

*Notification No. , ) as of March 31, as those exempted from marketing approval pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 14 of the Same Law (hereinafter referred to as "drugs exempted from approval"), the Name and Standards established in the.*

The Freedom of Information Act 5 U. Public information; agency rules, opinions, orders, records, and proceedings a Each agency shall make available to the public information as follows: Except to the extent that a person has actual and timely notice of the terms thereof, a person may not in any manner be required to resort to, or be adversely affected by, a matter required to be published in the Federal Register and not so published. For the purpose of this paragraph, matter reasonably available to the class of persons affected thereby is deemed published in the Federal Register when incorporated by reference therein with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register. For records created on or after November 1, , within one year after such date, each agency shall make such records available, including by computer telecommunications or, if computer telecommunications means have not been established by the agency, by other electronic means. To the extent required to prevent a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, an agency may delete identifying details when it makes available or publishes an opinion, statement of policy, interpretation, or staff manual or instruction, staff manual, instruction, or copies of records referred to in subparagraph D. However, in each case the justification for the deletion shall be explained fully in writing, and the extent of such deletion shall be indicated on the portion of the record which is made available or published, unless including that indication would harm an interest protected by the exemption in subsection b under which the deletion is made. If technically feasible, the extent of the deletion shall be indicated at the place in the record where the deletion was made. Each agency shall also maintain and make available for public inspection and copying current indexes providing identifying information for the public as to any matter issued, adopted, or promulgated after July 4, , and required by this paragraph to be made available or published. Each agency shall promptly publish, quarterly or more frequently, and distribute by sale or otherwise copies of each index or supplements thereto unless it determines by order published in the Federal Register that the publication would be unnecessary and impracticable, in which case the agency shall nonetheless provide copies of an index on request at a cost not to exceed the direct cost of duplication. Each agency shall make the index referred to in subparagraph E available by computer telecommunications by December 31, A final order, opinion, statement of policy, interpretation, or staff manual or instruction that affects a member of the public may be relied on, used, or cited as precedent by an agency against a party other than an agency only if-- i it has been indexed and either made available or published as provided by this paragraph; or ii the party has actual and timely notice of the terms thereof. B In making any record available to a person under this paragraph, an agency shall provide the record in any form or format requested by the person if the record is readily reproducible by the agency in that form or format. Each agency shall make reasonable efforts to maintain its records in forms or formats that are reproducible for purposes of this section. D For purposes of this paragraph, the term "search" means to review, manually or by automated means, agency records for the purpose of locating those records which are responsive to a request. Such schedule shall conform to the guidelines which shall be promulgated, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and which shall provide for a uniform schedule of fees for all agencies. Review costs shall include only the direct costs incurred during the initial examination of a document for the purposes of determining whether the documents must be disclosed under this section and for the purposes of withholding any portions exempt from disclosure under this section. Review costs may not include any costs incurred in resolving issues of law or policy that may be raised in the course of processing a request under this section. No fee may be charged by any agency under this section-- I if the costs of routine collection and processing of the fee are likely to equal or exceed the amount of the fee; or II for any request described in clause ii II or III of this subparagraph for the first two hours of search time or for the first one hundred pages of duplication. B On complaint, the district court of the United States in the district in which the complainant

resides, or has his principal place of business, or in which the agency records are situated, or in the District of Columbia, has jurisdiction to enjoin the agency from withholding agency records and to order the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant. In such a case the court shall determine the matter de novo, and may examine the contents of such agency records in camera to determine whether such records or any part thereof shall be withheld under any of the exemptions set forth in subsection b of this section, and the burden is on the agency to sustain its action. C Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the defendant shall serve an answer or otherwise plead to any complaint made under this subsection within thirty days after service upon the defendant of the pleading in which such complaint is made, unless the court otherwise directs for good cause shown. F Whenever the court orders the production of any agency records improperly withheld from the complainant and assesses against the United States reasonable attorney fees and other litigation costs, and the court additionally issues a written finding that the circumstances surrounding the withholding raise questions whether agency personnel acted arbitrarily or capriciously with respect to the withholding, the Special Counsel shall promptly initiate a proceeding to determine whether disciplinary action is warranted against the officer or employee who was primarily responsible for the withholding. The Special Counsel, after investigation and consideration of the evidence submitted, shall submit his findings and recommendations to the administrative authority of the agency concerned and shall send copies of the findings and recommendations to the officer or employee or his representative. The administrative authority shall take the corrective action that the Special Counsel recommends. G In the event of noncompliance with the order of the court, the district court may punish for contempt the responsible employee, and in the case of a uniformed service, the responsible member. If on appeal the denial of the request for records is in whole or in part upheld, the agency shall notify the person making such request of the provisions for judicial review of that determination under paragraph 4 of this subsection. B In unusual circumstances as specified in this subparagraph, the time limits prescribed in either clause i or clause ii of subparagraph A may be extended by written notice to the person making such request setting forth the reasons for such extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. No such notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension for more than ten working days. As used in this subparagraph, "unusual circumstances" means, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to the proper processing of the particular request-- i the need to search for and collect the requested records from field facilities or other establishments that are separate from the office processing the request; ii the need to search for, collect, and appropriately examine a voluminous amount of separate and distinct records which are demanded in a single request; or iii the need for consultation, which shall be conducted with all practicable speed, with another agency having a substantial interest in the determination of the request or among two or more components of the agency having substantial subject matter interest therein. B i In unusual circumstances as specified in this subparagraph, the time limits prescribed in either clause i or clause ii of subparagraph A may be extended by written notice to the person making such request setting forth the unusual circumstances for such extension and the date on which a determination is expected to be dispatched. No such notice shall specify a date that would result in an extension for more than ten working days, except as provided in clause ii of this subparagraph. Refusal by the person to reasonably modify the request or arrange such an alternative time frame shall be considered as a factor in determining whether exceptional circumstances exist for purposes of subparagraph C. Multiple requests involving unrelated matters shall not be aggregated. C i Any person making a request to any agency for records under paragraph 1, 2, or 3 of this subsection shall be deemed to have exhausted his administrative remedies with respect to such request if the agency fails to comply with the applicable time limit provisions of this paragraph. If the Government can show exceptional circumstances exist and that the agency is exercising due diligence in responding to the request, the court may retain jurisdiction and allow the agency additional time to complete its review of the records. Upon any determination by an agency to comply with a request for records, the records shall be made promptly available to such person making such request. Any notification of denial of any request for records under this subsection shall set forth the names and titles or positions of each person responsible for the denial of such request. D i Each agency may promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, providing for multitrack processing of requests for records based on the

