OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 57

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Art. 1 Par. 1 of the Temporary Materials Demand and Supply Adjustment Law (Law No. 31 of 1946), the Ministerial Ordinance relating to the exception of purchase registration of fertilizer followed by the dissolution of the agricultural association and other organizations shall be fixed as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo

In case where any agricultural organization which has been designated as a dealer in accordance with the provisions of Art. 4 of the Fertilizer Distribution Regulations (The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 56 of 1947) has been dissolved during the period of eight months as from the day of the enforcement of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law (Law No. 132 of 1947), the provisions of the proviso of Art. 14 of the same Regulations shall not apply to any farmer who has had the purchase registration made with the agricultural organization concerned, and the purchase registration in accordance with the provisions of Art. 16 Par. 1 of the same Regulations shall come into effect at once; regardless of the provisions of Par. 3 of the same Article.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

This Ministerial Ordinance shall become null and void after October 15, 1948 exclusive.

Ministries of Agriculture & Forestry and Commerce & Industry Ordinance No. 2

July 12, 1948

Part of the Designated Production Materials Allocations Regulations (The Prime Minister's Office, Attorney-General's Office, Ministries of Finance, Welfare, Education, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications and Labor Ordinance No. 1 of 1948) shall be amended as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo

Minister of Commerce and Industry
MIZUTANI Chozaburo

The following remark shall be added to the Appendix No. 5 of the Designated Production Materials Allocation Regulations (The Prime Minister's Office, Attoney-General's Office, Ministries of Finance, Welfare, Education, Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Transportation, Communications and Labor Ordinance No. 1 of 1948):

Remark:

Validity period of the allocation certificate for demandant or for seller issued on the basis of the provisions of Art. 4 or Art. 5 of the Regulations governing Allocation of the Designated Production Materials (Cabinet and Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Finance, Home Affairs, Education, Welfare, Transportation, Communications and Justice Ordinance No. 1 of 1947) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of this Appendix No. 5, he kept intact up to the date in the column of the "Validity period" of the allocation certificate for demandant or for seller concerned.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Ministry of Labor Ordinance No. 11

July 12, 1948

Regulations for Payment of Removal Expenses shall be decided as follows:

Minister of Labor
KATO Kanju

Regulations for Payment of Removal Expenses

Art. 1. The payment of expenses required for removal (hereafter called the "removal expenses") as provided for in Article 27 of the Unemployment Insurance Law (hereafter called the "Law") shall be managed under the provisions of these Regulations.

Art. 2. In case the qualified recipient as provided for in Art. 16 of the Law agrees to remove his domicile or temporary domicile to engage in a job placed by the Public Employment Security Office, the removal expenses may be paid to the qualified recipient from the Public Employment

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Security Office in which the job was placed (hereafter called the "competent PESO") when he comes under the provisions of the following items:

1. In case the removal of the qualified recipient's domicile or temporary domicile is deemed necessary by the chief of the competent PESO.
2. In case the outfit allowance for placement or other expenses required for removal (hereafter called the "outfit expenses for placement") is not paid from the working-place of his employment, or in case the paid amount of the outfit expenses for placement does not come to the amount of removal expenses as provided for in these Regulations.

Art. 3. The removal expenses in these Regulations shall mean the 4 kinds of expenses such as railway fare, ship fare, carriage and removal allowance.

The amount of removal expenses shall be calculated on the distance from the old residence of the qualified recipient to his new residence.

Art. 4. The railway fare and ship fare are to be the fare of ordinary 3rd class.

The carriage is to be 1 *yen* per kilometer.

The railway fare, ship fare and carriage in the preceding two paragraphs are to be paid to the qualified recipient and his dependent inmate relation (including the unregistered wife, hereafter called "his family") who accompany with him.

Art. 5. The qualified recipient is to be paid the amount mentioned in the annexed table when he is accompanied by his family, and in case he removes alone, he is to be paid a half of the amount paid when he is accompanied by his family.

Art. 6. In case the outfit expenses for placement are paid from the employer of the working-place of his employment, if the paid amount is short of the amount calculated according to the provisions of Article 3 to Article 5, the difference is to be paid.

Art. 7. In case the qualified recipient wants to receive the removal expenses, the "written claim for removal expenses" of the Form No. 1, shall be submitted to the chief of the competent PESO together with his identification card.

And in this case, if the qualified recipient is accompanied by his family, he shall subject the document which is enough to certify that his family come under the provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 4 together with the written claim for removal expenses in the preceding paragraph.

In the case of preceding paragraph, when the qualified recipient is paid or to be paid the outfit allowance of placement from the employer of the working-place of his employment, he shall report that amount to the chief of the competent PESO.

Art. 8. In case tee chief of the competent PESO to whom the written claim for removal expenses and the identification card were submitted judges that the qualified recipient come under the provisions of each item of Article 2, he shall make the written decision of payment of removal expenses of Form No. 2, and deliver it and also give back the identification card to the qualified recipient and pay the removal expenses.

In case the chief of the competent PESO judges that the qualified recipient does not come under the provisions of each item of Article 2, he shall give back the identification card to the qualified recipient.

Art. 9. In case the qualified recipient who received the removal expenses is present at the working-place of his employment, the written decision of payment of removal expenses as provided for in the preceding Article shall be submitted at once to the employer of the working-place. After the employer who received the written decision of payment of removal expenses has attested the necessary matters on that written decision he shall send it to the PESO in which the removal expenses were paid.

As to the certification and sending of the written decision which are to be made by the employer according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the employer may nominate the proxy beforehand and may make him manage these matters according to the provisions of Article 35 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Art. 10. In case the qualified recipient who received the removal expenses has not engaged in the job placed by PESO or has not removed his domicile or temporary domicile, he shall make the report of that fact to the chief of the PESO to whom the removal expenses were paid within ten days after the confirmation of that fact.

In case the chief of the competent PESO has received the report in the preceding paragraph or has known the fact as provided for in the preceding paragraph, he shall have the qualified recipient return the paid removal expenses sending the notice for return together with the information for return of Form No. 3 which are to be issured by the Disbursing-Official to the qualified recipient who has been paid the removal expenses.

In case the chief of the competent PESO directs the qualified recipient or his inheritor who has been paid the removal expenses due to the fraud and other illegal act of the qualified recipient to return the money equaled to the amount of the paid removal expenses or direct to return the amount of excess when the qualified recipient has been paid over the amount to be paid, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable mutatis mutandis.

Supplementary Provisions:

Art. 11. This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of promulgation.

Art. 12. A part of the Enforcement Regulations of Unemployment Insurance Law (Ministry of Labor Ordinance No. 10 of 1947) shall be amended as follows:

Article 24 shall be deleted.

Annexed Table

	Distance of Removal					
	Below 100 kms.	Below 500 kms.	Below 100 kms.	Below 1500 kms.	Below 2000 kms.	More than 2000 kms.
Amount of removal allowance	¥ 800.00	¥1,000.00	¥1,200.00	¥1,300.00	¥1,400.00	¥1,800.00

Form No. 1

Written Claim for Removal Expenses

※No. of the identification card			※Old (temporary) domicile	
※ Working-place of his employment	Appellation		※New (temporary) domicile	
	Location		※Station where get on	
※Intended date on which removal will be begun			※Station where get off	

Name of Person who Remove and their Removal Expenses

※ Name \ Division	※ Date of birth	※ Age	※ Relation-ship	Railway fare	Ship faire	Carriages	Removal allowance	Total
Qualified recipient								
Family								
※ Amount of outfit expenses for placement paid from the employer of his employment.						¥		
Balanced amount to be paid.						¥		

Remark: The applicant must enter in the asterisked columns.

I claim the payment of removal expenses as above.

Date

Name and seal of the qualified recipient

To: Chief of PESO of Metropolis, Hokkaido, Special Prefecture, or Prefecture.

Form No. 2

Written Decision of Payment of Removal Expenses

1. Name and ages of the person who receives the removal expenses
2. Old domicile or temporary domicile
3. New domicile or temporary domicile
4. Appellation and location of the working-place of employment
5. Amount of removal expenses.

Railway fare, Ship fare, Carriage, (Qualified recipient and his family of over 12 years old .....persons) (His family of below 12 years old. .....persons)	¥.....
Removal Allowances	¥.....
Total	¥.....
Amount of the outfit expenses for placement paid from the employer of his employment	¥.....
Balanced amount to be paid	¥.....
..... Date Name and location of PESO ..... Name and seal of the chief of the PESO	

The employer shall, after making necessary entry of the following items, send this written decision to the Chief of PESO:

1. Name of the qualified recipient who was paid of the removal expenses
2. New domicile or temporary domicile
3. Outfit expenses for placement paid from the employer of his employment.

I certify the above statement to be true and correct.

.....
Date

.....
Name and seal of the employer

Form No. 3

Written Information for Return of Removal Expenses

To: The qualified recipient who was paid the removal expenses

1. Paid amount
2. Date on which the removal expenses was paid
3. Item of the paid amount

Railway and ship fares and carriages			Qualified recipient and his family of over 12 years old persons His family of below 12 years old
Removal Expenses			
Total			
Outfit expenses for placement paid from the employer of his employment			
Balanced amount to be paid			

4. Reason for return.

I claim you to return the amount as stated, above according to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 10 of the Regulation for Payment of Removal Expenses by.

.....
Date

.....
Name and seal of the Chief of the competent PESO of Metropolis, Hokkaido, Special Prefecture, or Prefecture

NOTIFICATIONS

Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 37

July 12, 1948

According to the Regulations of the Nationality Law, Art. 20-(2), Par. 2, the following person has renounced the Japanese Nationality:

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio

YAMAGUCHI Noboru
Date of birth: March 3, 1917
Permanent Domicile: No. 1922, Oaza Koga, Tomochi-machi, Shimo Mashiki-gun, Kumamoto-ken
Domicile: No. 14043, S. Garfield Ave., Clearwater, Calif., U. S. A.
Residence: c/o Yaesu Hotel, No. 6, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Attorney-General's Office Notification No. 38

July 12, 1948

The following partial amendments shall be made to the Notification concerning the Jurisdiction of Rehabilitation District prescribed by Article 4 of the Ordinance concerning the Offenders Rehabilitation Commissioner (the Ministry of Justice Notification No. 14 of April, 1941):

Attorney-General
SUSUKI Yoshio

Under the head of Nara Offenders Rehabilitation Committee.

The names and jurisdictions of the Rehabilitation District shall be revised as follows:

Rehabilitation District	Jurisdiction	
Nara	Nara-shi	
Soegami	In Soegami-gun, Ichinomoto-machi Daianji-mura Hirawa-mura Gokatani-mura Toichi-mura	 Obitoke-machi Tatsunoichi-mura Harumichi-mura Meiji-mura Tahara-mura
Yagyu	In Soegami-gun, Higashiyama-mura Yagyu-mura Higashisato-mura	 Tsukigase-mura Oyagyu-mura Sagawa-mura

Rehabilitation District	Jurisdiction	
Koriyama	In Ikoma-gun, Koriyama-machi Katagiri-mura Misato-mura Showa-mura	Ikaruga-machi Yata-mura Ando-mura
Ikoma	In Ikoma-gun, Ikoma-machi Tomio-mura Fushimi-mura Heguri-mura	Kitayamato-mura Heijo-mura Minamiikoma-mura
Yamabe	Yamabe-gun	
Sakurai	In Shiki-gun, Sakurai-machi Hase-machi Asakura-mura Oda-mura Daifuku-mura Abe-mura	Miwa-machi Yanagimoto-machi Kaminogo-mura Makimuku-mura Kaguyama-mura Tonomine-mura
Haibara	In Uda-gun, Haibara-machi Uchinomaki-mura Soni-mura	Sambommatsu-mura Murou-mura Mitsue-mura
Ouda	In Uda-gun, Ouda-machi Ugashi-mura In Yoshino-gun, Ogawa-mura Takami-mura	Uta-machi Inasa-mura Shigo-mura
Kashihara	Takaichi-gun, In Shiki-gun, Miminari-mura	
Tawaramoto	In Shiki-gun, Tawaramoto-machi Kawanishi-mura Miyako-mura O-mura	Kawahigashi-mura Miyake-mura Hirano-mura
Takada	Yamatotakada-shi In Kitakatsuragi-gun, Shinjo-machi	
Kitakatsuragi	In Kitakatsuragi-gun, Oji-machi Shimoda-mura Goido-mura Taima-mura Kamimaki-mura Senami-mura Kawai-mura	Hashio-machi Okanishi-mura Iwaki-mura Nijo-mura Shizumi-mura Umami-mura Kudara-mura
Goze	Minamikatsuragi-gun	
Gojo	Uchi-gun, In Yoshino-gun, Shirokane-mura Munehi-mura Nosegawa-mura	Kanau-mura Oto-mura

Higashiyoshino	In Yoshino-gun, Yoshino-machi Shimokitayama-mura Kawakami-mura Kusu-mura Ryumon-mura	Kamiichi-machi Kamikitayama-mura Nakasho-mura Nakaryumon-mura
Nakayoshino	In Yoshino-gun, Shimoichi-machi Akino-mura Nifu-mura	Oyodo-machi Kurotaki-mura Tenkawa-mura
Tozugawa	In Yoshino-gun, Tozugawa-mura	

Ministry of Finance Notification No. 211

July 12, 1948

It is hereby notified that the following property was designated on June 25, 1948 as the Allied Nations' Property under the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Ordinance concerning the Restitution of Allied Nations' Property in pursuant to the Imperial Ordinance concerning Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Ordinance No. 294 of 1946):

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro

Property which has been belong to Mr. E. M. Crane.

Sort: Furniture
Quantity: 13 pieces
Location: No. 25, Hommoku-midorigaoka, Naka-ku, Yokohama

Ministry of Finance Notification No. 212

July 12, 1948

Mr. Tetsunosuke Taguchi (c/o, Mr. Masuzo Sakaguchi, No. 1240, 3-chome, Saginomiya, Nakano-ku, Tokyo) was ordered to restitute the undermentioned property belonged to Mr. E. M. Clark (No. 441-4, Aza Kamiyama, Oaza Nojiri, Shinanojiri-mura, Kamiminochi-gun, Nagano-ken) by July 27, 1948, in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Ordinance concerning the Restitution of Allied Nations' Property in pursuant to the Imperial Ordinance concerning Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Imperial Ordinance No. 294 of 1946):

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro

Sort	Quantity	Location
(1) Building (No. 41)	1 Building 37 *tsubo* 6 *go* in all	No. 441-4, Aza Kamiyama, Oaza Nojiri, Shinanojiri-mura, Kamiminochi-gun, Nagano-ken
(2) Furniture	97 pieces	do

Ministries of Finance and Agriculture & Forestry Notification No. 46

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Closed Institutions Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 74 of 1947), the designated business prescribed by Item 1 designated by Paragraph 2 of the Notification concerning designation, etc. as a Closed Institution of the Nihon Sanshi Gyokai (Japan Raw Silk Association) (Ministries of Finance and Agriculture & Forestry Notification No. 9 of November, 1947) shall be released.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo

Ministries of Finance and Agriculture & Forestry Notification No. 47

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Closed Institutions Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 74 of 1947), the designated business prescribed by Item 1 of the Notification concerning designation of the designated business of the Nihon Kansho Bareisho K. K. (Japan Potato & Sweet Potato Co., Ltd.) (Ministries of Finance and Agriculture & Forestry Notification No. 36 of June, 1948) shall be released.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo

Ministries of Finance and Agriculture & Forestry Notification No. 48

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Closed Institutions Ordinance Imperial Ordinance No. 74 of 1947), we hereby designate the business relating to the Japan Forestry Newspaper Publishing Office of the Nihon Ringyokai (Japan Forestry Association) as designated business.

The designated business of the preceding paragraph shall be released on August 1, 1948.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Agriculture & Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo

Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 188

July 12, 1948

As from July 15, 1948, the following station shall be established between Omiya and Ageo on the Takasaki Line, and a railway service for passenger, baggage and parcel traffic shall be started. But there shall be no delivery of baggage and parcels:

Minister of Transportation
OKADA Seiichi

Name of Station	Location	Kilometerage	
Miyahara	3-chome, Kamomiya-machi, Omiya-shi, Saitama-ken	Omiya—Miyahara	4.0
		Miyahara—Ageo	4.2

Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 189

July 12, 1948

The term "Shoei Jidosha" in the Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 420, issued in September, 1933, concerning the names of government motor lines, shall be revised as "Kokuei Jidosha."

Minister of Transportation
OKADA Seiichi

Ministry of Communications Notification No. 252

July 12, 1948

The following post office shall be cancelled the designation of special post office in accordance with the provisions of the provisory clause of Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the Governing Organization for Communications Office after July 15, 1948 exclusive:

Minister of Communications
TOMIYOSHI Eiji

Name	Location
Kuji Post Office	Oaza Shimookawame, Kuji-machi, Kunohe-gun, Iwate-ken

COLLECTIVE INFORMATION

INDUSTRY

Japanese Standards

June 5, 1948

The following Standards have been respectively set up or abrogated through the investigation and deliberation of the Japanese Standards Committee.

Board of Patents and Standards

Japanese Electrical Engineering Standards	
Power Transformers for Radio set	(Elec 6412) Set up
Mica Condensers	(,, 6418) ,, ,,
Temporary Japanese Engineering Standards	
No. 604 Mica Condensers	(Abrogated)

(Contents abbreviated)

THE DIET

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Report of Promulgation of Laws to the Throne and its Notification

On June 25, this House reported the promulgation of the following Laws to the Throne and notified the House of Councillors thereof:

Law concerning the Payment of Dividends or Interests of Corporations.
Law concerning the Measures for the Reduced Debenture of Corporations, etc.
Law for the Quarantine of Plants for Import and Export.
Law for Special Regulations concerning the Procedure of Administrative Litigations.
Law for Partial Amendment to the Law of Fire Defence Organization.
Law concerning the Compensation, etc. of Judges.
Law concerning the Salary and others for the Public Procurators.

Request for Approval of Affiliation to Treaty and Agreement Submitted

On June 25, the following request for approval of affiliation to treaty and agreement was introduced by the Cabinet:

Request for Approval of Affiliation to the International Mail Treaty and the Agreement concerning Parcel Post.

Bill Introduced

On June 24, the following Bill was introduced by members:

Bill for Partial Amendment of the "Riyoshi" Law. (submitted by SAKAKIBARA Toru and 10 others)

On June 25, the following Bills were introduced by the Cabinet:

Bill for the Agricultural improvement Service Establishment Law.
Bill of Law to Amend a Part of the Regulations Governing the Organization of the Mint.
Bill of the Fisheries Agency Establishment Law.
Breeding Animals Bill.

Bills Received

On June 25, the following Cabinet Bills were received from the House of Councillors:

Bill for the Amusement Theatre Act.
Bill of Controlling the Public Bath Houses.
Bill of Overseeing Hotel Business.

Bills Sent

On June 25, the following Bill (submitted by this House) was sent to the House of Councillors:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Diet Law.

And on the same day, the following Cabinet Bill was sent to the House of Councillors:

Bill for the National Government Organization Law.

Withdrawal of Bills and Notification

On June 25, this House approved the withdrawal of the following Cabinet Bills and notified the House of Councillors thereof:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Cabinet Law.
Price Board Bill.
Bill for Establishment of the Prime Minister's Office.

Notification of Bills

On June 25, this House informed the House of Councillors that this House agreed to the amendments of the following Cabinet Bills (sent back by the House of Councillors) made by the House of Councillors:

Bill for Special Regulations concerning the Procedure of Administrative Litigations.
Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law of Fire Defence Organization.
Bill concerning the Compensation, etc. of Judges.
Bill concerning the Salary and others for the Public Procurators.

Notification of Bills Received

On June 25, a notice was received that the following Cabinet Bills (sent from this House) had been passed by the House of Councillors:

Bill concerning the Payment of Dividends or Interests of Corporations.
Bill concerning the Measures for Reduced Debenture of Corporations etc.
Bill for the Quarantine of Plants for Import and Export.

Urgent Interpellations Submitted

On June 25, the following urgent interpellations were introduced:

Urgent Interpellation concerning the Operation of Reserve Fund for the Postal Life Insurance and Postal Annuity. (submitted by SHIIKUMA Saburo)
Urgent Interpellation concerning the Increase of Coal Production. (submitted by KANDA Hiroshi)

Written Answer Received

On June 25, the following written answer was received from the Cabinet:

The Written Answer to the Questions concerning the City Rehabilitation Plan of Sendai-shi submitted by a Member of the House of Representatives, SHOJI Ichiro.

Notification of Selection

On June 25, a notification was sent by the Secretary-General OIKE to the Secretary-General KOBAYASHI of the House of Councillors to the effect that this House had selected KASAHARA Teizo as a member of the Joint Legislative Committee of Both Houses to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of a member of that Committee MATSUNAGA Yoshio from its membership.

