tourists 12 first-class sleepers will be newly manufactured, and 28 cars comprising first-class sleepers, observation cars and dining cars will be remodelled. Some of the returned cars for Allied Forces will also be made available for foreign tourists. Efforts will also be made for the improvement of the law for interpretors and guides, the guidance of service organs for foreign tourists, the repair and preservation of important works of art, histric sites and natural monuments, and for the perfection of the equipment of national parks.

The Vice President: We now open today's meeting. I have a matter to consult you about. Mr Soji Okada has tendered his resignation as a Budget Committee Member, Mr. Akira Ono as an Accounts Committee Members, Mr Matsusuke Kawamura as a Diet Operation Committee member and Mr Takeo Sai as a Disciplinary Committee member. Have you any objection to accepting their resignations?

(Some members: "No objection.")

The Vice President: I see you have no objection. In this connection, I name Mr. Takeo Sai as a Budget Committee Member, Mr Yasuji Yuki as an Accounts Committee Member, Mr. Kohei Nakagawa as a Diet Operation Committee Member and Mr Soji Okada as a Disciplinary Committee member.

The Vice President: Have you any objection to taking up for discussion the resolution concerning Non-confidence in the President of the House proposed by Mr. Katsumasa Amada and 22 others?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice President: I see you have no objection. We shall now take a vote on the Resolution. The Members supporting it are requested to stand up.

(A minority of Members stood up.)

The Vice President: I see a minority is in favor. Accordingly it has been rejected by the House. (Applause.)

(The Vice President left the Chair, and the President took it.) (Applause.)

The President: Have you any objection to taking up for discussion the 1st Item on the Agenda viz., Motion for Disciplinary Action against Messrs. Yobun Kaneko, Ko Nakanishi, Masao Iwama, Toraichi Hara, Katsuji Itano, Karoku Hosokawa, Masao Nakamura, Kunihiko Kanie and Katsumasa Amada (proposed by Mr. Ryuen Kusaba and 1 other), Motion for Disciplinary Action against Messrs. Kisaku Matsushima, Nobuo Asaoka, Tsunetaro Kato, Uemon Ikeda, Yoshito Okamoto, Kazuo Kitamura and Torio Yano, (proposed by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and 4 others) and Motion for Disciplinary Action against Messrs. Kisaku Matsushima, Nobuo Asaoka, Tsunetaro Kato, Uemon Ikeda, Yoshito Okamoto, Kazuo Kitamura and Torio Yano (proposed by Mr. Shigeharu Nakano) (in continuation of the previous meeting)? In connection with the disciplinary motion proposed by Mr. Ryuen Kusaba and 1 other, each Member concerned has asked for leave to explain his own position. You will be given leave to explain in the order of the notification. Mr. Kunihiko Kanie, please!

Mr. Kunihiko Kanie: As Mr. Ryuen Kusaba's explanation of the purport of his disciplinary motion at the plenary session, on the day before yesterday, was quite different from the fact, I will frankly state the real fact.

A little while before the incident broke out, I went to the President's salon to confer with our party's Diet Steering Committee concerning the introduction of the disciplinary motion and this bill of non-confidence; but, the President's salon, as you know, was full of our colleagues, and the moment I had passed barely through the crowd, somebody tried to pull me back my right shoulder, so I turned about to find that he was nobody else than Mr. Kato, Parliamentary Vice Minister. If I had kept silent though struck, it would have been all right; but as you know, in that case not only I but all members were in a hurry and greatly excited, so I suddenly struck him back. This is a real fact. (Laughter; a member cried, "A matter of course!") But I never said, "What nonsense, fool!" Again Mr Kusaba said that I beat Mr Kato several times but it is an utter falsehood. It is a fact that that moment Mr Ikeda, Parliamentary Vice Minister, who was beside me, dealt a blow to me. There was a quarrel between Mr. Kato and myself, and it had no connection with Mr. Ikeda who was beside me. Naturally, Mr. Ikeda went to his assistance, but I think it aggravated the melee. Accordingly as stated in Mr Kusaba's explanation, there is no reason why I should beat Mr. Kato who had no connection with the occurrence and was standing silent deside us. ("A matter of course!" cried some one.) Accordingly then the actual scene—Mr. Kato did not stand quiet with both hands on his shoulders, but the moment the turmoil happened those who were beside us suddenly rushed in between Mr. Kato and me. Therefore, I rushed to Mr. Kato once; but I could not do so more than once—my hands could not reach him. The fact was.....(Laughter) I did not strike Mr. Kato several times. This is a false charge. You can understand that point if you glance at the photograph. I remember that photograph was probably taken instantaneously. I think that there was barely time enough to take a photograph quietly. According to Mr. Kusaba's explanation, when Mr. Kato was intently listening to the debate, he was pushed by the surging crowd and thrusted me away from behind me; but that time the condition was such that when I went into the crowd behind me there was a vacancy. Besides, at the entrance the guards insisted that no one that a Diet man. would be allowed in. Even I was told not to enter, so it is impossible that a large number of members pushed us from behind. Again it was before the question broke out, so that there was no large crowd to push us. Whatever anyone may say, this is evident. I well remember that Mr. Kato struck me from behind me. But when I reflect on the scene now, I suppose Mr. Kato never did so with a malicious intent, I imagine that he pulled me back to prevent me from being involved in an accident, not knowing whether it was I or anybody else. At any rate that incident happened in an instant, so that I had no time to think with a cool head. But it is a matter for regret that such an affair should have happened, although it is not clear what had motivated Mr. Kato to strike me.