amount of work or time or both involved in processing requests. E i Each agency shall promulgate regulations, pursuant to notice and receipt of public comment, providing for expedited processing of requests for records-- I in cases in which the person requesting the records demonstrates a compelling need; and II in other cases determined by the agency. Agency action to deny or affirm denial of a request for expedited processing pursuant to this subparagraph, and failure by an agency to respond in a timely manner to such a request shall be subject to judicial review under paragraph 4 , except that the judicial review shall be based on the record before the agency at the time of the determination. F In denying a request for records, in whole or in part, an agency shall make a reasonable effort to estimate the volume of any requested matter the provision of which is denied, and shall provide any such estimate to the person making the request, unless providing such estimate would harm an interest protected by the exemption in subsection b pursuant to which the denial is made. Any reasonably segregable portion of a record shall be provided to any person requesting such record after deletion of the portions which are exempt under this subsection. The amount of information deleted shall be indicated on the released portion of the record, unless including that indication would harm an interest protected by the exemption in this subsection under which the deletion is made. If technically feasible, the amount of the information deleted shall be indicated at the place in the record where such deletion is made. This section is not authority to withhold information from Congress. The Attorney General shall submit an annual report on or before March 1 of each calendar year which shall include for the prior calendar year a listing of the number of cases arising under this section, the exemption involved in each case, the disposition of such case, and the cost, fees, and penalties assessed under subsections a 4 E , F , and G. Such report shall also include a description of the efforts undertaken by the Department of Justice to encourage agency compliance with this section. The Attorney General of the United States shall notify the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committees on Governmental Affairs and the Judiciary of the Senate, no later than April 1 of the year in which each such report is issued, that such reports are available by electronic means. Effective Date [not to be codified]. I am pleased to sign into law today H. Enacted in , the Freedom of Information Act FOIA was the first law to establish an effective legal right of access to government information, underscoring the crucial need in a democracy for open access to government information by citizens. In the last 30 years, citizens, scholars, and reporters have used FOIA to obtain vital and valuable government information. Since , the world has changed a great deal. Records are no longer principally maintained in paper format. Now, they are maintained in a variety of technologies, including CD ROM and computer tapes and diskettes, making it easier to put more information on-line. My Administration has launched numerous initiatives to bring more government information to the public. We have established World Wide Web pages, which identify and link information resources throughout the Federal Government. An enormous range of documents and data, including the Federal budget, is now available on-line or in electronic format, making government more accessible than ever. And in the last year, we have declassified unprecedented amounts of national security material, including information on nuclear testing. The legislation I sign today brings FOIA into the information and electronic age by clarifying that it applies to records maintained in electronic format. This law also broadens public access to government information by placing more material on-line and expanding the role of the agency reading room. As the Government actively disseminates more information, I hope that there will be less need to use FOIA to obtain government information. This legislation not only affirms the importance, but also the challenge of maintaining openness in government. In a period of government downsizing, the numbers of requests continue to rise. In addition, growing numbers of requests are for information that must be reviewed for declassification, or in which there is a proprietary interest or a privacy concern. The result in many agencies is huge backlogs of requests. This legislation extends the legal response period to 20 days. More importantly, it recognizes that many FOIA requests are so broad and complex that they cannot possibly be completed even within this longer period, and the time spent processing them only delays other requests. This approach explicitly recognizes that FOIA works best when agencies and requesters work together. Our country was founded on democratic principles of openness and accountability, and for 30 years, FOIA has supported these principles.

**Chapter 2 : Missouri Legislature - Alphabetical Index**

*(b)(7)(iii) "Heating." Heat used in an oxygen vaporizer shall be indirectly supplied only through media such as steam, air, water, or water solutions which do not react with oxygen.*