Approval of Government Delegates

On June 25, the President MATSUOKA approved the appointment of the following person to the Government Delegate for which the Prime Minister ASHIDA had applied:

KIKUYAMA Yoshio, Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (Director of the Secretariat of the Central Administrative Supervision Commission.)

Agenda

Agenda on June 25 as follows:

Agenda No. 66
Friday, June 25, 1948
Sitting at 1 p.m.

1. Matters concerning the Withdrawal of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Cabinet Law, the Price Board Bill, and the Bill for Establishment of the Prime Minister's Office.
2. Bill for Special Regulations concerning the Procedure of Administrative Litigations. (submitted by the Cabinet, sent back from the House of Councillors)
3. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law of Fire Defence Organization. (submitted by the Cabinet, sent back from the House of Councillors)
4. Bill for the National Government Organization Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
5. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Diet Law. (submitted by the Chairman of the House Management Committee)
6. Bill concerning the Decision and Revision in the Fixed Prices of Manufactured Tobacco. (submitted by the Cabinet)
7. Bill concerning Dissolution of Veterinary Medical Association and Horseshoers' Association. (submitted by the Cabinet)
8. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Livestock Infectious Disease Prevention Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
9. Bill for the Welfare Commissioner Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
10. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Welfare Pension Insurance Act, etc. (submitted by the Cabinet)

11. Bill for the Medicinal Affairs Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
12. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Accounts Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
13. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Enforcement of the Imperial House Economy Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
14. Request for the Authorization of the Diet under the Article 8 of the Constitution of Japan. (submitted by the Cabinet)
15. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Administrative Office Law, etc. (submitted by the Cabinet)
16. Request for Approval of the Establishment of the Local Offices of the Temporary National Personnel Authority in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the National Public Service Law and the Paragraph 4, Article 156 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Agenda on June 26 as follows:
Agenda No. 67
Saturday, June 26, 1948
Sitting at 1 p.m.

1. Bill concerning Dissolution of Veterinary Medical Association and Horseshoers' Association. (submitted by the Cabinet)
2. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Livestock Infectious Disease Prevention Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
3. Bill for the Welfare Commissioner Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
4. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Welfare Pension Insurance Act, etc. (submitted by the Cabinet)
5. Bill for the Medicinal Affairs Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
6. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Accounts Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
7. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Enforcement of the Imperial House Econot my Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
8. Request for the Authorization of the Die- under the Article 8 of the Constitution of Japan. (submitted by the Cabinet)
9. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Administrative Office Law, etc. (submitted by the Cabinet)
10. Request for Approval of the Establishment of the Local Offices of the Temporary National Personnel Authority in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the National Public Service Law and the Paragraph 4 of Article 156 of the Local Autonomy Law.
11. Application of Request for the Consent of the Diet on the Subject concerning the Amount of Traveling Expenses to Be Paid for Members of the Employment Security Advisory Committee.
12. Agricultural Improvement Promotion Bill. (submitted by the Cabinet)
13. Port Regulation Bill. (submitted by the Cabinet)
14. Bill concerning Dissolution of the Wooden Vessels Insurance Association. (submitted by the Cabinet)
15. Bill for the Partial Revision of the Pilot Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)
16. Bill for Bicycle Race Law. (submitted by HAYASHI Daisaku and 47 others)
17. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Mail Law. (submitted by the Cabinet)

NOTICE

REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT

July, 1948

Registration Number. Date of Registration	Title of Work.	Date of Work. Date of publication or Performance	Name of Author	Object of Registration	Ground for Registration.
No. 5479, a. June 19, 1948.	Evangelical Japanese Alphabet Playing Cards, a Pack of 88 Cards Illustrated	Mar. 15, 1948. Unpublished	Fujino Hikojiro	Date of Writing	Written by the following person, dated Mar. 15, 1948. Fujino Hikojiro (c/o Mr. Seki 53, 2-chome, Ohashimachi, Minami-ku, Yokohama-shi).
No. 5480, a. June 24, 1948.	The World War and Our Resolution (Treatise)	Aug. 1, 1947. May 10, 1948.	Ueda Hirokichi	Date of Writing	Written by the following person, dated Aug. 1, 1947. Ueda Hirokichi (9, Terado Higashi-no-dan, Muko-machi, Otokuni-gun, Kyoto-fu).

Ministry of Education

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice to Creditors (Third Series)

July 12, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on May 26, 1948. Accordingly the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

Any claim failing to be submitted within the aforesaid period shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Sankyo Kigyo K. K.
(Sankyo Enterprising Co., Ltd.)
Liquidator: Tadao Takahashi
No. 2947, Kugo-machi, Yokosuka-shi

Notice re Dissolution

May 10, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on March 13, 1948, in accordance with the decision made at the stockholders' general meeting. Accordingly the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims by July 30, 1948.

Any claim failing to be submitted within the aforesaid period may be excluded from the liquidation.

Takigawa Soko K. K.
(Takigawa Warehouse Co., Ltd.)
Liquidator: Koji Sakurai
Bangaichi, Takikawa-machi, Sorachi-gun, Hokkaido

NOTIFICATION CALLING FOR REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH DISAPPEARANCE

May 29, 1948

The Missing: Michiji Tabata
Domicile and Last Residance: No. 24, Aza Yumachi, Oaza Machiniwazaka, Niwazaka-mura, Shinobu-gun Fukushima-ken
Date of Birth: May 22, 1910

Whereas with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Kin Tabata, wife of the missing person, has filed reperesentation calling for the adjudiction of disapearance the missing parson shall notify this Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a.m., march 28, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who know if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Fukushima Court of Domestic Relations

May 20, 1948

The Missing: Ikiko Hasegawa
Domicile: No.124, Yocho-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Last Residence: ditto
Date of Birth: March 31, 1902

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Toshi Hasegawa, sister of the missing person, has filed representation calling for the adjudicatian of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of her subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., January 20, 1949.

If she fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon her. Any person who knows if she is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 24, 1948

The Missing: Heihachiro Yasuda
Domicile: No.11, 2-chome, Koume, Sumida-ku, Tokyo
Last Residence: c/o Heiwa-so, No.23, Umamichi, Asakusa, Taito-ku, Tokyo
Date of Birth: February 20, 1908

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Mitsu Yasuda, mother of the missing person, has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., Jan. 20, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if he is alive or dead must report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 24, 1948

The Missing: Naoga Murakami
Damicile: No. 8-4, 3-chome, Kikukawa, Sumida-ku, Tokyo
Last Residence: ditto
Date of Birth: February 29, 1886

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Yasakichi Murakami husband of the missing person, has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of her subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., Jan. 25, 1949.

If she fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may by pronounced upon her. Any person who knows if she is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 28, 1948

The Missing: Kenjiro Ogawa
Domicile: No.8, 4-chome, Shimbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Lest Residence: No. 415, Shimomegurome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo
Date of Birth: August 17, 1901

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Chiyo Watanabe, sister of the missing person, has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the

missing person shall notify this Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., Jan. 28, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Sukeemon Hoshino
Domicile: No. 401, 5-chome, Kaijin-machi, Funabashi-shi, Chiba-ken
Last Residence: No.479, 1-chame, Nishiokubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo
Date of Birth: June 20, 1881

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Yasohachi Otake, husband of the eldest daughter of the missing, has filed representations calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., Jan. 27, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Chiyono Suehiro
Domicile: No.26, Takasago-cho, Hakodate-shi, Hokkaido
Last Residence: No.37, 1-chome, Senzoku-cho, Asakusa, Taito-ku, Tokyo
Date of Birth: July 20, 1920

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missng person, the interested perty, Soichi Takabayashi has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of her subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., Jan. 27, 1949.

If she fails to do so, the adjudications of disappearance may be pronounced upon her Any person who knows if she is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Hisao Ishida
Domicile: No.148, Oaza Ujima, Hachiya-machi, Chikujo-gun, Fukuoka-ken
Last Residence: c/o Daini Yamashiroya, 3-chome, Kotobashi, Sumida-ku, Tokyo
Date of Birth: Oct. 5, 1895

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Rei Ishida, son of the missing person has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., January 29, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Hirato Fujiwara
Domicile: No. 7-2, 1-chome, Ogibashi, Fukagawa, Koto-ku, Tokyo
Last Residence: ditto
Date of Birth: Feb. 3, 1886

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Nobuyoshi Fujiwara, eldest son of the missing person, has filed representation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify the Court of his subsistence not later than 10.00 a. m., January 29, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Tokyo Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Yukuno Higuchi
Domicile: No. 1026, Naruteki-cho, Nagasaki-shi
Last Residence: No.801, Oshima, Ichiba-mura, Kato-gun, Hyogo-ken
Dete of Birth: September 15, 1897

Whereas, Kiroku Higuchi, the husband and an interested party of the foregoing missing person, has made the application of her disappearance, the missing person is requestd to notice to the Court about her subsistence until 10.00 a. m., February 15, 1949, otherwise she should be declared the adjudication of disappearance.

Any person who knows if the missing person is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Yashiro Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Ryohei Kuroda
Domicile and Last Residence: No. 550-3, Kanagawa, Kanagawa-cho, Mitsu-gun, Okayama-ken
Date of Birth: February 8, 1855

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Koji Kuroda, has filed repesentation calling for the adjudication of disappearance, the missing person shall notify this Court of his subsistence not later than 9.00 a. m., June 24, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of disappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who knows if the said missing person is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Okayama Court of Domestic Relations

May 31, 1948

The Missing: Matsukichi Yokosawa
Domicile and Last Residence: No. 11, Aza Tonouchi, Oaza Hiratsuka Hirano-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima-ken
Date of Birth: April 15, 1862

Whereas, with reference to the abovementioned missing person, the interested party, Shokichi Yokosawa, nephew of the missing person, has filed reperesention calling for the adjudication of disaperance, the missing person shall notify this Court of his subsistence not latter than 10.00 a. m., March 28, 1949.

If he fails to do so, the adjudication of bisappearance may be pronounced upon him. Any person who know if he is alive or dead must also report to this Court by the abovementioned date.

Fukushima Court of Domestic Relations

CONVOCATION OF CREDITORS

July 2, 1948

The Bankrupt: Mugen Sekinin Ono Shin-yo Kobai Hambai Riyo Kumiai

With reference to case (No. (Fu) 3, 1939) bankruptcy of the abovementioned party, the meeting of the creditors will be called at this Court as follows:

1. Date; 10.00 a. m., July 30, 1948
2. Program;
   a. To fill vacancy of the auditing commissioner who was appointed at the 1st creditors meeting.
   b. The continuation or alteration of the resolutions adopted at the 1st creditors meeting when the creation of the auditing commission was decided
   c. Report on statement of the receiver

Yamaguchi District Court

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU ENGLISH EDITION 昭和二十一年十一月三十日 第三種郵便物認可

EXTRA MONDAY, JULY 12, 1948

LAW

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Execution of Duties of Police Officials.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 136

The Law concerning the Execution of Duties of Police Officials

(Objective of the present Law)

Article 1. The objective of the present Law is to determine the necessary means to be taken by the officials of both National Rural Police and Police of Autonomous Entities (hereinafter to be called as a police official) for the performing faithfully such authorities and duties of protecting lives, persons and properties of the people, preventing crimes, maintaining public safety as provided for by the Police Law (Law No. 196 of 1947) and the enforcement of other laws and ordinances.

Such means as provided for in the present Law shall be resorted to in the minimum necessify, and far from being abused.

(Questioning)

Article 2. A police official may stop and question any person who, police official has sufficient ground to suspect, committed or is about to commit a crime whatever, judging reasonably from the person's unusual actions and or other surrounding circumstances or who, a police official considers, has information of fhe crime having already been committed or about to be committed.

In case when a police official considers that asking such questions on the spot as provided for in the preceding paragraph may handicap the subject person, obstruct the traffic, he may ask him to come to a police station near by, police box or police sub-station for questioning.

A person referred to in the preceding two paragraphs shall not be detained or forced to come to the police station, police-box or police sub-station or to answer questions against his will, except in accordance with the provisions of the Law concerning Criminal Prosecution.

A police official may search a body of a person for a dangerous weapon, who is placed under arrest in accordance with the Law concerning Criminal Prosecution.

(Protection)

Article 3. In case when a police official, judging reasonably from the person's unusual actions and or other surrounding circumstances, finds a person falling clearly under any of the following items and has reasonable ground to believe that the subject person is requiring urgent relief and protection, the police official shall, with the least possible delay, give protection on him or her in such an appropriate place as a police station, hosptial, mental institution or relief facilities:

1. A person who is feared to inflict an injury on the life, person or property of his or her own or another on account of his or her mental derangement or drunkenness;
2. A stray child, a sick, injured or such like person who, without any proper guardian, is considered as requiring urgent relief and protection except in the case where the person mentioned above denies to be taken to such a place.

In case where a police official takes the measures mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall inform thereof as soon as possible to the family, acquaintances or some other persons relating to the subject person and make necessary arrangement for handing over the person to them. In the event of no relative or acquaintance being found who will take responsibility, the case shall be turned over immediately to the proper public health or welfare authorities or other government authorities charged by law with disposition of such a person.

In no event shall the police protection under paragraph 1 last longer than 24 hours without a warrant of a judge of the summary court (hereinafter meant the summary court which has the jurisdiction over the place where the police station is situated, to which police officials who give the said

調査局法令課
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protection belong) approving such an action.

The warrant under the provisions of the proviso to the preceding paragraph shall be issued at the request of a police official by a judge in case only when he considers there exists inevitable circumstances and the extended time shall not exceed five (5) days in total. In this warrant the inevitable circumstances which, he considers, exist, shall be stated expressly.

Names and addresses of persons who are placed under police protection in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, reason of protection, dates of their being placed under protection, or handed over and the names of persons taking over such persons shall be notified to the summary court every week.

(Measures of refuges, etc.)

Article 4. In case of a dangerous situation, such as a natural calamity, incident or destruction of a structure, traffic accident, explosion of a dangerous thing, appearance of a mad dog or of a runaway horse, excessive conjestion or the like which threatens to cause an injury on the lives and persons of the people or a serious damage on the properties of them, a police official may give a necessary warning to a person who happens to be on the scene, keeper of the subject thing and any other person concerned with it and in case of especially admitting of no delay, he may check such person or order the person under threatening danger take refuge to the limit required for escaping from the impending danger or order a person who happens to be on on the scene, keeper of the subject thing and any other person concerned with it to take measures generally considered necessary for preventing the danger as well as he may take himself such measures as mentioned above.

Any action taken under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be reported through channels to the respective Public Safety Commission concerned. In this case to Commission shall advise other government agencies of such action where it deems it appropriate in order to obtain proper coordination for further handling of the situation.

(Prevention and Restriction of Crime)

Article 5. A police official may in case when he considers any crime or offence is about to be committed, give a necessary warning to every person concerned with it in order to prevent from it and stop an act of a person in case where the act threatens to cause an injury on the lives and persons of the people or a serious damage on the properties of them, and that the case is so urgent that it admits of no delay.

(Entry)

Article 6. In case where any dangerous situation provided for in the preceding two Articles has come to pass and the lives, persons or properties of the people are in jeopardy, if a police official considers it inevitably necessary for preventing the danger, holding the spread of damages in check, or giving relief to the sufferers, he may enter any person's lands, building, vessel or vehicle, to the limit considered as reasonably required for taking such measures.

A keeper or any person corresponding to the said a keeper of a place of performance, hotel, restaurant, railway station or any other place whereto many people have access, cannot, without sufficient reason, deny a police official to enter his or her promises during the time when it is opened if he or she is demanded the entry by the official for the purpose of preventing a crime or danger on the lives, persons or properties of the people.

On the entry as provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, a police official shall not interfere with the lawful operation of the business of the person concerned arbitrarily.

On the entry as provided for in the paragraph 1 or 2, a police official, if requested, shall tell the keeper or the person corresponding to the said keeper of the reason of the entry as well as show the person mentioned above a certificate of his identification.

(Use of Weapon)

Article 7. A police official may use a weapon in case where he has reasonable ground to consider it necessary for the apprehension of a criminal, guarding against escape, defence of him or another person or oppression of a serious resistance to the limit considered as reasonably required in accordance with its circumstances; provided that he shall not injure any person except the case falling under Article 36 (Legal Defence) of the Criminal Law (Law No. 45 of 1907) or of Article 37 (Emergent Refuge) of the same Law or the case falling under any of the following items:

1. In case a person who is actually in process of committing or who, a police official has sufficient ground to suspect, has committed one of those violent and dangerous crimes that are to be condemned to death penalty, life imprisonment, penal servitude or confinement for not less than three (3) years makes resistance to the performance of duties of the police official against him, is about to escape, or a third person makes resistance to let him escape and then the official has reasonable ground sufficient to believe that there exists no other means to prevent or to effect the apprehension;
2. In case the subject person, on the occasion of apprehension under a warrant of arrestor of execution of a warrant of arrest or of detention, makes resistance to the performance of duties of a police official against him, is about to escape or a third person makes resistance against a police official to let the subject person escape, and then the official has reasonable ground sufficient to believe that there exists no other means to prevent or to effect the arrest.

(Authorities and Duties in accordance with other Laws and Ordinances)

Article 8. In addition to the foregoing, police officials shall carry out duties and exercise powers granted under the Law concerning Criminal Prosecution and other laws and police regulations.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Entertainment Facilities Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 137

Entertainment Facilities Law

Article 1. "Entertainment facilities" in this Law shall mean the facilities offering motion pictures, dramas, music, sports, varieties or shows for the public to see or hear.

"Entertainment facilities business" in this Law shall mean the management of the entertainment facilities as a professional business, obtaining the permit from the prefectural governor.

Article 2. Any person who wants to be engaged in the entertainment facilities business shall obtain a permit from the prefectural governor and shall pay the fee as fixed by the Cabinet Order.

The prefectural governor may refuse the permit as provided for in the preceding paragraph in case he finds the situation of the entertainment facilities, the structure or accomodation thereof is improper from the standpoint of public health. But such denial shall be made in writing, with a statement of the reason therefor.

Article 3. Any person who is engaged in the entertainment facilities business (to be called the person engaged in the business hereinafter) shall take necessary measures for ventilation, illumination, damp prevention and cleanliness and other necessary measures for sanitation of the spectators, in the entertainment facilities.

The standards of the measures under the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by prefectural regulations.

Article 4. The spectators shall not commit any deed cliable to give harm to public sanitation such as soiling inside the facilities in the entertainment facilities.

The person engaged in the business or the manager of the entertainment facilities shall restrain the deeds under the preceding paragraph.

Article 5. The prefectural gevernor, in case he finds it necessary, may claim the necessary report from the person engaged in the business or others concerned, or may have the competent officials enter the entertainment facilities to examine the state of execution of the necessary measures provided for in Art. 3, Par. 1.

In case the competent officials make the examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them the identification cards and, when demanded by the person concerned, they shall present the cards to him.

Article 6. The prefectural governor, in case the person engaged in the business offends against the provisions of Art. 3, Par. 1, may cancel the permit provided for in Art. 2, Par. 1 or give an order to suspend the business for a fixed term.

Article 7. The prefectural governor, when he wants to make the disposition provided for in the preceding Article, shall request the very person engaged in the business or his deputy to attend the public hearing, which he shall carry out.

The prefectural governor shall infarm the person engaged in the business of the deeds considered as the reason for the disposition provided for in the preceding Article and the date and place of the

public hearing by the time one week prior to the fixed date.

Article 8. Any one who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with a penal servitude of not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 5,000 *yen*:

1. Any one who offends against the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1;
2. Any one who offends against the order as provided for in Art. 6.

Article 9. Any one who does not make the report or makes a false report, or refuses resists or evades the examination by the competent officials as provided for in Art. 5, Par. 1, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 1,000 *yen*.

Article 10. Any one who offends against the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 1 or Par. 2 shall be punished with the detention or minor fine.

Article 11. In case the representative of a corporation, or the deputy, employee or other worker of a corporation or person violates the provisions of the preceding three Articles concerning the business of the said corporation or person, such corporation or person shall be punished with the fine or administrative fine under each of the said Articles besides the punishment to the actual offender.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 12. This Law shall come into force as from July 15, 1948.

Article 13. Any person who is actually engaged in the entertainment facilities business, at at the time of the enforcement of this Law, with the permit of the business or with the report about the business in accordance with the provisions of the old Ordinances, shall be regarded as given the permit of Art. 2, Par. 1.

Article 14. Any person who has newly begun the entertainment facilities business during the period from January 1, 1948 to the date of the enforcement of this Law and is actually engaged in the business at the time of the enforcement of this Law, may continue the business for 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law, notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1.

Any person coming under the preceding paragraph shall report the fact to the prefectural governor within 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Any person who makes the report according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as given the permit provided for in Art. 2. Par. 1.

Minister of Welfare
TAKEDA Giichi

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the "Ryokan" Business Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 138

"Ryokan" Business Law

Article 1. This Law shall aim to control appropriately the "Ryokan" business from the standpoint of public health and to adapt the management of the business to public welfare.