The incident in the House plenary sitting has been stated one-sidedly. Particularly, Mr. Kusaba's explanation gave me an impression that he has no first hand knowledge. According to him, I formed a scrum

with Mr. Itano, Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Nakanishi, Mr. Hosokawa, Mr. Iwama and Mr. Amada to interrupt the President in his ascending the rostrum. I never joined in the scrum. I never took part in any mass action. At that time, my opinion was a little different from that of my colleagues. There were only ten minutes available for the plenary sitting. I thought that it was impossible to deal with the motions for disciplinary measure and for the vote of non-confidence within such a short space of time. So, while I was walking along the western-side passage outside the President's reception room I shouted all the way, "Let us hold a plenary meeting, even if we cannot hope to dispose of all the items left on Today's agenda." When I entered the Chamber, I saw Mr. Shimojo standing on the platform. So, I ascended the platform by myself to pull him down therefrom. I think I got there before others, and when I was getting down from the platform, a large number of my distinguished colleagues and others had rushed up. I remember there were many gurds among them. At that time, my legs were beside the seat of the President but my body was stretched towards the opposite western direction. (Laughter) My foot was trampled upon by some one whom I cannot identify. And so, I could not stand up straight. I am not sure if I was pushed on the shoulders. At any rate, I was forced to poise myself aslant, and then fell down. Accordingly, I could not jump or dive into the crowd, as Mr. Kusaba has just alleged that I did. I am no acrobat. Probably, none could do so in my then situation. During the China Incident, I had a similar experience when hundreds of people were pushed down on the platfrom of Kyoto Station. Those killed were more than half a hundred. At that time, I was pressed down and tried to stand up with all my might. I struggled to erect myself and clung to another's body. Many people were struggling with each other to stand up. I cannot remember how I escaped out of the heaps of fallen people. It was the same with me in the incident in question. As I was under the heap of many persons, I could not see whether or not the President was on the platform. I only struggled to protect my face from being trodden. My chest was frequently stepped upon by somebody's feet. Only those who were near me know my posture at that time. I made all efforts to save my life. I only thought how to escape from the pressure of the crowd. It was not my question whether the President was on the platform or not. My question was how to save myself. In fact, I was struggling to cling to somebody, while my chest was under someone's feet. I was painfully suffering from the weight increasing upon me. I cried at last, "Help, help!" A guard reached me, and lifted me upon the feet. This is the true story. Probably I have been blamed by mistake. Mr. Kusaba's statement was too far from the truth. So far as the incident on the platform is concerned, I was a sufferer. If I could identify a man who intentionally trod on my chest, I would like to bring action against him. But as it is impossible to find any positive proof, I shall have to let the matter go.

I believe that you have now understood what I actually did at that time. In conclusion, I positively say that I should be glad to say good-bye to the Diet, if a motion to remove me from the list of Diet members be adopted by the House, and if it be for the sake of the Diet. But I shall have a grudge, if I be punished on some false grounds. I demand that I be examined fairly. (Applause.)

The President: Mr. Katsuji Itano, please.

Mr. Katsuji Itano: Yesterday, in closing his explanation of the Motion to Discipline Mr. Asaoka and Five Others, Mr. Juji Nakano affirmed that his allegation could be testified by Mr. President, Mr. Seiichi Suzuki, all the visitors admitted, and me. I also have a firm conviction that all the visitors in the galleries eye-witnessed the scene in an impartial frame of mind. Mr. Kusaba alleged that a scrum formed by Mr. Nakamura, Mr. Nakanishi, Mr. Hosokawa, Mr. Iwama, Mr. Hara, Mr. Amada, and me interfered with Mr. President in the performance of his duty. I wonder how he could make up such a false accusation. Needless to say Dietmen should not tell a lie. But Mr. Kusaba seems to be a good fabricator of stories. The rostrum in this Chamber is not a stage of a vaudeville. If he asserts that he was an eye-witness, he should mention some other witnesses to support him. He may try to prove his assertion by newspaper accounts. Having examined newspapers, I found the following account in the Yomiuri of May 24. The caption was "Finger Language at Voting" printed in bold type, and its subtitle was "Upper House in Uproar on Diet Session Extension." Let me quote it. "This disorder continued, and when members of the Liberal Party and the Ryokufukai entered the Chamber, President Matsudaira approached the Chair escorted by guards. At this time, Messrs. Nakanishi, Itano and Hosokawa of the Communists and Mr. Masao Nakamura, forming a scrum, checked the President from taking the Chair." This was the account of the Yomiuri. No. reference was made to this either in the Mainichi or in the Asahi. I do not know how the said account came to appear in the Yomiuri alone, but I can testify that it is a false report. As Mr. Kusaba took up such a fabrication as the basis of his explanation, please allow me to tell him that his political tactics is too infantile. He ought to have examined the reliability of that report. If we are allowed to presume that he offered the material to the press, we shall say that he is guilty of malfeasance. I believe that the groundlessness of this news will be testified by Mr. President, Mr. Nakano, Mr. Seiichi Suzuki and the public admitted in the galleries on that night.

Mr. Kusaba explained that we intentionally checked Mr. President from taking his Chair by our planned scrummage. This is not only a false accusation but a great insult to Diet members. If a discipline needs to be meted out, it must be given to Mr. Kusaba. For a motion to discipline a Diet member, conclusive evidence is the first requirement. As a point of political morality, I always make a point of not being misguided by a false report, nor of making any sort of fabrication. I am sure that this principle is subscribed to by all ladies and gentlemen in this House with the sole exception of Mr. Kusaba.

Further, Mr. Kusaba alleged that our acts were against the Constitution of Japan and our intention was to start a revolution by resorting to violent force.

I must now prove that we have never contravened any provisions of the Constitution, of the Diet Law, or of the Rules of this House, since the inauguration of the first Diet session. In deciding whether we should be disciplined or not, this point should be taken into your first consideration. Therefore, in the first place, I want to take up a question of who was it that actually ignored the Constitution, the Diet Law and the Rules of this House. Without clarifying it, I cannot conclude this explanation of my personal conduct.

It is mentioned in the preamble of our Constitution: "Government is a sacred trust of the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded, "We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith." We can therefore declare that the concept of human rights form the premise and foundation of the principles of government by the people and as the trust of the people. Herein lies the substantial character of our new Constitution.

What, then, do the human rights mean? It is misinterpretation of the human rights that has hampered or distorted the Diet proceedings since the first session of the National Diet. According to the "Lectures on the New Constitution", copies of which are distributed to you, the human rights are defined on p. 151 of the book as follows: "The human rights in question, unless they are recognized in the Constitution, the basic law of State, cannot have their legal force. For this reason it is considered they are to be included among what we call rights in the general sense." It further goes to say: "To be sure, the fundamental human rights must be those secured not only by the Constitution of Japan but by the laws and other substantial ordinances, etc. to be legislated hereafter. Nevertheless, are we to be satisfied with the said interpretation of the human rights which would confine them within such a limited scope? Furthermore, many scholars have so far classified rights into public and private rights, and then, the public rights into three groups of the rights of freedom and of interest and political rights." So saying, the author touches the key point regarding the basic human rights saying: "I believe it requires a re-examination of the conception itself which looks upon them simply as what are recognized and guaranteed by laws of State, in order to justly grasp the concept of basic human rights. Secondly, it is necessary to re-examine the said three categories of rights now generally, adopted, I cannot think the classification can satisfactorily cover all sorts of basic human rights. New catagories of social and economic rights must be recognized for the future. For instance, that all are equal before the law is a basic principle of the fundamental human rights stipulated in the Constitution. But is it true that all people are and can be, and are entitled to be equal before the law because it is recognized by the Law? It is needless to say that equality of all people before the law can never be realized, however it is demanded through social movements, unless it is recognized by the law that all people shall be treated equally irrespective of sex, race or lineage. So it seems that the conception that rights are what the law recognizes as such applies to this case. However, our claim that we are, can be, and are entitled to be equal before the law may motivate a tenacious social movement for attaining equality through revision of objectionable provisions of the actual law, in case the law of a country does not recognize people's equality before the law. (Many utterances calling for attention of the Chair.) Mr. President! Call the House to order, please! (Members: What's the use of reading a book aloud on the restrum?) This forms the basic for my statement. (Many utterances) Mr. Presidant! Gall the Members to order!

The President: Mr. Itano! I remind you to keep to your applogetic explanation.

Mr. Itano: This is the premise of my statement. Be patient—. Then I omit the citation. Arts. 11, 12, 97, 98, and 99 provide general for the fundamental human rights in this regard, indicating that the respect for the fundamental human rights is the goal of our political development, and declaring that all component members of the State, organs, laws, ordinances and imperial rescripts are obligated to uphold and respect them. But this principle has not always been observed faithfully since the first session of the National Diet. And, Arts. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 provide for the right of freedom which is, not such a right of freedom guaranteed against the abuse of administrative power as could be restrained by legislative power as under the former Imperial Constitution, but is conceived as a right of freedom which cannot be restrained by legislative power itself. But those provisions are greatly neglected. The neglect is conspicuously expressed in the National public Service Law. With regard to the right to work in Art. 27, the right of workers to organize in Art. 28, the right of education in Art. 26, which are of the social or economic nature, violation of the Constitution is evident in the deformation of the Trade Union Law and in dealing with the 6-3 school year system. The blame for the violation must be laid with the successive Cabinets since the enforcement of the New Constitution. And it is the conservative Members forming a majority in this House that have cooperated with those Cabinets in committing violation of the Constitution. So Mr. Kusaba's accusation laid against us of violation of the Constitution must be given back to him "in its original form." (Applause)

We have always observed the provisions of the Constitution this is very important for my personal justification. On May 23—last day of the fifty session, the Communists objected strongly to the extension of the session. Because we do not want to consider the Personnel Fixed Number Bill, the Foodstuffs Security Temporary Measures Bill, Partial Amendment to Foodstuffs Control Law, Bill of Exceptions for Succession to Agricultural Assets, etc. which are against the interests of the public.

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): I wish Mr. Itano to speak within the limit of the question.

Mr. Katsuji Itano: While there is the personnel reduction, the setup of parliamentary

counselor system is planned and the sale of government railways is also under the scheme. For this reason, we are not in favor of the prolongation of session. The large-scaled personnel reduction, the compulsory collection of foods, the revival of patriarch system, etc. produced by the aforesaid bills are contradictory to Articles 14, 25 and 27 of the Constitution. (A member: "You go beyond the subject.") Now that these bills do not contribute to the reconstruction of this country, we have behaved ourselves in accordance with the freedom of thought and conscience guaranteed by Art. 19 of the Constitution. We have fought it out for the legal defense, abiding by the provisions of Diet Law and Rules of HC.

Some conservative members belive in mistake that it is faithful to the national administration to consider the bills introduced before the House and to enact all of them. But Art. 68 of the Diet Law provides that matters which was not approved in one session will not be automatically deliberated in the next session. This rule shows that the way of thinking entertained by the conservative parties is not correct. What was the attitude toward the extension of session taken by the Yoshida Cabinet? On May 16—a few days prior to the end of the session, the Chief Cabinet Secretary said at the House Management Committee that that problem should be solved by the House. Mr. Kanie of the Socialists asked the Prime Minister to extend the session for the reason that the papers concerned weighed as much as 1 "kan" 800 "momme". To this, the Prime Minister arrogantly asserted to extend it for 7 days on the strength of majority. Mr. Kadoya of the Democrats supported 10-day prolongation. We, the Communists, were against the extension of session. The vote being taken, 7-day extension was approved as members of the Liberal Democrats and "Ryokufu Kai" desired. The opinion of the Democrats was defeated. At the end of the session—on May 23, the Government together with the Democratic-Liberal and "Ryokufu Kai" could not ask for the further extension any more. Needless to say, the period of session should be decided by the House. But the Government has always interfered with the matter. Such action is not provided for in the Diet Law, but is beyond the compass of the Government. According to Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Diet Law, the period of extraordinary and special session is determined by the both Houses; the session can be extended by them; in case there is no agreement between the Houses, the Lower House decides it. (Some members: "We know.") If the Houses did not approve the prolongation of session on May 23, the House would have as a matter of course adjourned on that day. The majority of the Upper House compelled the House to extend the session, ignoring all the reasonable procedures. This is due to the unsatisfactory provisions of the Diet Law. (Some members: "No.")

According to the stenographic record of the House Management Committee, the Chief Cabinet Secretary proposed to the President of the House the prolongation of session at 8 p.m. on May 23, and also did so before the Management Committee resumed at 9.25 p.m. At that time I attended the Agriculture and Forestry Committee for the debate and vote as to the Amendment to Foodstuffs Maintenance Temporary Measures Law and the Amendment to Foods Conlrol Law. Being present at the Management Committee reopened at 10.25 p.m., I found that that committee took a recess until 10.25 p.m. to request for the Prime Minister's attendance. (A member: "Why does the President make him speak besides his personal justification?") This is very important for vindication. (A member: "It is dogmatic") I think it is quite necessary for me to explain what I conducted in the Management Committee as well as in the House Chamber.

Let me speak about the Steering Committee, which opened at 9:25 p.m. Mr. Nakamura wanted to hear explanations from the Prime Mihister himself, who represented the Cabinet, and he (Mr. Nakamura) refused to recognize the Chief of the Cabinet as representative of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister has rarely been……

The President: The Chair cautions the speaker.

Mr. Itano (continuing): His record……

The President: The Chair cautions the speaker not to go beyond an explanation about his personnel position.

Mr. Itano (continuing): I am speaking about my personnel position. The Prime Minister, I learned, was not coming. On the reopning of the Committee at 10:25 p.m. therefore, I tried to move, by raising a hand, that the Prime Minister should be asked to attend, but this collided with the motion asking for the presence of another Minister. The Chairman of the Steering Committee took no notice of my motion, in definance of the HC Rules and in spite of the fact that I was asking recognition by raising a hand, as I have just said. The Chairman, Mr. Umehara, put to the standing vote the motion to hear the Deputy Premier, and ignored my motion. So the Committee heard explanations of Mr. Hayashi, Deputy Premier. As the Prime Minister had a cold, he said, the Ministers advised him to rest especially during the night. The Prime Minister desired to have the Session prolonged by two more days—Mr. Hayashi stated—as there were still important Bills outstanding as the Session was nearly up. Hereupon, I again asked leave to speak.

What transpired at the Steering Committee is extremely important, for the problem concerning myself and Mr. Kaniye is closely connected with the conduct of proceedings at that Committee. After a good deal of trouble, I obtained leave to speak. Let me recapitulate what I said. The Chief Secretary of the Cabinet appeared here the other day. There was a discrepancy between what he then said and the previous statement of the Secretary-General of the Diet. According to the latter, the Prime Minister was unable to attend the Committee because of "unavoidable circumstances"—a vague expression. The Committee asked what the unavoidale circumstances were, and the Chief Secretary said that the Prime Minister had a cold. His statement did not exactly tally with what the Secretary-General had previously stated. Pointing out the discrepancy, therefore, I asked an answer about the "sabotage" on the part of the Prime Minister. Seemingly, he took refuge behind the screen of "illness", when he had to face the music. However, the Government commanded an

absolute majority, and so the responsibility of the Democratic-Liberal Cabinet, I pointed out, was particularly heavy. The Prime Minister could not dispose of his responsibility, I asserted, by stating simply that he stayed at Oiso because of a cold. At such a critical juncture for the nation, a slight cold should not prevent him from attending to affairs of State. His non-appearance here revealed the want of sincerity on his part. This was a great hindrance, I declared, to the government of the country, particularly at a time like the present. The Democratic-Liberal Government was behaving arrogantly on account of its majority in the Diet. The contempt of the Honse or the Diet should never be tolerated, for its effects on the people were extremely serious. If his illness were so serious, we would never think of raising a question like this. Until he attended the Committee, I insisted, the Committee should not resume sitting. A member or members of the Secretariat-General should be sent to the Prime Ministry, to make sure if his illness did not really permit him to attend the Committee. Meanwhile the Committee should remain adjourned. This was the import of my motion.

The Committee Chairman, however, did not care to put this motion to the vote. Instead he gave Mr. Yano leave to speak (interruptions). Hereupon, Mr. Nakamura raised a point of order. Before Mr. Yano's motion was……

The President: The Chair cautions the speaker not to go beyond explanations of his personal position.

Mr. Itano (continuing): I am explaining my personnal position (interruptions)……I ask the Chair will call Members to order (interruptions) …… Mr. Nakamura raised a point of order, because Mr. Yano's motion should be taken up, if at all, after and not before my motion was put to the vote. The procedure the Chairman followed was utterly wrong. This was what Mr. Nakamura said in protest. While I was asking for leave to speak, Mr. Kadoya, who acted like a bull in the china-shop, raised a point of order. At long last, however, the Chairman gave me leave to speak. Thus I got the chance to speak for a second time. I again raised the question of the Prime Minister's "illness." If the Government or the Secretariat of the Diet, for that matter, had given information as to his illness, I asserted, there would have been no disorder in Committee (Cheers.) Permit me to quote from the Record what I then said:

"The Prime Minister is sabotaging the Diet, though this is nothing new. He is lording it over the Diet, but he is no more than a public servant. We are representatives of the people, legislating on their behalf. Since he is a public servant, he ought to be attending to his duties, even though he has got a slight cold. For a man who has the pretension to shoulder the responsibility of government, a slight cold ought to be no hindrance, especially at such a time like the present. I would like to ask the Chairman to agree that the Committee adjourn until the appearance of the Prime Minister." …… (interruptions)……

At that time we said in addition. (A member: Are you not going to repeat what you said in the Steering Committee?) I am justifying myself. (Some members: Order, order. It is none of your business. Hear, hear.) I ask the President to put the House in order. (Some members: It is Communist Party who disturbs. Be quiet and listen, if you have a clear conscience.) (The House is in an uproar.) I ask the President to put the House in order. I never disturbed the proceedings In order to carry on the proceedings smoothly I was very particular about the quorum until a few days ago. But since yesterday I have overlooked the absence of quorum except when it was needed for voting. The members of Committee, far from disturbing the proceedings, have tried to carry it on smoothly. HC have repeatedly violated the explicit provision of the Constitution with regard to the quorum. On that night we felt the need to act strictly in accordance with the rule as the extension of the term is a problem of great importance.

In the next place, the Prime Minister is said to have taken a slight cold, but it was not made clear how feverish he was or in what condition he was or where he was at that time. At that important stage of proceedings, Mr. Kadoya made an important utterance with regard to the interpretation of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the National Diet Law. His purpose was to eliminate the cause of disorder by making clear whether Article 13 means that even in case HC does not make decision HR will have the priority. And my further utterances centred on the problem of the said Articles introduced by Mr. Kadoya. A little afterward, the chairman Umehara announced that "with regard to Mr. Itano's utterance, I ask the Vice Premier to tell us the condition of the Prime Minister." Deputy Premier Hayashi's statement was as follows: "The Prime Minister has taken a slight cold as I told you when I asked for the extension of the term. And we advised him to take a rest at night." We were offended at this unsatisfactory reply. No member except the Democratic Liberals could overlook such an insolent answer. (Cheers.) All the members, except the Democratic Liberals and a part of the Ryokufu-kai, were indignant at the attitude of the Prime Minister who had neglected the National Diet. When I was about to put another interpellation regarding the Vice Premier's answer, Mr. Hidezo Kobayashi interrupted me saying, "on this occasion," but I pressed for his answer because my question was "releated" to it. Mr. Kobayashi, however, insisted that the "chairman recognized me" and as for me I told him that mine was "related" to it. The Vice Premier Hayashi……Mr. Kobayashi, crying "Be quiet. I propose a motion," continued his speech. This is the origin of that great confusion and disorder. And the Chairman took up Mr. Kobayashi's opinion who belongs to the Democratic Liberal Party. Mr. Kobayashi interrupted me from putting further interpellation to the Vice Premier. Thus the most scandalous condition of the Steering Committee since the first session of HC reached its climax. (Some members: You are right. Hear, hear.)

Now let me read the related part of the stenographic record of the Committee. Mr. Kobayashi's motion stands as follows: "As the term is expiring, I propose its extension" (A member: Some member is speaking.) and "dispensing with debate on its propriety or otherwise: "We shall proceed to the voting on the period of extension." (A member: I support it.)

The Chairman (Mr. Shinryu Umehara): Have you any objection to the voting? (A member: No objection.)

Mr. Katsuji Itano: I am making further interpellation with regard to the Vice Premier's answer. (Some member: I can not hear. What sort of voting?)

Mr. Katsuji Itano: What is the Chairman doing?

The Chairman (Mr. Shinryu Umehara): Those who are in favor of the motion……

(Some members: Non confidence in the Chairman. Recess, recess.)

(The Committee is in an uproar.)

The Chairman (Mr. Shinryu Umehara): We will take a recess. 11:32 p.m.

The Committee meeting was reopened at 11.47 p.m. I will read part of the stenographic record, for it is very necessary to go on with my speech.

The Committee Chairman (Mr. Shinryu Umehara): Those other than the Members of my Committee are requested to leave the chamber. (Some members: "You have no right to make such a request," "You have not consulted us about reopening of the meeting." "Absurd!" Many other utterances. The meeting was thrown into confusion.) Those other than the Members of my Committee are requested to leave the chamber. We shall now reopen the meeting. (The meeting was in an uproar. Many utterances.)……(Some member: "I have a question to ask." Those other than the members of my Committee are requested to leave the chamber. (Some members: "How rude of you to demand the members of the House to leave the chamber! I am a House member." "Stop taking stenographic notes." "You have not called reopening of the meeting." "Order!" "The meeting has not been reopened."

Mr. Torio Yano: I move for two days' prolongation of the present Session. (Some members: "The meeting has not been reopened. No motion must be proposed." The meeting was in an uproar.) (Some members: "I second his motion." "I reject his motion." The meeting was in an uproar.)

The Committee Chairman: Those other than the Members of my Committee are requested to leave the Chamber.

The members seconding his motion are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up)

The Committee Chairman: I see a majority is in favor. Accordingly, his motion has been carried by the Committee. The meeting adjourns. (The meeting was in an uproar. Some members: "The meeting has not adjourned." "Adjourn!" "The plenary meeting has been reopened in the House. The plenary meeting has been reopened in the House." Many other utterances. The meeting was in an uproar.)

The Committee meeting adjourned at 11.49 p.m.

The bells rang for reopening of the plenary meeting while the meeting was in an uproar. These proceedings of the Diet Operation Committee prove that the Committee Chairman lack the ability for operation of his Committee. I do not intend to attack his personnal character on the platform. If the same Committee had continued their debates conscientiously and the Vice Prime Minister or the Secretary-General of the Cabinet had vicariously apologized for the Prime Minister's sabotage in national government most of the Committee Members would have pardoned him. The Government, instead of taking such action, conspired to throw the same Committee into an uproar and intended prolongation of the present Session and passage of the important Bills. The Yoshida Cabinet disregarded the Diet and the Prime Minister attended the plenary meetings only eight times in the 5th Session. As the bell rang for reopening of the plenary meeting, I hurried into the House floor.

When I entered the Chamber, I saw Mr. Ko Nakanishi of our Party going toward the seat of the Chief of the Proceedings Department. I followed him. The President was already in the Chamber surrounded by a number of guards. I saw Mr. Asaoka doing something displaying his physical strength, slightly bending his big frame forward. I saw his body with my own eyes. I could approach neither the President nor the Chief of the Proceedings Department. I shouted that an Operation Subcommittee meeting should be opened. The President himself must be able to tell whether I interrupted him or only spoke to him. I asked him several times to hold a Subcommittee meeting. I asked the President to open a Committee meeting, standing where the Prime Minister usually sits. Just then, I heard a member asking the President to hold a Committee meeting for one minute. Mr. Kusaba says that our request to have a one minute Committee meeting was what we had plotted beforehand. But is'nt it clear that several men cannot ascend this rostrum shoulder to shoulder? We had no time to assemble for talking over the steps to be taken. All the members of the Subcommittee and other members entered the Chamber in haste and none had time to talk with each other. As Mr. Nakanishi was a reserve man of the Diet Operation Subcommittee, it was his duty to consult with the President or the Chief of the Diet Proceedings Department regarding the House steering. I only followed him. I heard several times a voice asking the President to hold a Committee meeting for one minute. I remember it was the voice of Mr. Toraichi Hara of the Social Democratic Party. I know that Mr. Hara had no intention of interrupting the President. I think he is worthy of praise for his asking the President to hold a Committee meeting of one minute, as it would expedite the proceedings. I made my way to the front of the seat of the House Secretary-General. This is obvious from the picture taken at that moment. I was prevented by the throng of members from approaching the President. When I looked up to the chair standing in front of the seat of the House Secretary-General, I heard Mr. Nakanishi saying to the Vice President that the motion for discipline should be considered first of all and reproaching him for taking the chair in disregard of the President. In the meantime, the plenary meeting was adjourned. I do not mean to apologize. I declare that I never joined a scrum. No member formed a scrum. It is the right of the members and reserve men of the Diet Operation Subcommittee to come up to the seat of the President, the House Secretary-General, or the Chief of the Proceedings Dept. to talk over the proceedings. Article 55, Paragraph 2 of the National Diet Law provides, "The President may consult only with a subcommittee selected by the Diet Operation Committee concerning the order of proceedings and other matters which he

deems necessary, however he shall not be bound by their opinions in case they have failed to agree." Regarding this provision, the Diet Operation Committee of this House decided as follows: The President should decide on the matters for consultation and convene the meeting. The subcommittee should be the consultative organ of the President. The principle of decision by majority should not be adopted. Unlike the usage of ordinary Committee meetings, the quorum of half the members should not be applied. A meeting may be opened if more than one member of respective parties are present. Under this decision, it is usual that the President convenes a subcommittee meeting prior to a plenary meeting and there fixes the calendar of proceedings. But on this particular occasion, the President had the bell rung ex officio for a plenary meeting, without holding a subcommittee meeting prior to it. The President should have consulted with the members of the Diet Operation Subcommittee on the issue of the extension of the session and the motion for discipline of Mr. Junsuke Itaya. Therefore, each Subcommittee member asked the President to hold a Subcommittee meeting. The President violated the established usage. That the Subcommittee members demanded the President at the plenary meeting to hold a Subcommittee meeting was obviously a legitimate action in the light of the House of Councillors Rules. Article 213 of the Rules provides that none shall ascend the rostrum without the President leave. But we are not prohibited from going to any place other than the rostrum. There is no provision to that effect. There is no such a usage since the time of the House of Peers. We are allowed to go to any place without the President's leave except to the rostrum. It is no violation of the National Diet Law or any other rules to go to the chair for consultation. Members of HR go to the chair of that House. But none of the members of that House who did so have ever been punished. No member has ever been punished for going up to the chair to make negotiation concerning proceedings. It is a matter of course. None are allowed to take the rostrum without the President's leave. But it is not a violation of the National Diet Law or any other rules to make negotiations at a place except the rostrum.

For these two reasons Article 213 of the Rules of HC is not to be applicable to the acts of the members against whom Mr. Kusaba has moved for disciplinary action. Never did I prevent the President from taking the chair. I have already referred to the confusion at the meeting of the Diet Operation Committee. I will now judge of the matter from the viewpoint of the rule. Article 48 of the said Rules prescribes, "A committee member may offer a motion to close interpellation or debate," and Article 49, "When the deliberation of a committee is finished, the chairman shall bring the matter to a vote, after announcing the subjects." The Committee Chairman seems to have brought the meeting into confusion by ignoring these provisions. Article 42 prescribes, "A member can interpellate freely and express his views on subjects. In case requests to speak are made by members the Chairman will recognize the members in order of such requests." The Chairman being indifferent to this provisisn, recognized the members regardless of the order. The confusion was caused not only by the reckless acts of members belonging to the Democratic Liberal Party and the "Ryoku-fu-kai" relying on numbers, but besides also by lack of the ability to steer the proceedings on the part of the Chairman. Next I will refer to the confusion and the manner of proceedings at the plenary House meeting at that time. Article 56 of the Constitution of Japan prescribes that "business cannot be transacted unless one-third or more of total membership is present," and Article 84 of the said Rules provides that," when the members present do not constitute a quorum at the begining of the session, the President shall not open the sitting. When attendance falls below a quorum, owing to the departure of members from their seats during the sitting, the President may declare a recess or the adjournment of the sitting." The problem of a quorum has often been ignored both in the Committee meeting and in the plenary House session. (A member: "It has nothing to do with your apologetic explanation.") I wish to touch on this point on this occasion, thongh it may seem superfluous. Article 214 of the said Rules prescribes, "Everyone shall be silent when the President rings the bell." I don't know whether the bell has ever been rung at the other House and whether or not any bell is put anywhere about the President's seat of this House. If the bell had been rung in time in accordance with this provision, such confusion might not have ensued. The President should have exerted his vested right. Next, according to Article 21 of the Diet Law, the Vice President is to perform the functions of the President when the latter is absent or the office is vacant. The Vice President performed the President's functions arbitarily in spite of the fact that the President was by no means prevented from being present at the House at that time. This was one of the important causes of the confusion. Next, as to whether the motion taken up for discussion now is valid or not. The matter was not approved by this House on 23rd; it is obvious from the provision of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the Diet Law. The phrase, "the decision of HR shall prevail" is not to be applicable to this case; because the Diet was already closed at that time—Mr. Nakamura, of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Fujita, of the Independent Club, and I insisted on the invalidity of the motion, which matter, however, was not taken up at the plenary meeting. Article 136 of the said Rules prescribes, "Before a vote is taken, the President shall announce the matter for voting to the House." However, the President did not announce the matter. Article 137 says. "In taking a vote, the President shall ask the members who are in favor of the proposed matter under discussion to rise from their seats, and having ascertained whether they are in the majority or minority, shall announce the result of the voting." But the President did not obey this. Article 143 prescribes, "On any matter before the House, the President may ask the House whether any member has an objection. If there is no objection, he shall declare the matter passed by the House." But the stenographic records show he did not give any declaration. The motion was not dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the

Rules of HC. Therefore, I declare that it is invalid.

What I recall from this illegal proceedings of the House is the meeting held on December 9, 1947, when the Kodan laws were taken up by it in its 1st Session. Since then, I have come to entertain a doubt about the Stenographic Record Law. This is important for disproving the validity of the present case. On that occasion, the clock of this Chamber was stopped—an unprecedented event so far. It was I who uncovered the fact and asked the reason for doing so. On that day, the House of Representatives adjourned at 11:56 p.m.

The President: Mr. Itano,.....

Mr. Itano (continuing): The House of Representatives adjourned and the House of Councillors·····

The President: The Chair advises you to confine your speech to your personnel explanation.

Mr. Itano (continuing): The Agriculture and Forestry Committee of HC met when a bill was forwarded from the other House. But no stenographic record was taken in conformity with the Stenographic Record Law. According to this shorthand record, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee of HC met at 11:56 p.m., but the time of its adjournment is not recorded.

The President: The Chair reminds you again.

Mr. Itano (continuing): This is my personal explanation.

The President: The Chair is asking to limit the speech to your personal explanation.

Mr. Itano (continuing): This is an extremely important problem. This concerns a violation of the Diet Law and the Rules of HC. Further, this proves that even the stenographic record cannot be relied on. I am now explaining these facts. Recalling the occasion I have just mentioned, I regret to say that such a case has been repeated once more. I regret to see again the fact that the Diet Law and the Rules of HC have been violated in the name of majority.

We have been fighting but strictly observed the Constitution, the Diet Law, and the Rules of HC. The Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the Independent Club have fought in a lawful way, without violating any of these laws and regulations. Those who violated them are none other than the President, the Vice President, the Chairman of the Diet Operation Committee and the majority members of the Government Party.

Further, I should like to touch upon the problem of revolution by force, to which Mr. Ryuen Kusaba referred a while ago. However, as I have no time to do so, this matter may be left to my colleagues. I am not taking floor to delay the deliberation on the motion of discipline. I am here to protect the Constitution, the Diet Law and the Rules of HC. (Cheers.)

In concluding my personnal explanation, I firmly believe that the members of such Opposition Parties as the Communist Party and the Socialist Party have strictly observed these laws and regulations. (A member: "What about the occurrence of the 23rd?") The responsibility of ignoring the Rules on the 23rd should be borne by members of the Government Party and not by those of the Opposition. I feel honored if the majority members of the Government Party should want to subject me to the discipline by the sheer numerical strength —me who have strictly observed these laws and regulations—because this case will plainly tell to the people of this country and to those of other democratic countries that these laws and regulations are really violated by the majority strength. I am willing to undergo such a discipline. (Cheers.)

The President take a recess until half past one in the afternoon.

(The House rose for a recess at 0:35 p.m.)

The President: The House is now ready to resume its business. We will continue the discussion of the Disciplinary Motion comprising the 1st Item of the Agenda. The House will listen to the explanations of the respective members concerned. Mr. Masao Nakamura, please.

Mr. Nakamura: I should like to explain my stand on the Disciplinary Motion sponsored by Mr. Ryuen Kusaba and one other member on May 25. The discussion of the incident that oceurred during our plenary sitting on about the midnight of May 23, if one considers the phenomenon alone, would lead to a mistaken conclusion. We have to uncover its underlying causes. But an explanation of this will take five or six hours, even if it is confined to that of my personal position. As the current Diet session is to be closed tomorrow, I shall not have at my disposal the necessary time for that. As to the question which of the motions should be referred to the Discipline Committee, I believe, as explained at the meeting of the House Operation Committee, that all of them should be committed to that body, because it is authorized to examine what has been submitted to this House with the alleged facts and evidences bearing on the matter. With this observation on the first point, I am going to rebut Mr. Kusaba's allegation. The day before yesterday, while listening attentively to his speech, I could not help being indignant, particularly at his false charge against myself and other members of my Party. But I will speak of the following two points, on this occasion.

First: Mr. Kusaba concluded that the alleged event was a planned mass-action. Mr. Itano already denied this allegation. As I am on the House Operation Committee and also on its Subcommittee, I want to clarify this issue. All the Committeemen and non-members present at the meeting of that Committee held on May 23 must be fully aware of the fact that it was actually adjourned amidst a commotion in which none could understand whether or not the motion to extend the Diet session had been adopted. At that time, we, members of the Subcommittee, firmly believed that the question concerning the Order of the Day would be submitted to the subcommittee by the President of this House. This has been an established usage with us and has never been ignored for the past two years. Its authority has been generally accepted just as one of the statutory law. So, we never thought that it would be disregarded by the President himself. But, while I was waiting in the President's drawing room expecting such a subcommittee meeting, I was surprised to hear the bell ringing. Then, I realized that the President, ignoring the well-established usage, ordered a plenary sitting of the House at his own discretion. So I entered the Chamber by the nearest door without going back to our anteroom. If we had a plan as was alleged by Mr. Ku-

saba, I should not have acted in this way, Limited my ability is, I could easily have postponed the business of the House as only ten minutes were, available by it, for the said plenary sitting. If I had a premeditated plan, I would not have approached the President, but would have requested the Chief of the Proceedings Section to have the motion to extend the Diet session decided by an open vote. That would easily take ten or fifteen minutes. I would never resort to such awkward tactics as to negotiate with the President by sending my colleagues to him. If I had explained this to them, none of them would have ascended the rostrum, firmly believing in my maneuverings. This will prove that what occurred happened by accident, and not on account of a set purpose, so that a confusion followed. I ask Mr. Kusaba to bear this fact in mind. Anyway, I am deeply ired by his false accusation and this, for the sake of the prestige of this House. In his condluding remark, he said that he was urging the removal of certain members in question overcoming his personal sentiment, so that the dignity of this House might be maintained. I positively affirm that it is Mr. Kusaba himself that has impaired the dignity of this House, because he fabricated a charge on the basis of which he made a dogmatic assertion.

In my case for discipline, it is alleged that I, forming a scrum together with some fellow members, interfered with the performance of the President's duties, I will explain this point though I think it quite obvious to you all that it is contrary to the fact.

When I entered the Chamber I found only a few persons. I think that, I was the first to come up to the platform. I took the seat of the Director of the Business Division in order to ask him whether my case was to be taken up prior to Mr. Itaya's which had been brought before the House by my motion for disciplining him. This fact will be testified by the Director of the Business Division. When he came and was asked, he replied that my case might be taken up first but he was not certain. And then the President together with many other persons and guards was ascending to the platform. Thinking that it was of no use trying to negotiate with the President for the matter, I went to the seat of the Secretary General of the Houses Secretariat and began to talk over the matter with him. I never negotiated with the President forming a scrum. On what ground Mr. Kusaba asserted I interfered with the President I don't know, If my case is referred to the Disciplinary Committee, I will fight it out by producing counter-evidence. All through two years of my life in HC, it has been my primary principle to strictly observe law for the cause of democratic government. Or rather, all through the 35 years of my life, it has been an inviolable principle with me to act up in obedience of the spirit of law. When I became aware of the presentation of a motion for disciplining me, I thought it was because of something improper I might have said at the Diet Operation Committee meeting. I had not realized before the explanation of the matter by Mr. Kusaba at the plenary House meeting yesterday that it was on the ground of an interference with the performance of the President's function that the motion had been presented. I feel indignant at the motion by Mr. Kusaba, based on a falsehood as it is. When my innocence has been proved by the Disciplinary Committee, I will move for disciplining Mr. Kusaba and one other mover for the sake of my honor. This concludes my apologetic explanation. (Applause.)

The President: Mr. Ko Nakanishi!

Mr. Nakanishi: I am going to make a personal explanation concerning the motion for discipline presented by Mr. Kusaba.

First, I will state my mental attitude at that time. We members of the Communist Party have been categorically opposed to such legislations as the Personnel Organization Table Law, the University Law, the Foodstuffs Control Law, the National Hospital Special Account Law, the Bank of Japan Revision Law, and the like. We communists believe that if these proposed laws should be enacted by the Diet, they would ruin our national economy and the people in this country. Therefore, we could not allow them to be passed.

Furthermore, those workers and farmers who elected me as one of representatives of the people came to me every day to exhort my opposition to these bad legislations, as their passage was a vital problem for them. This circumstance underlay my strong opposition against these measures. Moreover, in the Committee deliberation thereon, I found certain anti-national and destructive elements in these Bills, so that I was determined to hamper their enactment. To fight for this purpose with all my energy, I was convinced, was the only way to perform the sacred duty entrusted to me by the electors. Considering that this eventuality was possible under a given condition and situation, I did everything in my power to attain this end. I considered that my actions for this purpose were a reasonable and glorious one from the standpoint of a Diet member. If I acted contrary to the expectation of working masses, I might be recalled from the Diet. Consequently, I fought not only to fulfill the public promise of our party but also in the interests of the working masses of the whole country who encouraged me every day to do so. I believed that this was the one way to maintain the authority and prestige of Councillors. It was thus that I fought and acted in all sincerity. I am not ashamed of these actions of mine.

In the next place, I will tell the true story about my actions on the evening of the 23rd. The whole affair did not happen accidently. As explained in detail by member Itano the event resulted from the high-handed behavior of the Government and the Government party. But, there is no need of repeating it here.

On that evening, I went to the President's room as the Diet Operation Committee meeting was plunged in confusion. There, chief Cabinet Secretary Masuda and members of the Government Party were requesting the President and the Secretary General of the House to open a plenary meeting. I guessed that they were attempting to hold a plenary meeting before the Diet Operation Committee had reached a decision. If so, I thought, it was a misuse of the President's authority. So thinking, I immediately consulted with Socialist members about a motion for a resolution of non-confidence in the President. I went hastily to the Preceedings Department. There, I wrote a text of the said resolution and asked for signatures of its supporters. At this time, the bell rang to tell the opening of a plenary meeting, and I entered the Chamber. After consulting with Mr. Hara, a Diet Operation Subcommittee member of the Socialist Party, about an opening of Subcommittee meeting in the Chamber to take up the motion for discipline and the session extension problem. I went to the seat of the Director of the Preceedings Department in the capacity of a Subcommittee assistant member of the Diet Operation Committee. At that time, the President came into the Chamber at the left entrance, and I requested him to hold a Diet Operation Subcommittee meeting even if it might be for one minute, saying him that if not, further confusions would take place. I now recall that the President only replied "Yes, yes," in his usual manner. Then, Committee member Asaoka came between among us and shouted. Then, many guards flocked to the scene. When I got down from the platform to return to my seat, I heard clamors from the seats of Democratic Liberals and Ryokufukai-members, calling that the Vice President could take the Chair. I saw that the Vice President was about to take the chair. I went behind the seat of the President and rebuked Mr. Matsushima for his taking the Chair in spite of the presence of the President. Then, Mr. Kitamura brought a crumpled paper to the Chair. As I now remember, Mr. Kitamura may have only transmitted it. Anyhow, I thought that it would be all right if the Secretary General or other officials of the House Secretariat had brought such a paper, but that it was wrong for a councillor to bring it. So, I seized the document, saying what it was. Finding that it was a document to be read out by the President, I requested the Vice President to take up the motion for discipline first as it had been laid before the House. Mr. Matsushima, Vice President, declared the opening of the plenary meeting, without any regard to my remarks. I went down from the platform to the seats of stenographers in order to see whether the stenographic notes could be taken. After a while, Mr. Nakamura took the rostrum and I went back to my seat, thinking that the motion for discipline would be taken up. But soon it became midnight. I went immediately to the stenographic record room to examine the shorthand notes. This however, has nothing to do with the event, so I need not speak about the matter.

This was my action at the plenary meeting of the House. Mover of the proposal, Mr. Ryuen Kusaba's statement is very frequently inaccurate. He has stated that Mr. Itano took the lead in demanding the President of the House to hold a Subcommittee meeting. But Mr. Itano was not present, and so I demanded the President to do so according to the proposal of Mr. Hara and others. Also Mr. