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

No. 514 MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1947 Price 18.00 *yen*

LAW

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning Undemobilized Persons' Compensation.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 15, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Law No. 182

Law concerning Undemobilized Persons' Compensation

Article 1. Compensation granted to those who served formerly in the Army or Navy and are not yet demobilized (hereinafter be called simply the "undemobilized person") shall be made as provided for by the present Law except those prescribed by other laws and ordinances.

Article 2. Compensation granted to the undemobilized person shall be enumerated base pay, family allowance and home-coming travelling expenses.

Article 3. The undemobilized person shall be given base pay the amount of which is 100 *yen* per month.

Base pay shall be given in the aggregate of individual ones for the past, when he arrives at the homeland (excluding Karafuto; the same shall apply hereinafter) and the demobilization process is completed, provided that, in case of special need, it may be given to the person specified by order even before the demobilization process is completed.

Article 4. The undemobilized person who has his family dependents as specified by order shall be given family allowance.

The monthly amount of family allowance shall be the amount of 150 *yen* multiplied by the number of dependents prescribed in the preceding Paragraph.

With respect to the undemobilized person who comes under Par. 1 and whose dependents are being granted compensation according to the former regulations at the time of the enforcement of this Law, in case the monthly total amount of his base pay and family allowance to his dependents is less than the monthly amount of compensation actually granted to his dependents according to the former regulation at the time of the enforcement of this Law, the monthly amount of family allowance prescribed in the preceding Paragraph plus the amount exceeding the balance may be regarded as his monthly amount of family allowance. However, this amount plus the monthly base pay prescribed in the preceding Article shall not exceed the monthly compensation granted as of March, 1947 to his family according to the former regulation.

Family allowance shall be paid each month to one of his dependents in accordance with the prescription of order; provided, that it may be paid in a lump sum within the limit of three-months amount, if the agency in charge of the payment concerned regards it necessary.

Those who are receiving the family allowance or those who are designated by order shall, when they come under any of the following items, be required to report it without delay to the agency in charge of the payment concerned:

1. When a new family dependent is properly justified;
2. When a dependent loses his substantial requirement of dependency.

Family allowance shall be granted anew, or amended of its amount, or discontinued, each case starting from the month following the month in which the fact mentioned in the preceding items arises.

Article 5. When an undemobilized person is demobilized or dies, base pay and family allowance are granted in full for the month in which the occasion takes place.

Base pay and family allowance granted during the period from the month following the month in which the undemobilized person was demobilized or died to the time his demobilization or death is properly justified, may be allowed not to be returned back to the National Treasury.

In the case of his demobilization or of his death the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall not apply to those who are entitled to receive base pay and family allowance granted to the undemobilized person unless they inform promptly the agency in charge of the payment concerned of such fact.

Article 6. In case an undemobilized person is arrested, interned or executed by the order of the Allied Forces with an offence of war criminal or as a war criminal suspect, base pay and family allowance shall not be granted after the month following the month in which the arrest, internment or the execution is carried out.

In case those the person who comes under the preceding Paragraph is set free from confinement before being prosecuted or declared as having committed no crime, base pay and family allowance the payment of which has been suspended under the preceding Paragraph shall be granted again as from the month of the suspension.

The provisions of the Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the preceding Article shall apply with necessary modifications to the case of Paragraph 1 of the present Article.

Article 7. The undemobilized person shall be given 300 *yen* as his home-coming travelling expenses, provided that it shall not be paid to those who are demobilized abroad and to those who are executed with an offence of war criminal by the order of the Allied Forces.

Article 8. In case an undemobilized person dies, his bereaved family may be paid 270 *yen* per dead as the expenses necessary for the receipt of the remains and 310 *yen* per dead as the expenses for burial, provided that the bereaved family of the person who is designated by order shall not be paid the expenses for burial.

The scope and order of the bereaved family prescribed in the preceding Paragraph shall be spouse, child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, brother or sister, and the one who holds funeral rite for the deceased in case there is none of these direct relatives existing, and in case of those standiug in the same order, the senior shall be regarded prior to the junior.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 9. The present Law shall apply to compensations duly granted as from July 1, 1947.

Article 10. The undemobilized person who is granted as of July 1, 1947 the temporary family allowance under the former regulations, shall be paid the family allowance under this Law as from the month of July, 1947, with the previous report of the same date concerning his family entitled to the temporary family allowance under the former regulation deemed as the one provided in Paragraph 5 of the Article 4, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 6 of the same Article.

In case the person as prescribed in the preceding Paragraph comes on July 1, 1947 to have any relative dependents other than his family members entitled to the temporary family allowance under the former regulations, if necessary matters regarding their dependency are reported to the agency in charge of the payment concerned in accordance with the prescription of order, he shall be granted the family allowance on behalf of them as from the month of July, 1947, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 6 of Article 4.

The provisions of the foregoing Paragraph shall apply with necessary modifications to those undemobilized persons who are newly entitled to the recipients of family allowance upon the application of the present Law, as they have dependents as legally prescribed by the Law, though not entitled to the recipients of family allowance under the former regulations at the date of July 1, 1947.

Article 11. The amount of compensation for the period prior to June, 1947 which has not yet been paid at the time of the enforcement of the present Law, shall be paid under the former regulations, provided that the unpaid compensation from September, 1945 to June, 1947 shall be fixed by the amount shown on the annexed table.

Article 12. After "treatment under the former regulations" in Art. 7 of the Cabinet Order No. 52 of 1947 (abolishing the Army Criminal Law) shall be inserted "except those as provided for in the Law concerning Undemobilized Persons' Compensation."

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Annexed Table

Table of Fixed Monthly Amount Provided for Outstanding Payment

Former Officers and Soldiers	Former Civilian Employee	Period for which paid to family: Sept. '45 to Nov. '45	Dec. '45 to June '47	Those who have dependent: Sept. '45 to Nov. '45	Dec. '45 to Mar. '46	Apr. '46 to May '46	June '46 to Nov. '46	Dec. '46	Jan. '47	Feb. '47 to June '47	Those who have not dependent: Sept. '45 to Nov. '45	Dec. '45 to June '47
Former monthly base pay												
General	above ¥500	¥470	¥ 0	¥1,020	¥550	¥798	¥1,041	¥1,172	¥3,138	¥2,006	¥1,956	¥1,020	¥550
Lieut. Gen.	,, 450	410	0	983	483	731	967	1,093	2,899	1,886	1,836	983	483
Maj. Gen.	,, 400	355	0	771	416	662	888	996	2,610	1,750	1,700	771	416
Colonel	,, 300	300	0	640	340	578	774	880	2,262	1,594	1,544	640	340
Spec. Pro. Lieut. Col.	,, 270	255	0	525	270	498	663	765	1,917	1,389	1,339	525	270
Lieut. Col.	,, 250	235	0	485	250	474	630	732	1,818	1,336	1,286	485	250
Spec. Pro. Major	,, 220	195	0	415	220	437	580	681	1,665	1,255	1,205	415	220
Major	,, 200	175	0	375	200	412	547	647	1,563	1,191	1,141	375	200
Spec. Pro. Captain	,, 150	165	0	322	157	359	476	566	1,320	1,040	990	322	157
Captain	,, 130	145	0	282	137	334	442	529	1,209	963	913	282	137
Spec. Pro. 1st Lieut.	,, 100	125	0	229	104	288	378	471	1,035	865	815	229	104
1st Lieut.	,, 95	115	0	209	94	274	360	452	978	836	786	209	94
Spec. Pro. 2nd Lieut.	,, 90	115	0	205	90	288	378	448	966	822	772	205	90
2nd Lieut.	,, 70	105	0	175	70	270	356	411	855	765	715	175	70
Warrant-Officer	,, 85	110	0	195	85	261	342	435	927	809	759	195	85
Serg. 1st & 2nd	,, 75	85	0	160	75	247	324	416	870	770	720	160	75
	,, 40	75	0	125	50	218	282	374	744	708	658	125	50
Serg. 3rd & 4th	below 40	23	0	58	35	191	250	342	648	676	626	58	35
Sergeant		18	0	44	26	182	241	325	597	659	609	44	26
Corporal		14	0	34	20	172	226	319	579	653	603	34	20
Lance-Corp.		9	0	22	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	22	13
1st Private		7	0	17	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	17	10
2nd & 3rd Private		6	0	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	15	9

Remarks:

1. In the table Officers prefixed Spec. Pro.—Specially Promoted—means those officers who were promoted through years from the rank of warrant-officer or non-commissioned officer to the present one.
2. The ranks and the amounts of former base pay in the respective units are those at the time of April 1, 1946.
3. Family dependent is the one residing at home who is entitled to the recipient of temporary family allowance under the former regulations, and is one examined on June 30, 1947.
4. As the figures indicate the amount of monthly payment, the amount actually granted is calculated by multiplying the figures by the number of the months concerned. The amount under ten *yen* shall be calculated as ten *yen*.
5. For one who returns to the homeland after December 1, 1947, in case the amount totaling the amount calculated according to the preceding item and the base pay given in the aggregate of individual ones by virtue of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the present Law is less than 500 *yen*, the difference added by the amount calculated according to the preceding item may be deemed the amount unpaid.

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning a Grant by the Government to the Bank of Japan in consequence of Bank's Payment to the Treasury of Part of a Sum equivalent to the Issue of the Bank's Old notes still in Circulation.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 15, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Law No. 183

When the Bank of Japan has paid, under the provision of Art. 5, Par. 3 of the Bank of Japan Notes Deposit Ordinance and in accordance with a decision by the Minister of Finance, part of a sum which is equivalent to the issue as of March 31, 1946, of the Bank's old notes (*viz.*, the Bank of Japan Notes defined in Art. 1 of the Bank of Japan Notes Deposit Ordinance, the same interpretation applies hereinafter) to the Treasury, and if the sum of deposits, which have been accepted in old notes by the Bank after April 1, 1946, in accordance with the provision of Art. 2, Par. 2 of the said Ordinance, exceeds a remainder obtained by reduction of a sum of payments made by the Bank to the Treasury from a sum equivalent to the issue of old notes as of March 31, 1946, the Government shall, in accordance with the provisions of an Order, grant a sum of money equivalent to the surpassing part to the Band of Japan.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from January 1, 1948.

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo
Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Partial Amendments to the Law of Temporary Measure relating to the Cost of Action and Others.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 15, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Law No. 184

The partial amendments to the Law of Temporary Measures relating to the Costs of Action and Others shall be made as follows:

In Article 1, "bailiff" shall read "marshal."

In Article 1, "shall be raised nine times" shall read "shall be equivalent to twenty-five times of the amount fixed by the said Law."

In Article 3, "fifteen *yen*," "forty-five *yen*" "forty *yen*," "three *yen*" and "judge of preliminary examination or requisitioned judge" shall respectively read "forty *yen*," "one hundred and twenty *yen*," "not exceeding to hundred *yen* in the area where Special Wards are established, Kyoto City, Osaka City, Nagoya City, Kobe City and Yokohama City, one hundred and fifty *yen* in other districts," "eight *yen*" and "or requisitioned judge."

Paragraph 1 of Article 4 shall be amended as follows:

The fees mentioned in Article 2 of the Regulations of Fees of Bailiff, the charges for writing mentioned in Article 14 of the said Regulations and the fees mentioned in Article 15 of the same Regulations shall be three *yen*, one *yen* and fifty *sen* and three *yen* respectively.

In Paragraph 2 of the same Article

„	up to	200 *yen*	5 *yen*
	„	500 „	10 „
	„	1,000 „	15 „
	„	2,500 „	20 „
	„	5,000 „	25 „
	„	10,000 „	30 „
	more than	10,000 „	40 „

shall read

„	up to	500 *yen*	15 *yen*
	„	2,000 „	25 „
	„	5,000 „	35 „
	„	10,000 „	45 „
	„	30,000 „	60 „
	„	50,000 „	75 „
	more than	50,000 „	100 „

In Paragraph 3 of the same Article

„	up to	200 *yen*	10 *yen*
	„	500 „	20 „
	„	1,000 „	35 „
	„	2,500 „	50 „
	„	5,000 „	65 „
	„	10,000 „	100 „

shall read

„	up to	500 *yen*	30 *yen*
	„	2,000 „	65 „
	„	5,000 „	100 „
	„	10,000 „	150 „
	„	30,000 „	250 „
	„	50,000 „	350 „

and "in case of exceeding 10,000 *yen*" and "30 *yen*" shall read "in case of exceeding 50,000 *yen*" and "40 *yen*" respectively, in Paragraph 4 of the same Article "six *yen*," "fifteen *yen*," "three *yen*" and "not exceeding thirty *yen*" shall respectively read "eighteen *yen*," "forty-five *yen*," "eight *yen*" and "not exceeding two hundred *yen* in the area where Special Wards are established, Kyoto City, Osaka City, Nagoya City, Kobe City and Yokohama City, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty *yen* in other districts" and in Paragraph 5 of the same Article "shall be raised eight times" shall read "shall be equivalent to twenty-seven times of the amount fixed by the said Law."

In Article 5, "bailiff" and "Imperial Ordinance" shall read "marshal" and "Cabinet Order" respectively.

Supplementary Provisions:

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

The costs required prior to the coming into force of the present Law shall be governed by the provisions hitherto in force.

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu
Minister of Justice
SUZUKI Yoshio

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 121

December 15, 1947

The Regulations concerning Undemobilized Person Compensation shall be provided as follows:

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo

Article 1. Those who are entitled to receive the base pay before an undemobilized person returns back to his homeland, under Proviso of Art. 3, Par. 2 of the Law concerning the Undemobilized Person Compensation (hereinafter be called simply the Law), shall be specifically defined to the following persons:

1. In case the undemobilized person dies, his relative who is paid under Art. 8 of the Law the expense for having been called up to receive the remains;
2. In case the undemobilized person is executed on war criminality by the order of the Allied Forces, one in the order of his spouse, child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, and brother or sister (in case of those standing in the same order, the senior takes priority to the junior), and one who lived with him in the same house and maintained the living mainly in his income, if there is none corresponding to any relative members mentioned above;
3. In case the monthly compensation granted according to the former regulation to family of the undemobilized person at the time of enforcement of the Law is in excess of monthly amount of the family allowance prescribed in Art. 4, Par. 2 of the Law, one who is paid the family allowance under Art. 4, Par. 4 of the Law.

In this Ministerial Ordinance, the monthly compensation granted according to the former regulation shall be the amount obtained in the following items:

1. The amount computed fased on the number of dependents and their residing areas on July 1, 1947 on which family allowance under the former regulation was paid, in accordance with pay regulation which was applied in March, 1947 to compensations of government service officials and employees abroad (hereinafter be called simply the former regulation);
2. In case there is a change made to the abovementioned calculation elements after July 2, 1947, the amount computed according to them from a month following that in which they are changed under the former regulation. However, the amount thus obtained in this calculation shall not exceed the amount in Item 1.

Article 2. Family dependents provided in Art. 4, Par. 1 of the Law shall specifically be designated as his spouse and direct relatives of the first degree and indirect relatives of the second degree left behind at the homeland, as undermentioned, who lives together with him in the same house and managed their living mainly on his income:

1. Those under 18 years of age or over 60 years of age;
2. Those disabled.

Article 3. In case the monthly compensation granted according to the former regulation being granted to his family members at the time of enforcement of the Law is in excess of a total monthly amount of base pay in Art. 3 of the Law and family allowance in Art. 4, Par. 2 of the same, the difference plus the said family allowance shall be regarded as the family allowance payable to the undemobilized person who comes under Art. 4, Par. 3 of the Law.

Article 4. Depending relative of the undemobilized person who is delivered family allowance under Art. 4, Par. 4 of the Law shall be one in the order of spouse, child, parent, grandchild, grandparent, parent of spouse, and brother or sister, and in case of one standing in the same order, the senior shall take the priority to the junior. Provided, however, that the aforsaid depending relatives can select upon their consultation one among themselves who is to be a recipient of family allowance under Art. 4, Par. 4 of the Law, reporting it to the agency in this charge.

Article 5. The facts as laid down in each item of Art. 4, Par. 5 of the Law shall necessarily be reported by those newly entitled as recipient of family allowance by the foregoing Article or those who are granted it under the same Article, to the agency in its charge (to the Public Welfare Section of the Metropolitan Office (Tokyo-Tocho) or the office handling that sort of business in local government office in the former case—hereinafter be designated the same).

The abovementioned report shall be bound to the agency concerned for its acceptance within the period specified as follows:

1. In case a depending relative newly entitled as a recipient of family allowance is repatriated from abroad, three months counting from the very repatriation;
2. In case of those other than mentioned in the preceding Item, one month counting from the very day of the occurence of the facts provided in Art. 4, Par. 5 of the Law.

In applying Art. 4, Par. 5, Item 1 of the Law, when the report under Par. 1 of this Article is made after the period passing specified in the preceding Paragraph, family allowance shall be granted or its amount be amended following the month in which the report was accepted by the agency concerned.

Article 6. In case one delivered family allowance under Art. 4, Par. 4 of the Law removes to other residence, he shall be required to report it immediately to the agency concerned.

Article 7. Art. 5, Par. 2 of the Law shall not be applied to the undemobilized person or one delivered family allowance under Art. 4, Par. 4 of the Law, unless each reports the matter to the agency in charge within the course of one month since he is aware of the facts established in Art. 5, Par. 1 of the Law.

Article 8. For the undemobilized person to whom the Ordinance concerning Aid-in-grant for Junior Clerks (Koin-Fujo-Rei) or the Ordinance concerning Aid-in-grant for Trades (Yônin-Fujo-Rei) is applied, his bereaved family shall not be paid the expense

for burial as prescribed in the Proviso of Art. 8, Par. 1 of the Law.

Article 9. For the undemobilized persons who are executed on war criminality by the order of the Allied Forces, his bereaved family shall not be paid the expense needed for receiving the remains and also the expense for burial as provided in Art. 8 of the Law.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 10. The present Ordinance shall be applied to compensations granted on and after July 1, 1947.

Article 11. Those to whom the provision of Art. 10, Par. 2 or 3 of the Law is applied shall be required to report to the agency concerned the facts as regards their depending relatives within the cource of three months since the very day of promulgation of the Law.

Article 12. The proviso of Art. 11 of the Law shall necessarily be applied, for the time being, to those undemobilized persons who in former days were enlisted in the Army or civilians attached thereto.

Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 86

December 15, 1947

The Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 38 of 1933 shall partially be amended as follows:

Minister of Justice
SUZUKI Yoshio

In the annexed table, "the Kammon Clearing House" of name column shall read "the Moji Clearing House," and next to "the Fukuyama Clearing House" of name column there shall be added "the Shimonoseki Clearing House," and next to "Fukuyama City, Hiroshima Prefecture" of location column there shall be added "Shimonoseki City, Yamaguchi Prefecture."

Supplementary Provision:

The present Ministerial Ordinance shall come into application as from December 1, 1947.

INSTRUCTIONS

E. S. B. Instructions No. 23

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the Economic Stabilization Board Ordinance, the Regulation on Restriction of Use of Essential Materials shall be stipulated as follows:

President of E. S. B.
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Regulation on Restriction of Use of Essential Materials

Article 1. In order to economice essential materials and to secure the supply thereof for the essential industries, the use of essential materials, and production (including process and repair) and sale (hereinafter included displaying the goods in shops, inviting customers to purchase and other conducts of exhibiting the goods by which any one can buy the goods easily) of non-essential goods made thereof shall be restricted in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 2. The restriction of use of essential materials, and restriction of production and sale of non-essential goods made thereof shall be enforced on the basis of the Temporary Demand and Supply Adjustment Law.

Article 3. The competent Ministry having power to restrict the use of essential materials and to restrict the production and sale of non-essential goods made thereof shall stipulate and put into force the following regulations on the basis of this Regulations within 15 days of the day of enforcement of this Regulation:

1. Materials listed in the column of prohibited materials in the Annex I, shall not be used for the uses listed in the column of prohibited use in the same Annex I, except when it may come under any one of the following cases:
   (1) When materials are used for export, on the direction of the Director-General of the Board of Trade issued on the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board or on the appropriate orders placed under the same direction;
   (2) When materials are used which were recognized as export samples by the competent Minister on the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (3) When goods that are required by the Allied Occupation Forces are used in accordance with the direction of the competent Minister or Prefectural Governor issued on the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board or the lawful orders issued on the basis of the said direction;
   (4) When goods are used in order to meet the need of public peace and welfare with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (5) When goods are used for research in, and preservation of culture and technique with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (6) When materials of inferior quality which do not meet the standard are used with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (7) When materials are being used for the present uses at the time of the enforcement of this regulation.
2. No manufacturer of the goods listed in the column of manufactured goods in the Annex II shall use on process of the materials listed in the column of prohibited materials in the same Annex for the manufacture of the goods listed in the manufactured goods of the Annex II, except when it may come under any one of the following cases:
   (1) When goods are manufactured for export on the direction of the Director-General of the Board of Trade issued on the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board or on the appropriate orders placed under the same direction;
   (2) When goods recognized as export sample by the competent Minister are manufactured in the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (3) When goods that are required by the Allied Occupation Forces are manufactured in accordance with the direction of the competent Minister or Prefectural Governor issued on the basis of the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board or lawful orders issued on the basis of the said direction;
   (4) When goods are manufactured in order to meet the need of public peace and welfare with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (5) When goods are manufactured for research in, and preservation of culture and technique with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (6) When materials of inferior quality which do not meet the standerd are used or processed with permission of the competent Minister based on the standard laid down by the President of the Economic Stabilization Board;
   (7) When used goods are repaired;
   (8) When goods under manufacture at the time of the enforcement of this Regulation are to be completed within 60 days.
3. Any manufacturer or dealer of goods, manufacture of which is prohibited under the preceding Paragraph 2 shall submit a report on the undermentioned matters concerning stock on hand and partially finished goods in their possession to local office of Ministry within one month of enforcement of this Regulation:
   (1) Quantity by types of goods of stock on hand;
   (2) With regard to half finished goods, quantities to be produced, expected date of completion, stock on hand of materials required for the manufacture.
4. The competent Minister may issue an order to any manufacturer or dealer of goods manufactured in violation of Paragraph 2 or prohibited selling under Paragraph 5 with regard to the quantities to be sold and the Kodan to whom the goods are to be sold.
5. Any manufacturer or dealer of goods, manufacture of which is prohibited under the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not sell those goods after 90 days of the day of enforcement of this Regulation excepting those goods whose production and sale are prohibited by the Rule on Restriction of Manufacture and Sale of Non-essential goods promulgated on January 22, 1947. However, this shall not be applied to the case that they sell to the Kodan designated by the competent Minister.
6. The provisions of Paragraph 5 shall not apply to the goods manufactured under Sub-paragraphs (1)–(6) of Paragraph 2 and to use goods or to the sales by Kodans designated by the competent Minister, provided that, when goods manufactured under Sub-paragraphs (1)–(3) of Paragraph 2 are to be sold for purposes other than original because they do have failed the official examination or under other circumstance, permission of the competent Minister is needed each time.
7. Seal, certificate or other sign as determined by the competent Minister shall be attached to the goods, manufacture, use and sale of which is permitted under the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2, 5 and 6.

Supplementary Provision:

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

Annex I.

Item	Materials Prohibited to use	Purpose Prohibited to use
1.	Rolled copper (hereinafter including bar plate, pipe, wire and line of copper and copper alloy) Extended light-metals (plate, bar, pipe, wire and line of alminium and alminium alloy) Exclusive of those used as parts	Gate, fence, roof, penthouse, mizukiri, amaoshi, kiguchi, kakushi, water-pipe, keshobari, exhaust, cylinder, sash-bar, door, keriita, pressed board, hotate, corner bead, hand railing, balustrade, lattice, slide-stop, meji, cooking table, sink, pole, wall, ceiling, sign-board, bulletin board, name board, indication board, advertising articles.
2.	Pig iron and steel (galvanized iron plate, tin, wire and iron wire are included) Exclusive of those used as parts	Street iluminating pole, street tree protecting board, indication board, bulletin board, name board, advertising articles, ceiling board, flag pole, wall, fence, gate, gate-pole, balustrade, shell, hand railing, door (exclusive of fire-proof doors) pressed board, lattice.
3.	Foil, tube, etc. made of lead, tin, antimoney and their alloy	Cases and packing materials for tooth powder, toilet articles, shoe-polish, foodstuffs and drinkings.
4.	Nickel	Gilding use of ash-tray, lighter, cigarette set, cigarette case, other utensils for smoking, toilet case, hair-ornaments, sash-clip, brooch, other personal ornaments, metal fittings of clothes, ornament, tea set, sake utensiles and cake bowl.
5.	Japanese lacquer	Building.

Annex II.

Item Materials Prohibited to Produce	Name of Products
1. Crude-rubber or Reclaimed rubber	Slipper, belt for clothing, tile, rubberlium, mats (except those for electric insulation), desk-sheet, over-shoes, pneumatic pillow, rubber band, sponge, adobaloon for advertisement, articles for seabathing, chewing gum, cushion rubber, toy (except rubber-string), straw sandals (except clog-thong), sole of sandal.
2. Cattle leather, whale and shark skin, horse-leather, pig-leather, goat-leather (or kid), sheep-leather (except those used as strengthening or as parts)	High grade shoes, boot, semi-boot, leggins, sandals (except sandal thong), slipper (except those for an artificial leg), sole of sandal, brief case, hand-bag, trunk, knap-sack, boston bag, vanity case, rucksack, map-sack, gradstone bag, and other portable articles (except those used as traffic and communication purposes), mantle, overcoat, coat, trouser, shirts, vest, pants and other clothing, cap, gloves (except those for miners working clothes), belt for clothing (except those for miners working clothes), lady's hand-bag, cigarette case, name card case, brush case, pass case, pocket book, purse, gun and other pounches, camera case, toilet case, sporting case, cartridge belt for a sporting gun, sporting goods case, and other cases, neck-lace and upholstering cloth for chair, cover of a book, accounting book and album etc., musical instrument case,
3. Lead, tin, antimony, aluminium, the alloys thereof (except soldering) and rolled copper (except those used as accessories)	Chair, table, desk, brazire, hat-rack, ornamental rack, ornamental table, trunk, wardrobe, rice chest, locker, closet, bed, cabinet, bath-tub, cooking table, bench, umbrella-stand, chandelier, candle-stick, stove, dust-pan, coper-pot, ornament, flower-vase, prize-cup, and other artistical ornaments, toy, tricycle, baby-carrirge, ash-tray, lighter, cigarette-set, cigarette-case, and other utensils for smoking.
4. Lead, tin, antimony, aluminium and alloys thereof (except soldering)	Toilet articles in case, toilet-case, tooth powder or paste in case or tube, tooth power-case, shoe-polish in case, shoe-polish-case, hair ornament, sash clip, brooch and other furnishings, or metal fittings belonging to clothes (except hair-pin), paper weight (except one for drawing), ink-stand, paper-knife and other stationries (except pencil-sharper, pen, tube of colors, tube for paste, compass, other drawing, instrument, brush washer, palette, clip, dawing-pin, pencil for drawing, fountain-pen, cinnabar-stick and slide scale), tray, dining table, pitcher, coffee-pot, toarsting-net and other cooking utensiles (except electric cooking stove, pan, kettle, cooking pot for rice, steam pot for rice, bread baker, yakigata, vermicelli machine, other powder-cooking instrument, ladle, small kettle, tea-pot, washing-pail, basin, bowl, bucket, oroshigane, omelet turn-over, fried eggs, and pouring can made of aluminium and alminium alloy), tea-utensils, sake-utencils, cake-tray, plate, ice-tang and other utensils for eating and drinking (exclusive of fork, spoon, knife lunch-box, dish-box, chop-stick-case, cup, flask).
5. Lead, tin, antimony and alloy thereof (except soldering) and aluminium plate	Hand-rail, handle, lock, hinge and other metal fittings for building.
6. Pig-iron and steel (inclusive galvanized iron plate, tin-plate and steel-line and except hasseihin, scrap and second hand) except those used as parts	Cabinet, locker, ornamental metal fittings for building, wardrobe, chair, brief box, bed and bench, ink-pot, inkstand, ornament, mirrorstand, picture frame, basket, cake bowl, card case, calender metal fittings, trash box,
7. Yarn or fabric (including narrow width fabric) from cotton, silk, artificial silk, wool, staple fibre, hard and bast fibre or waste spinning (including flax, hemp, abaca. jute, ramie, sisal maolan, bamboo fibre), knitting or other knitting (including net)	shoes-washing tub, cleaning utensil, bycicle stand, cigarette case, lighter, soap case, neck-lace, case for toilet articles and tooth powder, cigarette set, electric lamp stand, chandelier, bath-tub, tub, cooking table, name plate, ladder, brooch, paper weight, paper knife, tray, ring, clothes-hanger, air rifle.
	Curtain, awning, wall hanging, desk cloth, sliding-door, screen, hanging screen, stage curtain, chair cover, bed cover, cushion cover, table cloth (including table center), cushion, lamp stand, table upholstery, box upholstery, chair, upholstery (only sofa, easy chair, lounge), napkin, dish pad, vase pad, carpet, artificial flower, streamer, ornamental ribbon, advertisement flag, scroll, hanging, dolls with fixed clothes or with separate clothes (excepting dolls for children and annual festival whose heights not excede 1 *shaku* of *kaneshaku*) and toys with clothes (excepting toy animals whose length not excede 5 *sun*).
	Hagoita, koinobori, beach parasol, book cover, album cover, hair ribbon, chignonband, vail, shopping bag, sporting goods bag, toilet bag, diaper bag, valuables bag, sandal bag, bedding bag, draper, bedspreads, lace, parasol, ties, window shakes.
8. Japanese lacquer	Toy, geta and zori, picture-frame, ornament, chest of drawers, sign-board, needle case, fittings, rickshaw, screen, ornamental shelf, mirror stand, dining-table, (except those length or diameter is less than 3.5 *shaku*) chair, desk, brazier, cake bowl, bandiu, bandai, hand box, arm-rest, folding screen, shelf, etc.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ministry for Home Affairs Notification No. 383

December 15, 1947

In accordance with Article 2 of the Torrent Prevention Law, the tracts of land requiring the construction of land torrent preventing works are hereby designated as follows:

Minister for Home Affairs
KIMURA Kozaemon

Hyogo-ken

Arima-gun

No. 5199, Aza Temagatsuji, No. 3203, No. 3204, Aza Iorinoue, No. 5243, Aza Nanamagari, Ôaza Nashio, Shiose-mura. The whole national river-bed land of the Ôkiridani R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 4912, Aza Namerigo on the right bank to No. 4803, Aza Nakanoborio, Ôaza Nashio, Shiose-mura on the left bank and the confluence to the Nashio R. The whole national river-bed land of the Hidari-ichigodani R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 5261–2, Aza Kamikodani on the right bank to No. 5242, Aza Nanamagari, Ôaza Nashio, Shiose-mura on the left bank and the confluence to the Ôkiridani R.

No. 1993–1, No. 1993–2, No. 1994, No. 1995, No. 1997, Aza Nagasaki, Ôaza Higashi-honjo, Honjo-mura; each lot of Numbers located within 30 meters from the central line of the river-bed to the both banks between the confluence to the Kurotani and the line placed at 30 meters from it to the lower stream.

The whole national river-bed land of the Kurodani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1994, Aza Nagasaki, Ôaza Higashi-honjo, Honjo-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Buko R. The whole national river-bed land of the Migi-ichigodani between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1993–1, Aza Nagasaki, Ôaza Higashi-honjo, Honjo-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Kurotani R.

Taki-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Dogadani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 258, Aza Takadake, Ôaza Okusoji, Hioki-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Soji R.

Shikama-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Nishitani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1470, Aza Nishiyama, Ôaza Shinjo to the opposite bank and the lower stream. The whole national river-bed land of the Teratani R. between the line prolonged from the second signal pole to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Nishitani R.

Akaho-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Hosono R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 1–55, Aza Kuo to No. 131–43, Aza Shirigadake and the line prolonged from the lower boundary of No. 1089, Aza Nakajima to No. 954, Aza Shimahara, Ôaza Akamatsu, Akamatsu-mura.

Shayo-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Furutani

R. between the signal pole in site of No. 828–55 and the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 838 to No. 854, Aza Uehata, Oaza Hatake, Egawa-mura.

The whole national river-bed land of the Okuyama R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 837, Aza Uehara to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Furutani R. The whole national river-bed land of the Takitani R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 142 to No. 448, Aza Takitani, Ôaza Kushita, Kusaki-machi to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Chiane R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Junzan R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 687 to No. 675, Aza Junzan and the confluence to the Takitani R.

Ibo-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Umagi R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 843–1, Aza Nagai, Ôaza-Haranouchi, Kambe-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Ibo R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Murotani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 846-1, Aza Murotani, Ôaza Haranouchi, Kambe-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Umaji R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Hotokedani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 839–22, Aza Hotokedani, Ôaza Harunouchi, Kambe-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Umaji R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Mae R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1283–6, Aza Okuyama, Ôaza Baba, Kauchi-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Ibo R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Shinokuki R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1462–1, Aza Totani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Ibo R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Otani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1515–7, Aza Otani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R. The whole national river-bed land of the Magotani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pote in site of No. 1127–53, Aza Magotani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R. The whole national river-bed land of the Karatani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 11273, Aza Karatani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Toshigashi R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 895–39, Aza Toshigashi, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Michitani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1041, Aza Michitani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R. The whole national river-bed land of the Takitani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 1810, Aza Takitani, Ôaza Shinokubi, Kashima-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Shinokubi R.

Kato-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Yamada R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 1321–1, Aza Ikenojiri to No. 1450–1, Aza Kamayano, Ôaza Yamada, Ichiba-mura and the line prolonged from the lower boundary of No. 1036, Aza Yamadaguchi to No. 930, Aza Wakinokaichi, Ôaza Tarodayu, Ichiba-mura.

Mino-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Yahatadani R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 1416, Aza Yahatadani to No. 1927–6, Aza Oku-yahatadani, Ôaza Fukui, Miki-machi and the confluence to the Mino R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Amatani R. between the line prolonged from the upper boundary of No. 1249–50, to No. 1249–4, Aza Hashirodani, Ôaza Hagihara, Afugo-mura and the confluence to the Afugo R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Hosome R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 206, Aza Minamidani, Ôaza Hosome, Shijime-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Mino R. The whole national river-bed land of the Yabunoshita R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 456, Aza Nagao, Ôaza Hosome, Shijime-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Hosome R.

Kanzaki-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Nanatane R. between the line prolonged from the lower boundary of No. 93, Aza Okuyama, Ôaza Taguchi to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Ichi R.

Hikami-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Kadono R. between the line prolonged from the lower boundary of No. 9–1, Aza Miharakitayama, Ôaza Mihara to No. 274, Aza Moriyamashima, Ôaza Shinjo and the line prolonged from No. 401, Aza Honganji to the Tower and villages boundary of Narimatsu near by No. 54, Aza Yoshihata, Ôaza Shinjo.