Article 2. "Ryokan business" in this Law shall mean the management of hotel, lodging-house or boarding-house as a professional business, obtaining the permit from the prefectural governor.

"A hotel" in this Law shall mean a house or building providing lodging with or without meals for transients for a single day or more, as meets the standards prescribed by the prefectural governor.

"A lodging-house" in this Law shall mean a house, as meets the standards prescribed by the prefectural governor, letting persons lodge or hire a room or rooms for a single night.

"A boarding-house" in this Law shall mean a house, as meets the standards prescribed by the prefectural governor, letting persons board or hire a room or rooms by the week or any term more than a week.

Article 3. Any person who wants to be engaged in the management of a hotel, lodging-house or boarding-house shall obtain the permit from the prefectural governor and shall pay the fee as fixed by Cabinet Order.

The prefectural governor may refuse the permit as provided for in the preceding paragraph in case he finds the situation of the hotel, lodging-house or boarding-house facilities, the structure or accommodation thereof is improper from the standpoint of public health. But such donial shall be made in writing, with a statement of the reason thereof.

Article 4. Any person who is engaged in the "Ryokan" business (to be called the person engaged in the business hereinafter) shall take necessary measures for ventilation, lighting, illumination, damp prevention and cleanliness, and other necessary measures for public health of the lodgers.

The standards of the measures under the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by prefectural regulations.

Article 5. The person engaged in the business shall not refuse lodging unless it comes under any of the following items:

1. The applicant for lodging is clearly found to be afflicted with any infectious disease;
2. The applicant for lodging is found to be liable to commit any illegal act such as gambling or to disturb public decency;
3. In case of no surplus of lodging room and other reason of refusal as fixed by prefectural regulations.

Article 6. The person engaged in the business shall prepare the list of lodgers and describe the names, residences and professions of the lodgers and other necessary informations, and shall present it when demanded by the competent government or public officials.

The lodgers, when required by the person engaged in the business, shall furnish the informations provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Article 7. The prefectural governor, in case he finds it necessary, may claim the necessary report from the person engaged in the business and others concerned or may have the competent officials enter the facilities of business to examine the state of execution of the necessary measures as provided for in Art. 4, Par. 1.

In case the competent officials enter and make the examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them the identification cards, and when demanded by the person concerned, they shall present the cards to him.

Article 8. The prefectural governor, in case the person engaged in the business offends against the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 1, may cancel the permit provided for in Art. 3, Par. 1 or give an order to suspend the business far a fixed term.

Article 9. The prefectural governor, when he wants to make the disposition provided for in the preceding Article, shall request the very person engaged in the business or his deputy to attend the public hearing which he shall carry out.

The prefectural governor shall inform the person engaged in the business of the deeds considered as the reason for the disposition provided for in the preceding Article and the date and place of the public hearing by the time one week prior to the fixed date.

Article 10. Any one who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with a penal servitude or not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 1,000 *yen*:

1. Any one who offends against the provisions of Art. 3, Par. 1;
2. Any one who offends against the order as provided for in Art. 8.

Article 11. Ano one who comes under any of the follIwing items shall be punished with a fine of not more than 1,000 *yen*:

1. Any one who offends against the provisions of Art. 5 or Art. 6, Par. 1.
2. Any one who does not make the report as provided for in Art. 7, Par. 1, or makes a false report, or refuses, resists or evades the examination by the competent officials.

Article 12. Any one who makes a false information about the matters provided for in Art. 6, Par. 1 offending against the provisions of Art. 6, Par. 2, shall be punished with the detention or minor fine.

Article 13. In case tho representative of a corporation or the deputy, employee or other worker of a corporation or person a violates the provisions of Art. 10 or Art. 11 concerning the business of the said corporation or person, such corporation or person shall be punished with the fine under each of the said Articles besides the punishment to the actual offender.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 14. This Law shall come into force as from July 15, 1948.

Article 15. Any person, who is actually engaged in the "Ryokan" business at the time of the enforcement of this Law, with the permit of the business in accordance with the provisions of the old Ordinances, shall be regarded as given the permit of Art. 3, Par. 1.

Article 16. Any person, who has newly begun the "Ryokan" business during the period from January 1, 1948 to the date of the enforcement of this Law, and is actually engaged in the business at the time of the enforcement of this Law, may continue the business for 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law, notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 3, Par. 1.

Any person coming under the preceding paragraph shall report the fact to the prefectural governor within 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Any person who makes the report according to the provisions of the preceding

paragragh shall be regarded as given the permit provided for in Art. 3, Par. 1.

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi
Minister of Welfare
TAKEDA Giichi

I hereby promulgate the Public Bath Law.
Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 139

Public Bath Law

Article 1. "Public Bath" in this Law shall mean the facilities to let the public take baths by the use of water which include warm water, warm salt water, hot spring, etc.

"Bath-house business" in this Law shall mean the management of the public bath-house as a professional business, obtaining the permit from the prefectural governor.

Article 2. Any person who wants to be engaged in the bath-house business shall obtain a permit from the prefectural governor and shall pay the fee as fixed by Cabinet Order.

The prefectural governor may refuse the permit as provided for in the preceding paragraph in case he finds the situation of the public bath-house, the struoture or accommodation thereof is improper from the standpoint of public health. But such denial shall be made in writing, with a statement of the reason therefor.

Article 3. Any person who is engaged in the bath-house business (to be called the person engaged in the business hereinafter) shall take necessary measures for sanitation and decency of bathers such as ventilation, lighting, illumination, heating, cleanliness and other measures in public bath-house.

The standards of the measures under the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by prefectural regulations.

Artitle 4. The person engaged in the business shall refuse bathing to those who are recognized as afflicted with infectious diseases or those who are recognized as mental patients liable to give troubles to other bathers; excepting those bathing establishments designated for the purpose of medical treatment of diseases and having obtained the permit of the prefectural governor as much, in accordance with the provisions of Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 5. The bathers shall not commit any deed liable to give harm to public sanitation such as soiling inside the bath in the public bath-house.

The person engaged in the business or the manager of the public bath-house shall restrain the deeds under the preceding paragraph.

Article 6. The prefectural governor, in case he finds it necessary, may claim the necessary report from the person engaged in the business or others concerned, or may have the competent officials enter the public bath-houses to examine the state of execution of the necessary measures provided for in Art. 3, Par. 1.

In case the competent officials enter and make the examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them the identification cards and, when demanded by the person concerned, they shall present the cards to him.

Article 7. In case the person engaged in the business offends against the provisions of Art. 3, Par. 1, the prefectural governor may cancel the permit provided for in Art. 2, Par. 1, or give an order to suspend the business for a fixed term.

No permit shall be cancelled or business suspended by the governor of the urban or local prefecture except after a written notice is given to the person engaged in business of the offences alleged to have been committed by him and after an opportunity is given to him to plead for himself at a public hearing at which he may appear in person or by councel and present evidence in his behalf.

Article 8. Any one who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with the penal servitude of not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 5,000 *yen*:

1. Any one who offends against the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1;
2. Any one who offends against the order as provided for in Art. 7, Par. 1.

Article 9. Any one who does not make the report provided for in Art. 6, Par, 1, or makes a false report, or refuses; resists or evades the examination by the competent officials, shall be punished with a fine of not more than 1,000 *yen*.

Article 10. Any one who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with the detention or minor fine:

1. Any one who offends against the previsions of Art. 4 or Art. 5, Par. 2;
2. Any one who takes a bath against the refusal by the person engaged in the business or who offends against the provisions of Art. 5, Par. 1.

Article 11. In case the representative of a corporation, or the deputy, employee or other worker of a corporation or person violates the provisions of Art. 8, Art. 9 or Item 1 of the preceding Article concerning the business of the said corporation or person, such corporation or person shall be punished with the fine or administrative fine under each of the said Articles besides the punishment to the actual offender.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 12. This Law shall come into force as from July 15, 1948.

Article 13. Any person who is actually engaged in the public bath-house business, at the time of the enforcement of this Law, with the permit of the business or with the report about the business in accordance with the provisions of the old Ordinances, shall be regarded as given the permit of Art. 2, Par. 1.

Article 14. Any person who has newly begun the public bath-house business during the period from January 1, 1948 to the date of the enforcement of this Law and is actually engaged in the business at the time of the enforcement of this Law, may continue the business for 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law, notwithstanding the provisions of Art. 2, Par. 1.

Any person coming under the preceding paragraph shall report the fact to the prefectural governor within 2 months from the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Any person who reports according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as given the permit provided for in Art. 2, Par. 1.

Minister of Welfare
TAKEDA Giichi
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law relating to Proceeding Plants of Dead Animals and Others.
Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 140

Law relating to Processing Plants of Dead Animals and Others

Article 1. "Domestic animals" in this Law shall mean cows, horses, pigs, sheep and goats.

"Dead animals" in this Law shall mean the domestic animals that have died.

"Dead animals processing plants" in this Law shall mean the plants dealing with dead animals and the rendering plants.

"Plants dealing with dead animals" shall mean the facilities or the areas approved by the governor of the urban or local prefecture as the plants dealing with dead animals in order to dissect, bury or burn out the dead animals.

"Rendering plants" in this Law shall mean the facilities approved by the governor of the urban or local prefecture as the rendering plants in order to manufacture leather, oil and fat, glue, fertilizer, feed and other things from the flesh, skin, bone or intestine of domestic animals.

Article 2. The dissection, burial or burning out of dead animals shall not be carried out in the facilities or areas other than the plants dealing with dead animals; however, this shall not apply to the case where the governor of the urban or local prefecture has given the permit thereof rule.

The manufacturing of leather, oil and fat, glue, fertilizer and feed from the flesh, skin, bone or intestine of domestic animals shall not be carried out in the facilities other than the rendering plants.

Article 3. Those who are going to set up the plants dealing with dead animals or the rendering plants shall obtain the permit of the governor of the urban or local prefecture, as provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

As to those who are going to charge the facilities or the areas of the processing plants of dead animals set up according to the provision of the preceding paragraph, the same shall apply.

Article 4. The governor of the urban or local prefecture, in case the place of the establishment of the processing plant of dead animals comes under any one of the following items, or in case he finds its structure or equipments to be inappropriate to public health, may refuse the permit provided for in the preceding Article. But such denial shall be made in writing with the statement of the reasons therefor:

1. Places crowded with houses;
2. Places where the drinking water is liable to be polluted;
3. Places designated for good cause by the governor of the urban or local prefecture as the places liable to cause harms to public health.

Article 5. The owners or the managers of the processing plants of dead animals shall take the following measures:

1. The surroundings and the interior of the processing plants of dead animals shall always be kept clean, and the disposition of filth shall be executed satisfactorily.
2. The prevention against the generation of insects and the extermination thereof shall be strived for.
3. Reasonable measures necessary for sanitation fixed by the governor of the urban or local prefecture.

Article 6. The governor of the urban or local prefecture, if he finds it necessary from the standpoint of public health, may claim the necessary reports from the managers or owners of the processing plants of dead animals, have the competent officials step into the rendering plants of dead animals, and have them examine the state of execution of the measures in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.

In case the competent officials make the examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall carry with them the identification cards and, in case the request is made by those concerned, they shall show them to such persons.

Article 7. In case the owners or the managers of the processing plants of dead animals do not take the measures provided for in Art. 5 relating to their processing plants of dead animals, the governor of the urban or local prefecture may cancel the permit under Art. 3, or order the restriction or prohibition of the use of the same facilities.

No permit shall be cancelled or business suspended by the governor of the urban or local prefecture except after a written notice is given to the manager concerned of the offences alleged to have been committed by him and after an opportunity is given to him to plead for himself at a public hearing at which he may appear in person or by counsel and present evidence in his behalf.

Article 8. Those who come under any one of the following items shall be punished with the penal servitude of not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 5,000 *yen*:
1. Those who have offended against the provision of Art. 3 (including the case of the application thereof under Art. 11);
2. Those who have offended against the orders in accordance with the provision of Art. 7 (including the cases of the application thereof under Art. 11 and Art. 12).

Article 9. Those who come under any one of the following items shall be punished with a fine of not more than 1,000 *yen*, or detension or a minor fine:
1. Those who have offended against the provision of Art. 2 (including the cases of the application thereof under Art. 11 or Art. 12);
2. Those who do not make the report under Art. 6, Par. 1 (including the cases of the application thereof under Art. 11, or Art. 12), or make the false report, or refuse, interfere with, or evade the competent officials' examination.

Article 10. In case the representative of a juridical person, the agent or the employee of a juridical person or an individual or other worker has offended against the provisions of the preceding two Articles relating to the business of the same juridical person or individual, the juridical person or individual shall also be punished with a fine or a minor fine under each of the said Articles, besides the punishment to the actual offender.

Article 11. The provisions of Art. 2 to Art. 7 inclusive shall apply with necessary modifications to the facilities for manufacturing oil and fat, glue, fertilizer or feed from the flesh, skin, bone, intestine, etc. of fish or fowls, and to the facilities to keep in storage flesh and meat, skin, bone, intestine, etc. of domestic animals, fish or rowls, in order to supply them to the rendering plants.

Article 12. The provisions of Art. 5 to Art. 7 inclusive shall apply with necessary modifications to the facilities taking in or breeding domestic animals within the areas of the cities and urban towns and villages mentioned in Art. 40 of the Police Law (Law No. 196 of 1947).

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 13. This Law shall come into force as from July 15, 1948.

Article 14. Those who have actually set up the plants dealing with dead animals or the rendering plants with the permit in accordance with the provisions of the former Orders shall be regarded as those given the permit under Art. 3, Par. 1.

Article 15. Those who have newly set up the plants dealing with dead animals or the rendering plants during the period from January 1, 1948 to the day of the enforcement of this Law and are actually engaged in the management of the plants may continue to manage the plants for 2 months from the day of the enforcement of this Law, irrespective of the provisions of Art. 3, Par. 1.

Those who come under the provision of the preceding paragraph shall report the fact to the governor of the urban or local prefecture within two months after the enforcement of this Law.

Those who have made the report under the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as having obtained the permit under Art. 3, Par. 1.

Article 16. Part of the Slaughter-house Law Law No. 32 of 1906) shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 1, Par. 2, "cows, sheep, pigs, and horses" shall read "cows, sheep, goats, pigs and horses."

In Art. 2, Art. 6, Art. 9, Art. 11, and Art. 12, "the local governors (in Tokyo-fu, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police) shall read "the governors of the urban and local prefectures."

In Art. 4, Par. 2, "Parts served for eating" shall read "every part of domestic animals."

In Art. 7, Par. 2, "the local governors" and "Minister for Home Affairs" shall read "the governors of the urban and local prefectures" and "Minister of Welfare" respectively.

In Art. 13, "a fine of not more than 300 *yen*" shall read "penal servitude of not more than 3 years or a fine of not more than 50,000 *yen*."

Art. 18. Deleted.

Minister of Welfare
TAKEDA Giichi
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law amending a Part of the Charcoal and Firewood Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 141

Law amending a Part of the Charcoal and Firewood Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law

The Charcoal and Firewood Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law (Law No. 147 of 1947) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 6, "3,000,000,000 *yen*" shall read "5,500,000,000 *yen*."

Article 7-(2). The Government is authorized to entrust the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry with a part of business concerning payment of the purchase-money of the charcoal and firewood.

The Government is authorized to grant to the Bank of Japan or the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry necessary fund for payment of the purchase-money of the charcoal and firewood.

The Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, regardless of the provisions of Article 16 of the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry Law (Law No. 42, 1923), is authorized to manage business concerning payment of the purchase-money of the charcoal and firewood.

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Payment of Revenues by means of Stamps.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 142

Law concerning the Payment of Revenues by means of Stamps

Article 1. Fees, fines and penalties under the Criminal Law, fines not under the Criminal Law, criminal forfeits, lawsuit expenses, expenses for non-judicial cases, and expenses collected in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the Juvenile Law (Law No. 42, 1922), to be paid to the State, may be paid by means of stamps; provided that items of fees to be paid by means of stamps shall be prescribed by the head of respective Ministry or Agency (referred to in Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Public Finance Law (Law No. 34, 1947)).

Article 2. In case taxes and other revenues of the State are paid by means of stamps under the provisions of the preceding Article or other law or ordinance, revenue stamps shall be uged; provided that this shall not apply in case transaction taxes are paid in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Transaction Tax Law (Law No. 108, 1948).

Forms of the revenue stamps prescribed in the preceding paragraph and the transaction tax stamps precribed in Article 11, paragraph 1 of the Transaction Tax Law shall be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

Article 3. Revenue Stamps and transaction tax stamps shall be sold at post offices, postage stamps stands or revenue stamp stands.

Administrative and procedural matters concerning the sale of revenue stamps and transaction tax stamps under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Minister of Communications.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The Imperial Ordinance concerning the Payment of Revenues by means of Stamps (Imperial Ordinance No. 190 of 1920) shall be abolished.

The items of fees prescribed by the competent Minister under the provisions of the proviso of Article 1 of the Imperial Ordinance concerning the Payment of Revenues by means of Stamps, the forms of revenue stamps prescribed by the Minister of Finance under the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 2 of the same Imperial Ordinance and the Regulations concerning the Sale of Revenue Stamps prescribed by the Minister of Communications under the provisions of Article 3 of the same Imperial Ordinance, before the enforcement of this Law, shall be regarded respectively as prescribed under the provisions of the proviso of Article 1, Article 2, paragraph 2 and Article 3, paragraph 2 at the enforcement of this Law.

In Article 1, paragraph 2 and Article 23 of the Communications Enterprise Special Account Law (Law No. 41, 1947), "revenue stamps" shall be revised as "revenue stamps and transaction tax stamps".

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Communications
TOMIYOSHI Eiji
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law for Establishment of Savings with Premiums.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Law No. 143

Law for Establishment of Savings with Premiums

(Object of the present Law)

Article 1. In order to cope with the existing economic situation, the object of this Law is for the time being to promote an increase in the deposits and savings through the establishment of deposits and savings accounts which will bear premiums by voluntary participation on the part of depositors.

(Definition)

Article 2. With the exception of the Bank of Japan, the financial institutions included in this Law shall be banks, trust companies, life insurance companies, mutual loan companies, urban area credit associations, agricultural co-operative associations and all other institutions which are legally authorized to accept deposits or savings.

The special types of savings with premiums accounts payable by lottery included in this Law which can be established by the financial institutions shall be deposits, ordinary savings, instalments savings, monetary trusts, life insurances and mutual loans.

(Establishment of savings with premiums)

Article 3. When, by notification, the Minister of Finance establishes details on the undermentioned particulars concerning savings with premiums accounts payable by lottery, the financial institutions may handle the savings with premiums in pursuance of the particulars provided in the notification:

1. Name of the savings with premiums;
2. Period of time for handling the savings with premiums;
3. A classification of the amount or type of premium to be awarded and the number of winners in each classification;
4. Other administrative and procedural rules necessary for the establishment of this system.

(Exception on assessment)

Article 4. Premiums of the savings with premiums accounts payable by lottery shall not be liable to income tax.

Article 5. Certificates of the savings with premiums accounts payable by lottery designated by the Minister of Finance shall not be liable to stamp duties.

(Penal provisions)

Article 6. When savings with premiums accounts payable by lottery have not been handled in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, the representative, proxy, employee of or any person otherwise employed by the financial institution for the handling of saving with premiums accounts payable by lottery, and found guilty, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine of not more than 10,000 *yen*.

Article 7. In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, employee or any person otherwise engaged, of a juridical person, has, with regard to the business of the said juridical person, committed an offence mentioned in the preceding Article, not only the offender shall be punished, but the fines mentioned in the same Article shall be imposed on the said juridical person.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate tee Law for Establishment of the Certificates with Prizes.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 144

Law for Establishment of Certificates with Prizes

(Object of this Law)

Article 1. In order to cope with the existing economic situation, this Law is enacted for the time being as temporal measure to supplement the central and local governments revenues by absorbing floating purchasing power through the sale of the certificates with prizes.

(Meaning of the Certificates with Prizes)

Article 2. In this Law the phrase of "the certificates with prizes" means certificates on which prizes will be awarded by lottary to the winning purchasers from the proceed obtained by the sale of the certificates.

(Sale of the Certificates with Prizes by the Central Government)

Article 3. The central government may sell the certificates with prizes in accordance with the provisions of this Law within the limit of amounts approved by the Diet when acting upon the passage of the budget.

(Sale of the Certificates with Prizes by the Local Government—Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments)

Article 4. Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments may, with the approval of the Prime Minister assisted by the Local Finance Committee, sell the certificates with prizes when necessary to supplement local revenues in the payment for the public works, in accordance with the provisions of this Law within the limit of amounts approved by the prefectural assembly when acting upon the passage of the budget.

The Prime Minister shall consult with the Minister of Finance prior to the issuance of approval as provided in the preceding paragraph.

