical time as it did, was certainly not opportune for expediting a healthy political settlement.

At any rate, the day after the resignation of the cabinet, Baron Shidehara, in his new capacity as president of the Progressive Party, conferred with Hatoyama and Tetsu Katayama, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, in separate conferences. His object was to sound out their views toward the formation of a coalition cabinet, ostensibly with himself as its head. That ambition was strongly opposed by Hatoyama who, after the meeting, told the press that he was stiffly opposed to Shidehara's receiving an Imperial command to form a government again. He believed, he said, that in the interest of a democratic government the president of the leading party should be given the Imperial command to organize a government and that Shidehara should cooperate in that move.

Katayama was also not in favor of anyone heading the new government, except from his own party.

In the meantime the press also attacked Shidehara in his efforts to regain the premiership. Granted that he was the head of an influential political party, it argued, that headship was super-imposed and he was not put there by the express will of the people. On the other hand, however, both Hatoyama and Katayama were duly elected by the people and therefore when it came to the choice as to who had received the mandate of the nation to head the new government, the last two should certainly have preference over Shidehara.

But, despite the criticisms against him, the negotiations went on. On Wednesday, April 24, the press reported that there was strong possibility of the Liberal Party's forming a coalition government with the Progressive Party and without the participation of the Social Democratic Party, which adamantly insisted that it should have the premiership. Without the premiership it would remain as the opposition party, it said.

On Thursday, the political situation took another unexpected turn with the representatives of the Liberal, Social Democratic, Communist, and the Cooperative Parties holding a meeting. At their meeting it was proposed to form a subcommittee, composed of representatives from each of the four parties to draw up plans for the formulation of a coalition government. This sub-committee met on the following day.

And that was the way the situation stood at this writing. Fifteen days had passed since the election was held, and yet it was not clear as to when the new government would be formed or who would head it. In this light the election certainly could not be said to have been successful. It only mirrored the confusion of

the nation.

But it would obviously be very unfair to dismiss the election by merely pointing out its shortcomings. When the conditions of the country under which it was held are taken into consideration there was much to speak in its favor. For all its faults it was at least a democratic election in which the people at long last were able to express their will freely and untrammeled. And for the first time in Japanese history the women were given the right to vote and to participate in state affairs. The zeal with which they took advantage of their newly acquired rights was amazing as may be seen by the fact that 66 per cent of the eligible women voters cast their ballots. Moreover, 83 women stood up as candidates, and of these 39 were elected. They scored a smashing success, the like of which the world, not even the most democratic countries, had yet seen.

Election Figures

Other surprising and epochal, results of the election show that more than 27,000,000 people, or 73 per cent of the entire electorate, cast their votes, despite the handicap of transportation facilities. How large this voting was may be realized when it is compared to the previous all-time high, which was 11,250,000.

The Government survey, which revealed these facts, also show that professional politicians did not receive much consideration with only six returned in the Diet just elected. In the pre-war Diet the preponderance of members were lawyers, big business representatives and professional politicians. In the new Diet there are only 52 lawyers and 82 corporation directors, while as newcomers there are 32 teachers, 22 authors, 18 physicians and 49 farmers. Old line politicians have all but disappeared. Of the 93 Progressives elected, 70 are new faces; 102 of the 139 liberals made their appearance, and the Social Democrats have jumped from 17 to 92. Independents in the old Diet had 72, while in the new, there are 83, but of the 83, 73 are new faces Summarizing, 375 of the 466 are having their first chance in law making. The Communists for the first time were able to elect members to the Diet.

The election also revealed that the electorate, despite the attractive eloquence and the public spotlight the leftists drew, kept their heads and took a central course, or more correctly toward the right.

On the credit side the nation undoubtedly made some very promising inroads in democracy, but as it has been mentioned in the earlier part of the article, it showed that it was still an uncouth novice in the art of democracy and the election went wide of its mark.

Final Election Results

Discharger and arC	andidates	Elected
Liberal Party	498	141
Progressive Party	877	96
Social Democratic		State State
Party	328	98
Cooperative Party	100	18
Communist Party	139	5
Minor Parties	549	31
Independents	799	81
	the plant	t to Him
Total	2,785	465
Women Candidates	88	39

PARTY PLATFORMS

The Liberal Party

A. On the Emperor System and the Constitutional Problem:

1. Support of the Emperor system.

2. Sovereignty vested in the State.

 The Emperor to assume the prerogatives in accordance with articles of the Constitution through the assistance of the people.

4. Extension of the function of the House of Representatives, making it the central agency of politics.

B. On the Food Problem:

1. Rationalization of Government rice collections.

2. Radical increase of rice price and free transaction at rice market of left over rice after Government collection.

8. Exertion of 'renewed efforts toward import of rice f.om abroad.

4. Immediate enforcement of policies for increase of fresh fish catch.

C. Inflation Policy:

1. Immediate return to system of limiting currency issuance.

2. Suspension of issuance of new public bonds.

Extension of period of payment of public bonds and decrease of interest thereof.

 Imposition of a special tax on wartime profits and joint national tax on property exceeding \$100,000 in value.