Tsuna-gun

The whole national river-bed land of the Madani R. between the line prolonged from No. 684–3, Aza Sayukurotani to the signal pole in site of No. 637, Aza Sayukurotani and the line prolonged from the lower boundary of No. 755, Aza Kagawanishi to No. 597, Aza Toriwaki, Ôaza Tsukuegumi, Tomishima-machi.

The whole national river-bed land of the Narumi R. between the line prolonged from No. 1047, Aza Sugakumi to the signal pole in site of No. 889, Aza Kashihada, Ôaza Nagashima, Nii-mura and the confluence to the Tomishima R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Origatani R. between the line prolonged from No. 385–1, Aza Yabunokuchi to the signal pole in site of No. 370, Aza Katanoshiro, Ôaza Funaki, Nii-mura and the confluence to the Nojima R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Sunotani R. between the line prolonged from No. 1171 to No. 1365, Aza Sunotani, Ôaza Minamikumi, Asano-mura and the confluence to the Tomishima R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Ikenouchi R. between the signal pole in site of No. 519, Ôaza Nakada-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Takaradama R.

The whole national river-bed land of the Migichigodani R. between the line prolonged from the signal pole in site of No. 666, Ôaza Ikenouchi Nakada-mura to the opposite bank and the confluence to the Ikenouchi R.

Ministry of Finance Notification No. 305

December 15, 1947

Mr. Shogoro Sugao, No. 1235–1, Oaza Tsuoki, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken, was ordered to restitute the undermentioned property to the Association of Presbyterian Missionaries in Japan by December 16, 1947, in accordance with Paragraph 1, Article 2, Imperial Ordinance No. 294 of 1946 (Ordinance concerning the Restitution of Allied Nation's Property in pursuant to the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration).

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo

1. Property belonging to Mr. Shogoro Sugao (No. 1235–1, Oaza Tsuoki, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken

Sort: Land (Residential Land), Building (No. 662)
Quantity: Residential Land: 503.87 *tsubo*
Building: 102.75 „
Site: No. 1235–1, 1236, 1236–1, 1238–1, Oaza Tsuoki, Tsu-shi, Mie-ken
Acquired Value: ¥23,000

Ministries of Finance and Commerce & Industry Notification No. 43

December 15, 1947

The designated business with respect to the Japan Hemp Fabric Co., Ltd., the Japan Bedding Commercial Association and the Japan Textile Sundries Wholesale Coop. Association prescribed by Paragraph 2 of the Ministries of Finance and Commerce and Industry Notification No. 30 of October, 1947 (Notification concerning the designation as Closed Institutions of the Japan Textile Co., Ltd., etc. in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Closed Institutions Ordinance), shall be released.

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo
Minister of Commerce and Industry
MIZUTANI Chozaburo

Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 321

December 15, 1947

The following amendments shall be made to the Home Through-Traffic Regulations effective December 21, 1947:

Minister of Transportation
KITAMURA Tokutaro

(The revised provisions are omitted. See the notification Ministry pronounced on December 15, 1947.)

Supreme Court Notification No. 5

December 15, 1947

ODAGIRI Tsunejiro, Judge of Kofu District Court, to the post of KOMEJI Tameshige, MATSUMOTO Shoichi, Judge of Osaka High Court, to the post of DOI Kazuo, KITANO Koichi, Judge of Kanazawa District Court, to the post of IMANO Girei and WATANABE Susumu, Judge of Kochi District Court, to the post of HAMAGUCHI Shigetoshi, shall be successors, respectively.

Supreme Court

APPOINTMENT ORDER

TAKAGI Takeichiro, Labor Standard Inspector:
Granted No. 17 Salary.
(November 1, 1947, Ministry of Labor)

ITO Masaji, ditto:

SATO Kiyoshiro, ditto:
Granted No. 11 Salary, respectively.

TAKEI Sumizo, ditto:
Relieved from Chief of Supervision Section of Gumma Labor Standard Bureau and appointed Chief of Safety Sanitation Section of Gumma Labor Standard Bureau.

HANAOKA Mikio, ditto:
Appointed Chief of Supervision Section Gumma Labor Standard Bureau.

HATTORI Takeo, ditto:
Appointed Acting-Chief of Supervision Section Nagano Labor Standard Bureau.
(December 8, 1947, ditto)

COURT CIRCULARS

H.M. the Emperor's Return to Tokyo

H.M. the Emperor returned to the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, at 7:05 on the 12th inst., after completing the tour of inspection of the local state of affairs in the prefectures of Tottori, Shimane, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Prefectural Assembly

Ordinary Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly was called on December 12. (Kanagawa-ken)

NOTICE

FACTORY FOUNDATION

December 15, 1947

Whereas Tohoku Shinko Match Co., Ltd., No. 1-63, Saien, Morioka-shi, Iwate-ken, has applied for registration of preservation of ownership of the lands, buildings, machinery, implements, etc., belonging to Yokote Plant, No. 30, Kami-matsubara, Zengo, Yokote-machi, Hirashika-gun, Akita-ken, for the purpose of creating a factory estate, any person who has a claim over the movable property that is to be included in the said estate or any creditor of seizure or provisional seizure or provisional disposition shall file his claim

with this Office, within thirty-two days from the date of publication of this notice.

The inventory of the said estate is available at this Office for the inspection of the interested parties.

Yokote Branch,
Akita Judicial Bureau

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN SELECTING EXAMINATION OF QUALIFIED CHIEF ELECTRIC TECHNICIANS

December, 1947

Names of those conferred qualification of the 1st class dated December, 1947 upon success in the selecting examination based on the Examination of Qualified Chief Electric Technicians Rules are as follows:

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

MURAI Isao
who has graduated from the Second Faculty of Engeneering, Tokyo Imperial University in September, 1945

SUETAKE Kunihiro
who has graduated from Tokyo Technological University in September, 1944

OSHIMOTO Ainosuke FUJINAWA Eisaku
who have graduated from Tokyo Technological University in September, 1945

AKATSUKA Keiji	AMAIKE Kuniro
IKEDA Toshio	ISHIKAWA Takeshi
UTSUMI Satoshi	OTA Naoji
OTSUKI Shiro	OKAZAWA Makihiko
OKAMOTA Soji	OZAWA Akira
KATAYAMA Takeo	KANAYA Sumio
KAWAGUCHI Chiyoji	KAWABE Ritsuo
KUDO Keizo	KUWABARA Osamu
KOJIMA Yoshiaki	KOYAMA Jiro
KONDO Eiji	SAITO Kiyoshi
SAKURADA Mamoru	SASAKI Tokio
SHIOYA Jiro	SUKEGAWA Shigeru
TAKAGI Kyukichi	TAKAHASHI Toshiro
TAKEBAYASHI Takeshi	TAMURA Hiroshi
DEJIMA Kazuo	BABA Shuji
FUKUSHI Noboru	MATSUO Kiyoshi
MATSUZAKA Kiyoshi	MIYAZAKI Yuzo
MORIHARA Takuzo	YAMAGUCHI Jiro
YAMANAKA Shun-ichi	YAMANO Masahiro
YOKOUCHI Shigeru	YOKOYAMA Isao

YOKOYAMA Tsuyoshi
who have graduated from Tokyo Technological University in September, 1946

IMURA Akira
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Hokkaido Imperial University in September, 1946

GODA Kin-ichi
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Nagoya Imperial University in September, 1945

MORIYA Shogo
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Kyoto Imperial University in September, 1942

KOIZUMI Tadashi
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Kyoto Imperial University in September, 1945

TAKADA Genji
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Osaka Imperial University in March, 1941

HACHIYA Haruo
who has graduated from Faculty of Engeneering, Osaka Imperial University in October, 1946

KARASAKI Motoju
who has graduated from Science and Industry Department, Waseda University in December, 1941

IMAMURA Kanetada
who has graduated from Faculty of Science and Engeneering Department, Waseda University in September, 1942

KIKUCHI Rokuro NOMURA Seiichi

WAKIKAWA Hiroo
who has graduated from Faculty of Science and Engeneering Department, Waseda University in September, 1944

OKAMOTO Yoshito
who has graduated from Faculty of Science and Engeneering Department, Waseda University in September, 1945

IIO Kenji KOMATSU Ryuji

SAITO Takehiko FUJINO Eiichi
who has graduated from Faculty of Science and Engeneering Department, Waseda University in September, 1946

PUBLIC NOTICE

September 20, 1947

Claimants:
Shigeru Shimoda
No. 48, Hirahara-cho, Kure-shi

.....

Kyoko Shigemasa
No. 969, Takaya-cho, Atotsuki-gun, Okayama-ken

.....

Masakazu Waku
No. 1302, Imayasu, Fukuchiyama-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., September 9, 1948.

In case of failure to notify their claims 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)

September 20, 1947

Claimant: Nariyasu Yasuoka
Oaza Kami-awa, Awa-mura, Ayama-gun, Mie-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., September 10, 1948.

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)

September 20, 1947

Claimant: Chie Kômura
No. 33, Fukae, Honjo-mura, Muko-gun, Hyogo-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., September 10, 1948.

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)

September 20, 1947

Claimants:
Akio Hayashi
No. 17, Momijidani, Takarazuka, Muko-gun, Hyogo-ken

.....

Kimiko Banno
No. 3-8, Doroe-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-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., September 10, 1948.

In case of failure to notify their claims 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)

September 20, 1947

Claimant: Kyuhachi Tamura
No. 39, Mukae-machi, Kumamoto-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., June 14, 1948.

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)

Notice re Dissolution

December 9, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved according to the resolution adopted at the stockholders' general meeting held on November 26, 1947.

The creditors to this company are requested to send in their claims within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

If the creditors fail to report within the aforesaid period, their claims shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Joban-tan Hambai K. K.
Liquidator: ditto
No. 52, 1-chome, Shiba Nihon-enoki-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo

Reorganization Notice

December 15, 1947

Notice is hereby given that it was decided with unanimous consent at the extraordinary general meeting of members of the undermentioned company held on October 1, 1947 to reorganize its constitution of Yugen Kaisha (limited liability company) to be incorporated as a Kabushiki Kaisha (joint-stock company).

Any creditor who has any objection to the above decision is requested to notify the company to that effect within two months from the date of publication of this notice.

Yugen Kaisha Osaka Seimitsu-keiki Seisakusho
No. 43, Samban-cho, Namba, Shinchi, Minami-ku, Osaka

Notice to Creditors

November 21, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders the undermentioned company was dissolved on November 16, 1947 and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within 60 days from the day of publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

This notice is hereby given according to the provision of the Commercial Code.

Kabushiki Kaisha Matsuya
Liquidator: Kusunobu Yuasa
No. 1506, 2-chome, Kawara-machi, Minami-ku, Osaka-shi

Dissolution Notice

November 26, 1947

The undermentioned union was dissolved on February 28, 1947 in accordance with the provisions of Art. 75, Par. 4 of the Commercial and Industrial Co-operative Union Law. The creditors to this union are requested to put in their claims within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

If no report is made within the above fixed term their claims shall be deemed as having been given up.

Osaka-fu Wagasa Tosei Kumiai
Liquidator: Yukichi Momochi
No. 1018, Shigino-machi, Joto-ku, Osaka

Dissolution Notice

November 18, 1947

The undermentioned association was dissolved on March 1, 1947, pursuant to the Commercial and Industrial Cooperative Union Law and any creditor to this association is required to report to that effect within two months of the day of publication of this notice.

Their claims shall be excluded from the liquidation, if they fail to do so within the limited period.

Osaka Light Wheel Industrial Controlled Association
Liquidator: Kiyoji Miki
No. 3356, Tennoji-machi, Abeno-ku, Osaka

Re Presentation of Protest against Alteration of Company System

December 15, 1947

We hereby notify that the undermentioned company altered the company's organization into a joint-stock company on November 25, 1947. Those who have objection against this alteration of organization are requested to report to that effect within two months from this date.

Daiwa Industry Co., Ltd.
No. 440, Katayama, Kokubu-cho, Minami-kawachi-gun, Osaka

Notice of Dissolution

December 15, 1947

This is to notify that as this company was dissolved by the unanimous consent of all the members on October 31, 1947, all creditors against this company should file their claims within two months from the following day of this public notice, and if they fail to do so within that period, their claims shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Kyoei Gomei Kaisha
Liquidator: Takanaga Hirai
No. 5, 1-chome, Motohama-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama

Dissolution Notice

November 15, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders, convened on October 15, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within 61 days from the day of publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Shin-ei Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha
Liquidator: Kosei Mizutani
No. 108, 2-chome, Naka-yamate-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe-shi

Dissolution Notice

November 24, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, convened on November 10, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Kawaguchi Nokiki Kabushiki Kaisha
Liquidator: Yoshitomo Oka
No. 175, 4-chome, Hon-machi, Kawaguchi-shi

Dissolution Notice

November 4, 1947

The undermentioned association was dissolved on October 31, 1947. The creditors to this association are requested to file their claims within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

Any claim not submitted within the aforesaid period shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Niigata-ken Medical Association
Liquidator: Masao Sato
No. 1585, 8-bancho, Nishibori-dori, Niigata-shi

Notice re Dissolution

December 15, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved in accordance with the decision passed at the general meeting of stockholders held on June 20, 1947. Any creditor against this company is requested to file his claim within two months from the date following publication of this notice.

In case of failure to report, his claim shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Daiwa Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd.
Liquidators: Shinjiro Takeda
Masanori Yanatsutsumi
No. 1080, Oaza Shimizudani, Takatori-machi, Takaichi-gun, Nara-ken

---

Dissolution Notice

December 15, 1947

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders convened on October 5, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Takatori Shoji K. K.
Liquidator: Shikazo Nishikawa
No. 351, Shimo-tosa, Takatori-cho, Takaichi-gun, Nara-ken

Dissolution Notice

December 15, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, convened on October 17, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Sankyo Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha
Liquidator: Shin-ichi Mori
No. 1914, Hamada, Yokkaichi-shi

Notice re Dissolution

December 15, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on October 17, 1947, in accordance with the decision made at the extraordinary general meeting of stockholders held on the said date. Accordingly the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within 2 months from the day following publication of this notice.

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

Shimazaki Shokuhin K. K.
Liquidator: Yoshizo Ito
No. 35–35, Edome-kami, Harue-machi, Sakai-gun, Fukui-ken

Notice re Filing Claims

November 20, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting of shareholders, convened on November 5, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Izumo Mokuzai Kogyo K. K.
Liquidator: Teruo Nishimoto
Arashima-mura, Nogi-gun, Shimane-ken

Dissolution Notice

November 21, 1947

The undermentioned union was dissolved on March 1, 1947 in accordance with the provisions of Article 75, Paragraph 4 of the commercial and Industrial Co-operative Union Law. The creditors to this union are requested to put in their claims within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

If no report is made within the above fixed term their claims will be excluded from the liquidation.

Oda-gun Nambu Shogyo Tosei Kumiai
Liquidator: Minoru Himei
No. 2221, Kasaoka, Kasaoka-machi, Oda-gun, Okayama-ken

Dissolution Notice

November 27, 1947

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting of members convened on November 16, 1947, the undermentioned company was dissolved and in this connection those who have claims against this company are requested to report to that effect within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the period fixed above shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Yugen Kaisha Taiyo Sen-i Kogyo-sha
Liquidator: Mantaro Furuta
No. 1–1, 3-chome, Funatsu-machi, Wakayama-shi

Dissolution Notice

November 15, 1947

According to the provision of Law No. 128, October 31, 1947, the undermentioned medical association was dissolved on November 1, 1947. In this connection those who have claims against this medical association are requested to send in their claims within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Any claim not duly reported within the said period shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Hokkaido Medical Association
Representative liquidator: Hideo Sayama
No. 291, Nishi-19-chome, Minami-1-jo, Sapporo-shi

Invitation of Filing Claims against Closed Institutions

(Fourth Series)

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 of Prime Minister's Office and Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Commerce and Industry, Transportation, Agriculture and Forestry, Welfare and Justice, this Commission is now ready to receive filing of claims against Closed Institutions.

If you have claims (stock shares in general and bank deposits excluded) against undermentioned Closed Institutions of which fulfilments are to be made in Japan (Honshu, Hokkaido Shikoku, Kyushu and adjacent islands) you are requested to file your claims at this Office by February 15, 1948. If a creditor does not file his claim within the time limit he shall be excluded from special liquidation.

With regard to the debentures issued in trust individual owners thereof are not requested to file their claims, as that will be done en block by Trustee Companies respectively.

Claims are to be filed at this Commission or its Osaka Office.

For filing claims, the regular forms are to be used which are obtainable at this Office or at all offices of Bank of Japan. If you require to have them sent by mail, please inform us of your wishes by enclosing a stamped return envelope addressed to yourself.

Closed Institutions
Liquidating Commission
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Closed Institutions
Liquidating Commission
Osaka Office
No. 5, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka

Names of the Closed Institutions

Japan Tea Export Co.
Iron and Steel Sales Co.
Japan Coal Co.
All Japan Refrigeration Commerce and Industry Ass'n.
Japan Cotton Fishing Net and Twine Ass'n.
All Japan Seed and Seedlings Ass'n.
Japan Seed and Seedlings Ass'n.
Japan Vegetable Wax and Forest Products Ass'n.
Japan Export Silk and Staple Fibre Ass'n.
Japan Pipe Works Control Ass'n.

Notice for Unpaid Capital to be Collected

December 15, 1947

It is requested that the Japan Fertilizer Co., Ltd. (A Closed Institution) be collected of its unpaid capital. As to counting, reference shall be made on Paragraph 2, Article 12 of the Notification No. 2 of Finance, Justice, Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry and Transportation Ministries, of 1947 and the amount to be collected should be counted as plainly collectable.