As prescribed by Paragraph 1, Tokyo-to, Hokkaido, and prefectural governments shall present to the Prime Minister the written application stating the items as prescribed by Article 7, Paragraph 1, and the intended program which will use the fund raised by the sale of the certificates with prizes.

(Limits concerning Prizes of the Certificates with Prizes)

Article 5. The sum of prizes shall not exceed of the amount of the total issue.

The amount of the highest prize of the winning certificate shall not exceed the amount equivalent to 100,000 times of the purchase price of the certificate.

(Sale of the Certificates with Prizes, etc.)

Article 6. The Minister of Finance, or the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments shall only authorize upon request of banks, any bank (excluding the Bank of Japan) with the handling of the sale of the certificates with prizes and distribution of the prizes.

The Minister of Finance of the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments shall announce publicly in advance of authorization prescribed in the preceding paragraph that any bank who files a request by a certain date will be given permission to handle the sale of certificates and distribution of prizes, and that it will receive a rate commission.

A rate commission for all banks prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be designated by the Minister of Finance or governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments, as the case may be, but shall not exceed 10 % of the purchase price per certificate.

No person shall resell the certificates with prizes.

(Notification concerning the Certificates with Prizes, etc.)

Article 7. The Minister of Finance shall issue in advance of sale a public notification covering the following items regarding the certificates with prizes as prescribed in Article 3:

1. Name of certificates
2. Names and locations of banks to sell the certificates and distribute the prizes (hereinafter called authorized banks)
3. Total number and amount of the certificate with prizes to be sold
4. Purchase price of each certificate
5. Period set for sale
6. Numbers and types of prizes to be awarded
7. No acquisition of prizes by other persons

than the original buyers from the authorized banks, or thier heirs or successors by virtue of law

8. Prohibition of resale
9. Other necessary details

No changes can be made in the public notification after issue.

Article 8. In case the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkoido and prefectural governments is given an approval for the sale of the certificates with prize as prescribed in the provision of Article 4, Paragraph 1, he shall issue in advance of sale a public notification covering the items provided in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

No changes can be made in the public notification affer issue.

(Information to be printed in the certificates with Prizes)

Article 9. The certificates with prizes shall bear the followings:

1. Name of the certificates
2. Name of the seller
3. Names of the authorized bank
4. Purchase price of the certificates
5. Appropriate identifications for drawing
6. The item mentioned in Article 10
7. Date when right to claim award expires
8. No acquisition of prizes by othe persons than the original buyers from the authorized banks, or other heirs or successors by virtue of law
9. Prohibition of resale

(Re-Issuance of Certificate)

Article 10. The re-issuance of destroyed, lost or stolen certificates with prizes shall not be made.

(Awarding of the Prizes)

Article 11. The awards of certificates with prizes shall be made to the persons only who directly bought the certificates from the authorized banks, or their heirs or successors by virtue of law, in exchahge for the winning certificates which can be verified.

The issuing governments and authorized banks shall assume responsibility for making awards only to the original buyers of the certificates, or to their heirs or successors by virtue of law.

(Special Measures for the Certificates with Prizes)

Article 12. The claim to the awards of certificates with prizes shall lapse by prescription when it has remained unexercised for one year.

Article 13. The prizes awarded shall be exempt from the assessment of real estate acquisision tax provided in the Local Tax Law and Income Tax Law.

(Accounting of the Authorized Banks)

Article 14. The authorized banks shall keep the account of the sale of the certificates with prizes and the account concerning the payment of the awards apart from other accounts of their regular business and shall not use funds belonging to these accounts for loans or investment or in any other way in connection with its regular business.

(Delivery of Prizes to the Authorized Banks)

Article 15. The Minister of Finance in the case of national certificates with prizes and the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments in the case of local certificates with prizes, shall deliver the fund to the authorized banks necessary for the destribution of prize money.

The other awards shall be supplied to the authorized banks by the Minister of Finance or the local governor.

(Paying in of the Proceed obtained from the Sale)

Article 16. The authorized hanks shall deliver all the proceed obtained from the sale of certificates with prizes to the central government in the case of national certificates with prizes, or to Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments in the case of local certificates with prizes, within the term as designated by the Minister of Finance or the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments, but the term shall not exceed a month after the last day in which the sale is accepted.

(Report and Examination)

Article 17. The authorized banks must submit a monthly report and other information requested by the Minister of Finance or the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments, as the case may be, and the report must be submitted by the fifteenth day following the period of the report.

When deemed necessary, officials so authorized by the Minister of Finance or the governor of Tokyo-to, Hokkaido and prefectural governments, may demand of the authorized banks the right to inspect the business concerned, and may enter the bank in order to make a physical examination of the books and other relevant documents.

The official who makes a personal examination by virtue of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall carry the certificate in which his identity is confirmed, and shall present the same upon demand of the person interested.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 18. Any person who is found guilty of any of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or to a fine not exceeding 100,000 *yen*:

1. Person who resells the certificate, contrary to the provisions of Article 6, Paragraph 4.
2. Person who gives or receives the awards, contrary to the provision of Article 11, Paragraph 1.
3. Person who uses the funds for loans and investment or in any way in connection with the regular banking business, or who fails to keep the account of the sale of the certificates with prizes and the account concerning the payment of the awards apart from other accounts, as prescribed in the provisions of Article 14, or person who makes false account
4. Person who fails to submit the report as prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, or who made the false report
5. Person who refuses, impedes or evades the physical examination as prescribed in the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article

Article 19. In case any official or employee of the authorized banks commits such acts as prescribed in the provisions of the preceding Article as to the business of the said authorized banks, and found guilty, not only the offender shall be fined, but also the said authorized banks shall be fined an amount not exceeding 100,000 *yen*.

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the Law for the Total Number of Court Officials.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seale of the Emperor
This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Mitister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 145

Law for Partial Amendments to the Law for the Total Number of Court Officials

The Law for the Total Number of Court Officials (Law No. 64 of 1947) shall partially be amended as follows:

In Art. 1, "Assistant Judges full time service 252 persons" shall read "Assistant Judges full time service 307 persons."

In Art. 2, "full time service 1 person 1st Class" shall read "full time service 13 persons 1st Class" and "full time service 45 persons 2nd Class" shall be deleted.

In Art. 3, Par. 2, "10 persons" shall read "20 persons."

In Art. 4, "full time service 4 persons 1st Class," "full time service 1259 persons 2nd Class" and "full time service 3157 persons 3rd Class" shall respectively read "full time service 5 persons 1st Class," "full time service 697 persons 2nd Clas" and "full time service 4071 persons 3rd Class."

In Art. 5, "full time service 2 persons 2nd Class" and "full time service 11 persons 3rd Class" shall respectively read "full time service 4 persons 2nd Class" and "full time service 25 persons 3rd Class."

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Exceptions to the Authority of Assistant Judges, etc.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 146

Law concerning the Exceptions to the Authority of Assistant Judges, etc.

Article 1. Among Assistant Judges who hold one or more of the positions mentioned in each item in Article 42, paragraph 1 of the the Court Organization Law (Law No. 59 of 1947) for the total period of five years or more, those designated by the Supreme Court, for the time being, shall be free from the limitation of the authority for an Assistant Judge and shall, in respect of the application of Article 29, paragraph 3 and Article 36 of the said Law, exercise the judicial power of a full judge of the District Court to which they belong.

The provisions of Article 42, paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive of the Court Organization Law shall apply with the necessary modifications to the computation of the period of service mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 2. In case those who have the qualification to be appointed a judge or a public proculator prescribed in the Law of the Constitution of Courts (Law No. 6 of 1890)

held office as a judge of Manchukuo or a judge of the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia (or the Autonomous State Government of Mongolia, hereinafter the same), the years of holding their office shall be deemed the years of holding office of a judge, in respect of the application of the provisions of Arts. 41 and 44 of the Court Organization Law and deemed the years of holding office of an assistant judge, in respect of the application of the provisions of Article 42 of the said Law.

In case those who have the qualification to be appointed a judge or a public procurator prescribed in the Law of the Constitution of Courts held office as a consular officer or a prosecuting officer of Manchukuo or of the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the years of holding their office shall be deemed the years of holding office of a prosecuting officer, in respect of the application of the provisions of Arts. 41, 42 and 44 of the Court Organization Law.

In case those who have the qualification to be appointed a judge or a public procurator prescribed in the Law of the Constitution of Courts held office as a qualified specialist of the Standing Committee for Judicial Affairs of the House of Representatives or the House of Councillors, a secretary (sanji) or an assistant secretary (fuku-sanji) who served at the Legal Department of the House of Representatives or the House of Councillors, a secretary (sanji-kan) of the Legislative Bureau or a secretary (jimu-kan) of the Legislative Bureau, a secretary of the Cabinet who served at the Legislative Bureau, a Military Civilian Administrator, a Naval Civilian Administrator, a Complaints Judge (Kokoku-shimban-kan) or a Judge (Shimban-kan) of either the Patents Bureau or the Patents and Standards Bureau whose official rank is Secretary (Jimu-kan) of either the Patents Bureau, the Patents and Standards Bureau or the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a Complaints Judge (Kokoku-shimban-kan) or a Judge (Shimban-kan) of the Technical Affairs Board (Gijutsu-in) whose official rank is Technical Councillor (Sanji-kan) of the Technical Affairs Board, a Secretary (shoki-kan) or Secretary (jimu-kan) of the Korean Government-General who served at the Legal Affairs Bureau thereof, a Secretary (shoki-kan) or Secretary (jimu-kan) of the Formosan Government-General who served at the Legal Affairs Department thereof, a Secretary (sanji-kan), Secretary (riji-kan) or Secretary (jimu-kan) of the Department of Justice of Manchukuo, a secretary (sanji-kan) of the Department of Justice of the Federal Autonomous Government of Mongolia, the the years of holding their office shall be deemed the years of holding office of a secretary of the Attorney-General's Office, in respect of the application of the provisions of Arts. 41, 42 and 44 of the Court Organization Law.

In case those who have the qualification to be appointed a judge or a public procurator prescribed in the Law of the Constitution of Courts held office as an educational official of the Training School for the Personnel of the Department of Justice of of Manchukuo, the years of holding their office shall be deemed the years of holding office of an educational official of the Attorney-General's Office, in respect of the application of the provisions of Arts. 41, 42, and 44 of the Court Organization Law.

Article 3. When those who, having the qualification of lawyers, have been engaged in the practice of a lawyer in accordance with the Ordinances of the Korean Lawers (Seirei No. 4 of 1936), of the Formosan Lawyers (Ritsurei No. 7 of 1935) or of the Kwantung Lawyers (Imperial Ordinance No. 16 of 1936) (hereinafter to be called an oversea lawyer), the period of practice thereof shall, in respect of the application of the provisions of Articles 41 to 44 inclusive of the Court Organization Law, be deemed that of the lawyers; and those whose periods of practice as oversea Lawyers are not less than three years or who have practised as oversea lawyers and lawyers for the total period of three years or more, or those who have completed the study of practices as probationary lawyers in accordance with the Ordinance of the Korean Lawyers for not less than one year and a half and passed the examination shall respectively, in the former when their periods of practice have reached three years and in the latter when they passed the examination, be deemed to have completed the study of the judicial apprentice.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 4. The Present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Article 5. In respect of the computation of the years mentioned in the provisions of Article 1, those who have the qualification to be appointed a judge or public procurator prescribed in the Law of the Constitution of Courts, when they have obtained the said qualification, those who, having the qualification of a lawyer at the time of the enforcement of the Court Organization Law, have obtained three years of engaging in the practice of lawyer after the said Law came into force, when they have completed three years of practice, those who finished the study of practice as a probationary lawyer for not less than one year and a half and passed the examination prior to the enforcement of the Court Organization Law or those who, being a probationary lawyer at the time of the enforcement of the said Law, have finished the study of practice for not less than one year and a half and passed the examination, when they have passed the examination, shall respectively be deemed those who have finished the study as judicial apprentice; the years of holding office of a judge or a public procurator provided for in the Law of the Constitution of Courts and the years of holding office of a judge or a public procurator of the Korean Government-General, that of the Formosan Government-General, that of the Kwantung Province or a consular officer after the acquisition of the qualification of a judge or a public procurator provided for in the Law of the Constitution of Courts shall be deemed the years of holding office of an assistant judge; the years of holding office of a Military Civilian Administrator, a Naval Civilian Administrator, a Complaints Judge (Kokoku-shimban-kan) or a Judge (Shimban-kan) of either the Patents Bureau or the Patents and Standards Bureau whose official rank is Secretary (Jimu-kan) of either the Patents Bureau, the Patents and Standards Bureau or the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a Complaints Judge (Kokoku-shimban-kan) or a Judge (Shimban-kan) of the Technical Affairs Board (Gijutsu-in) whose official rank is Technical Councillor(Sangi-kan) of the Technical Affairs Board, a secretary (shoki-kan) or secretary (jimu-kan) of the Korean Government-General who served at the Legal Affairs Bureau thereof, a secretary (shoki-kan) or secretary (jimu-kan) of the Formosan Government-General who served at the Legal Affairs Department thereof shall be deemed the years of holding office of a secretary of the Attorney-General's Office.

The provisions of Article 3 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the computation of the years mentioned in the provisions of Article 1.

Article 6. The Law concerning the partial amendments of the Court Organization (Law No. 1 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

Paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive of the Supplementary Provisions shall be deleted.

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law for the Inquest of Prosecution.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 147

Law for the Inquest of Prosecution

Chapter I General Provisions

Article 1. For the purpose of proper and fair execution of the right of public action by reflecting the popular will, the Inquest of Prosecution shall be established in the area where the District Court or its Branch are situated, as fixed by Cabinet Order. However, the number of Inquests shall not be less than 200; provided that there shall be no District Court area without at least one Inquest.

The name and territorial jurisdiction of the Inquest of Prosecution shall be fixed by Cabinet Order.

Article 2. The Inquest of Prosecution shall be in charge of the following matters:

1. Matters concerning the examination of whether or not the disposition of non-prosecution made by a bublic procurator was proper;
2. Matters concerning making proposals and giving advice in regard to the improvement of prosecution affairs.

The Inquest of Prosecution shall conduct the examination mentioned in item 1 of the preceding paragraph, upon application made by the person who has lodged an accusation or complaint, who has made a request regarding the case to be received upon request, or who has been injured by crime.

The Inquest of Prosecution may conduct the examination mentioned in item 1 of Paragraph 1 ex-officio, based upon the materials which the Inquest has come to know by itself, when a decision to such effect has been made by a majority of the meeting of the Inquest.

Article 3. The Inquest of Prosecution shall be independent in the exercise of its authority.

Article 4. The Inquest of Prosecution shall consist of 11 members selected by lot from among voters for the members of the House of

Representatives within the territorial jurisdiction of the Inquest in question.

Chapter II

Members of Inquest and Organization of Inquest

Article 5. The following persons may not become members of the Inquest:

1. Any person who has not graduated from the primary school, except those who have knowledge equivalent to that which a person would have if he had graduated from the primary school;
2. Any person who was adjudged bankrupt and has not yet been rehabilitated;
3. Any person who is deaf, dumb or blind;
4. Any person sentenced with penalty not lighter than penal servitude or imprisonment without hard labor for one year.

Article 6. The following persons may not assume the post of the member of the Inquest:

1. Emperor, Empress, Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager and Imperial Heir
2. Minister of State
3. Judge
4. Public Procurator
5. Auditor of the Board of Audit
6. Secretary-General of the Supreme Court, private secretary to the President of the Supreme Court, Instructor of Judicial Research ane Training Institute, Research Official of Court, Secretary of Court, Technical Official of Court Marshal and Bailiff
7. Juvenile Court Judge, Juvenile Investigator (Hogoshi) and Clerk of Juvenile Court
8. Official of the Attorney-General's Office
9. Private Secretary to the Public Procurator-General, Secretary of Public Procurator's Office, Technical Official of Public Procurator's Office and other personnel of Public Procurator's Office
10. Secretary of Inquest of Prosecution
11. Member of the National Public Safety Commission, member of the Prefectural Public Safety Commission, member of the City, Town and Village Public Safety Commission, member of the Special Ward Public Safety Commission and Police Official
12. Person who discharges the duties of judicial police official
13. Prison of Official
14. Economic Investigator
15. Tax-collector, Customs-officer and Official of the Monopoly Bureau
16. Person who engages in the enterprises such as mail, telegram, telephone, railway or tramway and Mariners
17. Prefectural Gouernor and Head of City, Town or Village
18. Lawyer and Patent Agent
19. Public Notary and Judicial Scrivener

Article 7. In the following case the member of the Inquest shall be excluded from the exercise of his functions:

1. If he himself is the suspect or injured party;
2. If he is or was a relative of the suspect or injured party;
3. If he is the legal representative, supervisor of guardianship or curator of the suspect or injured party;
4. If he lives in the house of the suspect or injured party or is an employee of the latter;
5. If he has lodged an accusation or made a request regarding the case;
6. If he has become a witness or expert witness regarding the case;
7. If he has become a representative or counsel of the suspect regarding the case;
8. If he has discharged his duties as a public procurator or judicial police official regarding the case.

Article 8. The following person may decline the post of the member of the Inquest:

1. Person who is not less thah 60 years old;
2. Member of the Diet or of assemblies of local public entity. However, this shall apply only during the term of the session of the Diet or such assemblies;
3. Official of the Diet, government official (Kanri), local official (Kori), teacher;
4. Student;
5. Person who has obtained from the Inquest the approval of declining the post on account of serious illness, travelling overseas and other unavoidable reasons.

Aritcle 9. The Chief of the Secretariat of Inquest shall allot the number of candidates for the members of the Inquest to cities, towns and villages which are located in the territorial jurisdiction of the Inquest in question on and before the 20th of December every year and shall inform the Election Administration Committee of city, town or village to that effect.

Candidates for the members of the Inquest shall be divided in four panels (the first panel to the fourth panel) by each Inquest and the number of persons contained in each panel shall be 100.

Article 10. The Election Administration Committee of city, town or village, when it has received the information mentioned in the preceding Article, shall select by lot, from among the Election List of the House of Representatives, the multiple number of eligible persons for the candidates for members of the Inquest belonging respectively to the first panel to the fourth panel inclusive, the number of which has been allotted in accordance with the provisions of the same Article and after the investigation of qualification as the members of the Inquest, the said Committee shall select by lot, from among the qualified expected person, the candidates for members of the Inquest belonging to respectively to the first panel to the fourth panel inclusive.

As the result of investigation bnsed on the preceding paragraph, in case the qualified eligible persons come short of the numbers of candidates for members of the Inquest, the provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to until the vacancy is filled.

The Election Administration Committee of city, town or village shall give notice of the place where and the date when the selection by lot shall be conducted at least 3 days prior to the day on which the selection by lot is to be conducted according to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2.

In case the selection by lot is to be conducted according to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or 2, those who have suffrage for members of the House of Representatives may be present thereat, but at least 3 persons must be present.

The Election Administration Committee of city, town or village shall make up a list of the candidates for the members of the Inquest in which the names, addresses and dates of birth are entered of the candidates for the members of the Inquest selected according to the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 11. The Election Administration Committee of city, town or village shall send the list of candidates for the members of the Inquest on and before the 15th of January to the Secretariat of Inquest which has jurisdiction over it.

The Election Administration Committee of city, town or village shall notify the persons entered in the list of candidates for the members of the Inquest to that effect and shall publicly announce the full name of such persons.

Article 12. If any of the candidates has died, or lost the right to vote for the members of the House of Representatives of fallen under any of the items of Art. 5 or 6, after the list of candidates for the members of the Inquest was sent in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, the Election Administration Committee of city, town or village shall, without delay, notify, to that effect the Secretariat of Inquest having the jurisdiction over it.

Article 13. The chief of the Secretariat of Inquest shall select by lot; five members of the Inquest and supplementary members respectively from among the first panel of candidates on the 31st of January every year; six each of them from among the second panel of candidates on the 30th of April; five each of them from among the third panel of candidates on the 31st of July; six each of them from among the fourth panel of candidates on the 31st of October.

If the date mentioned in the preceding paragraph falls on Sunday, the selection by lot mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be conducted on the previous day.

The selection by lot mentioned in the first paragraph shall be conducted in the presence of a judge of District Court, a public procurator of District Public Procurator's Office and an official of city, town or village concerned. In this case, the above persons present shall certify the selection of members and supplementary members of the Inquest.

Article 14. The term of office of the members and supplementary members of the Inquest shall be respectively six months.

Article 15. Everytime when the members and supplementary members of the Inquest have been selected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 13, Par. 1, the meeting of the Inquest shall be held and the chairman of the Inquest shall be elected by mutual vote. In the above case, until the chairman is elected by mutual vote, the chief of Secretariat of Inquest shall perform his duties.

The chairman of the Inquest shall be the president of the meeting of the Inquest, shall administer the affairs of the Inquest and shall direct and supervise the Secretaries of Inquest.

The term of office of the chairman shall end at the time when the next Selection is conducted in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1 of Art. 19.

The provisions of Par. 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case where the post of the chairman is vacant or he is suspended from discharging his duties.

Excepting the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph. if the chairman is hindered from discharging his duties, other member of the Inquest shall temporarily discharge the duties of the chairman in an order previously fixed by the Inquest.

Article 16. The chief of the District Court or a judge serving in its Branch shall, prior to the opening of the meeting of Inquest mentioned in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, give an advice regarding the knowledge necessary for the members and supplementary members of the Inquest, and have them take an oath.

The oath shall be administered in a written oath.

The written oath shall read: "I hereby swear that I will discharge the duties fairly and faithfully according to my conscience."

The chief of the District Court or judge serving in its Branch shall stand up and read the written oath aloud and cause the members and supplementary members of the Inquest to sign and seal it.

Article 17. Any member of the Inquest shall, if he has been indicted on the charge of an offence punishable with penalty not lighter than imprisonment without hard labor, be suspended from discharging his duties until the judgment becomes irrevocable.

Article 18. In case the post of any member of the Inquest has become vacant or such person has been suspended from discharging his duties, the chairman of the Inquest shall select by lot a member to fill that vacancy from among the supplementary members.

The selection by lot mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be conducted in the presence of a Secretary of Inquest.

Chapter III Secretariat of Inquest and Secretary of Inquest

Article 19. There shall be a Secretariat in each Inquest of Prosecution.

Article 20. There shall be 600 Secretaries of Inquest in all the Inquest of Prosecution.

The Secretaries of Inquest shall be appointed by the Supreme Court from among 2nd or 3rd class Court Secretaries, and the Inquest in which they are to serve shall be determined by each District Court as fixed by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall appoint one of the Secretaries of Inquest to the chief of the Secretariat of each Inquest.

The chief of the Secretariat of Inquest and other Secretaries of Inquest shall take charge of the business of the Inquest under the direction and supervision of the chairman.

Chapter IV Meeting of Inquest

Article 21. The Inquest of Prosecution shall open its meeting on the 15th day of March, June, September and December in each year.

The chairman of the Inquest may convene the meeting at any time if he deems it especially necessary.

The provisions of Art. 13, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case mentioned in Par. 1.

Article 22. The letter of convocation of the meeting of Inquest shall be issued by the chairman to all the members and supplementary members of the Inquest.

Article 23. The letter of convocation to the members and supplementary members of the Inquest shall state the date and place of presence and the fact that they may be punished with non-penal fine if they do not comply with the request of presence.

Article 24. The members and supplementary members of the Inquest may not assume their duties at the date of the meeting in question, in case they are unable to comply with the convocation because of illness or other unavoidable causes. In such case, the reason therefor shall be explained in writing.

Article 25. The Inquest of Prosecution may not hold its meeting and make decisions unless all its members are present.

In case any member of the Inquest is not present at the date of meeting or in case a decision of exclusion has been made in accordance with the provisions of Art. 34, the chairman shall select by lot a person who is to temporarily discharge the duties of the member from among the supplementary members.

The provisions of Art. 18, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 26. The meeting of the Inquest shall not be open to the public.

Article 27. The matters taken up by the Inquest shall be decided by a majority of its members. However, agreement of not less than eight of the members is necessary in order to make a decision to the effect that it is proper to prosecute the case.

Article 28. The record of meeting shall be made up regarding the matters taken up by the meeting of the Inquest.

The record of meeting shall be made up by the Secretaries of Inquest.

Article 29. Travelling expenses, daily allowances and expenses for lodging shall be paid to the members and supplementary members of the Inquest as fixed by Cabinet Order. However, the amount of these expenses and allowances shall not be less than those paid to witnesses, in accordance with the provisions of the Law concerning the Costs for Criminal Procedure and the Law for Temporary Measures relating to the Costs of Action and others.

Chapter V Application for Examination

Article 30. The person who has lodged an accusation or complaint, who has made a request regarding the case to be received upon request, or who has been injured by crime, when such person is not satisfied with the disposition of non-prosecution made by a public procurator, may make an application for examination as to whether or not the disposition is proper to the Inquest of Prosecution having jurisdiction over the area where the Public Procurator's Office to which the public procurator concerned belongs is situated. However, this shall not apply to the case provided for in item 4 of Art. 16 of the Court Organization Law and the case connected with the crimes violating the provisions of the Law concerning the Prohibition of Private Monopoly and the Methods of Preserving Fair Trade.

Article 31. The application for the examination shall be made in writing and the reason therefor shall be clearly indicated.

Article 32. When a decision has been rendered by the Inquest as to whether or not the disposition of non-prosecution made by a public procurator was proper, the application for further examination of the same case may not be made.

Chapter VI Proceedings for Examination

Article 33. The order of examination upon application shall be that of application therefor. However, the chairman may change the order if he considers it especially urgent.

The order of examination ex-officio shall be determined by the chairman.

Article 34. The chairman shall notify the members of the Inquest of the name, occupation and domicile of suspected person and ask them whether or not there exists any reason for exclusion from discharging his duties.

The member of the Inquest, when he deems there exists any reason for exclusion, shall state to that effect.

The meeting of the Inquest shall, when it deems there exists any reason for exclusion, make a decision of exclusion.

Article 35. The public procurator shall, when he is requested by the Inquest, present materials necessary for examination or shall be present at the meeting and state his opinion.

Article 36. The Inquest may inquire of public offices or organizations public or private and request for report on necessary matters.

Article 37. The Inquest of Prosecution may call the person who made the application for examination or witnessess, and examine them.

The Inquest of Prosecution may, in case a witness does not comply with such call, request the Summary Court having jurisdiction over the area where the Inquest in question is located to summon the witness.

The Court shall, when the request mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been made, issue a writ of summons.

To the summon mentioned in the preceding paragraph the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 38. The Inquest of Prosecution may request the presence of the person deemed proper and ask technical advice regarding laws and other matters.

Article 39. Traveling expenses, daily allowances and expenses for lodging shall be paid, as fixed by Cabinet Order, to the witness and the person who was asked to give his advice in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article. However, the amount of these expenses and allowances shall not be less then those paid to witnessess, in accordance with the provisions of the Law concerning the Costs for Criminal Procedure and the Law for Temporary Measure ralating to the Costs of Action and others.

Article 40. The Inquest of Prosecution shall, when it has made a decision as a result of examination, make the finding in writing with reasons attached, send their copies to the Chief of the District Public Procurator's Office who directs and supervises the public procurator in question and to the Committee for Examination of Qualification of Public Procurators, put up the gist of findings on the bulletin board of the Secretariat of Inquest concerned during seven days after such decision has been made, and, in addition, in case a person made an application according to the provisions of Article 30, he shall be notified the gist of findings of the case he applied therewith.

Article 41. The Chief of the District Public Procurator's Office shall, in case a copy of the findings has been sent to him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article, take into consideration the findings and shall take proceedings for an indictment, if he deems a public action should be instituted.

Chapter VII Proposal and Advice

Article 42. The Inquest of Prosecution may, at any time, make proposals and give advice

to the Chief of the District Public Procurator's Office regarding the improvement of prosecution affairs.

Chapter VIII Penal Regulations

Article 43. In the following cases, any member and supplementary member of the Inquest shall be liable to a non-penal fine not higher than 10,000 *yen*:

1. If he does not comply with the convocation without good reason;
2. If he has refused to take oath.

The same shall apply to the case where a witness who has been summoned in accordance with the provisions of Art. 37, Par. 3. does not comply with the summon without good reason.

Article 44. If any member of the Inquest has disclosed the proceedings of the meeting, the opinion of each member or the number of opinions, such person is liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*.

If the matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph appear in the newspaper and other publications, editor and publisher in the case of newspaper and writer and publisher in the case of other publications shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20,000 *yen*.

Article 45. Any person who has solicited any member of the Inquest to misuse or abuse his position regarding the duties provided for in Art. 2, Par. 1, Item (1) shall be liable to penal servitude for a period not more than one year or a fine not exceeding 20,000 *yen*.

Chapter IX Supplementary Rules

Article 46. The expenses for the Inquest of Prosecution shall be appropriated as part of the expenses for Courts in the national budget.

Article 47. In the case of the city prescribed in Art. 155, Par. 2 of the Local Autonomy Law, the provisions regarding the city in this Law shall apply to the ward (Ku).

Article 48. Provisions necessary for the enforcement of this Law shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

The first selection of members and supplementary members of the Inquest after this Law comes into effect shall be conducted on the 31st of January 1949. In the above case. the number of members and supplementary members of the Inquest shall be respectively 11, and the term of office of 6 cut of each 11 members or supplementary members shall be three months and that of 5 shall be six months, as fixed by lot on the occasion of the selection of members and supplementary members of the Inquest in question.

In Article 4 of the Law concerning the Total Number of Court Officials (Law No. 64 of 1947),

"full time service 697 persons 2nd class
full time service 4071 persons 3rd class"
shall read
"full time service 759 persons 2nd class
full time service 4609 persons 3rd class".

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the Commercial Code.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 148

Law for Partial Amendments to the Commercial Code

The Commercial Code (Law No. 48 of 1899) shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 170, Paragraph 1, "the first payment on each share" shall read "the payment of the whole amount of the shares."

Article 171, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted and in Paragraph 3 of the same Article, "the first payment" shall read "the payment on the shares."

In Article 172, "the first payment" shall read "the payment on the shares."

Article 175, Paragraph 2, Item 4 shall be amended as follows:

4. Deleted.

In Article 177, Paragraph 1, "the first payment" shall read "the payment of the whole amount of the shares."

Article 188, Paragraph 2, Item 5 shall be amended as follows:

5. Deleted.

In Article 201, Paragraph 1, "or has acquired them by transfer" and "of a shareholder" shall be deleted and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, "or has acquired them by transfer" shall be deleted.

In Article 282, Paragraph 2, "fifty *yen*" shall read "twenty *yen*" and the provise thereto shall be deleted.

Article 208, Paragragh 2 shall be deleted.

In Article 209, Paragraph 3, "the first paragraph of the preceding Article" shall read "the preceding Article."

Articles 213 to 221 inclusive Deleted.

Article 223, Item 3 shall be amended as follows:

3. Deleted.

In Article 224, Paragraph 3, "former shareholders, transferors" shall be deleted.

Article 225, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted.

In Article 227, Paragraph 1, "in respect of a fully paid-up share" shall be deleted.

In Article 293, "the amount paid on the shares conformably to the Articles of Incorporation" shall read "the number of the share hold by each shareholder."

In Article 297, Paragraphs 1 and 2, "the amount paid up on the shares" shall read "the total amount of capital."

In Article 301, Paragraph 2, item 10, "and of the amount paid up on the shares" shall be deleted.

Article 347. Deleted.

Article 356, Item 4 shall be amended as follows:

4. Deleted.

Article 357, Paragraph 2, Item 3 shall be amended as follows:

3. Deleted.

Article 365, Paragraph 1 shall be deleted.

In Article 374, Paragraph 2, "or may order payment of the unpaid amount of the shares" shall be deleted, and in Paragraph 3 of the same Article, "Article 208, Paragraph 1" shall read "Article 208."

Below Article 379, Paragraph 1, the following proviso shall be added and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, "in the proviso to Article 214, Paragraph 1 and" shall be deleted.

"However, they may, with the permission of the Court, be sold by other methods instead of sale by public auction."

In Article 381, Paragraph 1, "the amount paid up on shares" shall read "capital."

Article 392 and Article 393. Deleted.

In Article 409, Item 2 and Article 410, Item 2, "—and number—, the amount to be paid thereon—" shall read "—and number—."

In Article 416, Paragraph 4, "Par. 1" shall be deleted.

In Article 425, "the amount paid up on the shares in pursuance of the Articles of Incorporation" shall read "the amount of shares held by each shareholder."

In Article 430, Paragraph 1, "126" shall read "125."

In Article 456, Paragraph 1, "Article 392, Article 393," shall be deleted.

In Article 460, Paragraph 2 item 1, "Item 4" shall read "Item 5."

In Article 465, Item 1, below "Items 2 to" there shall be added "4, 6 to."

In Article 497, "or have acquired shares by transfer—, and persons who have otherwise disguised a transfer of shares" shall be deleted.

Article 498, Item 16 shall read as follows:

16. Deleted.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. The present Code shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Article 2. The new Code within the meaning of this Supplementary Provisions shall be taken to refer to the provisions which are comprised in the amendments to the present Code and the old Code shall be taken to refer to the provisions which have hitherto been in operation.

Article 3. As regards the shares for which payments of the total amount of the shares have not been completed at the enforcement of the new Code, the old Code shall apply even, after the enforcement of the new Code. The same shall also apply in respect to the shares to which the subscription had been made at the time of the incorporation of the company or of the increase of its capital and of which their total amount had not been paid up at one time, prior to the enforcement of the new Code.

Excepting the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of the old Code shall apply to any matters which has arisen prior to the coming into force of the new Code.

Article 4. Concerning the shares prescribed in the preceding Article a company shall take necessary measures to cause the shares to be paid up or to reduce the capital, etc. for the purpose of causing the whole amount of the shares to be paid up within a period of two years as from the day of the enforcement of the new Code.

In regard to the measures in case the measures prescribed in the preceding paragraph have not been taken within the period stipulated in the same paragraph, special provisions shall be made by law.

Article 5. The provisions of Article 297, Paragraphs 1 and 2 and Article 301, Paragraph 1, Item 10 of the old Code shall still be effective even after the coming into force of the new Code in respect of the issue of debenture by the company having the shares the whole amount of which has not been paid up.

Article 6. In cases where it is, at the time of the enforcement of the new Code, provided by other laws and ordinance that the provisions of the Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis, the provisions of the old Code shall apply mutatis mutandis even after the enforcement of the new Code only as to shares or contribution which has been

subscribed already, and in so far as they also apply, the provisions of the old Code shall still be effective.

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law amending a Part of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 149

The Code of Civil Procedure shall be partly amended as follows:

In the Contents of the Code of Civil Procedure,

"Chapter I. Procedure in District Courts
Section I. Action
Section II. Preparation for Oral Proceedings
Section III. Evidence
Sub-Section I. General Provisions
Sub-Section II. Examination of Witnesses
Sub-Section III. Expert Evidence
Sub-Section IV. Documentary Evidence
Sub-Section V. Evidence by Inspection
Sub-Section VI. Examination of Parties
Sub-Section VII. Perpetuation of Evidence
Chapter II. Procedure in Local Courts"

shall read

"Chapter I. Action
Chapter II. Oral Proceedings and Preparation therefor
Chapter III. Evidence
Section I. General Provisions
Section II. Examination of Witnesses
Section III. Expert Evidence
Section IV. Documentary Evidence
Section V. Evidence by Inspection
Section VI. Examination of Parties
Section VII. Perpetuation of Evidence
Chapter IV. Special Provisions for the Procedure in Summary Courts"

The words "Judge (hanji)," "Requisitioned Judge (jutaku hanji)," "Bailiff (Shittatsuri)," "Associate Judge (baiseki hanji)," "Commissioned Judge (Jumei hanji)" and "Registration Judge" shall respectively read "Judge (saibankan)," "Requisitioned Judge (jutaku saibankan)," "Bailiff (shikkori)," "Associate Judge (baiseki saibankan)," "Commissioned Judge (jumei saibankan)" and "Registrar."

In Article 3, "Tokyo City" shall read "the place designated by the Supreme Court."

In Article 7, "a military or naval man, or a civilian attached to the army or navy, or" shall be deleted, and "of the place of the establishment for military or naval use, or of the place of the registry of the ship or vessel for military or naval use, or of the home port of ship," shall read "of the place of the registry of ship."

In Article 22, Paragraph 1, "the Law concerning Constitution of Courts of Justice" shall read "the Court Organization Law," and in the second paragraph of the same Article, "one thousand *yen*" shall read "five thousand *yen*."

In Article 24, Paragraph 1, Item 1, "and the Court which ought to take the place of the competent Court under the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 2 of the Law concerning the Constitution of Courts of Justice" shall be deleted.

To Article 30, the following paragraph shall be added:

A District Court may, if it deems proper, even in case an action falls under the jurisdiction of a Summary Court within the district over which the said District Court has jurisdiction, try and adjudicate the whole or a part of such action for itself on application or ex officio, irrespectively of the provisions of the preceding paragraph; provided that this shall not apply in caset where, for such action, exclusive jurisdiction is prescribed.

Article 31-(2). A Summary Court may, if it deems proper, even in case an action falls under the jurisdiction thereof, except when the jurisdiction is exclusive, transfer the whole or a part of such action, on application or ex officio, to the District Court having jurisdiction over the district where the said Summary Court is situated.

Article 33. Immediate complaint may be made against a decision of transfer and a decision by which an application for transfer has been dismissed.

In Article 35, Item 1, "wife" shall read "spouse," in Item 2 of the same Article, "or a relation by affinity within the third degree of relationship of a party" shall read "a relation by affinity within the third degree of relationship of a party or a relative with whom a party resides," and in Item 3 of the same Article, "the curator of a party, or the head or a member of the House to which a party belongs" shall read "or the curator of a party."

Article 39. Exclusion or refusal of a Judge who is a member of a collegiate court and that of a Judge sitting alone of a District Court shall be decided by the Court to which he belongs, and that of a Judge of a Summary Court by the District Court having jurisdiction over the district where the said Summary Court is situated, always by means of a rule.

The decisions mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made in the collegiate court, in cases where they are made by a District Court.

In Article 43, "the Judge who has the right of supervision" shall read "the Court which has the right of supervision."

Article 44. The provisions of this Section shall apply mutatis mutandis to Court Clerks. In this case the decision shall be made by the Court to which the Clerk is attached, and the permission which may be granted for the refrainment of a Clerk of a Summary Court shall be given by the Judge of the said Court who is mentioned in Article 37 of the Court Organization Law.

In Article 50, "wife" shall be deleted, and "the consent of the curator, the permission of the husband or the consent of the family council" shall read "the consent of the curator or of the superviser of a guardian."

In Article 79, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court."

To Article 114, the following paragraph shall be added:

In case the Court dismisses an action by a judgment without oral proceedings according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it must examine the plaintiff before giving such judgment.

To Article 140, the following paragraph shall be added:

The provisions of Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis in cases where a party has failed to appear on the day assigned for oral proceedings. This shall not apply, however, in case the party has been summoned by means of service by publication.

In Article 143, "following the sequence of their respective ranks" shall be deleted.

In Article 151, Paragraph 1, "perusal or" shall be deleted and this paragraph shall become Paragraph 3, Paragraph 2 of the same Article shall become Paragraph 4, and the following two paragraphs shall be added as Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the same Article respectively:

Any person may apply to a Court Clerk for the persual of the record of a case: provided that it does not prevent the Court from preserving the record or from discharging duties.

With reference to the record of the case involving oral proceedings whose hearing was closed to public, only the parties and third persons who have shown the relation of interests may make the application referred to in the preceding paragraph.

In Article 161, Paragraph 2, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

Article 167. Deleted.

Article 176. Deleted.

In Article 180, Paragraph 2, "preceding paragraph" shall read "preceding two paragraphs," this paragraph shall become Paragraph 3, and the following paragraph shall be added after the first paragraph of the same Article:

In cases where service to be effected abroad has been made by publication, the term mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be six weeks.

In Article 181, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

To Article 187, the following paragraph shall be added:

In the event of substitution of a single Judge, the Court must, upon application of the party, examine the witnesses who were examined before. This shall apply to the cases where, in the event of substitution of the majority of Judges of a collegiate court, the party has applied to the Court for the examination of witnesses who were examined before.

Article 193-(2). When the Court has found any judgment made against any law and ordinance, it may give a judgment to alter it within a week after its pronouncement; provided that it has not become binding or the Court sees no necessity of further oral proceedings for the case to alter the judgment.

Such judgment of alteration shall be given without oral proceedings.

Summons on the day assigned for the pronouncement of a judgment as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, except by publication, shall be deemed to have been served at the time of posting a writ of summons to the domicile, residence or other place where service is to be effected, of a party whom to make service.

To Article 202, the following paragraph shall be added:

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 114 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In Book I, Chapter IV, Section IV, next to Article 207, the following one Article shall be inserted:

Article 207-(2). Decisions other than judgments (hanketsu) may be made by an Assistant Judge (hanji-ho) alone.

In Book II, "Chapter I. Procedure in District Court, Section I. Action" shall read "Chapter I. Action," and "Section II. Preparations for Oral Proceedings" shall read "Chapter II. Oral Proceedings and Preparation therefor."

Article 249. In cases where the Court triee an action in a collegiate body, it may, if deem-

ed proper, order that preparatory procedure for oral proceedings shall be conducted by a Commissioned Judge for the whole or a part of the action or for particular issues thereof.

In Book II, "Section III. Evidence, Sub-Section I. General Provisions" shall read "Chapter III. Evidence, Section I. General Provisions."