5. Freezing of Government compensations to munitions companies and the overseas companies.

6. Thorough-going reduction of administrative expenditures.

D. Industrial Reconstruction Policy:

 Announcement of the kind and scale of industries for the production of daily necessities and of other key industries.

2. Furnishing of material and fund by priority to these in-

dustries.

3. Computation of prices of goods produced by the reconverted industries on the basis of the price of rice and compensation by the State of losses in production cost.

4. Return to laissez-faire economy in the future.

E. Unemployment Policy:

1. Relief of unemployment by construction of "industrial" roads and enforcement of hydroelectric enterprises.

2. Nation-wide re-distribution of concentrated medium and small-scale enterprises.

8. Establishment of social and unemployment insurance.

4. Strengthening of labor spirit through improvement of working conditions.

5. Attainment of full employment within the framework of capitalist economy.

F. On the Land Problem:

1. Creation of small-holders.

2. Support of payment of farmrent in kind as well as in cash.

The Progressive Party

A. On the Emperor System and the Constitutional Problem:

1. Support of the Emperor system.

2. Assumption of the prerogatives by the Emperor.

3. Politics to center around a democratic Diet.

4. Abolition of the Privy Council and peerage.

B. Food Policy:

1. Democratization and rationalization of rice collections and food distribution.

 Distribution of foodstuffs equal to caloric amount of 3-go of rice through increased production of sweet potatoes and cereals.

8. Payment in cash for rice requisitioned by the Government.

4. Linking rice collections with distribution of farm imple-

ments and other articles indispensable to farmers.

C. Inflation Policy.

1. Enforcement of the property tax and wartime profit tax.

2. Raising exemptions of pro-

perty tax.

8. Increase of industrial production and improvement in supply and demand relations of materials.

6. Enforcement of relief and so-

cial policy.

- Termination of compensations payment to munitions companies, except to those reconverted into peacetime industries.
- Positive advance of loans as funds for carrying on production.
- Promotion of materials import by increased production of goods suitable for export.

D. In lustrial Reconstruction Policy:

1. Establishment of a comprehensive industrial plan and placing of emphasis on production of goods suitable for export, coal and materials for reconstruction.

Establishment of a reconstruction credit corporation.

3. Re-distribution of Government and civilian enterprises.

4. Promotion of commercial and industrial reconstruction.

- Placing of emphasis on foreign trade planning and induction of foreign capital.
- E. Unemployment Policy:
- 1. Attainment of full employ-
- 2. Promotion of civilian industrial restoration.
- 3. Enforcement of large-scale civil engineering enterprises.
- 4. Deriving of funds from the property tax for large-scale relief measure.
- Assistance to restoration of medium and small-scale commerce and industry.
- F. On the Land Problem:
- 1. Creation of small-holders.
- Support of payment of farmrent in kind as well as in cash.

The Social Democrat Party

A. On the Emperor System and the Constitutional Problem:

- 1. The Emperor system to be retained.
- 2. Sovereignty vested in the State, the components of which are the Emperor and the people.
- 3. Radical limitation of the

Emperor's prerogatives.

- 4. Major part of the Prerogatives to be placed in the Diet.
- 5. Establishment of a responsible Cabinet system.
- 6. Abolition of the Privy Council.
- B. On the Food Problem:
- 1. Operation of the chemical fertilizer industry by the State.

. Fundamental solution of the

farmland system.

3. Access to military-held land and to forests owned by the Imperial Household; cultivation of virgin land as State enterprise.

4. Democratization of agricultural societies and foodstuffs distribution corporations.

5. Autonomous management of Government rice collections.

C. Inflation Policy:

 Establishment of a high-rate property tax, with exemptions from \(\frac{2}{70,000}\) to \(\frac{1}{100,000}\).

2. Suspension of payment of interest to large war bond holders.

3. Termination of payment of compensations to munitions companies and establishment of an inquiry commission to investigate into the property of thes companies.

4. Opposition to the sale of State-owned property and State-operated enterprises to liquidate the national debt.

5. Operation of banks by the State.

6. Prevention of inflation at the expense of the property class.

D. Industrial Reconstruction Policy:

 Operation by the State of key industries and enforcement of a Socialistic planned economy.

2. Increase of production in the civilian industries through high efficiency and high wages.

3. Participation of trade unions in management.

- 4. Organization of medium and small scale merchants and industrialists into cooperative so cieties.
- E. Unemployment Policy:
 - 1. Full employment through shortening of working hours.
 - 2. Establishment of minimum wages
 - 3. Establishment of unemployment allowances,

4. Establishment of unemployment committees in the capital and in the country.

5. Absorption of unemployed by establishment of a labor corporation for the reconstruction of war-rayaged areas.

6. Extension of welfare facilities for the unemployed.

F. On the Land Problem:

1. Purchase of land of absentee landowners by the State.

2. Sale of the purchased Stateowned land to its present cultivators, and in the purchased

The Cooperative Party

A. On the Emperor System and the Constitutional Problem:

1. Support of the Emperor system.

2. Establishment of a democratic political system in order to realize a government by the Emperor and people.

3. Recognition of the Emperor's veto.

4. Establishment of a bi-cameral system.

B. Food Policy:

1. Increased production of fertilizer, farm implements and other materials indispensable to farmers.

Revision of the current rice collection system into a rational and autonomous one.