Amount to be collected...Total amount of unpaid shares.

Closed Institutions
Liquidating Commission
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

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, DECEMBER 15, 1947

LAW

I hereby promulgate the Compensation against Agricultural Loss Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 15, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Law No. 185

COMPENSATION
AGAINST AGRICULTURAL LOSS LAW

CONTENTS

Chapter I. General Provisions
Chapter II. Organization of Agricultural Mutual Relief Bodies
Section I. Members of Associations
Section II. Formation
Section III. Management
Section IV. Dissolution and Liquidation
Section V. Registration
Section VI. Supervision
Chapter III. Mutual Relief Work of Agricultural Mutual Relief Association
Section I. General Rules
Section II. Mutual Relief Work concerning Crops and Mutual Relief Work concerning Silkworms and Cocoons
Section III. Mutual Relief Work concerning Live-stock
Chapter IV. Insurance Business of Agricultural Mutual Relief Insurance Associations
Chapter V. Re-insurance Business of the Government
Chapter VI. Inquiry Commission
Chapter VII. Penal Provisions
Supplementary Provisions

COMPENSATION
AGAINST AGRICULTURAL LOSS LAW
(Law No. 185, December 15, 1947)

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. Compensation Against Agricultural Loss purports to stabilize farm management and contribute to the increase of agricultural productivity by indemnifying such losses as any unforeseen contingency may inflict on farmers.

Article 2. Compensation Against Agricultural Loss shall consist of mutual relief work of agricultural mutual relief associations, insurance business of agricultural mutual relief insurance associations and the re-insurance business of the Government.

Article 3. Agricultural mutual relief association and agricultural mutual relief insurance association (hereinafter referred to as agricultural mutual relief bodies) shall be juridical persons.

Article 4. Either of the terms "agricultural mutual relief association" or "agricultural mutual relief insurance association" shall be used without fail in the appellation of an agricultural mutual relief association or an agricultural mutual relief insurance association.

No person other than those belonging to an agricultural mutual relief body shall use in his or her name either of the terms "agricultural mutual relief association" or "agricultural mutual relief insurance association".

Article 5. The area covered by agricultural mutual relief association shall be the same with that of a city (or a ward of those cities provided for in Art. 155, Par. 2 of the Local Autonomy Law. The definition shall be effective hereinafter in the present article), town, village or a special locality. In case special reason requires it, however, departure from the provision of the present article may be permitted.

The area covered by agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall be the same with that of a prefecture.

Article 6. Agricultural mutual relief body shall be situated in the locality where its main office transacts business.

Article 7. Matters necessary to be registered under the provisions of the present Law, cannot be set up against the third party prior to their registration.

Article 8. The business year of agricultural mutual relief body shall be from April 1 of the current year to March 31 of the following year.

Article 9. Agricultural mutual relief body shall

be exempt from income tax and juridical person tax.

No local public body can impose business tax on agricultural mutual relief body.

Article 10. Registration made by agricultural mutual relief body in accordance with the present law, shall be exempt from registration tax.

Article 11. No stamp tax shall be imposed on the documents relating to Compensation Against Agricultural Loss.

Article 12. The Food Control Special Accounts defrays, in accordance with the provision of the Cabinet Order, part of mutual relief money payable by members of agricultural mutual relief association to the same association as regards mutual relief work concerning crops.

The money to be defrayed by the Special Accounts shall be paid into the Agricultural Mutual Relief Re-insurance Special Accounts as the annual income.

The Government shall fix the selling price of food so as to charge those persons who consume food with the money payable by members of agricultural mutual relief association to the association as is provided in Par. 1 of this Article.

Article 13. The money defrayed in accordance with the provision of Par. 1 of the preceding article, shall be delivered to the agricultural mutual relief association concerned, to be appropriated as part of the mutual relief money payable by members of agricultural mutual relief association to the same association.

The money deliverable to agricultural mutual relief association in acccordance with the provision of the preceding pargraph, may be delivered, not to the same association, but, instead thereof, to the agricultural mutual relief insurance association to which the said mutual relief association belongs, in order to be appropriated as part of the premium payable by the said mutual relief association to the mutual relief insurance association, or may be paid into the income accruing from re-insurance premium of Agricultural Mutual Relief Re-insurance Special Accounts, to be appropriated as part of the re-insurance premium payable by the agricultural mutual relief insurance association concerned.

Article 14. In conformity with the provision of the Cabinet Order, the office expenses required by agricultural mutual relief body shall be defrayed by the National Treasury within the amount of the budget of every financial year.

Chapter II

Organization of Agricultural Mutual Relief Bodies

Section I.

Members of Associations

Article 15. Persons entitled to membership of agricultural mutual relief associations are those who have any one of the following qualifications, except in those cases which are provided for otherwise by the articles of association in accordance with order:

1. Those resident in the area where the association concerned carries on its business and who are engaged either in the growing of paddy-rice, wheat, barley, oats and other kinds of crops mentioned in Item 1, Par. 1, Art. 84, or in sericulture;
2. Those resident in the area where the association concerned carries on its business and who possess or raise cattle, horses, goats, sheep, boars or sows.

Persons entitled to membership of agricultural mutual relief insurance association are the agricultural mutual relief associations located in the area where the same association carries on its business.

Article 16. When an agricultural mutual relief association comes into being, all the persons who have the qualification stipulated in Item 1, Par. 1 of the foregoing article shall acquire membership of the same association. After the formation of the association, all the persons who have come to fall under the same Item, shall acquire membership in the same way.

When agricultural mutual relief insurance association comes into being, all the agricultural mutual relief associations whose area of operation covers part of the area of operation of the said mutual relief insurance association, shall obtain membership of the same association. It shall be the same with the agricultural mutual relief association which comes into being and whose area of operation covers part of the area of operation of the agricultural mutual relief insurance association which has already come into being.

Agricultural mutual relief association shall not, without proper reason, refuse to admit into the same those persons applying for admittance into the association who possess only the qualification specified in Item 2, Par. 1 of the preceding article.

Article 17. Each member of agricultural mutual relief body shall have one vote and one elective franchise of officials of the body.

Article 18. Each member of agricultural mutual relief body may, in conformity with the stipulations of the articles of association, vote by document or by proxy on such matters as he or she has been informed of beforehand in accordance with the stipulations of Art. 38, Par. 3 of the present Law.

A person who votes conformably to the foregoing stipulation shall be deemed to be the person present at the meeting.

A proxy shall not represent two members or more.

A proxy must submit to the agricultural mutual relief body the document certifying his or her right of representation.

Article 19. Any member of agricultural mutual relief body shall withdraw from the body he or she belongs to for any one of the following reasons:

1. Loss of qualification for membership;
2. Death of a member or dissolution of the body whereto a member belongs.

Those members of agricultural mutual relief association who come under only Item 2, Par. 1, Art. 15, shall withdraw from the same association by the nullification of all the mutual relief relations, except on the grounds of either of the aforesaid reasons. The present disposition, however, shall not apply to those cases which are specially provided for in the articles of the association.

Section II.

Formation

Article 20. In order to form an agricultural mutual relief association, fifteen or more of persons prescribed in Item 1 or Item 2 of Art. 15, Par. 1 must be promoters thereof, while two or more agricultural mutual relief associations shall be necessary as promoters in forming an agricultural mutual relief insurance association.

Article 21. As a preparatory course to the formation, promoters must draw up a program as regards the qualifications of members as well as the area where the association will function, giving public notice thereof prior to the given period, announcing, at the same time, the date and the place of the preliminary meeting for organization, which must be held without fail.

The above-stated period shall not be less than a fortnight.

Article 22. At the preliminary meeting for organization, persons who will draw up the articles of association (hereinafter referred to as drafting committee of articles of association) shall be selected from among those persons who have attended the meeting with the qualification of member (or member of agricultural mutual relief association in case the said person is the said association) and, at the same time, the area of operation, the qualification of member, and other matters which form the basis in drawing up articles of the association shall be decided.

Number of the foregoing drafting committee shall not be less than fifteen persons.

Proceedings of the preliminary meeting for organization shall be decided with the consent of a majority of those present thereat who are qualified as members as is prescribed in the program mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding article.

Article 23. When the drafting committee of articles of association has made up the articles, the promoters shall, prior to the definite period, give a public notice of these articles, together with the date and the place of the constituent general meeting, and shall hold the said meeting without delay. In case of the formation of agricultural mutual relief association, however, no constituent general meeting shall be held without the consent of more than two-thirds of those qualified as members in accordance with the provision of Art. 15, Par. 1, Item 1.

The definite period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be less than a fortnight.

Approval of the articles made up by the drafting committee of articles of association, framing of business plan and decision of other matters necessary for the formation of the association, must depend on the resolution of the constituent general meeting.

The constituetn general meeting may amend the articles of association mentioned in the preceding paragraph; this shall not apply, however, with regard to the stipulations concerning the area of operation and the qualifications of members of the association.

Proceedings of the constituent general meeting shall be decided with the consent of more than two-thirds of the voting of the whole attendants who, in turn, comprise a majority of those qualified as members and who have informed, previous to the date of meeting, the promoters of their consent to the formation of association.

Persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, either through document or by proxy, exercise their right of voting.

As to the constituent general meeting, the provisions of Art. 17, Art. 18, Pars. 2 to 4 inclusive of the present Law as well as of Art. 66 of Civil Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 24. Promoters shall, immediately after the constituent general meeting, submit the articles of association and the business plan to the administrative authorities and thereby request the approval of the formation of association.

In case the administrative authorities require it, the promoters must submit the report on the formation of agricultural mutual relief body to the same.

Article 25. When the request for approval mentioned in Par. 1 of the foregoing article has been made to it, the administrative authorities must approve the formation of association in compliance with the said request, except when the proceedings of formation or the articles of association or the substance of the business plan, contravene laws and regulations or dispositions prescribed by the administrative authorities in conformity with the same laws and regulations.

Article 26. When a request for approval has been made in accordance with the provisions of Art. 24, Par. 1, the administrative authorities shall notify the promoters, within a month reckoning from the day when the request was duly received, whether an approval has been given or not.

If the administrative authorities fail to give the notification referred to above within the period prescribed above, the approval prescribed in Art. 24, Par. 1, shall be deemed to have been given to the promoters. In this case the promoters may

request the administrative authorities for a certificate of the approval.

In case the administrative authorities give notice of disapproval, the reason for the same disapproval shall be stated in the notice.

In case the promoters have instituted an action for the revocation of disapproval, and the court has decided in favour of them, the approval prescribed in Art. 24, Par. 1, shall be deemed to have been given on the day whereon the decision was given. In this case, the stipulation mentioned in the latter part of Par. 2 of the same article shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 27. In case the approval for formation prescribed in Art. 24, Par. 1 has been given, the promoters shall hand over their duties to the directors without delay.

Article 28. Agricultural mutual relief body shall come into being through the registration of its formation at the seat of its main office.

Article 29. In case a prefectural agricultural mutual relief insurance inquiry commission proposes for it, the prefectural governor may, if he or she deems it necessary, fix the area of operation, decide the qualifications of members, and order the persons who enjoy membership to form an agricultural mutual relief association in accordance with the provision of order.

The persons ordered to form the association according to the provision of the preceding paragraph, must, in compliance with the provision of order, hold a constituent general meeting, draw up the articles of association and other matters necessary for the formation, and then obtain the approval of the prefectural governor concerned with regard to the formation.

Article 30. The articles of association of agricultural mutual relief body shall contain the following particulars:

1. The object;
2. The name;
3. The area within which it operates;
4. The location and address of its office;
5. Provisions relating to qualifications, entrance into and retirement from the body of members;
6. Provisions relating to mutual relief money payable by members, premium and office expenses;
7. Provisions relating to responsibility of mutual relief or responsibility of insurance;
8. Provisions relating to number as well as election of officials;
9. The amount of reserve funds and the method of its accumulation;
10. Provisions relating to disposal of surplus funds and covering of deficit;
11. Method of publication.

The administrative authorities may, if need be, draw up the examples of model articles of association.

Section III.

Management

Article 31. An agricultural mutual relief body shall have directors and inspectors as its officials.

The number of directors shall be five or more, while that of inspectors shall be two or more.

The officials shall be elected at a general meeting in corformity with the provision of the articles of association. The officials at the time of formation of the body, however, shall be elected at the constituent general meeting.

Officials shall be elected by secret voting.

One member shall have one vote.

Three-fourths or more of the directors shall be members (or members of agricultural mutual relief association in case the said association is a member of the body) of the body; however, the directors at the time of formation of the body shall be those persons who have agreed to the formation of the body (or the members of agricultural mutual relief association in case the said association has agreed to the said formation).

Article 32. The tenure of office of officials shall be one year, except when the articles of association have provided otherwise for the tenure of office not exceeding two years. The tenure of office of officials at the time of formation shall be as will be fixed at the constituent general meeting, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph; provided the term shall not exceed one year.

Article 33. No direcotr shall be at the same time an inspector or an employee of agricultural mutual relief body, while no inspector shall be concurrently a director or an employee of agricultural mutual relief body.

Article 34. An inspector shall act on behalf of the agricultural mutual relief body in any contract to be made between the said body and its director. An inspector shall act the same in any lawsuit pending between the said body and its director.

Article 35. The directors must convene a general meeting once every business year.

Article 36. The directors must convene a general meeting within twenty days counting from the day when they have received from a member of the body, signed by more than one-fifth of the whole members, a document asking for a convocation of general meeting, with a statement of the agenda and the reason thereof.

Article 37. In case there is no one to perform the duties of director, or when directors neglect, without good reason, to take steps to convene a general meeting when they have received the above-mentioned request, inspectors must convene the same meeting without delay.

Article 38. Any notice or summons sent from agricultural mutual relief body to its members needs only to be addressed to their residences kept in the list of members, or to the places which they have designated as convenient for receiving such notices or summons, and of which the mutual relief body has been informed beforehand.

The foregoing notice or summons shall be deemed to have reached its destination after the lapse of such time as it ought to have taken.

A notice informing members of the convocation of a general meeting shall be given at least ten days previous to the day of the meeting, accompanied with the agenda of the meeting.

Article 39. Directors shall keep at each office a copy of the articles of association and the proceedings of general meetings, and, conformably to the provision of order, a list of the members at the main office.

Any member and creditor of agricultural mutual relief body may demand the inspection of the document mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 40. Directors shall, at least a week previous to the day fixed for an ordinary general meeting, submit to inspectors a business report, an inventory, a balance-sheet, profit and loss account, a plan for the disposal of surplus funds or a plan for the covering of deficit, and shall keep them at the main office.

Any member or creditor of agricultural mutual relief body may demand the inspection of the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

When the documents mentioned in Par. 1 are submitted to an ordinary general meetin, they shall be accompanied with a written opinion of inspectors.

Article 41. At the request of more than one-fifth of the whole members, officials may be re-elected even during their tenure of office by resolution at a general meeting.

The request as prescribed in the preceding paragraph must be made at the same time with respect to either the whole directors or the whole inspectors. It is, however, otherwise with regard to the request for the re-election of any official who has contravened any of the provisions of laws and regulations, dispositions made by the administrative authorities in accordance with the provisions of these laws and regulations, or any of the articles of association.

The request as prescribed in Par. 1 must be submitted to the agricultural mutual relief body concerned, accompanied with the document stating the reason of re-election.

Upon receipt of the document prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, the agricultural mutual relief body must forward the same document to the officials at least a week previous to the day of general meeting, so as to give them the time to explain themselves at the general meeting.

Article 42. The provisions of Art. 44, Par. 1, Art. 52, Par. 2, Arts. 53 to 56 inclusive, Art. 59, Art. 61, Par. 1 of Civil Code shall apply mutatis mutandis to officials of agricultural mutual relief body. In this case, "judicial court" in Art. 56 of Civil Code shall read "Administrative authorities".

Article 43. The following matters shall be decided by a general meeting of members:

1. Amendment of the articles of association;
2. The amount of, and way of charging, office expenses, in case such expenses are levied on members;
3. Business report, an inventory, a balance-sheet, profit and loss account, a plan for the disposal of surplus funds or a plan for the covering of deficit.

The vote of a majority of more than two-thirds of members present at a general meeting attended by half or more of the whole members, shall be required for the resolution on amendment of the articles of association.

Amendment of the articles of association shall carry no effect unless approved by the administrative authorities.

As to the abovementioned approval, the provisions of Arts. 25 and 26 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 44. Except the cases otherwise provided for in this Law or the articles of association, the matters brought before a general meeting shall be decided by the vote of a majority of those present at the meeting, while in case of tie, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

The chairman shall be elected by members at a general meeting.

The chairman shall have no vote at a general meeting in the qualification of a member.

Article 45. As to general meetings the provisions of Arts. 64 and 66 of Civil Code shall apply mutatis mutandis. In this case, "Article 62" mentioned in the said Art. 64, shall read "Art. 38, Par. 3 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law".

Section IV.

Dissolution and Liquidation

Article 46. Agricultural mutual relief body shall be dissolved for any one of the following reasons:

1. Resolution of a general meeting;
2. Amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief associations;
3. Bankruptcy of agricultural mutual relief association;
4. Order of dissolution as provided for in Art. 80, Par. 2.

As to resolution of dissolution, the provision bers concerned.

of Art. 43, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Resolution of dissolution shall carry no effect unless approved by the administrative authorities.

As to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Arts. 25 and 26 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 47. When agricultural mutual relief body is dissolved, except the cases of amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief associations, all the mutual relief relations and insurance relations shall come to an end.