Article 261. Deleted.

In Article 265, Paragraph 1, "a member of the section" shall read "a constituent member of the collegiate court," and "Local Court" shall read "District Court or Summary Court," and in Paragraph 2 of the same Article, "Local Court" shall read "District Court or Summary Court."

In Article 269, "five hundred *yen*" shall read "five thousand *yen*."

In Book II, "Sub-Section II. Examination of Witnesses" shall read "Section II. Examination of Witnesses."

Article 273. In cases where the Prime Minister or any of other Ministers of State or a person who has occupied any such office is to be examined as a witness with respect to an official secret, the Court must acquire the assent of the Cabinet.

In Article 274, "the House of Peers or the House of Representatives" shall read "the House of Representatives or the House of Councillors."

Article 277. In case a witness fails to appear without good reason, the Court shall order him to bear the costs thereby occasioned, and impose a non-penal fine on him not exceeding five thousand *yen*, by means of a rule. Immediate complaint may be made against such rule.

Article 277–(2). In case a witness fails to appear without good reason, he shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five thousand *yen* or detention.

Any person who has violated the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be punished, according to the circumstances, both with fine and detention.

In Article 280, Item 1, "the head of the House to which the witness belongs; and so far as the relatives concerned the same shall apply even after the relationship has ceased to exist" shall read "a person who was in any of the aforesaid relationship with the witness."

Article 284. The provisions of Article 277 and Article 277–(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis, in case where a witness refuses, without reason, to testify after a decision ruling his refusal to testify to be unfounded has become irrevocable.

Article 293. The provisions of Article 277, Article 277–(2), Article 282 and Article 283 shall apply mutatis mutandis where a witness refuses to be sworn.

Articles 298 and 299 shall be both deleted, and Article 294 shall become Article 296 and the number of Articles 295 to 297 shall be respectively moved down by every two Articles.

Article 294. A witness shall first be examined by the party who has applied for the summon of him, and after the examination has concluded, the other party may examine him.

The presiding judge may examine a witness, after the examination by parties has concluded.

The presiding judge may, if he deems necessary, examine a witness for himself or permit any of the parties to examine him at any time.

The presiding judge may restrict any examination by either party, in cases where it is the repetition of an examination already made or relates to a matter which has no relevancy to the issues, or otherwise he thinks it especially necessary to make such restriction.

The associate judge may examine a witness upon intimating to the presiding judge.

Article 295. The parties may object to the permission, disallowance or restriction of an examination mentioned in the provisions of the preceding Article. In this case, the objection shall be decided by the Court.

In Article 300, "Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article" shall read "Article 295."

In Book II, "Sub-Section III. Expert Evidence" shall read "Section III. Expert Evidence."

In Article 301, "the foregoing Sub-Section" shall read "the foregoing Section."

In Article 310, Paragraph 1, "this Sub-Section" shall read "this Section."

In Book II, "Sub-Section IV. Documentary Evidence" shall read "Section IV. Documentary Evidence".

In Article 318, Article 328, Paragraph 2 and Article 331, Paragraph 1, "five hundred *yen*" shall read "five thousand *yen*".

In Article 232, "this Sub-Section" shall read "this Section".

In Book II, "Sub-Section V. Evidence by Inspection" shall read "Section V. Evidence by Inspection".

In Article 335, Paragraph 2, "five hundred *yen*" shall read "five thousand *yen*".

In Book II, "Sub-Section VI. Examination of Parties" shall read "Section VI. Examination of Parties".

In Article 339, Paragraph 1, "five hundred *yen*" shall read "five thousand *yen*".

In Article 342, "Articles 295 and 297 to" shall read "Articles 294, 295, 297, 299 and" and "this Sub-Section" shall read "this Section".

In Book II, "Sub-Section VII. Perpetuation of Evidence" shall read "Section VII. Perpetuation of Evidence".

In Article 343, "this Section" shall read "this Chapter".

In Article 344, "Local Court" shall read "District Court or Summary Court."

In Book II, Chapter III, Section VII, next to Article 351, the following one Article shall be inserted:

Article 351–(2). In case the parties have made a motion for the examination of a witness in oral proceedings who was examined in the procedure respecting the perpetuation of evidence, the Court shall make such examination.

In Book II, "Chapter II. Procedure in Local Courts" shall read "Chapter IV. Special Provisions for the Procedure in Sommary Courts."

Article 352. In Summary Courts, matters in controversy shall be determined speedily by informal procedure.

In Article 355, Paragraph 1 and Article 356, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court."

Article 356–(2). Summons on the appointed date may be effected by any of the methods deemed appropriate other than those prescribed in.

Article 154. In this case, legal sanctions or any other prejudices owing to the failure to appear on the appointed date shall not be put on any of the parties, witnesses or expert witnesses who do not appear on the date.

Article 358. The provisions of Article 138 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where either the plaintiff or the defendant fails to appear on the appointed date for oral proceedings, or although he appears on that date, makes no oral statement on the merits of the case.

Article 358–(2). Except in cases where any of the parties objects to, any matter to be entered in a protocol may be omitted if the judge permits it.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the observance of provisions concerning the formalities of oral proceedings, nor to compromise, admission as well as waiver of a claim, withdrawal of an action and confession.

Article 358–(3). The Court may, if it deems proper, have written statements presented in substitution for examinations of witnesses or expert witnesses.

Article 358–(4). The Court may, if it deems necessary, cause any of the judicial commissioners to give assistance in effecting a compromise or to attend at the trial to take his opinion as to the case.

Article 358–(5). The number of judicial commissioners shall be one or more with regard to each case.

The judicial commissioners shall be designated by the Court for every case from among persons who have been appointed as such in advance every year by a District Court.

The qualification and number of the person to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, and other matters necessary for making appointment referred to in the said paragraph shall be determined by the Supreme Court.

Article 358–(6). Judicial commissioners are entitled to receive travelling expenses, daily allowances and charges for lodging whose sum is to be fixed by the Supreme Court.

In Article 360, Paragraph 2 shall be deleted and "Paragraph 1" in Paragraph 3, shall read "preceding paragraph", and Paragraph 1 shall be amended as follows:

Appeal (Koso) may be lodged against a final judgment given by a District Court in first instance or against a final judgment given by a Summary Court, unless both parties have agreed that neither of them shall appeal with the reservation of the right to lodge re-appeal (jokoku) after the final judgment.

In Article 378, next to the words "Chapter 1" there shall be inserted the words "to Chapter III."

To Article 383, the following paragraph shall be added:

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 114 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 384–(2). In cases of the Court of Appeal dismissing an appeal according to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, it may, as it thinks the appellant lodged the appeal with the only intention of delaying the conclusion of the suit, order him to pay the amount under ten times as much as that of revenue stamps the written appeal bears.

The decision as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be stated in the formal adjudication.

The decision as mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall lose its effect by the pronouncement of a judgment altering the judgment on its principal matter.

The Court of re-appeal (jokoku) may alter the decision as mentionned in Paragraph 1, even in case it dismisses the re-appeal.

Article 393. Re-appeal (jokoku) may be made to the Supreme Court against the final judg-

ment in the second instance or in the first instance rendered by a High Court, and to the High Court against the final judgment in the second instance rendered by a District Court.

In the cases mentioned in the proviso of Paragraph 1 of Article 360, Re-Appeal may be made directly to the Supreme Court against the judgment of a District Court and to the High Court against the judgment of a Summary Court.

Article 406-(2). When a High Court is the Court of re-appeal, it must, in cases specified by the Supreme Court, transfer the case to the Supreme Court by means of a rule.

In Article 408, Item 2, "ordinary Court" shall read "Court."

In Book III, Chapter II, next to Article 409, the following five Articles shall be inserted:

Article 409-(2). A further re-appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against the final judgment rendered by a High Court in a re-appeal instance but only on the ground that the improper adjudication is made in the said judgment to the effect that a law, ordinance, regulation or disposition is, or is not, constitutional.

Article 409-(3). With respect to the re-appeal under the preceding Article and the procedure of its re-appeal instance, the provisions concerning the re-appeal against a final judgment rendered in the second instance or in the first instance shall apply mutatis mutandis, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the nature of the matters mentioned above; provided that "the original judgment" in Article 403 shall read "the final judgment rendered by a District Court in the second instance or the final judgment of a Summary Court."

Article 409-(4). Objections may be filed to the Court of re-appeal against the judgment it gave, only on the ground that the judgment in contravention of law and ordinance.

Article 409-(5). Such objections must be raised within the days from the day when the judgment has been served. It shall not, however, prejudice the effect of objections made prior to this term.

The term as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be a peremptory term.

Article 409-(6). The Court of re-appeal, if it considers an objection reasonable, must make a judgment of alteration.

If it considers an objection groundless, it may reject it by means of a rule.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 193-(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case mentioned in Paragraph 1.

In Article 412, Paragraph 3, "Supreme Court (Taishin-in)" shall read "Supreme Court (Saiko-Saibansho) or High Court."

In Book III, Chapter III, next to Article 419, the following two Articles shall be inserted:

Article 419-(2). A complaint (kokoku) may be made to the Supreme Court against a rule or order from which a protest is not possible, but only on the ground that an improper adjudication is made in the said decision to the effect that a law, ordinance, regulation or disposition is, or is not, constitutional.

The period for lodging of a complaint mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be five days.

The term referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be a peremptory term.

Article 419-(3). With respect to a complaint under the foregoing Article and the procedure concerning it, the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 418, as well as the provisions concerning the re-appeal under Article 409-(2) and the procedure of its re-appeal instance in so far as they are not inconsistent with the nature of matters mentioned above, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

In Articles 431, 441 and Article 442, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court".

In Article 498, "protest (kosho)" shall read "objection (igi)", and next to the words "recourse (joso)" there shall be inserted the words "(except a re-appeal under Article 409-(2)."

In Article 500, Paragraph 1, "a renewal of procedure" shall read "In case a re-appeal under Article 409-(2) is made or a renewal of procedure".

In Article 513, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 514, Paragraph 2, "Local Court or" shall be deleted.

In Article 527, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

Article 530. Deleted.

In Article 531, Paragraph 2, "the Clerk of the Local Court" shall read "the Clerk of the District Court."

The latter part of Paragraph 2 of Article 536 shall be deleted.

In Article 537, "any of the members of the debtor's House" shall read "any of the relatives with whom the debtor resides."

In Article 543, Paragraphs 1 and 2, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

The latter part of Paragraph 3 of Article 549 shall be deleted.

Article 553. Deleted.

Article 556. Deleted.

In Article 560, ,'to Article 558" shall read "to Article 529, Articles 531 to 552 inclusive, Articles 554, 555, 557 and 558."

In Article 561, Paragraph 3, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court".

In Article 561-(2), next to the words "a decision imposing a non-penal fine", there shall be inserted the words "and a decision as mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 384-(2)."

In Article 562, Paragraph 2, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 570, Paragraph 1, "any of the members of the debtor's House" shall read "any of the relatives with whom the debtor resides", and the words "civil, military or naval" shall be deleted.

In Article 595, Paragraph 1 and Article 616, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 618, Paragraph 1, "any of the members of the debtor's House" shall read "any of the relatives with whom the debtor resides", the words "civil, military or naval" shall be deleted, and Items 3 and 4 of the same paragraph shall be amended as follows:

3 and 4. Deleted.

The second paragraph of the same Article shall be amended as follows:

With regard to income as mentioned in Items 1, 5 and 6, only the portion which exceeds three-fourths of the total amount to be received in a year may be attached. In case, however, there is no fear that the debtor will be in distress owing to the attachment, half amount of the income may be attached with the permission of the Court.

Article 618-(2). The provisions of Article 570-(2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases of attachment in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the preceding Article.

In Article 622, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 629, Paragraph 2, "the Court Clerk's Office" shall read "the Court."

Article 635. An action brought by a creditor who has lodged the objection shall fall under the jurisdiction of the Court of distribution.

In Article 641, Paragraph 1, Articles 718, 725 and 726, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 731, Paragraph 3, "any of the members of the debtor's House" shall read "any of the relatives with whom the debtor resides."

In Article 739, Article 761, Paragraphs 1 and 2, "Local Court" shall read "District Court."

In Article 764, Paragraph 2, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court."

In Article 799, Paragraph 2, "the Clerk's Office of" shall be deleted.

In Article 805, Paragraph 1, "Local Court" shall read "Summary Court."

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 1. The provisions of the present Law except Article 8 of the Supplementary Provisions shall come into force as from January 1, 1949, and the provisions of Article 8 of the Supplementary Provisions shall come into force as from July 15, 1948.

Article 2. Within the meaning of these supplementary provisions, the New Code shall be taken to refer to the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by the present Law, the Old Code shall be taken to refer to the Code of Civil Procedure which has hitherto been in force.

Article 3. Except as otherwise provided, the New Code shall apply also to any matter which has arisen prior to the coming into force of the New Code, without prejudice, however, to any effect which has arisen under the Old Code and Law No. 75 of 1947.

Article 4. The provisions of the Proviso of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of Article 79 of the New Code shall apply mutatis mutandis in cases where the District Court should, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Court Organization Law, handle a case which, according to the provisions hitherto in force, has been under jurisdiction of the Local Court.

Article 5. Any person, who committed an act punishable with a non-penal fine under the Old Code before the enforcement of the New Code and to whom the decision was not yet given at the time of enforcement of the New Code, shall be punished under the Old Code.

Article 6. The provisions of Article 393 of the New Code shall not apply to any final judgment rendered by the Tokyo High Court as to the cases over which it has jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Court Organization Law.

The provisions of Articles 409-(2) and 409-(3) of the New Code shall apply mutatis mutandis to the final judgment mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 7. Law No. 46 of 1945 shall be partly amended as follows:

In Paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions, the words "Article 5" shall be deleted.

Article 8. Law No. 75 of 1947 shall be partly amended as follows:

Article 8 shall be deleted.

In Paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provisions, "July 15, 1948" shall read "January 1, 1949."

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Partial Amendent to the Reconversion Finance Bank Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 150

Law concerning the Partial Amendment to the Reconversion Finance Bank Law

Part of the Reconversion Finance Bank Law (Law No. 34, 1946) shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 3 and Art. 4, Par. 1, "¥90,000,000,000" shall read "¥135,000,000,000."

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Commerce and Industry
MIZUTANI Chozaburo
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the Law relating to Yugen Kaisha, etc.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 151

Law for Partial Amendments to the Law Relating to Yugen Kaisha, etc.

Article 1. The Law relating to Yugen Kaisha (Law No. 74 of 1938) shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 24 and Article 61, Paragraph 1, "Art. 208, Par. 1" shall read "Art. 208."

In Article 67, Paragraph 2, "the total amount of the payment on shares" shall read "the total amount of capital."

Article 2. The Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters (Law No. 14 of 1898) shall partially be amended as follows:

In Article 126, Paragraph 1, "the proviso to Article 214, Paragraph 1" shall be deleted and "and Article 374, Par. 2," shall read "Article 374, Par. 2 and Article 379, Par. 1."

In Article 132-(3), "the proviso to Article 214, Paragraph 1" shall read "the proviso to Article 379, Paragraph 1" and "Article 379, Paragraph 2 and" shall be deleted. Article 135-(43) to 135-(46) inclusive. Deleted.

In Article 138-(15), "Articles 135-(43) to 135-(46) inclusive" shall be deleted.

Supplementary Provisions:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

In cases where prior to the enforcement of this Law a Yugen Kaisha has adopted a resolution for changing the organization prescribed in Article 67, Paragraph 1 of the Law relating to Yugen Kaisha, the old provisions of the said Law shall apply to the change of the organization.

As regards the cases where in accordance with the provisions of tne Supplementary Provisions of the Law for Partial Amendments to the Commercial Code (Law No. 148, 1948) the Commercial Code prior to its amendments shall apply, the old provisions of the Law of Procedure in Non-contentious Matters shall apply.

Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Collection of Commissions, etc. on the Assignment of Goods.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 152

Law concerning the Collection of Commissions, etc. on the Assignment of Goods

(Collection of Application Commission and Assignment Fee)

Article 1. In case the competent Minister makes an assignment of goods under the provisions of the Order in accordance with the Law concerning Temporary Adiustment of Supply and Demand of Commodities (Law No, 32 of 1946) (hereinafter referred to as the Assignment Regulations), he may collect, as prescribed by an order, application commission and assignment fee from an applicant for assignment of goods and a person who has got it.

The application commission and assignment fee referred to in the preceding paragraph shall belong to the General Account.

Amounts of the application commission and assignment fee mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed as follows:

1. Application commission: Amount prescribed by an order not exceeding 50 *yen* a written application, in case an assignment of goods is applied for.
2. Assignment fee: Amount equivalent to 1% of the amount of the official price (in case the transfer price is lower than the official price or there is no official price, transfer price) of the assigned goods multiplied by the assigned quantity (in case goods corresponding to a part of the assinged quantity are transferred, the quantity of the part), in case a person who has got an assignment of goods takes over the goods concerned (in case the amount has an odd less than 1 *yen*, the amount excluding the odd).

The application commission and assignment fee mentioned in Paragraph 1 shall be paid by means of putting a revenue stamp on the written application or such official document relating to the assignment as the assignment certificate and the like issued under the Assignment Regulations (hereinafter referred to as the assignment official document).

(Responsibility of Sealing Stamp)

Article 2. A person who transfers goods to a person who has got an assignment of the goods shall ascertain that the revenue stamp put on the assignment official document under the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the preceding Article corresponds with the amount of the assignment fee and then seal the stamp.

(No Receipt of Written Application)

Article 3. In case the competent Minister collects the application commission as prescribed by an order under the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 1, and if an applicant for assignment submits to an executive agency a written application without the revenue stamp regardless of the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the said Article, the executive agency concerned shall not receive it.

(Invalidity of Assignment Official Document)

Article 4. In case the competent Minister collects the assignment fee as prescribed by an order under the provisions of Article 1, Paragraph 1, and if a person who has got an assignment does not put the revenue stamp on the assignment official document regardless of the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the said Article, the assignment official document concerned shall be invalid.

In case a person who transfers goods transfers the assigned goods to a person who has got the assignment, and if the former does not seal the stamp put on the assignment official document, regardless of the provisions of Article 2, the assignment official document concerned shall be invalid in subsequent transactions.

(Penalty)

Article 5. In the case mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, a person who has not paid the assignment fee in violation of the order concerned shall be punished with a fine less than 10,000 *yen*.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the amount of the assignment fee not paid shall be at once collected in accordance with the practice under the State Tax Collection Law (Law No. 21, 1897), provided, that its priority shall be next in order to the state tax.

Article 6. A person who has violated the provisions of Article 2 shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 *yen* per assignment official document.

Article 7. In case a representative of a legal person or an agent, an employee or other worker of a legal person or a person acts in violation as mentioned in the preceding two Articles with respect to a business of the legal person or the person, the legal person or the person as well as the acting person shall be punished with a fine said in the Article concerned.

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Pime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi
Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Attorney-General
SUZUKI Yoshio

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning Control of Export Commodities.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 153

Law concerning Control of Export Commodities

(Object of the Law)

Article 1. The object of the present Law is,

aiming at the sound development of Japan's export trade, to enhance good reputation and improve quality of export commdities.

(Definition of Export Commodities)

Article 2. Export commodities, as defined in this Law, shall mean goods for which application for export has been made.

(Grades, Specifications, Standards and Requirements for Export Commodities)

Article 3. The competent Minister shall establish for labeling purposes grades and specifications for each commodity to be designated by him from among the export commodities as defined in the preceding Article.

Article 4. The competent Minister shall establish export packing requirements and minimum quality standards regarding health, sanitation, safety and adulteration:

Commodity:

1. Tea
2. Canned and processed foods
3. Pharmaceuticals
4. Reagents
5. Matches
6. Optical equipment, such as binocular, microscopes and surveying instruments
7. Light bulbs

(Procedural Matters of Establishment of Standards and Requirements)

Article 5. The labeling and minimum export standards established in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 shall be developed in accordance with procedures which allow all interested parties to be heard and which shall be provided for by Ordinance. These standards are subject to the approval of the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board and shall be published through Ordinance of the competent Minister in the Official Gazette not later than thirty days before going into effect.

The standards so established shall be fair and equitable, shall be based on reasonable classification of commodities and shall not discriminate between similarly situated manufacturers or classes of manufacturers in the same industry, or between industries.

(Inspection)

Article 6. Export commodities as defined in Article 2 and for which labeling standards have been established as provided for in Article 3 shall be properly labeled in accordance with standards established under this law.

The competent Minister shall be responsible for the enforcement of this Law and may perform such inspections as deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Law.

Article 7. Export commodities as enumerated in Article 4 shall be properly packaged and labeled in accordance with standards established under this Law and meet such minimum export srandards established in accordance with Article 4.

The competent Minister shall be responsible for the enforcement of this Law and may perform such inspections as deemed necessary for the enforcement of this Law.