Establishment of a price system on ¥500-a-koku-of-rice basis.

 Access to military-held land and to land owned by the Imperial Household and cultivation thereof.

C. Inflation Policy:

1. Immediate enforcement of the wartime profit tax.

2. Termination of payment of compensations to munitions companies.

3. Conversion of public bonds payable in 100 years.

 Establishment of a transfer account savings system based on the cooperative societies.

 Exchange of materials by direct linking of urban livelihood cooperative societies with industrial societies, and extermination of black market transactions.

D. Industrial Reconstruction

- 1. Promotion of establishing industrial cooperative societies to be participated in by medium and small-scale merchants and industrialists.
- 2. Promotion of an agricultural products manufacturing industry.
 - 3. Opposition to ownership and operation by the State of key industries.
- 4. Cooperation between labor and management through the employment of the people's capital and democratic management.

- E. Unemployment Policy:
- Employment of labor through promotion of restoration of war-ravaged areas.
- 2. Enforcement of large-scale agricultural and forestry enterprises.
- 3. Mobilization of unemployed by mine workers.
- F. On the Land Problem:
- Promotion of collective cultivation by cooperative sovicities.

The Communist Party

A. On the Emperor System and the Constitutional Problem.

- 1. Abolition of the Emperor system.
- 2. Sovereignty vested in the people: establishment of a republican form of government.
- Establishment of a democratic constitution by a democratic Diet.
- Establishment of the people's rights by a democratic uni-cameral system.

B. Food Policy:

- 1. Democratic rice collections and management thereof by a working farmers' organization.
- 2. Control of food distribution by the people.
- 3. Hoarded materials to be seized and import of materials.
- Solution of land problem and increase of production through application of machinery to agricultural cultivation.
- 5. Oposition to application of legal pressure by Government in rice collections.

C. Inflation Policy:

- Assimilation of all banks under State bank and control thereof by the people.
- 2. Opposition to inflation policy that may likely be enforced at the expense of the working
- 3. Solution of public bonds problem at the expense of the Emperor, capitalists and landowners.
- 4. Suspension of payment of compensations by the State to capitalists and land-owners.
- 5. Imposition of high-rate tax on Zaibatsu and the rich.
- 6. Confiscation of all wartime profits.
- 7. Opposition to imposition of tax on the masses.

D. Industrial Reconstruction Policy:

1. Control of production by workers and restoration of industries through participation of workers in manage-

- ment.
- Control of key enterprises by a republican form of government.
- 3. Guarantee of freedom of medium and small-scale merchants and industrialists.
- E. Unemployment Policy:
- Establishment of the 7-hour working day system in principle.
- 2. Full employment through shortening of working hours.
- 3. Establishment of minimum wages.
- 4. Operation of unemployment insurance by he State at the expense of the capitalists.
- Control by the workers and unemployed of all social insurance funds.
- 6. Support of trade unions of industrial organizations.
- 7. Establishment of committees of the unemplored.
- Exemption of the unemployed from payment of rents and electric light charges.

F. On the Land Problem:

- 1. Confiscation without compensation of land owned by parasitic land-owners and untended land and distribution thereof to farmers.
- 2. Purchase with due compensation of land owned by small land-owners.

PARTY POLICIES

Party Spokesmen on Election Results

Tomejiro Okubo, Liberal Party

"I will summarize what our party promised to the people. As for the internal issues, we gave our promise as to how we will tackle unemployment, inflation, food and constitutional problems. As for foreign relations, world politics have completely changed with the appearance of the atomic bomb and the establishment of the United Nations Organization. Japap at the present has no international status, so she must conclude a peace treaty as soon as possible.

"We have refrained from attacking the Shidehara cabinet as to who should form the government because (1) there has been no political parties, and (2) because the cabinet promised that it would quit after the general election. But recently it has been rumored that the Shidehara cabinet will remain in office. We must overthrow the cabinet in order to realize a good government."

Ren Hayashi, Progressive Party

"The Progressive Party was not able to command a majority in the election because it started making preparations for it late.

"We cannot do anything about Japan's defeat, because we courted it through our own folly. But our posterity must not suffer because of the defeat.

"In order to construct a peaceful and democratic nation, our party will put into practice what we promised to the public.

"We shall also strive to faithfully translate the Potsdam Declaration into practice so as to secure world confidence."

Mitsu Kawano, Social Democratic

"We will forge ahead for the establishment of true democratic polities. We will fight the majority party that assumes power in the Diet, but we shall always be open to fair discussion of the issues.

"The people must be on guard against the joining of the unattached and independent candidates with the Liberal or Progressive parties. If they do they must be summarily dealt with. Such a thing occurred at the time of the Tanaka and Hamaguchi cabinets.

"The people must also be on guard against a government that thrives on bribery.