In the case stipulated above, mutual relief money and premium paid up by members for the

unexpired term shall be paid back to the members concerned.

Article 48. When agricultural mutual relief associations are to be amalgamated, a general meeting must pass a resolution of amalgamation.

As to the preceding case, the provision of Art. 43, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

The amalgamation shall carry no effect unless approved by the administrative authorities.

As to the preceding case, the provisions of Arts. 25 and 26 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 49. When agricultural mutual relief association has passed a resolution of amalgamation, it shall draw up, within a fortnight counting from the day which witnessed the same resolution, an inventory and a balance-sheet.

Agricultural mutual relief association must, within the abovementioned period, notify its creditors to the effect that they shall inform, within a fixed period, the association of their objection, if they have any; further, the association must communicate the same to each of the creditors recognized as such.

The fixed period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be less than a month.

Article 50. In case creditors of agricultural mutual relief association have offered no objection within the above-stated period, they shall be deemed to have duly recognizd the said amalgamation.

In case creditors have offered objection, the agricultural mutual relief association shall liquidate their debt or offer them some proper security, or trust a trust company or a bank carrying on trust business, with an appropriate amount of property, and this with the object to compensate the said creditors.

Article 51. In order to form agricultural mutual relief association by amlagamation, organizing committees selected from among members at the general meeting of respective association must conjointly draw up the articles of association, select officials, and effect other acts necessary for the formation of the association.

The officials mentioned in the foregoing paragraph must be selected from among members of the associations to be amalgamated.

As to the selection of the organizing committees prescribed in Par. 1, the provision of Art. 43, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 52. The amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief associations shall take effect when the association which continues to exist after the amalgamation or the new association which comes into being due to the amalgamation, has effected the registration prescribed in Art. 64 at the seat of its main office.

Article 53. The association which continues to exist after the amalgamation or the new association which comes into being due to the amalgamation, shall succeed to all the rights and obligations (inclusive of such rights and obligations as the association concerned holds with respect to its business, in conformity with the permission or approval or any other disposition of the administrative authorities) of the association which has ceased to exist owing to the amalgamation.

Article 54. When agricultural mutual relief body is dissolved due to causes other than amalgamation and bankruptcy, its directors shall be liquidators. It shall be otherwise, however, when a general meeting has selected as liquidators persons who are not directors.

Article 55. On assuming office, liquidators shall, without delay, investigate the actual situation of the property of the agricultural mutual relief body concerned, prepare an inventory as well as a balance-sheet, decide upon the manner of disposal of the property, and submit the same to a general meeting for approval.

Article 56. Unless the liquidators have cleared all the debt of the agricultural mutual relief body, they shall not commence the distribution of the property of the same.

Article 57. When the business of liquidation has come to an end, liquidators shall, without delay, prepare a statement of accounts and submit the same to a general meeting for approval.

Article 58. As to dissolution and liquidation of agricultural mutual relief body, the provisions of Art. 73, Art. 75, Art. 76, Art. 78 to Art. 83 inclusive, of Civil Code, and Art. 35, Par. 2, Art. 36, Art. 37-(2), Art. 135-(25), Pars. 2 and 3, Art. 136, Par. 1, Art. 137 and Art. 138 of Noncontentious Judicial Procedure Law shall apply mutatis mutandis. In this case, "the preceding article" mentioned in Article 75 of Civil Code shall read "Article 54 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law".

Section V.

Registration

Article 59. Registration of formation of agricultural mutual relief body shall be made at the seat of its main office within a fortnight counting from the day (in the case prescribed in Art. 26, Pars. 2 and 4, the day on which a certificate as regards approval for formation is issued) on which the approval for formation has been obtained.

The registration of formation shall contain the following particulars:

1. Matters referred to in Art. 30, Par. 1, Items 1 to 3 inclusive and Item 11.
2. Offices.
3. Names and addresses of officials.

Agricultural mutual relief body must register the particulars enumerated in the preceding paragraph at the seat of its branch office within a fortnight after the registration of its formation.

Article 60. After its formation, agricultural mutual relief body, if it establishes a branch office, shall register the establishment of the same branch office at the seat of its main office within a fortnight, and it shall register the particulars mentioned in Par. 2 of the preceding article at the seat of the same branch office within three weeks, and it shall register the establishment of the same branch office at the seat of other branch office within the same period.

In case a new branch office is established in the locality under the jurisdiction of a registry office in charge of the seat of the main office or the seat of branch office, the registration of the establishment of the said branch office shall be all that is required by this Law.

Article 61. In case of removal of its main office, agricultural mutual relief body shall make the registration of removal at its former seat within a fortnight and it shall make the registration of the particulars mentioned in Art. 59, Par. 2 at its new seat within three weeks. In case of removal of its branch office, the body shall make the registration of removal at its former seat within three weeks and it shall make the registration of the particulars prescribed in the same paragraph at its new seat within four weeks.

In case of removal of the main office or the branch office within the locality under the jurisdiction of one and the same registry office, the registration of the removal shall be all that is required by this Law.

Article 62. In case any alteration is made in the particulars prescribed in Art. 59, Par. 2, the registration of alteration shall be made, at the seat of the main office, within a fortnight and, at the seats of branch offices, within three weeks, after the said alteration.

Article 63. In case of dissolution of agricultural mutual relief body, the registration of dissolution shall be made, except in cases of amalgamation and bankruptcy, at the seat of its main office, within a fortnight, and at the seats of its branch offices, within three weeks, after the said dissolution.

Article 64. In case of amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief associations, the registration of alteration as regards the association which continues to exist after the amalgamation, and the registration of dissolution as regards the association dissolved by amalgamation, and the registration of the particulars prescribed in Art. 59, Par. 2 as regards the association formed by the amalgamation, shall be made, at the seat of the main office, within a fortnight, and at the seats of branch offices, within three weeks, after the amalgamation.

Article 65. Liquidators must effect the registration of their full names and addresses, at the seat of the main office, within a fortnight, and at the seats of the branch offices, within three weeks, after they have assumed their duties.

As to the registration prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, the provision of Art. 62 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 66. Upon the completion of liquidation of agricultural mutual relief body, the registration of completed liquidation shall be effected, at the seat of its main office, within a fortnight, and at the seats of its branch offices, within three weeks, after the day whereon the liquidation has been completed.

Article 67. As regards the registration of agricultural mutual relief body, the judicial office or its agency controlling the seat of its office shall be the competent registry office.

Each registry office shall keep a register of agricultural mutual relief associations and a register of agricultural mutual relief insurance associations.

Article 68. The registration of formation of agricultural mutual relief body shall be made in compliance with the joint application for it through document of all officials of the body concerned.

The above-stated written application for registration must be accompanied with the articles of association and a document certifying that the applicants are the officials of the body concerned.

The abovementioned written application for registration of formation by amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief association must be accompanied with, besides the document mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a document certifying that, in pursuance of the provision of Art. 49, Par. 2, public notice has been given and summons delivered, and, in case a creditor raised objection to the amalgamation, that the liquidation of debt or the offering of security to the same creditor or placing in trust of appropriate property has been duly effected.

Article 69. The registration prescribed in Art. 59, Par. 2 shall be effected in case the directors apply for it.

Article 70. The registration as regards the establishment or removal of an office of agricultural mutual relief body, and the registration of alteration made in the particulars indicated in Art. 59, Par. 2 shall be effected in case the directors or liquidators apply for it.

The abovementioned written application for registration shall be accompanied with a document certifying the establishment of an office or the alteration of registrable particulars.

As to the written application for registration of the alteration due to the amalgamation of agricultural mutual relief associations, the provision of Art. 68, Par. 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 71. The registration of dissolution of agricultural mutual relief body as provided for in Art. 63 shall be effected in case liquidators apply for it through document, excepting the case specified in Par. 3.

The preceding written application for registration shall be accompanied with a document certifying the cause of dissolution.

The registration of dissolution, in case the dissolution has been ordered by the administrative authorities, shall be effected at the request of the administrative authorities concerned.

Article 72. The registration of dissolution specified

in the provision of Article 64, shall be effected at the request of the directors of the agricultural mutual relief association which ceased to exist due to the amalgamation.

As to the above case, the provisions of Art. 68, Par. 3 as well as of Par. 2 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 73. The written application for the registration provided for in Art. 65, Par. 1 must be accompanied with a document certifying the qualification of the applicants, in case the director is not the liquidator.

The written application provided for in Art. 65, Par. 2 must be accompanied with a document certifying the alteration effected in the registrable particulars.

Article 74. The registraiton of completed liquidation of agricultural mutual relief body shall be effected in case the liquidators apply for it.

The written application for the registration mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be accompanied with a document certifying that the liquidators obtained approval for the statement of accounts, as is prescribed in Art. 57.

Article 75. As regards the registrable particulars requiring approval of the administrative authorities, the term of registration shall be computed from the day on which the written approval has been received. In cases provided for in Pars. 2 and 4 of Art. 26, however, the said term shall be computed from the day on which a certificate of approval has been received.

Article 76. The judicial office concerned shall give public notice of the registered particulars without delay.

Article 77. As to the registration of agricultural mutual relief bodies, the provisions of Arts. 141 to 151-(6) inclusive, and Arts. 154 to 157 inclusive of Non-contentious Judicial Procedure Law shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section VI.

Supervision

Article 78. The administrative authorities may order agricultural mutual relief body to furnish the same with reports on the situation of business or of property, in case the same authorities deems it necessary, to secure the observance by the body of laws and regulations, dispositions made by the administrative authorities on the strength of these laws and regulations, or the articles of association.

Article 79. The administrative authorities must investigate the situation of business or of accounts of agricultural mutual relief body, in case any member of the same, with the consent of one-tenth and more of all the members, demand the inspection by the said authorities of the business or accounts of the body concerned, on the grounds that either the one or the other presumably contravenes laws and regulations, or dispositions made by the authorities on the strength of these laws and regulations, or the articles of association.

The administrative authorities may investigate the situation of business or of accounts of agricultural mutual relief body whenever either the one or the other resumably contravenes laws and regulations, dispositions made by the said authorities on the strength of these laws and regulations, or the articles of association.

Article 80. In case the administrative authorities, on conducting the investigation prescribed in the foregoing article, ascertain that either the business or the accounts of the body concerned has contravened laws and regulations, dispositions made by the same authorities on the strength of these laws and regulations, the articles of association, it may order the body concerned to take necessary steps to redress the grievance.

In case agricultural mutual relief body has disobeyed the order specified in the foregoing paragraph, the administrative authorities may order the dissolution of the same.

Article 81. In case any member, with the consent of one-tenth and more of all the members, demands the revocation of the decision or election or result of election, within a month after the day of the same decision or election or result of election, on the grounds of presumable contradition of procedure of convocation of a general meeting, method of resolution or of election, with laws and regulations, dispositions made by the administrative authorities on the strength of these laws and regulations, or the articles or association, the said authorities may, in case it recognizes there is proof positive of the alleged contradiction, revoke the decision or election or result of election.

Article 82. Except the case provided for in Article 53, the administrative authorities referred to in this chapter shall mean a prefectural governor with respect to agricultural mutual relief association, and the competent Minister with regard to agricultural mutual relief insurance association.

Part of the competence of the abovementioned Minister may be entrusted to a prefectural governor.

Chapter III

Mutual Relief Work of Agricultural Mutual Relief Association

Section I.

General Rules

Article 83. Agricultural mutual relief association shall conduct the following mutual relief works:

1. Mutual relief work concerning crops;
2. Mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons;
3. Mutual relief work concerning live-stock;

The mutual relief work concerning live-stock consists of mutual relief work of dead and disused live-stock, mutual relief work of diseased and injured live-stock, and mutual relief work of new-born live-stock.

Article 84. Agricultural mutual relief association shall deliver benefit to its members for those damages that are brought about by any one of the contingencies specified below with respect to any one of the objects designated in No. 1 as regards the mutual relief work concerning crops; No. 2 as regards the mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons; No. 3 as regards the mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock; No. 4 respecting the mutual relief work concerning diseased and injured live-stock; No. 5 regarding the mutual relief work concerning new-born live-stock.

No. 1. Objects of mutual relief work:
Paddy-rice, wheat, barley, oats and other food crops designated by the Cabinet Order.
Contingencies deserving mutual relief:
Damages by wind, flood, drought, cold or other meteorological phenomena (including earthquakes and volcanic eruptions) as well as by diseases.

No. 2. Objects of mutual relief work:
Silkworms and cocoons.
Contingencies deserving mutual relief:
Damages by disease of silkworms and decreased production of mulberry-leaves due to wind, flood, drought, frost, or hail-storm.

No. 3. Objects of mutual relief work:
Cattle, goats, sheep, boars and sows, whose age passed the end of the fifth month since birth, and horses whose age passed the end of the first year since birth.
Contingencies deserving mutual relief:
Death (excluding death through butchery) and disuse.

No. 4. Objects of mutual relief work:
Cattle, goats, sheep, boars and sows, whose age passed the end of the fifth month since birth, and horses whose age passed the end of the first year since birth.
Contingencies deserving mutual relief:
Disease and injury.

No. 5. Objects of mutual relief work:
Embryos of cattle comprising those on the first day of the sixth month of conception and upward until birth; cattle newly-born comprising those just born and upwards until those which arrived at the end of the fifth month since birth (excluding bulls born of milch cows, unless otherwise provided for by order); embryos of horses comprising those on the first day of the seventh month of conception and upwards until birth, and horses newly-born comprising those just born and upwards until those which arrived at the end of the year concerned.
Contingencies deserving mutual relief:
Death (including still-birth and excluding death by butchery) and disuse.

The scope of disuse mentioned in No. 3 of the preceding paragraph shall be fixed by order.

Article 85. Agricultural mutual relief association must start all the mutual relief works mentioned in Article 83, except in those cases which are provided for by order.

Article 86. Members of agricultural mutual relief association must, in accordance with the articles of association, pay the fixed sum of mutual relief money to the association he or she belongs to.

Article 87. Agricultural mutual relief association may, in pursuance of the provisions of the articles of association, collect from its members the business expenses apart from those defrayed by the National Treasury in accordance with the provision of Article 14.

The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply to the expenses devoted to defrayal of allotment collected from members of the association in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph which applies mutatis mutandis to Article 132.

Article 88. The right to collect mutual relief money and the allotment provided for in the preceding article or to get the same money and the allotment paid back or restored, as well as the right to get benefit paid or restored, shall become null and void by prescription when it is not exercised for a year.

Notification concerning the collection of mutual relief money and allotment specified in the preceding paragraph, to be made by agricultural mutual relief association in accordance with the articles of association, shall remain effective as discontinuance of prescription, in spite of the provision of Article 153 of Civil Code.

Article 89. The right to payment of benefit shall be inalienable and unseizable.

Article 90. No member of agricultural mutual relief association may refuse to pay the mutual relief money and the allotment prescribed in Article 87 payable to the association by reason of an offset account with the same association.

Article 91. The amount of benefit payable to a member by agricultural mutual relief association, shall not be less than the amount of insurance money the said association received from agricultural mutual relief insurance association.

Article 92. In case a deficit shows in the benefit payable to its members, agricultural mutual relief association may reduce the amount of the said benefit in accordance with the provision of order.

Article 93. A transferee of object of mutual relief work concerning crops as well as silkworms and cocoons shall succeed to all the rights and ob-

ligations a transferrer holds with respect to the mutual relief relation. It is, however, otherwise with respect to the case wherein the transferee of the specific object of mutual relief work, is not a member of the agricultural mutual relief association to which the transferrer belongs.

A transferee of object of mutual relief work concerning liv-stock may, with the consent thereto of agricultural mutual relief association, succeed to all the rights and obligations a transferrer holds with respect to the mutual relief relation.

Agricultural mutual relief association shall not, without good reason, withhold the consent referred to in the preceding paragraph.

As to the transferee of object of mutual relief work concerning either crops or silkworms and cocoons, who is not a member of the agricultural mutual relief association to which the transferrer belongs, the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis.

As to the case where there has been inheritance or universal succession of objects of mutual relief work, the provisions of the preceding four paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 94. Members of agricultural mutual relief association must not be remiss in the proper management of, and prevention of damages against, the objects of mutual relief work.

Agricultural mutual relief association may guide its members with respect to the aforesaid management and prevention of damages.

Article 95. Agricultural mutual relief association may instruct its members to take such measures as are specially necessary for the prevention of damages. In this case, the expenses paid by the members shall be compensated by the association.

Article 96. Agricultural mutual relief association may, in accordance with the provision of the articles of association, set up such equipment as is necessary for the prevention of damages.

Article 97. Agricultural mutual relief association may, if necessary for the prevention or judgment of damages, enter, at any time, the land or the building where an object of mutual relief work finds itself, with the object to make necessary investigations.

Article 98. In case a contingency deserving mutual relief occurs, a member of agricultural mutual relief association must inform the association of it without delay.

In case a member of agricultural mutual relief association judges that a damage which deserves the payment of benefit has occurred, the same member must inform the association of it without delay, as is prescribed in the articles of association.

Article 99. In any of the following cases, agricultural mutual relief association may be exempted from full or partial payment of benefit:

1. When its member has neglected the obligation prescribed in Art. 94, Par. 1;
2. When its member has disobeyed the instructions specified in the provision of Art. 95;
3. When its member has neglected, in contravention of the provision of the preceding article, to inform, or has made, either with bad intentions or through gross mistakes, a false information to the association, of any occurrence of damage;
4. When its member has neglected, in contravention of the provision of Art. 105, Par. 1, to submit a detailed account of mutual relief to the association, or has made a false entry in the same account with bad intentions or through gross mistakes;
5. When its member has postponed unreasonably the payment of mutual relief money provided for in the provision of Art. 105, Par. 1;
6. When its member has neglected to inform, or has made, either with bad intentions or through gross mistakes, a false information to the association, of the alteration specified in Art. 105, Par. 3.

Article 100. Agricultural mutual relief association must, in conformity with the provision of order, set aside a legal reserve with respect to the mutual relief responsibility which exists at the end of every business year.

Article 101. Agricultural mutual relief association must, in conformity with the provision of order, set apart a legal reserve out of the surplus funds of every business year, in order to cover a possible deficit.

Article 102. In case any member of agricultural mutual relief association has, without any reason ascribable to his or her responsibility, received no benefit from the association during a definite period, and this in pursuance of the provision of order, or when the benefit the association paid to the said member does not come up to a definite sum, the association may pay back to the said member the sum corresponding to part of mutual relief money which it has received from the same member.

Article 103. As to the mutual relief work of agricultural mutual relief association, the provisions of Arts. 642, 643 and 646 of Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Section II.

Mutual Relief Work Concerning Crops and Mutual Relief Work Concerning Silkworms and Cocoons

Article 104. When a person designated in No. 1 of Art. 15, Par. 1 acquires, in accordance with the provision of Art. 16, Par. 1, membership of agricultural mutual relief association, except such cases as are provided for in the provision of order, it shall be understood that the person and the association concerned have come to be related to each other by mutual relief relation concerning crops as well as silkworms and cocoons.

Article 105. Any member of agricultural mutual relief association must, except when it is prescribed otherwise in the articles of association, submit, previous to the commencement of the period wherein the mutual relief remains obligatory on the parties, a detailed account of mutual relief to the association he or she belongs to, with respect to objects of mutual relief work concerning crops or silkworms cocoons, and, at the same time, must pay the specific sum of mutual relief money to the association.

The matters to be entered in the detailed account referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be specified in the articles of association.

In case any alteration is made in the substance of the said detailed account submitted by a member to the association in accordance with the provision of Par. 1, the said member must inform the association of the same alteration without delay as is prescribed in the articles of association.

Article 106. The amount of benefit of mutual relief work concerning crops and that of mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons, shall be fixed uniformly by the articles of association, ranging between the maximum and minimum amounts fixed by the competent Minister, on the basis of half the amount of price of products as classified by the quantity obtained per unit of respective kind of objects of mutual relief.

Article 107. The rate of mutual relief money to be fixed for the city, town or village concerned (or a ward of those cities specified in Art. 155, Par. 2 of the Local Autonomy Law. The definition shall be effecitve hereinafter in the present article) as regards mutual relief work of crops and mutual relief work of silkworms and cocoons, shall be specified in the articles of association with regard to respective object of mutual relief, within the limit not going below the normal rate of mutual relief money fixed for the particular class, which is determined by the degree of risk to which the said city, town or village is exposed.

The preceding normal rate of mutual relief money shall be so fixed by the competent Minister as, first, to make its arithmetical average weighted with the total amount of benefit regarding respective class of risk in a prefectural area, correspond with the standard rate of mutual relief money, and next, to make the ratio among respective normal rate of mutual relief money as classified by degree of risk, correspond with the ratio of index-numbers standing for the respective degree of risk.

The respective class of risk mentioned in the preceding paragraph, cities and towns and villages as well as special wards as classified according to the preceding classes of degree of risk, and the index-numbers representing the degree of risk of respective class, shall be designated by prefectural governor with regard to respective object of mutual relief.

The standard rate of mutual relief money shall be the total of the following rates, calculated with respect to each object of mutual relief work:

1. The rate to be fixed by the competent Minister with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief, on the basis of those annual rates of damage in the prefecture concerned during a definite period to be fixed by order (to be simply called the rate of damage hereinafter in this article), of which rates, the rates serving as the said basis being, with regard to those rates not exceeding the standard rate of damage to be fixed by the competent Minister with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief (to be simply called the standard rate of damage hereinafter), the same rates of damage; while with regard to those rates exceeding the standard rate of damage, the same standard rate of damage (hereinafter the rate shall be called the ordinary standard rate of mutual relief money).
2. The rate to be fixed by the competent Minister with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief, on the basis of the rates of damage, of which rates, the rates serving as the said basis being, with regard to those rates of damage which exceed the standard rate of damage but which do not exceed the definite rate to be fixed by the competent Minister with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief, the rate representing the part exceeding the standard rate of damage; while with regard to those rates which exceed the said definite rate, the rate representing the part exceeding the standard rate of damage but not exceeding the said definite rate (hereinafter the rate shall be called the extraordinary standard rate of mutual relief money).
3. The rate to be fixed by the competent Minister with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief, on the basis of the rate representing the part of the rate of damage in excess of the definite rate specified in the preceding item (hereinafter the rate shall be called the super-extraordinary standard rate of mutual relief money).

The ordinary standard rate of mutual relief money, the extraordinary standard rate of mutual relief money, and the super-extraordinary standard rate of mutual relief money, specified in the preceding paragraph, shall be, as a rule, amended every fifth year.

Article 108. In case a particular member postpones the payment of mutual relief money concerning mutual relief work of crops and mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons, the city, town or village or special ward authorities concerned, at the request of the agricultural mutual relief association to which the same member belongs, shall make the said member pay the arrears due to the said association as in the case of

arrears of local taxes. In this case, the agricultural mutual relief association must concede 4% of the sum collected to the said authorities.

In case the city, town or village or special ward authorities either neglects to collect the arrears within thirty days counting from the day on which it received the above-said request, or does not secure the arrears within ninety days counting from the said day, the agricultural mutual relief association concerned may, with the approval of the prefectural governor concerned, collect the arrears for itself. As to the case in point, the provisions of Art. 225, Pars. 1 and 4 of Local Autonomy Law shall apply mutatis mutandis.

The money collected in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, shall, in the order of preferential right, be placed after the dues collected by city, town or village or the like; while, with regard to its prescription, it shall follow the example of local taxes.

Article 109. Agricultural mutual relief association shall, in the following cases, pay to its members the benefit the amount of which corresponds with the sum obtained by multiplying the amount of benefit by a particular rate fixed by order in accordance with the extent of damage:

1. With respect to mutual relief concerning crops, when the decrease of production due to contingency requiring mutual relief exceeds 30% of the normal production of the farm-land concerned;
2. With respect to mutual relief concerning silkworms and cocoons, when the decrease of production due to contingency requiring mutual relief exceeds 40% of the normal cocoon production obtained per unit by the member concerned.

Article 110. The term of responsibility for mutual relief concerning crops as well as for mutual relief concerning silkworms and cocoons, shall be any one of the terms specified in the following items:

1. With respect to paddy-rice, the period between transplantation of young plants (or the budding period of seeds, in case seeds are sown directly on rice-fields) and harvesting period; as regards wheat, barley, oats, the period between the budding period of seeds (or the transplanting period, in case of transplantation) and the harvesting period; with regard to other crops, the interval between the similar periods.
2. With regard to silkworms and cocoons, the period between the budding period of mulberry and the production of cocoons at the final stage of silkworm raising.

Section III.

Mutual Relief Work Concerning Live-stock

Article 111. In case a member of agricultural mutual relief association has proposed to the same association for participation in mutual relief work concerning live-stock, the association shall not reject the abovementioned proposal, except in any one of the following cases or in cases where such rejection is justifiable:

1. Whereas a proposal for participation in mutual relief concerning diseased and injured live-stock is made as regards animals as yet uncovered by the mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock, no simultaneous proposal for participation in mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock is made as regards the said animals.
2. Whereas a proposal for participation in mutual relief concerning new-born live-stock is made as regards embryos of parent animals as yet uncovered by the mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock, no simultaneous proposal for participation in mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock is made as regards the said animals.

Article 112. With regard to mutual relief work concerning live-stock, agricultural mutual relief association assumes the responsibility therefor on the day following the day whereon the same association is in receipt of mutual relief money, except those cases which are prescribed otherwise in the articles of association.

The period of payment of mutual relief money of mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock and of diseased and injured live-stock, shall be one year. The period, however, shall be specified otherwise in the articles of association, in case special reason requires it.

Article 113. Any one of the animals specified below can never enjoy the benefit of the mutual relief work concerning dead and disused live-stock:

1. Cattle aged twelve and upwards and horses aged seventeen and upwards;
2. Goats and sheep aged seven and upwards and boars and sows aged six and upwards.

The mutual relief relation concerning dead and disused live-stock, established for the first time within two years previous to the period wherein animals have come to fall under the specifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall cease to exist at the expiry of the period of payment of mutual relief money wherein the above-stated period is comprised.

Article 114. The amount of benefit to be delivered to a member by the association as regards the live-stock covered by the mutual relief work concerning live-stock are specified below:

1. In the case of mutual relief work of dead and disused live-stock, the amount of money to be fixed by the articles of association within 80% of the value of the animal concerned, and in that of diseased and injured live-stock, the amount of money to be fixed by the articles of association as not exceeds in the amount to be fixed by the competent Minister;
2. In the case of mutual relief work of new-born live-stock, the amount of money equal to, as regards an embryo, 20% of the benefit, payable to its parent animal, of the mutual relief work of dead and disused live-stock, and, as regards new-born cattle and horses aged full one month and less, the amount of money equal to the amount of the benefit payable to an embryo, and this amount is increased by 15% per month after the animals have attained the age of full one month.

Article 115. The rate of mutual relief money of live-stock payable by members to the association shall be fixed by the provision of the articles of association with regard to respective kind of objects of mutual relief.

The rate of mutual relief money mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be less than the standard rate of mutual relief money classified by kind of objects of mutual relief in respective area and determined by the competent Minister on the basis of the rate of damage during such definite number of years as shall be specified by order.

The standard rate of mutual relief money mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be revised, as a rule, every fourth year.

Article 116. The amount of benefit payable with respect to mutual relief work concerning live-stock shall be any one of the amounts of money specified below:

1. In the case of mutual relief of dead and disused live-stock, the amount of money obtained by *multiplying* the amount of damage calculatde, by means of the method specified in the articles of association in accordance with the stipulation of order, on the basis of the value of animals just before the occurrence of contingency deserving mutual relief, *by* the rate between the amount of benefit and the value of an object of mutual relief.
2. In the case of mutual relief of diseased and injured live-stock, the amount of money obtained by *multiplying* the amount of damage inflicted on members by any one of the contingencies, *by* the paying rate of benefit fixed by the association, by means of the article of association, in accordance with the provision of order.
3. In the case of mutual relief of new-born live-stock, full payment of benefit as regards embryos; and the amount calculated after the manner prescribed in the preceding paragraph, as regards new-born cattle and horses.

The amount of damage specified in Item 2 of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated by means of the method specified in the articles of association in accordance with the provision of order.

Article 117. In case agricultural mutual relief association has undertaken medical examination or any other dealing, or has defrayed the expenses involved therein when any contingency deserving mutual relief of diseased and injured live-stock occurred, the association shall be deemed to have paid the benefit within the limit of the amount of the expenses involved in the said examination or any other dealing.

Article 118. In case any contingency deserving mutual relief has occurred within a fortnight counting from the day on which the responsibility for mutual relief concerning live-stock takes effect, a member of agricultural mutual relief association shall be unqualified to demand the payment of benefit; it shall be otherwise, however, when the cause of the same contingency has occurred after the day on which the association assumed the aforesaid responsibility.

Article 119. A member of agricultural mutual relief association shall be unqualified to demand payment of benefit for disused animal, when the same member has butchered the animal disused, unless the consent thereto of the association has been obtained beforehand. It shall lbe otherwise, however, when the animal has been butchered from sheer necessity.

Article 120. As to mutual relief work concerning live-stock, the provisions of Art. 637, Arts. 639 to 641 inclusive, Art. 644, Art. 645 as well as Art. 649 and Art. 662 of Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter IV

Insurance Business of Agricultural Mutual Relief Insurance Associations

Article 121. Agricultural mutual relief insurance association purports to secure mutual insurance relation as regards the responsibility which agricultural mutual relief association, a constituent of the said association, bears to its members through insurance business.

Article 122. When agricultural mutual relief association, which is a member of agricultural mutual relief insurance association, and its members are

Article 125. Amount of insurance money payable tion shall be the amount specified below:

tied together by mutual relief relations, the same agricultural mutual relief insurance association and the same agricultural mutual relief association shall be deemed to be tied together by insurance relation.

Article 123. Amount of insurance money of agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall be the amount specified below:

1. In case of mutual relief work concerning crops and mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons, the amount equivalent to 90% of the amount of benefit.
2. In case of mutual relief work concerning

live-stock, the amount equivalent to the total amount of benefit.

In case special reason requires it, agricultural mutual relief insurance association may, in conformity with the provision of order, fix the amount of money by means of the articles of association, to replace the amount specified in No. 2 of the preceding paragraph.

Article 124. The rate of premium of agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall be equivalent to the rate of mutual relief money payable by a member.

Article 125. Amount of insurance money payable by agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall be the amount specified below:

1. In case of mutual relief work concerning crops and mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons the amount equal to 90% of the amount of benefit payable by its member.
2. In case of mutual relief work concerning live-stock, the amount equal to the amount of benefit payable by its member.

As to the case specified in No. 2 of the preceding paragraph, the provision of Art. 123, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 126. In case agricultural mutual relief insurance association has, at the occurrence of contingency deserving mutual relief concerning diseased and injured live-stock, defrayed the necessary amount of money in the shape of medical treatment and other dealing or has actually borne the expenses involved therein, the agricultural mutual relief association which bears the responsibility of the mutual relief concerned, shall be deemed to have defrayed benefit within the limit of the amount of the expenses involved in the said medical examination or any other dealing.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall be regarded as to have effected the payment of insurance money to the same agricultural mutual relief association within the limit of the amount specified in the same paragraph.

Article 127. A member of agricultural mutual relief insurance association must, when mutual relief relation has come into being between him or her and the association, inform the association of the matters relating to the said relation, in compliance with the provision of the articles of association.

In case any alteration is made in the matters of which a member has informed the association in compliance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the same member shall inform without delay the association of the alteration as it is effected, in compliance with the provision of the articles of association.

Article 128. A member of agricultural mutual relief insurance association must give directions as regards the management as well as the prevention of damages referred to in Art. 94, Par. 1.

Article 129. In any one of the following cases, agricultural mutual relief insurance association may be exempted from full or partial payment of insurance money:

1. When its member has paid benefit in contravention of the law and the order concerned or the articles of association;
2. When its member has paid benefit in undue estimation of the amount of damage;
3. When its member has neglected to give the information specified in the provision of Art. 127, or has given false information to the association, motivated thereto by bad intentions or through gross mistakes;
4. When its member has postponed the payment of premium without proper reason;
5. When its member has neglected to give directions stipulated in the preceding article;
6. When its member has disobeyed the instructions specified in Art. 95 which applies mutatis mutandis to Art. 132;
7. When its member has neglected to give the information specified in Art. 98 which applies mutatis mutandis to Art. 132, or has given false information to the association, with bad intentions or through gross mistakes.

Article 130. Agricultural mutual relief insurance association must, in accordance with the provision of order, classify and manage the accounts of respective kind of insurance business.

Article 131. In case a member of agricultural mutual relief insurance association institutes a civil action against the same association as regards matters concerning insurance, the same action must pass through the inquiry of prefectural mutual relief insurance inquiry commission.

The request for inquiry prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be a legal claim with respect to discontinuance of prescription.

Article 132. As to the insurance business of agricultural mutual relief insurance association, the provisions of Art. 87, Par. 1, Arts. 88 to 91 inclusive, Arts. 95 to 98 inclusive, Arts. 100 to 102 inclusive of this Law and Art. 642, Art. 643, Art. 646, Art. 649, Art. 662 of Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter V

Re-insurance Business of the Government

Article 133. The Government shall re-insure the responsibility for insurance which agricultural mutual relief insurance association bears towards its members through insurance business.

Article 134. When agricultural mutual relief insurance association and its members are tied together by insurance relation, the Government and the said association shall be deemed to be tied together by re-insurance relation.

Article 135. Amount of re-insurance money of governmental re-insurance business shall be as follows:

1. In the case of mutual relief work of crops and mutual relief work of silkworms and cocoon, the amount of money which is the *surplus* of the total amount of insurance money payable as regards the specific object of respective mutual relief work, *over* the amount obtained by multiplying the whole amount of insurance money by the standard rate of damages;
2. In the case of mutual relief work of live-stock, the amount of money obtained by multiplying the amount of insurance money concerned by the rate to be fixed by the competent Minister within 90% of the said amount of insurance money.

Article 136. The rate of premium of Governmental re-insurance business shall be as follows:

1. In the case of mutual relief work of crops and that of silkworms and cocoons, the total of the standard rate of extraordinary mutual relief money and the standard rate of super-extraordinary mutual relief money;
2. In the case of mutual relief work of live-stock, the same rate as that of premium.

Article 137. The amount of re-insurance money payable by the Government shall be as follows:

1. In the case of mutual relief work of crops and that of silkworms and cocoons, *the surplus* of the total amount of insurance money paid up as regards the specific object of respective mutual relief work, *over* the amount obtained by multiplying the total amount of insurance money by the standard rate of damages;
2. In the case of mutual relief work of live-stock, the amount of money obtained by multiplying the insurance money paid up, by the rate of the amount of re-insurance money against the insurance money.

Article 138. When the re-insurance relation has come into being, agricultural mutual relief insurance association must inform the competent Minister of the matters relating to the same re-insurance relation, in pursuance of the provision of order.

