DISCOVER PROOF PRISONERS SLAIN WITH BAYONETS

Secret Unit Reveals Atrocity Evidence— Japs' Power Stripped

Tokyo, Oct. 15.—(AP) — Japan slipped quietly and with mingled feelings into military oblivion today as its demobilization was completed on schedule, and for the first time in history these islands held no combat military force, either in fact or in name.

As the fighting force of 7,000,000 soldiers and sailors at home and abroad was reduced to nothing, the translation and interrogation section of Allied headquarters produced evidence that Japanese troops had used live Allied prisoners in bayonet practice on Guadalcanal island in the Southwest Pacific and in China.

The new record of atrocity was developed by the secret Allied translation and interrogation section of the Allied headquarters which worked through the war interviewing Japanese prisoners and sorting documents seized in battle zones. The secret unit, the existence of which was undisclosed until last week, included many Japanese-Americans and worked often while shells were still blasting across contested positions.

Used as Practice Targets

One of the worst of the bayonet practice atrocities occurred on Guadalcanal island in the Southwest Pacific where two Europeans and one Eurasian were used as practice targets while Allied officers were forced to stand in line and watch for 6½ hours. The three were horribly mutilated and tortured by the stabbing, jabbing Nipponese, the announcement said. Prisoners periodically were paraded past the scene so they could see the death agonies of the trio.

The translated diary of a Japanese officer gave full details of the horrible scene.

With the exit of the defeated war lords, Japanese political leaders stepped onto the national stage to put into effect a list of democratic principles prescribed by Allied headquarters.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, one of Emperor Hirohito's close advisers, said in an interview "His majesty is anxious that revisions be made" in the constitution to bring about the reforms decreed by Allied headquarters.

Headquarters Dissolved

Konoye, who was boomed as the head of a new political party, added that constitutional revisions under consideration would curb Hirohito's almost unlimited power over his 77,000,000 subjects and give the Diet some supervision over expenditures of the imperial household. Another figure being mentioned prominently as a prospective party head was Gen. Kuzushige Ugaki, 77-year-old militarist politician.

Japan's incubator of imperialistic schemes since 1878, the imperial general staff headquarters, was dissolved formally yesterday and the general staff went out of office to-day, in accord with Potsdam declaration terms.

The once proud and powerful army and navy ministers continued to do business but merely as "ministers for demobilization."

Allied headquarters announced that Gen. MacArthur would broadcast to North America at 8 a.m. to-morrow (6 p.m. to-day E.S.T.) on "military phases of the occupation."

Uniform Only Garb

Only a few thousand men remained in active service as Japanese soldiers and sailors. Their job was to finish turning over equipment to the Allied occupation force, to clear minefields and process servicemen returning from overseas.

The man in the street generally was glad to see the end of militarism but some displayed shame over defeat.

The few officers and men remaining on duty in the Japanese army will be permitted to wear their uniforms because the war left the country so poor they can get no other clothes. They will lose their military designations and will be known as liaison personnel for demobilization.

Nearly 4,000,000 officers and men, including 1,300 navy personnel, have been demobilized in the home islands. A total of 3,800,000 in both services overseas are returning home in driblets.

Violence Forecast

Domei Agency announced, meanwhile, than an extraordinary five-day session of the Diet had been called to start November 10 to consider future administrative policies.

While Premier Kijuro Shidehara's Cabinet tussled with the problem of drafting constitutional social reform decrees, in line with Gen. MacArthur's directives, political leaders proceeded with plans for party organizations.

The supporting political faiths varied from old-line Conservatives to Communist anti-imperialists, and Japanese observers predicted the midwinter general election campaign may be marked by violence.

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