"The first thing that we must now do is to convoke a special session of the Diet for the establishment of a constitution. The present House of Peers has no qualifications to discuss the new constitution. The task must be carried out after the House of Peers has been reformed by a system of electing its members according to their occupations.

"Japan is now in a crisis. The Liberal and the Progressive Parties, however, will not embark on industrial reconstruction on the plea of shortage of materials and because of the militant attitude of l ...

"Our party in conformity w the wishes of the workers, farmers, and salaried men will carry out the fight for the stabilization of their livelihood, thereby constructing the state through socialism."

Kyoji Funada, Cooperative Party

"Our stand is to bend our efforts toward constructing a highly cultured state.

"We must do away with internal strife as Japan's territory has been reduced by half and on its meager resources 70 to 80 million people must be fed.

"As for the political structure of the nation we stand for the principle of cooperation between the ruler and the ruled. As for our economic policy we advocate the institution of cooperative societies.

"The prefectural system should not be radically centralized. The governor should be elected, and he should nominate his officials.

"Our party ran 80 candidates in the election and 17 were elected. These men have considerable influence, and it will be devoted mainly for increased production of foodstuff and prevention of inflation."

Sanzo Nozaka, Communist Party

"We have had no entrenched influence to rely on, nor have we been able to make adequate preparations for the election. On the contrary, we have met with reaction and abuses. Yet, five of our men have been elected. This shows that the policy of the Communist Party has been right and the masses have come to understand it, as may be seen from the fact we have polled 1,300,000 votes.

"In the present election only the Communist Party expressed opposition to the Emperor system. In my opinion, the unexpected support given the party by the people, heralds the end of the Emperor

system.

"In the near future, the working masses of the country will come to understand that it is only the Communist Party that truly represents their interests and will fight for them. I believe that the Communist Party will ultimately become the greatest political party.

"Although the Communist Party will constitute only a minority party in the coming Diet, it will I believe, impart something new. the present the great majority of the political parties support the capitalists, landlords and bureacracy. We will resolutely oppose them and fight for the interests of the people.

"As for the Constitution, the Government draft accords the Emperor nine privileges. This is not democratic. Reactionary forces will soon revive under such a constitution. In order to exterminate the reactionary forces, we are op-posed to the draft Constitution."

SUCCESSFUL WOMEN CANDIDATES

(L stands for Liberals, P, Progressives, S. Social Democrats, C, Communists, Co. Cooperatives, M, minor parties, and I, Independents. Place name in parenthesis indicates the candidate's constituency).

Shigeyo Takeuchi, L (Tokyo 1st zone), 65, M.D.

Keiko Sugita, L (Ibaragi), 38, no occupation.

Hatsu Imai, L (Fukui), 45, no occupation.

Fusa Tomida, L (Kyoto), 53, M.D.

Kiyo Takeda, L (Hiroshima), 50, educator.

Hideko Mogami, P (Gumma), 44,

no occupation. En Sugahara, P (Iwate), 46, farmer.

Harue Yamashita, P (Fukushima), 44, mining industrialist.

Kiyo Murashima, P (Niigata), 54, no occupation. Tei Saito, P (Wakayama), 40,

no occupation. Yone Moriyama, P (Fukuoka 1st

zone), 55, educator. Shizue Yamaguchi, S (Tokyo 1st

zone), 29, office worker.

Shizue Kato, S (Tokyo 2nd zone), 49, author.

Toshiko Matsuo, S (Kanagawa), 38, educator.

Ito Niizuma, S (Hokkaido 1st zone), 56, lumber dealer.

Chiyo Sakakibara, S (Fukushima), 48, no occupation. Hisako Yoneyama, S (Ishikawa),

49, no occupation.

Michiko Yamazaki, S (Shizuoka) 46, no occupation.

Hisa Sawada, S (Mie), 49, no occupation.

Toshiko Karazawa, C (Hokkaido 1st zone), 35, no occupation.

Tenkoko Matsutani, M (Tokyo 2nd zone), 27, social worker. Sei Yoshida, M (Kanagawa), 37,

dental surgeon.

Utako Takeuchi, M (Chiba), 31, company manager.

Satoko Togano, M (Tochigi), 38, no occupation.

Fumiko Yoneyama, M (Yamagata), 45, no occupation.

Haru Koshihara, M (Aichi 1st zone), 61, educator.

Hatsu Ando, M (Nagano), 34, manager of a public body.

Kiyoko Miki, M (Osaka 1st

zone), 27, company manager. i anako Honda, M (Osaka 2nd

zone), 37, no occupation. Kimi Obashi, M (Miyazaki), 41, no occupation.

Haru Wazaki, I (Akita), 61, no occupation.

Misu Nomura, I (Niigata 2nd zone), 50, no occupation.

Yoshie Oishi, I (Kyoto), 49, no occupation.

Chiyo Kimura, I (Kyoto), 56, no occupation.

Tama Nakayama, I (Hyogo 1st zone), 57, doctor.

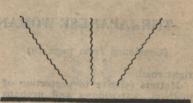
Tsuruyo Kondo, I (Okayama), 45, educator.

Tatsu Tanaka, I (Tottori), 54, midwife.

Mitsu Koro, I (Tokushima), 53, no occupation.

Tsuneko Yamashita, I (Kumamoto), 47, author.

THE END



COMING OUT SOON!

THE FLASHLIGHT

IN JAPANESE

MAGAZINE

SOMETHING NEW IN THE JAPANESE MAGAZINE WORLD

PUBLISHED BY

THE SPOTLIGHT

PUBLISHING COMPANY

Room 135, Totaku Building No. 2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo



THE JAPANESE WOMAN ROLLS UP HER SLEEVES

(Continued from page 18)

right road.

Matters relative to protection of mothers, war-widows and orphans can be better solved by women than men. Now is the time for women to learn to utilize their privileges for the welfare of all.

Economically, women became independent during the war, some being mobilized to work in munitions industries while others voluntarily contributed toward Japan's war efforts. Whether or not they were blindly led and forced to work by war leaders is another matter but it cannot be denied that women improved their economical status during the war. Many of them for the first time learned that economic independence also means spiritual and social independence. They are now determined not to return to their old lives which had shut them in within the family for many years.

Heretofore in Japan it was customary for girls of good families to stay at home and help their mothers to keep house after graduating from high schools and eventually marry whomever their parents chose for them. Economically, they were thus dependent on their fathers before marriage and on their husbands after marriage. Now, however, they have learned that economic independence is an absolute requisite in establishing their status as independent individuals. In order to help women gain this independence, facilities for vocational guidance must be set up. Unskilled workers must be given training and the improvement of technique made possible. Complete economic independence will give women confidence in themselves and help them improve their status in

family life as well as in society.

Following the Industrial Revolution, women's status underwent a great change in European countries, and they began to take up occupations formerly closed to them. In Japan, too with the rise of capitalism, the working women's problems assumed importance. In pre-war days, some 80 per cent of the hands employed in spinning mills were women. Working under miserable conditions, they became easy victims of the capitalists' exploitation policy. Also some 50,000 women worked in pits and such employment in pits and shafts was prohibited in 1933 as a result of the International Labor Conference. During the war, women were again employed in such work, but recently by a Government decree it has been prohibited. In every field of labor during the war, women have proved

their ability. However, discriminatory treatment of women workers is still recognized by the Governments as evidenced by a recent decision which sets the minimum wage for women at one-third of that for men. As early as 1933, American women began demanding equal wages for equal work and after a long struggle finally succeeded in bringing into effect regulations stipulating the same minimum wage for both men and women. As one of the items on their party programs, the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party demand equal pay for men and women for equal work. Through further efforts on the part of women, however, equality in all phases must be established in the labor field.

For the working women comfortable dwellings or apartment houses must be provided preferably with recreation facilities and libraries attached. In the United States, most big companies have apartment houses for their women employees. Even those who are not earning very much can afford to live in such apartments as room and board are reasonably priced. Similar facilities must be provided in Japan, particularly for those who are living away from their families. Also hospitals, nurseries and training institutions must be established in order to

increase labor efficiency.

To make their voice heard in the matter of labor problems, women must become active members of labor unions. Labor unions have sprung up like mushrooms since the termination of war but important executive positions are still held by men, and even problems peculiar to women workers are being decided upon by men. As long as the labor movement is controlled by men. women will be given inferior treatment as most men dislike the idea of women becoming their equals. It is, therefore, the mission of women leaders to give guidance to workers instructing them how to better their status in the labor field.

In international movements, the Japanese women's field of activities has been wide though at present Japan is not allowed to participate in them. Realizing that there were many problems common to women of all countries, the International Council of Women was established in Washington in 1888 by American women leaders. With the establishment of the League of Nations in Geneva after World War I, women became more active in international movements. Attesting to women's interest in international affairs, the Women's Pan-Pacific Association was organized in 1930. In the same year, the Pan-Asiatic Women's Conference was held in Damascus and in the following year, the All-Asia Women's Conference took place in Lahol, India, where some 1,200 women represented the Asiatic

Though Japan is not vet allowed to have direct contacts with foreign countries, Japanese women, particularly those of Christian training, can do a great deal in educating the younger generation in accordance with Christian principles so as to prepare them for international activities in the future. The people of the present generation must atone for the crimes committed by the war leaders, but the men and women of tomorrow must be prepared to contribute to the welfare of the world. Education for peace must be conducted in the Christian spirit of love and brotherhood so that the same crimes will never be repeated in any time to come. And it is the mothers' responsibility to instill this spirit of neighborly love into the hearts of their children.

Women's responsibility for the establishment of a new Japan is as great as that of men. They must awaken to the fact that they are no longer subordinates of men and forge ahead to free themselves completely from the bondage of feudalistic customs and traditions. Then working side by side with men, they must freely express their ideas and participate in all social, political, educational and religious activities for the betterment of the Japanese people as well as for all mankind.