First page of the edition of the Napoleonic Code. Civil law is the legal system used in most countries around the world today. In civil law the sources recognised as authoritative are, primarily, legislation—especially codifications in constitutions or statutes passed by government—and custom. Modern civil law systems essentially derive from the legal practice of the 6th-century Eastern Roman Empire whose texts were rediscovered by late medieval Western Europe. Roman law in the days of the Roman Republic and Empire was heavily procedural, and lacked a professional legal class. Decisions were not published in any systematic way, so any case law that developed was disguised and almost unrecognised. From 529 AD the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I codified and consolidated Roman law up until that point, so that what remained was one-twentieth of the mass of legal texts from before. As one legal historian wrote, "Justinian consciously looked back to the golden age of Roman law and aimed to restore it to the peak it had reached three centuries before. Western Europe, meanwhile, relied on a mix of the Theodosian Code and Germanic customary law until the Justinian Code was rediscovered in the 11th century, and scholars at the University of Bologna used it to interpret their own laws. Both these codes influenced heavily not only the law systems of the countries in continental Europe e. Greece , but also the Japanese and Korean legal traditions. Common law and equity[ edit ] Main article: Common law King John of England signs Magna Carta In common law legal systems , decisions by courts are explicitly acknowledged as "law" on equal footing with statutes adopted through the legislative process and with regulations issued by the executive branch. The "doctrine of precedent", or stare decisis Latin for "to stand by decisions" means that decisions by higher courts bind lower courts, and future decisions of the same court, to assure that similar cases reach similar results. In contrast , in " civil law " systems, legislative statutes are typically more detailed, and judicial decisions are shorter and less detailed, because the judge or barrister is only writing to decide the single case, rather than to set out reasoning that will guide future courts. Common law originated from England and has been inherited by almost every country once tied to the British Empire except Malta, Scotland , the U. In medieval England, the Norman conquest the law varied-shire-to-shire, based on disparate tribal customs. The concept of a "common law" developed during the reign of Henry II during the late 12th century, when Henry appointed judges that had authority to create an institutionalized and unified system of law "common" to the country. The next major step in the evolution of the common law came when King John was forced by his barons to sign a document limiting his authority to pass laws. In , for instance, while the highest court in France had fifty-one judges, the English Court of Common Pleas had five. From the time of Sir Thomas More , the first lawyer to be appointed as Lord Chancellor, a systematic body of equity grew up alongside the rigid common law, and developed its own Court of Chancery. In developing the common law, academic writings have always played an important part, both to collect overarching principles from dispersed case law, and to argue for change. William Blackstone , from around 1760, was the first scholar to collect, describe, and teach the common law. Religious law Religious law is explicitly based on religious precepts. Examples include the Jewish Halakha and Islamic Sharia —both of which translate as the "path to follow"—while Christian canon law also survives in some church communities. Often the implication of religion for law is unalterability, because the word of God cannot be amended or legislated against by judges or governments. For instance, the Quran has some law, and it acts as a source of further law through interpretation, [88] Qiyas reasoning by analogy , Ijma consensus and precedent. This is mainly contained in a body of law and jurisprudence known as Sharia and Fiqh respectively. This contains the basic code of Jewish law, which some Israeli communities choose to use. Nevertheless, Israeli law allows litigants to use religious laws only if they choose. A trial in the Ottoman Empire, , when religious law applied under the Mecelle Main article: Since the mids, efforts have been made, in country after country, to bring Sharia law more into line with modern conditions and conceptions. The constitutions of certain Muslim states, such as Egypt and Afghanistan, recognise Islam as the religion of the state, obliging legislature

to adhere to Sharia. I authorise and give up my right of governing myself to this man, or to this assembly of men, on this condition; that thou givest up, thy right to him, and authorise all his actions in like manner. Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*, XVII The main institutions of law in industrialised countries are independent courts, representative parliaments, an accountable executive, the military and police, bureaucratic organisation, the legal profession and civil society itself. John Locke, in his *Two Treatises of Government*, and Baron de Montesquieu in *The Spirit of the Laws*, advocated for a separation of powers between the political, legislature and executive bodies. Judiciary A judiciary is a number of judges mediating disputes to determine outcome. Most countries have systems of appeal courts, answering up to a supreme legal authority. The European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg allows citizens of the Council of Europe member states to bring cases relating to human rights issues before it. For example, in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the United States Supreme Court nullified many state statutes that had established racially segregated schools, finding such statutes to be incompatible with the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. In most countries judges may only interpret the constitution and all other laws. But in common law countries, where matters are not constitutional, the judiciary may also create law under the doctrine of precedent. The UK, Finland and New Zealand assert the ideal of parliamentary sovereignty, whereby the unelected judiciary may not overturn law passed by a democratic legislature. By the principle of representative government people vote for politicians to carry out their wishes. Although countries like Israel, Greece, Sweden and China are unicameral, most countries are bicameral, meaning they have two separately appointed legislative houses. In the UK the upper house is appointed by the government as a house of review. One criticism of bicameral systems with two elected chambers is that the upper and lower houses may simply mirror one another. The traditional justification of bicameralism is that an upper chamber acts as a house of review. This can minimise arbitrariness and injustice in governmental action. Normally there will be several readings and amendments proposed by the different political factions. If a country has an entrenched constitution, a special majority for changes to the constitution may be required, making changes to the law more difficult. A government usually leads the process, which can be formed from Members of Parliament e. However, in a presidential system, the government is usually formed by an executive and his or her appointed cabinet officials e. The executive in a legal system serves as the centre of political authority of the State. In a parliamentary system, as with Britain, Italy, Germany, India, and Japan, the executive is known as the cabinet, and composed of members of the legislature. The executive is led by the head of government, whose office holds power under the confidence of the legislature. Because popular elections appoint political parties to govern, the leader of a party can change in between elections. Examples include the President of Germany appointed by members of federal and state legislatures, the Queen of the United Kingdom an hereditary office, and the President of Austria elected by popular vote. The other important model is the presidential system, found in the United States and in Brazil. In presidential systems, the executive acts as both head of state and head of government, and has power to appoint an unelected cabinet. Under a presidential system, the executive branch is separate from the legislature to which it is not accountable. In presidential systems, the executive often has the power to veto legislation. Most executives in both systems are responsible for foreign relations, the military and police, and the bureaucracy. Military and police[ edit ] U. Customs and Border Protection officers While military organisations have existed as long as government itself, the idea of a standing police force is a relatively modern concept.