In case any alteration is made in the substance of the matters informed in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the agricultural mutual relief insurance association must inform the competent Minister of the said alteration.

Article 139. In case agricultural mutual relief insurance association has ascertained that a contingency has occurred which requires payment of insurance money, the same association must inform without delay the competent Minister of the said contingency, in accordance with the provision of order.

Article 140. In accordance with the provision of order, the Government may be exempt from full or partial payment of re-insurance money in any one of the following cases:

1. When agricultural mutual relief insurance association has paid insurance money in contravention of laws and regulations or the articles of association;
2. When agricultural mutual relief insurance association has paid insurance money in undue estimation of the amount of damage;
3. When agricultural mutual relief insurance association has neglected to give the information specified in Art. 138 or the preceding article, or has given false information, motivated thereto by bad intentions or through gross mistakes.

Article 141. In case agricultural mutual relief insurance association institutes a civil action against the Government as regards matters concerning re-insurance, the same action must pass through the inquiry of the Agriculture and Forestry Insurance Inquiry Commission.

As to the case specified in the preceding paragraph, the provision of Art. 131, Par. 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Article 142. As to the re-insurance business of the Government, the provisions of Art. 88 to Art. 90 inclusive of this Law and Art. 642, Art. 643, Art. 646, and Art. 662 of Commercial Code shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter VI

Inquiry Commission

Article 143. Prefectural agricultural mutual relief insurance inquiry commission shall be set up in each prefecture.

Prefectural agricultural mutual relief insurance inquiry commission shall examine and deliberate upon the following matters at the request of prefectural governor, and, in addition, it shall dispose of the matters placed under its competence in accordance with the provisions of Art. 29, Par. 1 and Art. 131:

1. Matters relating to occurrence, precautionary measures, and prevention, of agricultural disaster;
2. Matters relating to the measures necessary for fixing reasonable amounts of mutual relief money, benefit, premium, and insurance money;
3. Other important matters necessary for the proper application of this Law.

Article 144. Agriculture and Forestry Insurance Inquiry Commission shall examine and deliberate upon the matters specified in each item of the preceding article at the request of the competent Minister, and, in addition, it shall dispose of the matters placed under its competence in accordance with the provision of Article 141.

Article 145. Besides those stipulated in the preceding two articles, matters necessary with regard to prefectural agricultural mutual relief insurance

inquiry commissions and the Agriculture and Forestry Insurance Inquiry Commission shall be determined by the Cabinet Order.

Chapter VII

Penal Provisions

Article 146. Any person who neglects to submit the report prescribed in the provision of Article 78 or submits a false report or refuses or obstructs or evades the inspection prescribed in the provision of Article 79 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

In case the delegate or deputy or employee of agricultural mutual relief body commits the unjust acts specified in the preceding paragraph with respect to the affairs of the agricultural mutual relief body concerned, the offender shall be liable to punishment, and the mutual relief body concerned is also liable to the fine specified in the same paragraph.

Article 147. In the following cases, officials or liquidators of agricultural mutual relief body shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand yen:

1. In case they have not obtained the approval of the administrative authorities whereas they had to obtain the same in conformity with the provision of this Law;
2. In case they have neglected to effect, or have effected false, registration prescribed in this Law;
3. In case they have undertaken such enterprises as are incompatible with the object of agricultural mutual relief body;
4. In case they have contravened the provision of Article 33;
5. In case they have acted against the provisions of Art. 35, Art. 36 or Art. 37;
6. In case they have neglected to keep the documents which ought to be kept in office as is prescribed in Art. 39, Par. 1 or Art. 40, Par. 1, or have neglected to make an entry in the said documents of those matters which ought to have been entered therein, or have made a falese entry therein or opposed, without proper reason, and in contravention of the provision of Art. 39, Par. 2 or Art. 40, Par. 2, the inspection by the public of the said documents;
7. In case they have acted against the provision of Art. 41, Par. 4;
8. In case they have, in contravention of the provision of Art. 49 or Art. 50, Par. 2, amalgamated agricultural mutual relief associations;
9. In case they have either neglected to make an entry of matters which ought to have been entered, or made a false entry in the documents prescribed in Art. 55 or Art. 57;
10. In case they have, in contravention of the provision of Art. 56, distributed the property of agricultural mutual relief body;
11. In case they have acted against the provision of Article 91 (inclusive of those cases whereto the same provision applies mutatis mutandis in pursuance of the provision of Art. 132);
12. In case they have acted against the provision of Art. 100 (inclusive of those cases whereto the same provision applies mutatis mutandis in pursuance of the provision of Art. 132) or of Art. 101 (inclusive of those cases whereto the same provision applies mutatis mutandis in pursuance of the provision of Art. 132);
13. In case they have acted against the provision of Art. 130;
14. In case they have liquidated debt within the term specified in Art. 79 of Civil Code; Code;
15. In case they have neglected, in contravention of the provision of either Art. 79 or Art. 81 of Civil Code, to give public notice or have made false notification;
16. In case they have neglected, in contravention of the provision of Art. 81, Par. 1 of Civil Code, to apply for adjudication of bankruptcy;
17. In case they have disposed of surplus funds or reduced the amount of benefit in contravention of laws and regulations or the articles of association.

Article 148. Any person who acts against the provision of Art. 4, Par. 2, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

Supplementary Provisions:

Article 149. This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Article 150. The money to be defrayed, in accordance with the provision of Art. 12, Par. 1, from the Food Control Special Accounts in the fiscal year of 1947–1948 to be appropriated as mutual relief money of mutual relief concerning paddy-rice, shall not be subjected to the provision of Par. 3 of the same article.

Article 151. The following laws shall be abrogated:

1. Agricultural Insurance Law;
2. The law No. 22 of 1943 (relating to Delivery to Members of Associations, and Apportionment to Items of Expenditure, of Part of Agricultural Insurance Premium Charged to National Treasury);
3. Live-stock Insurance Law.

Article 152. As to agricultural insurance associations, federations of agricultural insurance associations, live-stock associations existing at the time when this Law comes into effect, the laws in the preceding article, in spite of the provision of the same article, shall remain effective even after the enforcement of this Law.

Article 153. As to responsibility for mutual relief, responsibility for insurance, and responsibility for re-insurance, existing at the time when this Law comes into effect by virtue of Agricultural Insurance Law, the same Law shall remain effective in spite of the provision of Art. 150. It shall be otherwise, however, with regard to the responsibilities prescribed in Par. 3 of this article.

As regards city, town or village agricultural associations which assume, in conformity with Agricultural Insurance Law, the responsibility for mutual relief regarding paddy-rice when this Law comes into effect, it shall be deemed that the mutual relief relation has come into being between the city, town or village agricultural association concerned and its members when the said association has assumed the responsibility for mutual relief, the said relation being assumed to be exactly like the mutual relief relation, prescribed in this Law, concerning paddy-rice as it exists between agricultural mutual relief association and its members. In this case, the city, town or village agricultural association concerned shall be regarded as an agricultural mutual relief association, and the federation of agricultural insurance associations whereto belongs the city, town or village agricultural associations, shall be regarded as an agricultural mutual relief insurance association, and the present Law shall apply to them as such mutatis mutandis.

At the coming into operation of this Law, the responsibility for mutual relief regarding paddy-rice, and the insurance responsibility as well as the re-insurance responsibility regarding paddy-rice, all of which owe their existence to Agricultural Insurance Law, shall cease to exist even from the time when these responsibilities were first assumed.

Matters necessary for the coming into operation of the provisions of the preceding three paragraphs, shall be decided by order.

Article 154. As regards the live-stock insurance business carried on by live-stock insurance associations mentioned in Art. 152, Live-stock Insurance Law shall remain effective even after the coming into operation of this Law, in spite of the provision of Art. 151.

Article 155. On coming into being, agricultural mutual relief association shall, in accordance with the provision of order, succeed to all the rights and obligations relating to the mutual relief relation hitherto assumed by the city, town or village agricultural association whose area of operation covers fully or partially its area of operation.

Article 156. When agricultural mutual relief insurance association comes into being, the agricultural insurance associations, the federation of agricultural insurance associations, as well as live-stock insurance associations whose area of operation covers fully or partially the area of operation of the first-named association, shall be dissolved on the establishment of the said association, and the said agricultural mutual relief insurance association shall succeed to all the rights and obligations relating to the re-insurance business as well as the insurance business hitherto carried on by the federation of agricultural insurance associations, the agricultural insurance associations, or the live-stock insurance associations concerned.

Article 157. The precedent example shall be followed, even after the coming into operation of this Law, (with regard to the associations and the federations mentioned in Art. 152, after Agricultural Insurance Law and Live-stock Insurance Law which have remained effective on the basis of the provision of the same article, shall become inoperative), with regard to the application of the penal provisions to the acts committed previous to the coming into operation of this Law (with regard to the associations and the federations mentioned in the same article, before Agricultural Insurance Law and Live-stock Insurance Law, which has remained effective on the basis of the provision of the same article, shall become inoperative).

Article 158. Part of Agricultural Live-stock Re-insurance Special Accounts Law shall be amended as follows:

"Agricultural Live-stock Re-insurance Special Accounts Law" shall be amended as "Agricultural Mutual Relief Re-insurance Special Accounts Law" and "the Imperial Ordinance" shall be amended as "the Cabinet Order".

In Article 1, "Agricultural re-insurance business and live-stock re-insurance business" shall be amended as "agricultural mutual relief re-insurance business", and "of which one" shall be deleted.

In Article 3, "agricultural re-insurance business" shall read "the re-insurance business as regards mutual relief work concerning crops, and mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons"; the words "general accounts and" shall be deleted, and "the money granted in accordance with the provision of Art. 13 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law" shall be inserted after "re-insurance money".

In Art. 4, "live-stock re-insurance business" shall be amended as "re-insurance business as regards mutual relief work concerning live-stock".

In Art. 5, "agricultural re-insurance business" shall be amended as "re-insurance business as regards mutual relief work concerning crops and mutual relief work concerning silkworms and cocoons", and "live-stock re-insurance business" shall be amended as "re-insurance business as regards mutual relief work concerning live-stock".

In Art. 8, Par. 2, "re-insurance money pure and simple" shall be amended as "re-insurance money".

The full statement of Art. 11 shall be amended as follows: The Cabinet shall prepare every fiscal year the budget of these accounts and submit the same, together with the budget of general expenditure and revenue, to the National Diet

for deliberation".

Appendix: With regard to the responsibility for re-insurance stipulated in Art. 153, Par. 1 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law, and the re-insurance business of live-stock insurance based on the provision of Art. 154 of the same Law, these shall remain effective even after the coming into operation of this Law.

Article 159. Part of Agricultural Forestry Central Co-operative Bank Law shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 5, "Federations of agricultural insurance associations, agricultural insurance associations, live-stock insurance associations" shall be amended as "agricultural mutual relief insurance associations, agricultural mutual relief associations".

Appendix: As to federation of agricultural insurance associations, agricultural insurance associations, and live-stock insurance associations specified in Art. 152 of Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law, they shall remain effective even after the coming into operation of this Law.

Article 160. Part of Food Control Special Accounts Law shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 6, "Agricultural Re-insurance Special Accounts" shall be amended as "Agricultural Mutual Relief Re-insurance Special Accounts".

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Minister for Home Affairs
KIMURA Kozaemon

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo

Minister of Justice
SUZUKI Yoshio

Minister of Agriculture
and Forestry
HATANO Kanae

I hereby promulgate the Law concerning the Transfer, Money from the General Account, to cover the Resources of the Share of the Mutual-Aid Instalments for Pice-Plant Mutual-Aid for the Fiscal year 1947–48 under the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 1, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Law No. 186

The Government shall be authorized to make a transfer from the General Account to the Foodstuff Control Special Account, as estimated in the budget, to cover the resources of the share of the said Special Account of mutual aid instalments for rice-plant mutual aid for the fiscal year 1947–48 under the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law.

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of the enforcement of the Compensation Against Agricultural Loss Law.

Minister of Finance
KURUSU Takeo

Minister of Agriculture
and Forestry
HATANO Kanae

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

CABINET ORDER'S

I hereby promulgate the Cabinet Order concerning the partial amendments to be made to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law for the Election of the members of the House of Representatives and others.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifteenth day of the twelfth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (December 15, 1947)

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

Cabinet Order No. 271

Article 1. The following partial amendments shall be made to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law concerning the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives:

In Art. 57, Par. 2, Art. 64-(8), Pars. 1 and 3, Art. 64-(10), Art. 69, Par. 2, Art. 81-(3), Par. 2 and Art. 87-(3), Par. 3, "Home Minister" shall read "National Electoral Administration Committee".

In Art. 64-(3), Art. 64-(9) and Art. 91, "Home Minister" shall read "Prime Minister".

Article 2. The following partial amendments shall be made to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Councillors:

In Art. 3, Par. 2, "upon obtaining the consent of the president of the House of Councillors, choose from among the Members of the House of Councillors" shall read "choose from among the persons who are eligible for election of the members of the House of Councillors and not the members of the Diet".

In Art. 30, Pars. 1 and 3, Art. 32, Art. 34, Par. 2 and Art. 41, Par. 3, "Home Minister" shall read "National Electoral Administration Committee".

In Art. 31 and Art. 57, "Home Minister" shall read "Prime Minister".

In Art. .2, Par. 1 of the supplementary provision, "Home Minister" shall read "Chairman of National Electoral Administration Committee".

Supplementary Provision:

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

Minister for Home Affairs
KIMURA Kozaemon

Prime Minister
KATAYAMA Tetsu

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 87

December 15, 1947

A partial amendment to the Managing Procedure of the Registration of Association shall be made as follows:

Minister of Justice
SUZUKI Yoshio

In additional table No. 1, the following dodies shall be added after "the Agricultural Cooperative Associative and the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations".

The Agricultural Mutual Aid Association.

The Agricultural Mutual Aid Insurance Association.

Supplementary Provision:

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

Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 88

December 15, 1947

A partial amendment to the Ministry of Justice Ordinance No. 24 of 1943 (concerning the Office which deals with the Registration Affairs referring to Association) shall be made as follows:

Minister of Justice
SUZUKI Yoshio

The following bodies shall be added after "the Agricultural Cooperative Association and the Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations".

The Agricultural Mutual Aid Association.

The Agricultural Mutual Aid Insurance Association.

Supplementary Provision:

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

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. 22 **MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1947**

NOTIFICATIONS

Price Board Notification No. 1120

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the controlled selling prices of dust-keeper are designated as follows:

Director-General of Price Board
WADA Hiroo

Dust-keeper: (Unit: a piece)

Kind		Controlled selling price
First kind	No. 1	¥ 46.71
Ditto	No. 2	61.64
Ditto	No. 3	46.71
Ditto	No. 4	59.29
Tender		69.82

1. The kind described in this list shall be subject to the classification designated by the Ministry of Transportation.
2. The prices of special goods other than those mentioned in this list shall be the amounts calculated at the rate of 67.5 *sen* per one sq. inch on the part of leather of dust-keeper, and 78.3 *sen* per one sq. inch on the part of wood.
3. The controlled prices of this list shall be of ex factory of producer, and charges for wrapping and packing shall be borne by buyer.

Price Board Notification No. 1121

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the controlled selling prices of european style umbrella are designated as follows, and notification No.1 38 of Price Board, April, 1947 (concerning the designation of the controlled price of european style umbrella) shall hereby abolished:

Director-General of Price Board
WADA Hiroo

(A) For general consumption

(Unit: a piece)

No.	Used cloth	Standard Length of rib	Number of rib pieces	Medium pole	Controlled selling price of maker	Controlled selling price of wholesaler	Controlled selling price of retailer
1	Pure silk	68cm	8	Wooden pole	¥ 563.90	¥ 597.70	¥ 657.50
2	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	477.20	505.80	556.40
3	Cotton	〃	〃	〃	238.10	252.40	277.60
4	Pure silk	53cm	12	〃	458.90	486.80	535.00
5	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	393.40	417.00	458.70
6	Rayn	〃	〃	〃	267.20	283.20	311.50
7	Cotton	〃	〃	〃	214.40	227.30	250.00
8	Pure silk	68	8	Metal pole	581.30	616.20	677.80
9	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	494.50	524.20	576.60
10	Cotton	〃	〃	〃	255.40	270.70	297.80
11	Pure silk	53	12	〃	477.70	506.40	557.00
12	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	412.20	436.90	480.60
13	Rayon	〃	〃	〃	286.00	303.20	333.50
14	Cotton	〃	〃	〃	233.20	247.20	271.90

(B) For pupil

(Unit: a piece)

No.	Used cloth	Standard Length of rib	Number of rib pieces	Medium pole	Controlled selling price of maker	Controlled selling price of wholesaler	Controlled selling price of retailer
15	Pure silk	68cm	8	Wooden pole	¥ 204.90	¥ 217.20	¥ 238.90
16	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	196.60	209.50	230.40
17	Pure silk	53	12	〃	192.20	203.70	224.10
18	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	185.00	196.10	215.70
19	Pure silk	68	8	Metal pole	222.30	235.60	259.20
20	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	214.90	227.80	230.60
21	Pure silk	53	12	〃	210.90	223.60	245.90
22	Mixed weave	〃	〃	〃	203.80	216.00	237.60

(C) (1) The controlled prices mentioned in the above table shalle be applied to those using U-shape frames and the controlled prices for those using round (O-shape) frames shall be deduced by 4% from the above selling prices.
(2) The maker's controlled selling prices shall be ex factory of maker including wrapping and packing expenses.
(3) The wholesaler's controlled selling prices shall be ex receiving agencies of retailers.
(4) The retailer's controlled selling prices shall be ex seller's store.
(5) The prices for those which will not fall under any description of the above table shall be deduced by 20% from the prices of those whose descriptions are most resembling thereto as well as of cheaper ones.
(6) The controlled selling prices in the present table are enclusive of commodity tax.