Vice she THE END

NATION OF EAR-BENDERS

The United States is the greatest nation of ear-benders on earth as far as radio is concerned. Of the 36,500,000 families in this country, 32,500,000 are radio families, and collectively they own 60,000,000 radio sets. In 1944 the nation paid \$662,000,000 to let radio bend its ears. That covered talent and time sales by broadcasters, electricity, replacement tubes and parts, repairs and phonograph records, but not radios. There weren't any, because the radioelectronic industry was producing equipment for war.

Long before the war ended, a high percentage of preconflict radio receivers developed rheumatics of the rheostat, cardiacal cathodes, tubercular tubes, or arthritis of the amplifier. Consequently several million people now want new radios. They expect them to be sufficiently improved over the old models to make ear-bending more enticing than ever.

on an (funtadi) of almos -Liberty

(Continued from page 20)

eventually found its way to the banks, etc.

Japan's puffed up currency circulation shrank from ¥60-billion to ¥15-billion, or from \$4-billion to \$1-billion in terms of U.S. dollars during a period of about three weeks.

On Saturday, March 9, when the Bank of Japan closed on acceptance of the old, invalid notes which city banks, etc. had collected from the public, the value of currency circulastood at ¥16,166-million. (When the account was closed, one or two reports from rural branch offices had failed to reach the Bank of Japan head office in time; meanwhile further declines were registered in the daily returns of note circulation on March 11 and 12, and and a slight increase was seen on March 13 for the first time since the contraction of note circulation began; on March 12, when the new low was recorded, note circulation stood at \\$15,204-million.) The highest point the Bank of Japan note circulation hit during February—the all time high in Japan amounted to ¥61,800-million. This means, therefore, that the series of emergency financial measures have forced down the currency circulation by more than ¥46-billion.

Could Inflation Be Checked?

The public was skeptical from the beginning whether these emergency economic measures would succeed. Later developments proved that such fears were not without ground.

In order that the scheme may succeed, there are a number of conditions that have to be fulfilled. Outstanding among these is a substantial increase in the supply of commodities, especially staple foods, fresh edibles, and daily necessities, so that the commodity prices in general may be stabilized, at least at a level which reflects the value of the depreciated yen currency. With prices stabilized, the national life may also be stabilized to some extent. Now, social unrest, together with the steady progress of inflation, were the two major obstacles preventing the revival of production. The Government has succeeded in checking the progress of inflation though temporarily. It has failed however in bringing about a larger supply of commodities, notably food.

In spite of the fact that the paper money circulation was cut down to about one-quarter, prices in general failed to come down. Today production remains inactive. Furthermore, Bank of Japan note circulation is again on the increase at the rate of from \(\frac{2}{3}00\)-million to \(\frac{2}{3}400\)-million a day, after the bottom was hit on March 12.

Was hit on March 12.

What makes the new increase in note circulation especially undesirable is that the withdrawal of bank deposits is solely for the purpose of financing individual living—very little capital is being withdrawn to finance new productive activities.

Large enterprisers continue to remain inactive; this is somewhat understandable in view of various difficulties confronting them, such as war damage, shortage of building materials and machinery to facilitate recovery, and also shortage in the raw materials supply. But the fact that medium and mindrescale manufacturing industries remain idle—as seen from the movement of capital—indicates that production is still at a standstill.

In the face of the daily increase in the amount of "new yen" circulation, the Government took another restrictive measure on March 20; it is stipulated that all financial institutions (except the Bank of Japan) cannot receive any new financial accommodations beyond the aggregate total amount of loans outstanding on March 20, or the day previous to the bank holiday on March 21. The new regulations were promulgated on March 22 to take effect immediately.

Finance authorities took this step thinking that it may induce some of the idle factories to get busy, and that some hoarded goods might be thrown back into circulation.

There are some enterprisers who are getting loans from the banks for a working fund but actually remain doing nothing, waiting for a further rise in market quotations of foods they are holding in stock. With the supply of new capital thus restricted, however, it is surmised that these idle enterprisers may be forced to work with the materials on hand in order to obtain cash, and also that hoarders may be obliged to get rid of their holdings for identical reasons. Thus the new measure may stimulate a revival of production,

Moreover, the Finance Minister declared, in the course of a press interview in Tokyo on March 23, that he was determined to check inflation. He said, among other things, that the all-round emergency financial measures that are now being enforced may further be strengthened in case such a move is deemed necessary; that the budget estimates of the Government for the fiscal year 1946-47 would be reduced substantially; and that commodity

SUN
NEWS
PHOTOS
PHOTOS
Featuring Exclusive
ACME PICTURES

President:

Office: Mainichi Kaikan Yurakucho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Telephone: (23) 331-339
Factory: 616 Kichijoji Musashino machi, Tokyo
Telephone: Kichijoji 2605.







Tel.: Nihonbashi (24) 3161-5

prices will be pushed down and the supply increased with the cooperation of all other Government departments concerned.

Meanwhile public distrust in the success of the "new yen" system is becoming intensified in the midst of the present transitory period of the

economic change.

The public understands that the series of financial measures taken in Japan are more drastic in nature than the kinds tried abroad to comhat post-war inflation, and that such counter-measures are necessary to cope with the present situation in Japan. But the nation's daily life is becoming increasingly difficult, particularly as prices remain high and supplies of food and other commodities do not increase. And, as the nation's living conditions become more difficult, there are more people who want to tide over the hardship even if they have to conduct

illegal operations. This in turn affects the smooth progress of Government measures unfavorably.

The public has no illusion as regards the political limitations of the present Shidehara cabinet. It is generally understood that no sub-stantial readjustment of Japan's economic and social conditions can be accomplished until a new government is organized after the general election. Nevertheless, the view is gaining ground that even the present ministry should take some tangible steps immediately to induce the revival of industrial production. Financial measures alone, regardless of how efficient they may seem, cannot solve the questions at issue. Production, especially that of staple foods, fresh edibles and daily necessities is the key to save the situation in Japan.

THE END

THE COURAGE OF MADAME MIURA



Madame Tamaki Miura, world-famous prima donna and Japan's greatest musical artist, rose from her sick bed on April 9 to record her best-known repertoire "Madame Butterfly" for a broadcast of the opera over Radio Tokyo. She wept after the stirring effort, claiming she could not sing as she wished.

Realizing that this might be her last song, Madame Miura donned her most beautiful kimono. Two hyacinth flowers were pinned in her hair. Despite her age, she had the spirit still which had made her a favorite on the opera stages of Europe and America.

Confined to the Daito Gakuen Hospital due to a stomach tumor, Madame Miura had completely lost her noted avoirdupois. Visitors to the studio, including Commander M.C. Maine, U.S.N., and other Americans, were shocked at her condition and were surprised to hear her sing with such vigor.

Previously on April 5, Madame Miura recorded Shubert's "Winter Reise", but she felt she had to sing "Madame Butterfly" once more. Beside selections from the opera, she also recorded her reminiscences and her impressions of Puccini.

THE END

INTERNATIONAL ROUNDUP

(Continued from page 14)

still remains to be settled, will be discussed at the present Big Four foreign ministers conference in Paris.

The Big Problem

But the problem which affects people the world over is that of food supply. The close of the war-as well as during the war in battle-ridden areas—found the peoples of Europe and Asia faced with "the greatest threat of mass starvation in the history of mankind", as President Truman put it. UNRRA with the cooperation of the Combined Food Board and food-rich nations is allocating food, clothing, industrial equipment and other items urgently needed for the relief and rehabilitation of war stricken countries from all available channelsthe U.S., Canada, Britain, Australia, Siam, Russia and Argentina. Peoples in these as well as less needy countries are asked by former U.S. President' Hoover, honorary chairman of the Famine Relief Board, to make sacrifices in their food consumption so that millions in famine threatened areas may not die. Emphasizing the criticalness of the food situation in the world, UNRRA Director General La-Guardia said that the next 90 days may mean eternity for the starving people. And President Truman appealed: "Americans cannot remain healthy and happy in the same world where millions of human beings are starving. Sound world order cannot be built upon a foundation of misery." In the U.S., domestic flour and wheat consumption was ordered cut by 40 per cent-and perhaps more—and oil and fats by 20 per cent. The other "have" countries cooperating with the U.S. are taking similar steps.

The bright hopes for a boom in a speedy reconversion from war to peacetime industries in the U.S. were "boomed" by the wave of strikes plaguing nearly all industries-automotive, steel, electrical, transportation, communica-tions, mining, film, etc. Most of these were settled by drawn out negotiations aided by Government intervention. The month-old soft coal strike, which is costing the na-tion more than the total 1945 loss, is seriously impairing industrial operations-in particular, the steel. While administration-labor negotiations are pending, United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis is theatening to call a strike of hard coal workers demanding health and welfare benefits. Meanwhile, John

D. Small, director of the Civilian Production Administration, released an encouraging report saying that in March the greatest industrial gains were scored since the end of the war in the manufacturing industry employing 56 million.

The wage-price formula set the reconversion program back on its feet but it meant higher wages and higher prices. Threat of inflation came with the House approval of the price control bill to abolish the OPA or price control by March 31, 1947—a step opposed by OPA Chief Porter, OES Chief Bowles, AFL? President Green, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and possibly President Truman.

THE END

MATRIMONIAL MORTALITY

Married men's mortality rate is lower than that of bachelors, and after thirty, it's only about half that of the single men. According to the actuary, you can look forward to forty years of marriage with the same wife, barring divorce. The expectancy tables, however, have an elastic quality, so if you are still living and married at the end of that forty years, you'll have ten or twelve years more married life coming to you. And although, at (twenty-one, it's a four-to-one bet against your celebrating your golden (wedding, it's three to one in favor of your having a silver anniversary. (Statistically, anyhow, you'll have
1.79 children. Since you can't have
a fractional child, some other
George Jones family will have to

No. 3. 2-chome Awaji-cho, make it even.

-Liberty

HUNKY-DORY

When we say everything is hunkydory, we mean, of course, that everything is all right—and it's a phrase that originated with sailors in Yokohama. In the Japanese language, "dori" means street, and in Yokohama Honcho Dori, or Honcho Street, led down to the docks.

The sailors who came ashore couldn't pronounce "Honcho Dori" correctly; about the closest they came was "Hunky Dory." Too, they had trouble finding their way around the streets of Yokohama. However, when they did find Hon-cho Dori, or Hunky Dori as they called it, then everything was all right because all they had to do was to follow the street and they would find their ships.

-Cosmopolitan





No. 3, 2-chome Awaji-cho,









STAGE AND SCREEN

(Continued from page 27)

Ninkisha), which were both empty shows. The spirit of the Potsdam Declaration hasn't reached the movie producers.

Toho has turned out several idiotic productions like "Sing, the Sun" (Utae Taiyo) and "Cheerful Girl" (Yoki na Onna), as well as the moronic "Hinoki-Butai". The performances of the popular players Kazuo Hasegawa and Miss Isuzu Yamada in "Hinoki-Butai" were ridiculous.

Shochiku Studios want to know what to do. The old Ofuna (Shochiku) idea of depicting home-like pictures still prevails. Critics have banned "The Girl Student and the Teacher". The theme of mixing love and education under the guise of freedom of action is low-class. It has the danger of influencing the public to confuse true freedom with promiscuous license. However Sho-

chiku has turned out one good show, "The Dawning of the Osone Family" (Osoneke no Asa) by Kinoshita. This is a drama on the home-life theme depicting a middleclass mother's love for her family against the background of pitiful post-war devastation.

Japanese movie-goers however always have been and are crazy about foreign pictures—particularly American. "Tarzan" and "Yoshiwara" attracted huge crowds, while "Madame Curie" and "His Butler's Sister" have served to correct the awry ideas of our own movie producers. The high art of "Madame Curie" has put the Japanese productions to shame. It is a matter of pleasure and delight that American pictures will be shown in increasing numbers in the future. They should serve to enlighten and stimulate our own almost dead motion picture industry.

THE END

PRACTICAL JOKES

m + + + - m + + + - m + + + - m + + + - m + + + - m + + + - m

One of the most elaborate practical jokes ever contrived was thought up for the benefit of a visiting Englishman—Philip Lee—on his first trip to New York. Lee, who was under the impression that redskinned savages roamed the New Jersey Palisades, was told that there were wild buffalos in Central Park. He thought it would be jolly to go on a buffalo hunt, and some pranksters arranged things.

The hunt was to take place after a big dinner in Lee's honor—a dinner supposedly attended by judges, generals, doctors, statesmen, educators and clergymen. Actually, those in attendance at the dinner were actors, made up for their parts.

Since the gag called for everyone present to participate in the buffalo hunt, each guest came equipped with a six-shooter, filled with blanks. When the dinner was about over. there was a minor disturbance which grew rapidly in intensity until someone picked up his gun and began firing. Some of the pranksters spread ketchup over themselves, and fell to the floor, screaming. When the battle was over, so far as Lee could ascertain, there were about a dozen dead men in the room and a score of seriously injured. Lee fled in ferror, and never got to go on the hunt through Central Park.

-Alan Hynd in Esquire

SOURCES OF ATOMIC POWER

What countries control the world's sources of atomic power? And the answer is: Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, and the United States. This quartet of nations owns the bulk of the known reserves of uranium ore, and uranium is the only practical source of atomic power at the present time.

Of course, ore reserves alone are not enough. Their vast petroleum resources haven't lifted Iran and Venezuela to the rank of first-class powers in the Coal and Oil Age, because they lacked the know-how to exploit them. But Belgium, Canada, and Czechoslovakia, as well as the United States, almost certainly possess the technical skill required to turn their uranium deposits into atomic power.

Just what is this precious substance that the world has suddenly rediscovered?

Pure uranium is a silvery metal, not quite as heavy as gold, not quite as hard as steel. But you don't often see it pure. All the metallic uranium produced in this country up to 1940 wouldn't fill a thimble. Its common form is sodium uranate, a yellow powder which, before the war, you could buy from virtually any chemical supply house for \$1.66 a pound. Uranium and its compounds are all faintly radioactive.

-The American Magazine

Photo Shoppe.

Soft Drinks

Drugs, Etc.

FOR CONVENIENCE AND VALUE

Knick Knacks
Gifts
Souvenirs
Books
Arts
Jewelry

MARUNOUCHI

THREE (3)
FLOORS OF
SELECT
SHOPS



ARCADE
MAIN LOBBY
2ND FLOOR

Location: Opposite

Main · Tokyo Station

Marunouchi Bldg.
Shopping Centre
Ass'n Headquarters
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3953-4

Manufacturers



Importer

Porcelain Lacquerwares Tortoise Shellwares Bamboo Wares Fishing Articles Ivories & Others

NIPPON BUSSAN K.K. (JAPAN MERCHANDISE COMPANY) NICHIBEI SANGYO BOYEKI K.K.

No. 5, 7-chome Nishi Ginza, Tokyo Telephone: Ginza (57) 0803, 2907-8

Correspondent Company;
National Merchandise Corporation
316 Commercial St., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

Sanwa Photo Chemical Laboratory

Address:
No. 5 Nishi 7-chome, Ginza
Tokyo,