**Chapter 3 : Law - Wikipedia**

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An electronic copy of this document is also available at the [http: Interim final rule with request for comments](http://Interim final rule with request for comments). This rule establishes procedures for the filing and adjudication of claims brought under the Guam Loyalty Recognition Act. This rule is effective April 3, 2009. Written comments must be submitted on or before June 2, 2009. Comments received by mail will be considered timely if they are postmarked on or before that date. Please address all comments regarding this rule that are submitted by U. VerDate Sep 11 2009 10:00 AM; The Commission is providing a 30-day period for public comment. Posting of Public Comments Please note that all comments received are considered part of the public record and made available for public inspection online at [http: Information made available for public inspection includes personal identifying information such as your name, address, etc. If you wish to submit personal identifying information such as your name, address, etc. You must also locate all the personal identifying information that you do not want posted online in the first paragraph of your comment and identify what information you want the agency to redact. You must also prominently identify confidential business information to be redacted within the comment. If a comment has so much confidential business information that it cannot be effectively redacted, the agency may choose not to post that comment or to only partially post that comment on \[http: Confidential business information identified and located as set forth above will not be placed in the public docket file, nor will it be posted online. The GWCRC was required to submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior and specified Congressional committees within nine months of its establishment. Public Law 111-223, section 5 6. The GWCRC held hearings on Guam in December 2009, at which it received testimony by numerous residents of Guam who had survived the month Japanese occupation of the island. Based on this E: Public Law 111-223, section 7. Pursuant to section a of the Act, the Commission is authorized to adjudicate claims and determine the eligibility of individuals for payments under the Act, in recognition of harms suffered by residents of Guam as a result of the occupation of Guam by Imperial Japanese military forces during World War II. This notice will be published on or before June 20, 2009. i. Thereafter, claimants will have one year from the date on which the Commission publishes this notice to file claims under the Act. See Public Law 111-223, section b 2. An agency may find good cause to exempt a rule from provisions of the APA if it determines that those procedures are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. The Commission has determined that it is unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to seek public comment prior to promulgating this interim final rule for several reasons. First, delaying the implementation of the rule would delay the determination and payment of appropriate compensation. Eligibility determinations and corresponding payments will not be issued until the rule is effective. Thus, eligible claimants would be harmed by any delay. Second, the interim rule will be subject to public comment before its final implementation. The Commission will consider any public comments made following publication of this interim final rule and make any appropriate adjustments or clarifications in the final rule. Finally, the deadline imposed by Congress to implement the regulations is strict and therefore the Commission has a limited period of time within which to promulgate the regulations. These changes reflect general statements of policy; they serve only to advise the public that the Commission may exercise its discretionary power in certain ways regarding attorney appearance and practice before the Commission. As stated, the Commission has determined that it would be unnecessary and contrary to the public interest to engage in full notice and comment rulemaking before putting these interim final regulations into effect, and that it is in the public interest to promulgate interim final regulations. For the same reasons, the Commission has determined that there is good cause to make these interim final regulations effective immediately upon publication in the Federal Register, in accordance with Section d of the APA 5 U. The Commission welcomes public comments on the changes being made by this interim final rule, and will carefully review any comments to ensure that any substantive concerns or issues regarding these changes are\]\(http://www.gwcrc.com\)](http://www.gwcrc.com)