Price Board Notification No. 1122

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the controlled selling prices of knitting yarn are designated as follows, and Zobutsu No. 154 of August 10th, 1946, Butsu II No. 52 of September 20th of the same year, Butsu II No. 51 of August 31st of the same year, Butsu IV No. 44 of December 3rd of the same year, Butsu IV No. 177 of February 11th, 1947 and Butsu IV No. 107 of May 6th, of the same year (concerning the designation of the controlled selling prices of knitting woolen yarn) shall hereby be abolished:

Director-General of Price Board
WADA Hiroo

1. Controlled selling prices of knitting yarn (Unit: per pound)
(1) Worsted knitting yarn

Count	Rate of mixture	Kind	Controlled selling price of producer	Controlled selling price of wholesaler	Controlled selling price of retailer
		"Kiji" yarn	¥ 51.11	¥ 54.69	¥ 64.50
	Wool 30%	Bleached yarn	93.31	99.84	117.80
9 4-fold	Staple	After dyeing yarn	116.61	124.77	147.20
	Fibre 70%	"Shimofuri" yarn	118.31	126.59	149.40
		"Moku" yarn	118.61	126.91	149.80
	Wool 30%	"Kiji" yarn	54.11	57.90	68.30
	Short	Bleached yarn	96.31	103.05	121.60
9 4-fold	Silk	After dyeing yarn	119.61	127.98	151.00
	Fibre 30%	"Shimofuri" yarn	121.31	129.80	153.20
	Staple	"Moku" yarn	121.61	130.12	153.50
	Fibre 40%				
	Wool 30%	"Kiji" yarn	50.91	54.47	64.30
	Staple	Bleached yarn	93.11	99.63	117.60
9 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	116.41	124.56	147.00
		"Shimofuri" yarn	118.11	126.38	149.10
	Silk 20%	"Moku" yarn	118.41	126.70	149.50
	Silk	"Kiji" yarn	53.41	57.15	67.40
	Short	Bleached yarn	95.61	102.30	120.70
9 4-fold	Fibre 80%	After dyeing yarn	118.91	127.23	150.10
	Staple	"Shimofuri" yarn	120.61	129.05	152.30
	Fibre 20%	"Moku" yarn	120.91	129.37	152.70
	Silk	"Kiji" yarn	50.41	53.94	63.70
	Short	Bleached yarn	92.61	99.09	116.90
9 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	115.91	124.02	146.30
	Staple	"Shimofuri" yarn	117.61	125.84	148.50
	Fibre 50%	"Moku" yarn	117.91	126.16	148.90
	Silk	"Kiji" yarn	51.61	55.22	65.20
	Short	Bleached yarn	93.81	100.38	118.50
9 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	117.11	125.31	147.90
	Flax 30%	"Shimofuri" yarn	118.81	127.13	150.00
	Staple	"Moku" yarn	119.11	127.45	150.40
	Fibre 20%				
	Wool 50%	"Kiji" yarn	54.91	58.75	69.30
	Staple	Bleached yarn	97.11	103.91	122.60
9 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	120.41	128.84	152.00
		"Shimofuri" yarn	122.11	130.66	154.20
		"Moku" yarn	122.41	130.98	154.60
		"Kiji" yarn	49.21	52.65	62.10
	Wool 20%	Bleached yarn	91.41	97.81	115.40
9 4-fold	Staple	After dyeing yarn	114.71	122.74	144.80
	Fibre 80%	"Shimofuri" yarn	116.41	124.56	147.00
		"Moku" yarn	116.71	124.88	147.40
		"Kiji" yarn	61.09	65.37	77.10
	Wool 50%	Bleached yarn	103.29	110.52	130.40
16 4-fold	Staple	After dyeing yarn	126.59	135.45	159.80
	Fibre 50%	"Shimofuri" yarn	128.29	137.27	162.00
		"Moku" yarn	128.59	137.59	162.40
		"Kiji" yarn	57.29	61.30	72.30
	Wool 30%	Bleached yarn	99.49	106.45	125.60
16 4-fold	Staple	After dyeing yarn	122.79	131.39	155.00

Count	Rate of mixture	Kind	Controlled selling price of producer	Controlled selling price of wholesaler	Controlled selling price of retailer
	Fibre 70%	"Shimofuri" yarn	124.49	133.20	157.20
		"Moku" yarn	124.79	133.53	157.60
	Wool 30%	"Kiji" yarn	57.09	61.09	72.10
	Staple	Bleached yarn	99.29	106.24	125.40
16 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	122.59	131.17	154.80
		"Shimofuri" yarn	124.29	132.99	156.90
	Silk 20%	"Moku" yarn	124.59	133.31	157.30
	Silk	"Kiji" yarn	56.59	60.55	71.50
	Short	Bleached yarn	98.79	105.71	124.70
16 4-fold	Fibre 50%	After dyeing yarn	122.09	130.64	154.20
	Staple	"Shimofuri" yarn	123.79	132.46	156.30
	Fibre 50%	"Moku" yarn	124.09	132.78	156.70
	(2) Spun wool knitting yarn.				
	Wool 30%	"Kiji" yarn	61.00	65.27	77.00
	Others 70%	Bleached yarn	103.20	110.42	130.30
7 3-fold		After dyeing yarn	126.50	135.36	159.70
		"Shimofuri" yarn	121.10	129.58	152.90
	Wool 30%	"Kiji" yarn	63.50	67.95	80.20
	Others 70%	Bleached yarn	105.70	113.10	133.50
7 4-fold		After dyeing yarn	129.00	138.03	162.90
		"Shimofuri" yarn	123.60	132.25	156.10
	Wool 50%	"Kiji" yarn	64.70	69.23	81.70
	Others 50%	Bleached yarn	106.90	114.38	135.00
7 4-fold		After dyeing yarn	130.20	139.31	164.40
		"Shimofuri" yarn	124.80	133.54	157.60

2. Sales terms, etc.
(1) The controlled prices of this table shall include charges for wrapping and packing.
(2) The controlled selling prices of producer of this table shall be ex factory of producer.
(3) The controlled selling prices of wholesale of this table shall be ex store of wholesaler, or designated warehouse of wholesaler and shall include transportation charges from the factory of producer to the store of wholesaler, or designated warehouse of wholesaler.
(4) The controlled selling prices of retailer of this table shall be ex store of retailer and shall include transportation charges from the store of wholesaler or designated warehouse of wholesaler to the store of retailer.
(5) The controlled prices of knitting yarns other than those determined in this table shall be amounts 90% is deducted from the rearest and cheapest according to count, rate of mixture and kind, etc.

Price Board Notification No. 1123

December 15, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Price Control Ordinance, the purchasing and selling prices of waste fibre in cotton form are designated as follows, and Price Board Notification No. 119 of October 1946 (concerning the designation of the controlled prices of waste fibre in cotton form) shall hereby be abolished:

Director-General of Price Board
WADA Hiroo

Controlled purchasing prices of the registered retailer of waste fibre in cotton form. (Unit: per 10 kan)
(1) taste in cotton form produced while manufacturing staple fibre.

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
a.	Waste of staple fibre	¥853.83
b.	Waste of color	663.50
c.	Waste of "nagare"	290.62
d.	Sweep waste or other waste (those yielding 80%) ¥6.67 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	473.73

(2) Waste cotton of staple fibre

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
a.	Scotch waste, under Card or "fumen" (those yielding 80%) ¥5.34 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	¥353.04
b.	Flat	766.20
c.	Waste of round type machines	796.12
d.	Greasy cotton-superior	317.40

(3) Waste in cotton form produced while manufacturing rayon yarn

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
a.	Waste of rayon (waste of "maruchi", Waste of bemberg, are included)	¥739.62
b.	Waste of dyeing	562.59
c.	Waste of twisting	248.40
d.	Waste of strong twisting	201.53
e.	Waste of "nagare"	290.62
f.	Sweep waste or other waste (those yielding 80%) ¥4.61 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	306.47

(4) Waste in cotton form produced while manufacturing of silk spinning yarn of silk spinning method

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
a.	"Bu-uret"	¥1,818.75
b.	Waste of silk spinning (those yielding 50%) ¥14.16 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	586.49
c.	Waste of fine spinning (including waste of "myuru")	783.65
d.	Sweep waste or other waste	70.88
e.	Sweep waste of gas singeing	67.57

(5) Waste of jute spinning

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
a.	Under card	¥186.14
b.	Sweep waste (those yielding 50%) ¥1.87 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	50.52

(6) Spinning waste of flax, ramie, hemp (including "sen-ma") of "Ichihi"

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Waste of spinning by flax method	
(1)	Card waste, 1st grade (those yielding 60%) ¥9.48 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	¥ 454.39
(2)	Card waste, 2nd grade (those yielding 40%) ¥6.62 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	155.70
(3)	Sweep waste of long line	293.22
(4)	Waste of wet spinning machines	496.15
(b)	Spinning waste of ramie method, or silk spinning method	
(1)	Waste of fine spinning	¥ 537.60
(2)	Waste of flax, long line method, 1st grade (not spiled or without admixture)	1,429.39
(3)	Ditto 2nd grade (ditto)	538.94
(4)	Sweep waste of long line	293.22
(c)	Spinning waste of short line method or cotton spinning method	
(1)	Scotch waste, Card waste or "fumen" (those yielding 50%) ¥4.77 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	143.73
(2)	Flat	448.73
(3)	Sweep waste of short line	248.70
(7)	Waste of spinning of reproduced yarn (cotton spinning method or silk spinning method)	

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Those mixed with silk	
(1)	Flat	¥ 765.83
(2)	Scotch waste, under or "fumen" (those yielding 80%) ¥5.34 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	352.60
(3)	Greasy cotton, superior	370.89
(b)	Those mixed with flax, mixed with silk flax	
(1)	Flat	616.85
(2)	Scotch waste, under card or "fumen" (those yielding 80%) ¥4.25 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	267.58
(3)	Greasy cotton, superior	284.34
(c)	Those mixed with jute or mixed with miscellaneous fibre	
(1)	Flat	348.07
(2)	Scotch waste under card or "fumen" (those yielding 80%) ¥2.01 shall be deducted from the above price for each decrease of 1% of yield	96.78
(3)	Greasy cotton, superior	118.49

Controlled selling prices of the registered retailer of waste fibre in cotton form. (Unit: per 10 *kan*)

(1) Waste in cotton form produced while manufacturing staple fibre

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Waste of staple fibre	¥ 1,041.00
(b)	Waste colored staple fibre	838.50
(c)	Waste of "nagare"	442.80
(d)	Sweep waste	777.00

(2) Waste cotton of staple fibre

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Staple fibre "furi"	¥ 654.00
(b)	Flat	939.00
(c)	Waste of round type machines	970.50
(d)	Greasy staple fibre, 1st grade	630.00
(e)	ditto 2nd grade	529.20

(3) Waste in cotton form produced while manufacturing rayon yarn

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Waste of rayon (waste of "maruchi" waste of bemberg, are included)	¥ 919.50
(b)	Waste of dyeing	724.50
(c)	Waste of twisting	393.60
(d)	Waste of strong twisting	344.40
(e)	Waste of "nagare"	442.80
(f)	Sweep waste	561.60

(4) Waste in cotton form produced while manufacturing of silk spinning yarn by silk spinning method

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	"Bu-uret"	¥ 2,048.00
(b)	Processed "Bu-uret"	1,629.00
(c)	Waste, superior, of fine spinning (including "shinokuzu", "myuru kuzu")	1,536.00
(d)	Greasy silk cotton, superior	768.00
(e)	Waste of silk spinning (including waste of "tsumugi" yarn)	1,433.50
(f)	Greasy silk cotton, inferior	384.00
(g)	Selected sweep waste of greasy silk	115.25
(h)	Sweep waste of gas singeing	136.00

(5) Waste of jute spinning

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Flax, under card	¥ 315.00
(b)	Sweep "furi", 1st grade	263.25

(6) Spinning waste of flax, ramie, hemp or "Ichihi"

Standard	Description	Controlled prices
(a)	Waste of spinning by flax method	
(1)	Card waste, 1st grade	¥ 1,136.00
(2)	Ditto, 2nd grade	897.00
(3)	Greasy flax cotton, superior	566.00
(4)	"Asaitoshita" (including those produced by cotton spinning by ramie method)	325.00
(5)	Waste of wet spinning machines	673.00
(b)	Spinning waste of ramie method, or silk spinning method	
(1)	Waste of fine spinning	718.00
(2)	Waste of flax, long line method, 1st grade	1,653.75
(3)	Ditto, 2nd grade	1,198.00
(c)	Spinning waste of short line method, of cotton spinning method	
(1)	Scotch waste, under card or "fumen" waste	673.00
(2)	Flat	605.00
(3)	Flax wet cotton, inferior	498.00
(7)	Waste of spinning of reproduced yarn (cotton spinning method or silk spinning method)	
(a)	Those mixed with silk	
(1)	Flat	939.00
(2)	"Furi" of mixed silk	654.00
(3)	"Dan" of mixed silk	918.40
(4)	Greasy mixed silk, 1st	630.00
(5)	ditto 2nd	529.25
(b)	Those mixed with flax, or mixed with silk flax	
(1)	Flat	782.50
(2)	"Furi" of mixed flax, of "furi" of mixed silk flax	545.00
(3)	"Dan" of mixed flax or "dan" of mixed silk flax	773.10
(4)	Wet mixed flax, 1st, or mixed silk flax wet, 1st	525.00
(5)	ditto 2nd	441.00
(c)	Those mixed with jute or mixed with miscellaneous fibre	
(1)	Flat	499.00
(2)	"Furi" of mixed jute	307.00
(3)	"Jun" of mixed jute, 1st	306.00
(4)	ditto 2nd	256.00

1. The controlled purchasing prices and the controlled selling prices of this table shall be including charges for wrapping and packing and shall be explace of origin
2. The controlled prices of those mixed with more than two kinds shall be amounts calculated at the rate of weight mixed being based on the prices of this table
3. In case persons other than the registered dealer purchase and sells same, the prices shall be amounts 90% is deducted from the respectived controlled prices of this table.

Price Board and Ministry of TransPortation Notification No. 33

December 15, 1947

In view of the forthcoming election for Governor of Kochi Prefecture, the following regulations shall be laid down regarding the special ticket to be issued for candidates:

Director-General of the Price Board
WADA Hiroo
Minister of Transportation
KITAMURA Tokutaro

1. Scope of sale
To each candidate who has already given notice of running for the election, 20 tickets or less will be sold in exchange for the certificate for issuance of the special ticket for candidate issued by competent chief election official.
2. Period for ticket sale
From 15 December, 1947 to 10 January, 1948 inclusive.
3. Persons qualified to use such tickets
To be used exclusively by any candidate for Governor and his canvassers (Also by the person who has recommended a candidate and given notice of his candidancy, provided the use of the special ticket by such a person is approved by the candidate, and in case the recommendation is made by several persons, by their representative)
4. Fares
300 *yen* per ticket
5. Validity
January, 15 1948 inclusive
6. Journey, section for ticket validity and class of ticket
Between stations on the government railway lines in Kochi Prefecture (including government bus lines) 2nd or 3rd class
7. Invalidity
In case such tickets are used by any person other than the person qualified to use them, they shall be deemed invalid and shall be forfeited. The same shall apply where any candidate uses such tickets after cancellation of his candidancy.
In the case mentioned in the latter part of the preceding paragraph, an appropriate amount of fares shall be refunded for the remainder of the period for which the ticket is available.

NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

October 9, 1947

Claimant: Tetsugoro Takane
No. 184, Kamibukuro, Toyama-shi
At the instance of the abovementioned person the possessors of the share certificates shown on the annexd sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said share certificates and submit the same to this Court by 10 a. m., October 5, 1948.
In case of failure to notify their claims and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph by the date fixed, the said share certificates may be declared null and void.

Toyama Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

October 22, 1947

Claimant: Tsunekichi Imamura
No. 181, Inari-cho, Toyama-shi
At the instance of the abovementioned person the possessors of the share certificates shown on the annexed sheet are hereby requested to notify their claims on the said share certificates and submit the same to this Court by 10 a. m., October 5, 1948.
In case of failure to notify their claims and submit the same in accordance with the preceding paragraph by the date fixed, the said share certificates may be declared null and void.

Toyama Summary Court
(Annexed sheet abridged)

November 7, 1947

Claimants:
Kenshichi Higashiyama
c/o, Kin-ichi Tanushi, No. 9459 Oaza Satomi, Risho-mura, Asaguchi-gun, Okayama-ken
.....
Fukujiro Matsuo
No. 14700, Aza Unshobara, Oaza Unno, Takeuchi-mura, Kineshima-gun, Saga-ken
.....
Juhei Takeda
No. 191, Kadoda, Yashiki, Okayama-shi
.....
Kiichiro Matano
No. 12, Ushiwaka-cho, Shichiku, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto
.....
Tokusaburo Okamoto
No. 22, 1-chome, Dojima Hamadori, Kita-ku, Osaka
.....
Yoshihiro Ito
No. Nishi Toge 65, Oaza kojima, Futagawa-machi, Atsumi-gun, Aichi-ken
.....
Sakae Kitamura
No. 261, Chozakamen, Oaza Chozaka, Emukae-machi, Kitamatsuura-gun, Nagasaki-ken

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 a. m. April 5, 1948.
In case of failure to notify their claims 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)