(Seals and Others)

Article 8. It is prohibited without due reasons to erase, remove or conceal the seals, marks or labels attached by inspection organ to the commodities in compliance with procedural Ordinance as provided in Articles 6 and 7.

The export commodities with the seals, marks or labels erased, removed or concealed shall not be exported or transferred to the Government for export.

(Parchase by State Organ and Others)

Article 9. In case export goods subject to inspection as to labeling standards established in accordance with Article 3 and inspected in accordance with Article 6 of this Law fail to pass the inspection, the goods must be relabeled correctly.

If the original purchaser refuses acceptance of the relabeled goods and if the goods are not sold to another export purchaser, within 90 days from their rejection in the case of non-perishable goods and immediately after their rejection in the case of perishable goods, the competent Minister shall authorize an appropriate government agency to purchase such goods at prices to be fixed by the Price Board (Bukkacho), if the goods were manufactured or processed from materials allocated in accordance with the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law (Law No. 32 of 1946).

In case export goods subject to inspection as to minimum export standards established in accordance with Article 4 and inspected in accordance with Article 7 of this Law fail to pass the inspection, the competent Minister shall authorize an appropriate government agency to purchase such goods at prices to be fixed by the Price Board (Bukkacho) if the goods were manufactured or processed from materials allocated in accordance with the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

The goods referred to in the two preceding paragraphs, except for perishables which must be disposed of immediately, shall remain in custody of the competent Minister until the government agency purchases them, but in no case longer than thirty days.

In the event that the right to purchase goods is not exercised by an agency of the Government, such goods shall be released through normal trade channels.

The competent Minister shall establish, by Ordinance, subject to the approval of the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board, procedural ruler relating to the disposition of rejected goods.

(Public Hearing)

Article 10. Any manufacturer or other interested party who is dissatisfactory to the labeling or minimum export standards established in accordance with Article 3 or 4, or decisions made under Article 6 or 7, or such purchases of commodities as provided in the preceding Article, may demand a public hearing from the competent Minister.

The competent Minister, in the case of receiving the above demand, shall schedule a public hearing and examine the reason of the dissatifaction, and shall take appropriate measures if it is established in that proceedings that the standards established under Article 3 or 4 are violative of the principles stated in Article 5 or that the decisions made under Articles 6 and 7, or purchases of commodities as are provided in preceding Article are inappropriate.

Article 11. The term "hearing" as applied in this Law shall mean a proceeding for the purpose of examining into complaints made under the preceding Article, aiming at the fair and equitable administration of this Law.

The competent Minister shall have the power to subpoena persons (duces tecum), papers, documents and materials necessary for the hearing.

All hearings shall be public and shall be conducted impartially and expeditiously for the purpose of arriving at the truth.

The persons demanding a hearing shall have the right to present all relevant evidence in the form of oral testimony of witnesses and written documents and shall be provided with full opportunity to examine any such evidence and to be confronted by and to question witnesses offered against them.

They shall also have the right to demand the assistance of the competent Minister in summoning necessary witnesses on their behalf.

All parties may be represented by counsel of their own choosing and shall be entitled to postponements for good cause, including adequate time in which to prepare their case.

The competent Minister shall furnish complete record of the oral testimony of witnesses and of all proceedings of the hearings.

(Penalty)

Article 12. Any person who violated the provisions of Articles 6, 7 or 8 of this Law shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 3 years or fined not more than 30,000 *yen*.

Article 13. Any person who intentionally fails or refuses to make manifestation of contents or who makes false manifestation of contents, as to export commodities under Articles 3 and 4, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 6 months or fined not more than 5,000 *yen*.

Article 14. Any person who intentionally erases, removes or conceals, the seals, marks, or labels in contravention of the provisions of Article 8 shall be punished with imprinsonment for not more than 6 months or fined not more than 5,000 *yen*.

Article 15. Any person who intentionally or through gross negligence manufacturs, fabricates or processes any export commodities as enumerated in Article 4 from allocated materials provided for export production in violation of the standards established under Article 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than 3 years or fined not more than 30,000 *yen* or both.

Article 16. Any person who fails to comply with the terms of a subpoena order in contravention of provisions of Article 11 shall be fined not more than 5,000 *yen*.

Article 17. In case a representative of a juridical person, employee or other agent of a juridical or natural person commits a violation under Articles 12 to 16 inclusive, the penalties are to be imposed not only upon the performer but a fine stipulated in the respective Articles is to be imposed upon the juridical or the natural person in question.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 18. The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be 90 days after passage of this Law by the Diet.

Article 19. The Export Silk Fabrics Control Law, the Export Aquatic Products Control Law, the Staple Export Commodities Control Law, and the Export Woolen Fabrics Control Law are repealed, effective thirty days after the date of enforcement of this Law.

Article 20. Export silk fabrics, woolen fabrics export aquatic products, and staple export commodities which have passed, prior to the enforcement of the present Law, the inspection stipulated in Article 1 of the Export Silk Fabrics Control Law; in Paragraph 1 of Article 1 of the Export Aquatic Products Control Law; in Article 2 of the Staple Export Commodities Control Law; in Article 1 of the Export Woolen Fabrics Control Law; or in any other applicable legislation, may

be exported or transferred to the Government regardless of the provisions of Article 6 or 7.

Article 21. Such acts subject, prior to the repeal of old Laws, to respective penal regulations of the Export Silk Fabrics Control Law, the Export Woolen Fabrics Control Law, the Staple Export Commodities Control Law and the Export Aquatic Products Control Law shall be still subject to the same Laws.

Article 22. So far as the application of the present Law is concerned, any transfer of export commodities from any of Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, Kyushu and their dependent islands (excluding the area defined by Ordinance) to any areas other than those enumerated above shall be treated as export.

Minister of Finance
KITAMURA Tokutaro
Minister of Welfare
TAKEDA Giichi
Minister of Agriculture and Foresty
NAGAE Kazuo
Minister of Commerce and Industry
MIZUTANI Chozaburo
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Law of Temporary Measure for Coal Mining Right, etc.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hiroshi

Law No. 154

Law of Temporary Measure for Coal Mining Right, etc.

Chapter I General Provisions

(Object of this Law)

Article 1. The present Law shall have for its object, with the adjustment of coal minefield and authorization of creation of lease of minefied on mlning right, promotion of the increased production of coal.

Administrative power as provided by the present Law shall be invoked only for the purpose as mentioned in the previous paragraph and shall not be improperly exercised.

(Definition)

Article 2. In the present Law, "mining" and "mining right" shall mean respectively those of coal, and "minefield" shall mean mining field for mining right of coal.

(Effect of Proceedings and Other Actions)

Article 3. Proceedings and other actions taken under the present Law or Orders issued on the basis of the present Law shall be effective to an owner of mining right, leaseholder, or of land or a successor to the persons concerned.

Proceedings and other actions, under the provisions of the Mining Industry Law (Law No. 45, 1905) that shall apply with or without necessary modifications, to mining carried out by leaseholder of minefield, taken with respect to mining carried out by an owner of mining right shall be effective, with the creation of lease of minefield, to a leaseholder of minefield. Proceedings and actions taken under the said provisions in case where the said provisions have applied, with or without necessary modification, to mining carried out by a leaseholder of minefield shall come to be effective, with the extinction of lease of minefield, to an owner of the mining right. However, this shall not apply to cases where lease of minefield ceased to exist due to the extinction of mining right.

(Assignment of Authority)

Article 4. Subject to the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance, Minister of Commerce and Industry may committee Chief of Coal Bureau part of his authority as provided for in the Mining Industry Law which was applied, with necessary modification, by the present Law.

Chapter II Adjustment of Minefield

(Consultation and Petition for Arbitration)

Article 5. With the approval of Chief of Coal Bureau subject to the Ministerial Ordinance, any person who intends to increase coal production may consult with owners of mining right concerned with respect to transfer of indispensably needed mining right or expansion or diminution of minefield adjoining to other minefields.

Consultations under the provisions of the preceeding paragraph shall be carried out exclusively to cases that fall under any one of the following items:

1. In case where an owner of the mining right concerned has not yet started mining or suspended mining operation;
2. In case where it is necessary for the protection of interest in minerals intended to be mined;
3. In case where it is necessary for the rationalization such as consolidation, etc. of mining operation.

In case where no consultations can not be made or where no agreement has reached in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, any person who intends to carry out the increased production of coal may file, under the Ministerial Ordinance, a petition with Chief of Coal Bureau for arbitration with respect to the matters concerned.

(Registration of Petition for Arbitration)

Article 6. When Chief of Coal Bureau has accepted petition for arbitration under the provisions of Paragraph 3 of preceding Article, he shall register to the effect that there has been submitted a petition for arbitration with respect to the mining right concerned.

(Effect of Petition for Arbitration)

Article 7. Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where he has received the petition as mentioned in Article 5, Paragraph 3, deliver the copy of the said petition to an owner of the mining right concerned demanding written reply within the designated date and shall, moreover, notify the outline of the said petition to mortgagees on the mining right concerned or registered mortgagee on mining foundations to which the said mining right belongs to give them the chance to submit within the designated date statement stating their opinion.

Article 8. Any owner of mining right shall neither, in case where petition for arbitration as mentioned in Article 5, Paragraph 3 was submitted, transfer the mining right concerned nor apply for consolidation, partition, expension or diminution of the minefield concerned until arbitration is made to the effect that the petition was rejected or until effect of arbitration became null and void under Article 13 or registration of transfer or modification of the minefield concerned was effected under Article 14, Paragraph 1.

(Arbitration)

Article 9. Chief of Bureau of Coal shall, in case where he intends to make arbitration upon petition filed under Article 5, Paragraph 3, consult with the Local Coalmine Control Committee.

Arbitration as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made in document and shall state reason for the arbitration. The copy of written arbitration shall be to the parties concerned and persons who received notice subject to the provisions of Article 7.

Article 10. Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where he has decided to transfer mining right or to increase or decrease minefields adjoining to another minefield, fix, in the arbitration, the price and time of its payment to be paid to an owner of mining right concerned.

(Action to be filed in Protest against the Price Fixed through Arbitration)

Article 11. Any person who is dissatisfied with the prices fixed through the arbitration, may bring an action at the court to increase or decrease amount of the said price within thirty days of the day when he received the copy of notice of arbitration.

In the law suit mentioned in the preceding paragraph, defendants shall be those who intend to increase production of coal or owners of the mining right concerned.

(Deposition of Money for the Price fixed through Arbitration)

Article 12. In the following cases, persons who should pay the price fixed through the arbitration shall deposit the said amount of money:

1. In case where persons who should receive the price fixed through arbitration rejected to receive it or could not receive it;
2. In case where there was an action brought under the provisions of the preceding Article, at the court with respect to the amount of the price fixed through the arbitration;
3. In case where there exists mortgage right on the mining right or mining foundations to which belongs the mining right concerned. However, this shall not apply in case where consent of mortgages has been obtained.

In the case as mentioned in the preceding Item 3, mortgagee may exercise his right on the money deposited.

(Lapse of Arbitration)

Article 13. In case where persons who should pay the price fixed through arbitration have not paid or deposited all the money within the date fixed through arbitration, the arbitration shall come to be null and void.

(Registration)

Article 14. Chief of Coal Bureau shall, under the case that falls under any one of the following items, effect registration with respect to transfer or modification of the mining right concerned:

1. In case where persons who should pay or deposit money for the price fixed through arbitration have paid or deposited the said money;
2. In case where an owner of mining right has given consent regarding postponement of payment of money for the price fixed through arbitration.

Chief of Coal Bureau shall, under the case as mentioned in Item 2 of the preceding paragraph, effect registration with respect to creation of mortgage right on the mining right concerned.

Persons who should pay the price fixed through arbitration or owners of mining right shall, in cases as mentioned in any one of items of Paragraph 1, sand notice

according to the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance.

(Cancellation of Registration of Petition for Arbitration)

Article 15. Chief of Coal Bureau shall, under the case that falls under any one of the following items, cancel registration as mentioned in Article 6:

1. In case where it was decided that petition for arbitration be rejected or where it was withdrawn;
2. In case where the arbitration has, subject to the provisions of Article 13 come to be null and void;
3. In case where registration is effected in accordance with the provisions of preceding Article.

(Assignment of Mining Equipment)

Article 16. The provisions of Article 5, Paragraphs 1 and 3, Articles 7 to 13 inclusive shall apply with necessary modifications to the transfer of mining equipment necessary for the increased production of coal. However, in Article 7, "mortgagees" shall read "holders of registered mortgage right on": in Article 12, "mortgage right" shall read "registered mortgage right" and "mortgagee (teitokensha)" shall read "mortgagee (tanpokensha)."

In case where the transfer of mining equipment has been decided as a result of the arbitration, the right to the said equipment shall be transferred at the time when the price fixed by the arbitration was wholly paid or deposited.

Chapter III Creation of Lease of Minefield

(Creation of Lease of Minefield)

Article 17. Subject to the provisions of the present Law, lease of minefield may be created on mining right.

Article 18. Lease of minefield may be created for the purpose of mining specified coal bed.

No two or more lease of minefield may be created in the same area of the same minefield. However, this shall not apply to the provisions of the previous paragraph.

(Contents of Lease)

Article 19. Leaseholders of minefield shall be entitled to mine and obtain coal in the minefield with respect to which lease was registered (shall hereinafter be referred to as "leased minefield").

Leased minefield may be expanded or diminished.

(Transfer of Right and Obligation)

Article 20. Right and obligation of leaseholders of minefield shall transfer with the transfer of the lease.

Right and obligation of owners of mining right under the provisions of the Mining Industry Law that shall apply with or without necessary modifications to mining carried out by leaseholders of minefield shall be transferred, with the creation of lease of minefield to leaseholders of the minefields concerned. Right and obligation of leaseholder of minefield under the provisions that have been applied with or without modifications to mining carried out by leaseholders of minefield shall be transferred, with the extinction of the lease, to owners of mining right. However, this shall not apply to case where lease has been extinguished due to the extinction of mining right.

(Restriction of Right that can be made Subject of Lease of Minefield)

Article 21. Lease of minefield may not be made the object of right other than that of inheritance, assignment, mortgage and disposition for the recovery of taxes in arrear and compulsory execution.

(Duration)

Article 22. The term of duration of lease of minefield snall be limited to a certain period.

The period as mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be extended.

(Matters to be registered)

Article 23. The following matters shall be registered in the mining register:

1. Creation, change, transfer, extension of duration, extinction and restriction in disposal of lease of minefield;
2. Restriction or extinction of leaseholders of minefield under Article 26, Paragraph 2 and Article 31, Paragraph 2.

Registration (toroku) in the preceding paragraph shall be substituted for registration (toki).

Rules for registration shall be provided by the Ministerial Ordinance.

(Effect of Registration)

Article 24. With the exception of such cases as inheritance or extinction of lease of minefield due to extinction of mining right or expiration of the term of duration, the matters as mentioned in Paragraph 1 of preceding Article shall not come into effect unless registered.

(Relation with Mortgage Right)

Article 25. A lease of minefield may set up against mortgages who have registered, befor the registration of the said lease, their right on the mining right concerned or on mining foundation to which the said mining right belongs.

In case there exists mortgage right as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, leaseholder of minefield shall deposit the rent to be paid to an owner of the mining right concerned. However, this shall not apply in case where consent was obtained from the mortgagee.

In the case of the preceding paragraph, the mortgages may exercise his right on the said deposit.

(Approval of Creation or Modification, etc. of lease of Minefield)

Article 26. Creation of lease of minefield, expansion, diminution, or transfer of lease of minefield (excluding case of inheritance), renewal or reduction of the term of duration or extinction of lease of minefield shall not be made unless obtained approval of Chief of Coal Bureau through the proceedings as prescribed by the Ministerial Ordinance.

Chief of Coal Bureau may, in case where he makes approval with respect to creation of lease of minefield, expansion, diminution in leased minefield or transfer of lease of minefield, attach, if he deemed it necessary, conditions to the approval.

Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where he makes approval or disapproval as mentioned in Paragraph 1, consult with the Local Coalmins Control Committee.

(Consolidation and Partition of Minefield)

Article 27. An owner of mining right shall, in case where he intends to apply for partition, consolidation, expansion or diminution of minefields that are leased ones, obtain the consent of leaseholders of the minefields concerned.

An owner of mining right shall, in case where he intends to obtain the consent as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, obtain approval of diminution of leased minefield or extinction, before expiration of term of duration, of lease of minefield under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

(Increase or Decrease of Rent)

Article 28. Parties concerned may, in case where the amount of rent became unfair due to fluctuation of coal price, etc. request for increase or decrease in the amount of rent for the future. In this case parties who were requested shall not without rightful reason deny consent.

Any person who was rejected or could not obtain the consent as mentioned in the preceding paragraph may file petition with Chief of Coal Bureau for arbitration.

The provisions of Articles 7, 9 and 11 shall apply with necessary modifications to the arbitration of the preceding paragraph.

(Cancellation of lease of Minefield)

Article 29. Chief of Coal Bureau may, consulting with the Local Coalmine Control Committee, cancel lease of minefield that falls under anyone of the following cases:

1. In case where a leaseholder of minefield violated the conditions as mentioned in Article 26, Paragraph 2 and Article 31, Paragraph 2;
2. In case where a leaseholder of minefield did not start mining within six months as from the day of the registration or where he has continuously suspended mining for more than six months or where he has not mined according to the mining plan;
3. In case where a leaseholder did not observe the order under Articles 43-(3), 72 and 74-(4), Paragraph 3 of the Coalmining Industry Law which applies with necessary modifications in Article 33;
4. In case where a leaseholder permitted another person to exercise lease of minefield;
5. In case where petition for extinction of lease of minefield was filed by an owner of mining right when a leaseholder of minefield who has obtained lease of minefield or expanded minefield under the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 1 was remiss for more than one month in the payment of rent;
6. In case where duration of lease of minefield is deemed unnecessary for the increased production of coal.

Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where he intends to effect the cancellation as mentioned in the preceding paragraph, consult with the Local Coalmine Control Committee.

(Registration of Cancellation)

Article 30. Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where cancellation as mentioned in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, cancellation of disposition of cancellation as mentioned in Paragraph 2 of the same Article or cancellation of conditions that shall be registered in the mining register under Article 23, Paragraph 1, Item 2, was made effect registration thereof.

(Provisions to apply with Necessary Modifications)

Article 31. Provisions of Article 5, Paragraphs 1 and 3, Articles 6, 7, 9, 10 and 15 (excluding Item 2), shall apply with necessary modifications to the use of mining equipment that shall come to be necessary with the creation of lease of minefield, expansion or diminution of leased minefield or exercise of lease of minefield. However, in Article 10, "price" shall read "rent," and

in Article 15, Item 3, "the preceding Article" shall read "Article 31, Paragraph 3."

Chief of Coal Bureau may, if he deemed it necessary, attach conditions on the arbitration under the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 3 which apply, with necessary modifications, in those of the preceding paragraph.

Chief of Coal Bureau shall, in case where he had made the arbitration under the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 3 which apply with necessary modifications, in those of Paragraph 1, effect registration with respect to creation or ceange in lease of minefield.

In case where the petition was filed under the provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 3 which apply, with necessary modifications, in those of Paragraph 1, an owner of the mining right concerned can neither assign the mining right concerned, consolidate nor partition minefield nor apply for expansion or diminution nor assign nor make any other disposal or change in the form of the mining equipment concerned until the arbitration was made rejecting the petition or registration was effected under the provisions of the preceding paragraph or the mining equipment concerned was delivered. However, this shall not apply to case where it is approved, subject to the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance, by Chief of Coal Bureau.

Right to the use of mining equipment under the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall in case where the said equipment was delivered, be effective over persons who obtained, after the said delivery, property right on the said equipment.

(Assignment of mining equipment)

Article 32. In case where lease of minefield has ceased to exist, an owner of mining right may demand of the former leaseholder of minefield sale at the current price of mining equipment installed by the side leaseholder of minefield for the purpose of exercising his right. In this case the former leaseholder of minefield may not without rightful reason refuse his consent.

In case where lease of minefield has ceased to exist, the former leaseholder may demand of an owner of mining right sale at the current price of mining equipment, durable in excess of the term of duration of the said lease, installed, with the consent of the said owner of mining right, by the said leaseholder of minefield. However, this shall not apply to cases where lease of minefield has ceased to exist due to extinction of the mining right concerned.

In case where the consent as mentioned in Paragraph 1 was refused or could not be obtained or where consultation regarding conditions for the purchase of equipment under the provisions of preceding paragraph could not be made or no conclusion was reached in the consultations, the parties concerned may file petition with Chief of Coal Bureau for arbitration.

The provision of Articles 7, 9 to 13 inclusive and Article 16, Paragraph 2 shall apply, with necessary modifications, to the arbitration as mentioned in the previous paragraph. However, in Article 7, "mortgagees" shall read "holder of registrated mortgage right"; in Article 12, "mortgage right" shall read "registered mortgage right" and "mortgagee" (teitokensha) shall read "mortgagee" (tanpokensha).

In case where petition, under Paragraph 3 was filled, the former leaseholder of minefield cannot make assignment, any other disposal or change in the form of the mining equipment concerned until the arbitration was made rejecting the petition or arbitration applied under the provisions of Article 13 which apply in the preceding paragraph, become null and void or until the mining equipment was delivered completely. However, this shall not apply to case where approval was granted, subject to the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance, by Chief of Coal Bureau.

(Application, with Necessary Modifications, of the Mining Industry Law)

Article 33. Provisions of Article 5, first half of main clause of Paragraph 2 of Article 9, Articles 12, 15, 16, 38, 39, 43–(3) to 46 inclusive, 49 to 70 inclusive, 72 to 74–(15) inclusive, Article 92, Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive and Article 93 of the Mining Industry Law shall apply, with necessary modifications, to mining carried out by leaseholders of minefield. However, in Article 74, Paragraph 1 and Article 74–(2), Paragraph 1, of the Mining Industry Law, "extinction of owner of mining right" shall read "extinction of lease of minefield due to extinction of owner of mining right"; in Article 74–(2), Paragraph 1 of the said Law, "at the time of extinction of mining right" shall read "at the time of extinction of lease of minefield due to extinction of mining right"; in Article 74–(2), Paragraph 2 of the said Law "owner of mining right of two or more minefields" shall read "Leaseh older or owner of mining right with respect to two or more leased minefields or two or more minefields or leased minefields"; in Article 74–(2), Paragraph 3 of the said Law, "In case where an owner of mining right assigned his mining right, the owner of the mining right at the time of occurrence of damage or that of the said right after the occurrence of the said damage" shall read "In case where lease of minefield was assigned, created or extinguished, a leaseholder of minefield or owner of mining right at the time of occurrence of damage and a leaseholder of the said minefield or owner of the said mining right after the occurrence of the said damage"; in Article 74–(3), Paragraph 2 of the said Law, "assignees of mining right" shall read "assignees of lease of minefield in the case of assignment of lease of minefield, leaseholders of minefield in the case of creation of lease of minefield and an owners of mining right in the case of extinction of lease of minefield" and "owner of mining right" shall read "owner of mining right or leaseholder of minefield; and in Article 74–(6) of the said Law, "in case where an owner of mining right assigned mining right held by him" shall read "leaseholder of minefield assigned lease of minefield hold by him or extinguished it," and "assignees" shall read "assignees or owners of mining right."

In case there exists lease of minefield, the provisions of Articles 43–(3) to 46 inclusive, 50 to 70 inclusive, 72 to 74–(15) inclusive, Article 92, Paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive and Article 93 of the Mining Industry Law shall not apply to mining carried out by an owner of mining right to the same extent the same provisions apply, with necessary modifications to mining carried out by a leaseholder of minefield.

Article 34. In case where an owner of mining right permitted other persons than a leaseholder of minefield to exercise mining right, Chief of Coal Bureau may, consulting with the Local Coalmine Control Committee, cancel mining right.

Chapter IV Penal Provisions

Article 35. Any person who has obtained a lease of minefield by fraud shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine less than 30.000 *yen*.

Any person who dug the outside of a leased minefield by fault shall be liable to a five of less than 20,000 *yen*.

In the case mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the mineral thus dug shall be confiscated; if the whole or a part of the mineral may not be confincated, the price of it shall be charged.

Article 36. Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding a year or a fine less than 20,000 *yen*:

1. Those who have contravened the Order mentioned in Article 43–(3), Article 45, Article 72 or Article 73, Paragraph 1 or Article 74, Paragraph 1 of the Mining Industry Law which apply, with necessary modifications, in Article 33;
2. Those who have contravened the provisions of Article 44 of the Mining Industry Law which apply, with necessary modifications, in Article 33.

Article 37. Any person who has changed shape and quality of mining equipment in contravention of the provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 4 or Article 32, Paragraph 5 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 20,000 *yen*.

Article 38. Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*:

1. Those who have contravened the provisions of Article 46 which apply, with necessary modifications, in Article 33;
2. Those who have contravened the Order mentioned in the provisions of Article 74–(4), Paragraph 3 of the Mining Industry Law which apply, with necessary modifications, in Article 33.

Article 39. Any person who has removed an obstacle without a permission mentioned in Article 53, Paragraph 1 of the Mining Industry Law which applies, with necessary modifications, in Article 33 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*.

Article 40. If a representative of a juridical person or a deputy an employee and any other employed person of a juridical person or of a person have committed the offence mentioned in the preceding five Articles in regard to the affairs of the juridical person or of the person, a penalty mentioned in each of the said Articles shall be imposed upon the juridical person or the person in addition to the direct offender being punished.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date of the putting into force of this Law shall be determined by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding 30 days reckoning from the day of the promulgation of this Law.

This Law shall lose effect on the date of the expiration of the effective period for the Temporary State Control of Coal Mining Law (Law No. 219, 1947)

The provisions concerning the lease of minefield in this Law (excluding the provisions of Article 22, Paragraph 2) shall inspite of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, remain effective in regard to the lease of minefield until the extinction of the lease of minefield which exists actually on the date of the losing effect of this Law under the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

A transitional legislation necessary on the date of the losing effect of this Law under the

provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall be determined by a Cabinet Order.

Minister of Commerce and Industry
MIZUTANI Chozaburo
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

I hereby promulgate the Breeding Stock Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This twelfth day of the seventh month of the twenty-third year of Showa (July 12, 1948)

Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

Law No. 155

Breeding Stock Law

(Object of the Law)

Article 1. The object of this Law is to secure breeding stock and intensify their use in order to promote improvement and multiplication of livestock with a view to developing the livestock industry.

(Definitions)

Article 2. Within the meaning of this Law, the "breeding stock" is a male one of cattle, horse, or such kinds of animals as may be designated by Cabinet Order and is such one as the raiser thereof, with intention to use it for covering service (including artificial insemination. The same shall apply hereinafter), has obtained the certificate of the competent Minister to that effect.

Within the meaning of this Law, the "raiser" is a person who feeds and takes care of livestock.

(Delivery of the Certificate)

Article 3. The competent Minister shall, when an application for delivery of the certificate mentioned in Art. 2, Par. 1 is presented, conduct the inspection of the livestock concerned and also deliver the certificate to the raiser of such an animal or is not affected with any contagious disease (hereinafter referred to as disease).

The certificate shall carry such matters as indicate the grade in pedigree, performance and form of the breeding stock it refers to.

The kinds of the diseases of Par. 1, the procedures of application for delivery of the certificate and of the inspection, the term of validity of the certificate and other necessary matters in regard to delivery of the certificate shall be determined by Ministerial Ordinance.

(Prohibition of Covering Service)

Article 4. Any cattle or horse or other male animals designated by Cabinet Order other than a breeding stock or any breeding stock for which the validity of the certificate has been suspended in accordance with the provisions of Art. 6 shall not be used for covering service; provided that this shall not apply to the case designated by Ministerial Ordinance.

No raiser of a breeding stock shall use his breeding stock for covering service in awareness of its being affected with a disease; provided that this shall not apply in such cases as may be specified by Ministerial Ordinance.

(Disease Inspection)

Article 5. The competent Minister or any Prefectural Governor may, if he deems it necessary to do so, cause a member of the breeding stock inspection committee to conduct an inspection of breeding stock in regard to diseases in accordance with the provisions of a Ministerial Ordinance.

When a member of the breeding stock inspection committee conducts an inspection in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall carry with him a certificate indicating his position and duty, and present it whenever requested by any person in connection with the inspection.

(Revocation or Suspension of Validity of the Certificate)

Article 6. The competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of Ministerial Ordinance, revoke or suspend the validity of the certificate of Art. 3 for any breeding stock which he deems to be affected with a disease from the results of the inspection mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article.

(Duties of the Raiser of a Breeding Stock)

Article 7. The raiser of a breeding stock shall present the certificate for his breeding stock whenever requested by any responsible Government official or public official, any raiser of the livestock to be covered by the breeding stock concerned or any other persons as designated by Ministerial Ordinance.

The raiser of a breeding stock may not, when requested by the raiser of the female livestock covered by the male breeding stock concerned to issue service certificate, refuse the delivery of such certificate without due reasons.

Necessary matters concerning the service certificate of the preceding paragraph shall be determined by Ministerial Ordinance.

(Livestock Registration Society)

Article 8. Owners or raisers of livestock may established livestock registration societies.

A livestock registration society shall be a juridical person.

Article 9. The object of a livestock registration society shall be, with a view to improving livestock, to carry out the business of registration of those breeding stocks or other animals which have passed the inspection conducted by a registration examination committee in regard to their pedigree, performance and form, and to carry out other necessary business.

Matters in respect of the registration examination committee, inspection, and registration mentioned in the preceding paragraph and other necessary matters shall be determined by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 10. Any livestock registration society shall use in its official name the term "livestock registration" or "registration society" with the term indicating kinds of livestock it deals with at the head.

Any other person than a livestock registration society may not use in its official name any of the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph or any other name which is similar thereto.

Article 11. In addition to the provisions of this Law, provisions of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896) governing the corporate juridical person shall apply mutatis mutandis to a livestock registration society.

(Restriction on Transfer or Slaughter of Livestock)

Article 12. The competent Minister may, if he deems it especially necessary to do so for securing breeding stock, give any necessary order to raisers of livestock in regard to the restriction on transfer or slaughter of livestock, specifying the district, kind and age of the livestock to be involved.

The competent Minister may, in accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order, delegate a part of the authorities in the preceding paragraph to any prefectural governor.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 13. Any person who has contravened an order given in pursuance of Art. 12 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand *yen*.

Article 14. Any person who has contravened the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 1 or 2 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand *yen*.

Article 15. Any person who has refused, obstructed or evaded the inspection conducted under the provisions of Art. 5 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand *yen*.

Article 16. Any person who has refused or evaded the presentation of the certificate under the provisions of Art. 7, Par. 1 or who has refused or evaded the delivery of the certificate under the provisions of Par. 2 of the same Article shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred *yen*.

Article 17. Any person who has contravened the provisions of Art. 10, Par. 2 shall be liable to an administrative fine not exceeding three hundred *yen*.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date of enforcement of the present Law shall be determined by Cabinet Order not later than ninety days reckoning from the day of its promulgation.

The Government, for the time being, may, in accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order, designate some islands where a part or the whole of this Law shall not come into force.

The provisions of Art. 12 shall be in effect for no longer than two years from the date of enforcement of this Law; provided, that in application of penal provisions to an act committed within the term of validity of the provisions of the same Article, the provisions of Art. 13 shall be still applicable even after the expiration of the same term.

The Bull Examination Law (Law No. 42 of 1907) and the Stud Horse Control Law (Law No. 75 of 1939) shall be repealed.

Any breeding bull under the Bull Examination Law existing at the time of enforcement of this Law shall be considered as a breeding stock under this Law, and any certificate under the provisions of Art. 2 of the same Law shall be considered as a certificate under this Law.

Any stallion under the Stud Control Law existing at the time of enforcement of this Law shall be considered as breeding stock under this Law.

Part of the Horse Castration Law (Law No. 22 of 1901) shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 1, "stallion or candidate for stallion" shall read "breeding stock under the Breeding Stock Law", in Art. 4 of the same Law, "any stallion or candidate for stallion the designation of which has been cancelled or has become ineffective" shall read "any breeding stock under the Breeding Stock Law for which the validity of the certificate has been revoked"; and in Art. 9 of the same Law, "the provisions of the Stud Horse Control Law concerning the stallion or candidate for stallion" shall read "the provisions of the Breeding Stock Law concerning the breeding stock."

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
NAGAE Kazuo
Prime Minister
ASHIDA Hitoshi

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

June 11, 1948

Claimants:
Chugo Tsuji
Aza Kanaya, Sonoki-machi, Higashi-sonoki-gun, Nagasaki-ken

.....

Hidemi Mizuno
No. 16, 2-chome, Asakusa Kaminari-mon, Daito-ku, Tokyo

.....

Norikazu Nomura
No. 1078, Mitaki-cho, Hiroshima-shi

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the bearers of share certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court by 10.00 a.m., February 28, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph by the date fixed the said share certificates may be declared null and void.

Tokyo District Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

February 4, 1948

Claimant: Genkichi Itsugai
No. 189, 2-cho, Dejima-cho, Sakai-shi

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., January 26, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

March 4, 1948

Claimant: Shinzaburo Kushida
No 83, Tamachi, Takamatsu-shi

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., February 9, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

March 15, 1948

Claimants:
Kisaburo Moriyama
Matsubara-Kudaru, Yanagi-baba-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto

.....

Hideo Yagi
Matsubara-kudaru, Yanagi-baba-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., February 24, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

April 20, 1948

Claimant: Chu Nishikori
c/o Kameichiro Hirasawa,
No. 47, Higashi 6-bancho, Sendai-shi

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., March 24, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

April 27, 1948

Claimants:
Tsunezo Sakamoto
c/o Nakanishi, Oaza Marusu, Marusu-mura, Naga-gun, Wakayama-ken

.....

Toichi Hironaka
No. 715, Ohama-cho, Tamana-gun, Kumamoto-ken

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., April 6, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

May 6, 1948

Claimant: Nobushige Okada
c/o No. 87, Sumitomo Shataku, Nishisho, Nishimakino-mura, Kaiso-gun, Wakayama-ken

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., April 13, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

May 14, 1948

Claimants:
Eijiro Kamidani
No. 176-1, Miyamoto-cho, Kishiwada-shi

.....

Ichigyo Obata
No. 21, 3-chome, Doshu-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka

At the instance of the abovementioned, persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., May 4, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

May 21, 1948

Claimants:
Kiyo Ginko Kabushiki Kaisha
No. 17, 1-chome, Hon-machi, Wakayama-shi

.....

Meiwa Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha
No. 42, 1-chome, Kita-kyuhoji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., March 7, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and sumbit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Aanexed sheets abridged)

May 22, 1948

Claimants:
Ken Tajima
No. 3, Yoshida, Kaguraoka-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto

.....

Sei Nakatani
No. 19, 4-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby reqursted to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., May 9, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

May 29, 1948

Claimant: Osaka Seikatsu Yohin Kabushiki Kaisha
No. 14, 3-chome, Shio-machi-dori, Minami-ku, Osaka

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the check shown on the annexed sheet is hereby requested to notify his claim on the said check and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., March 7, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said check may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

May 29, 1948

Claimants:
Chube Ito
No. 20, 1-chome, Dojima-hama-dori, Kita-ku, Osaka

.....

Risaburo Yamauchi
No. 551, Yokoo, Uosaki-cho,
Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., May 16, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

May 31, 1948

Claimants:
Kosaku Namigoshi
No. 27, Yoshida Kaguraoka-cho,
Sakyo-ku, Kyoto

.....

Hideo Sumi
Kongoji, Nohara-cho, Uchi-gun,
Nara-ken

.....

Junko Kanda
c/o Yosuke Masuda, No. 112, 1-chome,
Ninomiya-cho, Fukiai-ku, Kobe

.....

Nomura Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha
Kobe Shiten
c/o Shosen Building, No. 5, Kaigan-dori,
Ikuta-ku, Kobe

.....

Shinji Ozaki
No. 92, Oaza Komatsu-Kaisaku, Komatsu-cho, Oshima-gun, Yamaguchi-ken

.....

Ginosuke Naito
No. 701, Kugenuma, Fujisawa-shi

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., May 17, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

June 7, 1948

Claimant: Ito Gin Shoken Kabushiki Kaisha
No. 36, 2-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka

At the instance of the abovementioned person, the possessors of the certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court at or before 10.00 a.m., March 9, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph at or before the time fixed, the said certificates may be declared null and void.

Osaka Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

May 24, 1948

Claimants:
Fumi Ueno
Kyodosoko-mae, No. 107, Sumiyoshi-machi, Kagoshima-shi

.....

Toyohachi Takahara
No. 17, Oizumi, Jintaku, Oyama-mura,
Itano-gun, Tokushima-ken

.....

Kunie Nakagawa
No. 909, Yoshii-machi, Ukiha-gun,
Fukuoka-ken

.....

Ryoya Hasegawa
No. 84, Demma-cho, Shizuoka-shi

.....

Ken-ichi Koyama
Oaza Dainan, Tobe-machi, Iyo-gun,
Ehime-ken

.....

Masayoshi Koyama
Oaza Dainan, Tobe-machi, Iyo-gun,
Ehime-ken

.....

Kazuko Koyama
Oaza Dainan, Tobe-machi, Iyo-gun,
Ehime-ken

.....

Junko Abe
Oaza Dainan, Tobe-machi, Iyo-gun,
Ehime-ken

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the bearers of share certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said certificates and submit the same to this Court by 10.00 a.m., February 5, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph by the date fixed, the said share certificates may be declared null and void.

Tokyo Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

June 2, 1948

Claimants:
Inemio Sakurai
No. 865, Wadahon-machi,
Suginami-ku, Tokyo

.....

Kanekichi Sakurai
No. 865, Wadahon-machi, Suginami-ku,
Tokyo

.....

Shintaro Sakurai
No. 865, Wadahon-machi, Suginami-ku,
Tokyo

.....

Hideo Kitagawa
No. 2056, Oaza Miyano, Sumiyoshi-mura, Kineshima-gun, Saga-ken

.....

Inemio Sakurai
No. 865, Wadahon-machi, Suginami-ku,
Tokyo

.....

Shintaro Sakurai
No. 865, Wadahon-machi, Suginami-ku,
Tokyo

At the instance of the abovementioned persons, the possessors of the share certificates shown on the annexed sheets are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said share certificates and submit the same to this Court by 10.00 a.m., February 5, 1949.

In case of failure to notify of and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph by the date fixed, the said share certificates may be declared null and void.

Tokyo Summary Court
(Annexed sheets abridged)

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

EXTRA **Price Edition** GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
昭和二十一年十一月三十日第三種郵便物認可

No. 77 MONDAY, JULY 12, 1948

NOTIFICATIONS

Price Board Notification No. 470

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the controlled selling prices "Nisshin" mark dye-stuff for fisher net shall be designated as follows:

Director-General of Price Board
KURUSU Takeo

I. List of controlled prices

Description	Kind	Standard weight	Controlled selling price of producer
Dye-stuff for fishery net	Dye-stuff No. 1	50 kg	¥ 2,586.00
,,	,, No. 2	,,	4,225.00

II. Sales term, etc.

(1) The controlled prices of this list shall be for those of contents only, and ex factory of producer excluding cost of receptacle, and charges for wrapping and packing.

(2) The controlled prices shall in case the producer sells directly to the consumer, be the amounts added by 3 per cent, transportation and other expenses up to the delivery place, and charges for wrapping, to the controlled prices of this list.

(3) The controlled selling prices of dealer shall be the amounts added by 8 per cent, transportation and other expenses from the factory of producer to the delivery place and charges for wrapping, to the controlled prices of this list.

(4) Dye-stuff No. 1 shall mean that including Tannin exstract, sodium sulphite, prex, caustic soda, and turpentine, in raw materials and dye-stuff No. 2 shall mean that including ammonium, sulphate of copper, synthetic carbolic acid, sodium bichromate and sodium carbonate.

The price of dye-stuff of any other standard than that of the above shall be the amount deducted respectively by 80% from the abovementioned prices.

Price Board Notification No. 471

July 12, 1948

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the controlled selling prices of the ship's brass lights shall be designated as follows:

Director-General of Price Board
KURUSU Takeo

(Unit 1 piece)

Kind	Size	Controlled selling price of producer
1. Electric light		
Mast light	(In accordance with the Regulations	¥ 1,895.00
Side light (Pair)	for Examination of Ships light)	4,000.00
Stern light		1,820.00
2. Oil light	,,	
Mast light		¥ 2,371.00
Side light (Pair)		4,820.00
Stern light		2,295.00
Anchor light		2,355.00
Red light		2,610.00
Signal light		2,640.00

調査局 法令課
JUL -- 1961

However, the controlled prices shall include the charges of wrapping and freight and ex yard of buyer.

Price Board and Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 19

July 12, 1948

Effective as from July 18, 1948, the following partial amendment shall be made to the "Passenger and Goods Transportation Regulations," Ministry of Railways Notification No. 26, Feb. 1942:

Director-General of Price Board
KURUSU Takeo

Minister of Transportation
OKADA Seiichi

(Revised articles are omitted. See Transportation Official Gazette, dated July 12, 1948)

Price Board and Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 20

July 12, 1948

The following amendments shall be made to the Home Through-Traffic Regulations, and it shall be effective as from July 18, 1948:

Director-General of Price Board
KURUSU Takeo

Minister of Transportation
OKADA Seiichi

(The revised provisions are omitted. See the Transportation Official Gazette, dated July 12, 1948)