addressed in the final rule. In order to be able to evaluate claims, the Commission will need to collect information from individuals or personal representatives of deceased individuals who suffered harm or who are survivors of a decedent who died as a result of the occupation of Guam by Japanese military forces. Accordingly, the Commission will submit an information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget OMB for review and clearance in accordance with the emergency review procedures of the Paperwork Reduction Act of . The Commission will also publish a Notice in the Federal Register soliciting public comment on the information collection associated with this rulemaking. In its adjudication of claims, the Commission will determine the eligibility of individuals, not entities. Moreover, under 5 U. Because this rule is being adopted as an interim final rule, a Regulatory Flexibility analysis is not required. Further, both Executive Orders and direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety VerDate Sep Executive Order emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. The Commission has assessed the costs and benefits of this regulation and believes that the regulatory approach selected maximizes net benefits. Executive Order This interim final rule meets the applicable standards set forth in sections 3 a and 3 b 2 of Executive Order Civil Justice Reform to eliminate drafting errors and ambiguity, minimize litigation, provide a clear legal standard for affected conduct, and promote simplification and burden reduction. Executive Order This interim final rule does not have federalism implications warranting the application of Executive Order The proposed rule does not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Executive Order This interim final rule does not have tribal implications warranting the application of Executive Order It does not have substantial direct effects on one or more Indian tribes, on the relationship between the Federal Government and Indian tribes, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities between the Federal Government and Indian tribes. Therefore, no actions were deemed necessary under the provisions of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of Accordingly, for the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission amends 10 CFR parts and as follows: The authority citation for part is revised to read as follows: Add subchapter D, consisting of part , to read as follows: Personal injury means a discernible injury such as disfigurement, scarring, or burns that is more serious than a superficial injury. Severe personal injury means loss of a limb, dismemberment, paralysis, or any injury of a similar type or that is comparable in severity. Alexander Minard, Wireline Competition Bureau, " Corrections In final rule FR Doc. The document was published in the Federal Register on March 20, To comply with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of , as amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of , FRA is adjusting the minimum, maximum, and aggravated maximum penalties it will apply when assessing a civil penalty for a violation of a railroad safety statute, regulation, or order under its authority. PO Frm Fmt Sfmt and aggravated maximum penalty that it will apply when assessing a civil monetary penalty for a knowing violation of the Federal hazardous material transportation laws or a regulation, special permit, order, or approval issued under those laws. The aggravated maximum penalty under the hazardous material transportation laws is available only for a violation that results in death, serious illness, or severe injury to any person or substantial destruction of property. This final rule is effective April 3, Public Law "74, sec. See Public Law " , Stat. In the Inflation Act, Congress recognized the important role CMPs play in deterring violations of Federal laws, regulations, and orders and determined that inflation has diminished the impact of these penalties. In the Inflation Act, Congress countered the effect that inflation has had on the CMPs by having the agencies charged with enforcement responsibility administratively adjust the CMPs. FRA is authorized as the delegate of the Secretary of Transportation Secretary to enforce the Federal railroad safety statutes, regulations, and orders, including the civil penalty provisions codified primarily at 49 U. Comments may also be submitted electronically through [http: Public Comments](http://PublicComments) The Commission is publishing this interim final rule, effective April 3, , in light of the statutory requirements of the Act. Public Law , section 5 6. Based on this [[Page ]] determination, the GWCRC recommended that Congress enact legislation providing for additional

compensation to compensate the people of Guam for death, personal injury, forced labor, forced march, and internment. Public Law , section 7. With respect to the filing of claims, as required by the Act, the Commission intends to establish a claims filing deadline, and will publish notice of the deadline in the Federal Register and in newspaper, radio, and television media in Guam. See Public Law , section b 2. Further, both Executive Orders and direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity. To the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act, the following provisions of subchapter C of this chapter shall be applicable to claims under this subchapter:

**Chapter 4 : Japanese war crimes - Wikipedia**

*Law ) and the amendments made by that Act, and the provisions of this title, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, in consultation with the National Telecommunications and*

Definitions of Japanese war crimes Soochow , China, A ditch full of the bodies of Chinese civilians killed by Japanese soldiers. War crimes have been defined by the Tokyo Charter as "violations of the laws or customs of war ," [17] which includes crimes against enemy combatants and enemy non-combatants. They have been accused of conducting a series of human rights abuses against civilians and prisoners of war throughout East Asia and the western Pacific region. In addition to Japanese civil and military personnel, Koreans and Taiwanese who were forced to serve in the military of the Empire of Japan were also found to have committed war crimes as part of the Japanese Imperial Army. For example, many of the crimes committed by Japanese personnel during World War II broke Japanese military law , and were subject to court martial , as required by that law. The Japanese government also accepted the terms set by the Potsdam Declaration after the end of the war, including the provision in Article 10 of punishment for "all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners". This is because the treaty does not mention the legal validity of the tribunal. Had Japan certified the legal validity of the war crimes tribunals in the San Francisco Treaty, the war crimes would have become open to appeal and overturning in Japanese courts. This would have been unacceptable in international diplomatic circles. According to this view, those convicted of war crimes are not criminals under Japanese law. Thus, North and South Korea refer to "Japanese war crimes" as events occurring during the period of Korea under Japanese rule. A small minority of people in every Asian and Pacific country invaded or occupied by Japan collaborated with the Japanese military, or even served in it, for a wide variety of reasons, such as economic hardship, coercion, or antipathy to other imperialist powers. After the Meiji Restoration and the collapse of the Tokugawa shogunate , the Emperor became the focus of military loyalty. During the so-called "Age of Empire" in the late 19th century, Japan followed the lead of other world powers in developing an empire, pursuing that objective aggressively. Unlike many other major powers, Japan had not signed the Geneva Convention – also known as the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Geneva July 27, – which was the version of the Geneva Convention that covered the treatment of prisoners of war during World War II. According to historian Yuki Tanaka , Japanese forces during the First Sino-Japanese War, released 1, Chinese prisoners without harm, once they signed an agreement not to take up arms against Japan again. In POW camps, this meant prisoners received the worst beatings of all, [39] partly in the belief that such punishments were merely the proper technique to deal with disobedience. Historian Sterling Seagrave has written that: Both Americans and Europeans fell into the unfortunate habit of seeing WW1 and WW2 as separate wars, failing to comprehend that they were interlaced in a multitude of ways not merely that one was the consequence of the other, or of the rash behavior of the victors after WW1. Wholly aside from this basic misconception, most Americans think of WW2 in Asia as having begun with Pearl Harbor, the British with the fall of Singapore, and so forth. The Chinese would correct this by identifying the Marco Polo Bridge incident as the start, or the Japanese seizure of Manchuria earlier. Prior to , Japan had only briefly invaded Korea during the Shogunate, long before the Meiji Restoration, and the invasion failed. If you add, say, 2-million Koreans, 2-million Manchurians, Chinese, Russians, many East European Jews both Sephardic and Ashkenazi , and others killed by Japan between and conservative figures , the total of Japanese victims is more like million to million. Of these, I would suggest that between 6-million and 8-million were ethnic Chinese, regardless of where they were resident. Tokyo transmitted the 5,word notification commonly called the "Part Message" in two blocks to the Japanese Embassy in Washington , but transcribing the message took too long for the Japanese ambassador to deliver it in time. They decided not to issue a proper declaration of war anyway as they feared that doing so would expose the possible leak of the secret operation to the Americans. Roosevelt willingly allowed the attack to happen in order to create a pretext for war, but no credible evidence supports that claim. Simultaneously with the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, Honolulu time , Japan invaded the British colonies of Malaya and bombed Singapore and began land actions

in Hong Kong , without a declaration of war or an ultimatum. Keenan , the chief prosecutor in the Tokyo Trials, says that the attack on Pearl Harbor not only happened without a declaration of war but was also a treacherous and deceitful act. In fact, Japan and the U. Keenan explained the definition of a war of aggression and the criminality of the attack on Pearl Harbor: The concept of aggressive war may not be expressed with the precision of a scientific formula, or described like the objective data of the physical sciences. Aggressive War is not entirely a physical fact to be observed and defined like the operation of the laws of matter. It is rather an activity involving injustice between nations, rising to the level of criminality because of its disastrous effects upon the common good of international society. The injustice of a war of aggression is criminal of its extreme grosses, considered both from the point of view of the will of the aggressor to inflict injury and from the evil effects which ensue Unjust war are plainly crimes and not simply torts or breaches of contracts. The act comprises the willful, intentional, and unreasonable destruction of life, limb, and property, subject matter which has been regarded as criminal by the laws of all civilized peoples But the attack of Pearl Harbor did not alone result in murder and the slaughter of thousands of human beings. It did not eventuate only in the destruction of property. It was an outright act of undermining and destroying the hope of a world for peace. When a nation employs a deceit and treachery, using periods of negotiations and the negotiations themselves as a cloak to screen a perfidious attack, then there is a prime example of the crime of all crimes. Most historians and scholars agreed that the oil embargo cannot be used as justification for using military force against a foreign nation imposing the oil embargo because there is a clear distinction between a perception that something is essential to the welfare of the nation-state and a threat truly being sufficiently serious to warrant an act of force in response, which Japan failed to consider. Japanese scholar and diplomat, Takeo Iguchi, states that it is "[h]ard to say from the perspective of international law that exercising the right of self-defense against economic pressures is considered valid. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, intended by Japanese military planners to be as comprehensive as possible. This set of four photographs were found among Japanese records when British troops entered Singapore. Rummel , a professor of political science at the University of Hawaii , estimates that between and , the Japanese military murdered from nearly 3 to over 10 million people, most likely 6 million Chinese, Koreans, Malaysians, Indonesians, Filipinos and Indochinese , among others, including Western prisoners of war. According to Rummel, "This democide [i. According to Wan Lei, "In a Hui clustered village in Gaocheng county of Hebei, the Japanese captured twenty Hui men among whom they only set two younger men free through "redemption", and buried alive the other eighteen Hui men. In Mengcun village of Hebei, the Japanese killed more than 1, Hui people within three years of their occupation of that area. After the Rape of Nanking mosques in Nanjing were found to be filled with dead bodies. The Hui Muslim county of Dachang was subjected to slaughter by the Japanese. It is estimated that at least one out of every 20 Filipinos died at the hands of the Japanese during the occupation. Lee Kuan Yew , the ex-Prime Minister of Singapore, said during an interview with National Geographic that there were between 50, and 90, casualties, [64] while according to Major General Kawamura Saburo, there were 5, casualties in total. In the Jesselton Revolt , the Japanese slaughtered thousands of native civilians during the Japanese occupation of British Borneo and nearly wiped out the entire Suluk Muslim population of the coastal islands. Additionally, captured Allied servicemen and civilians were massacred in various incidents, including: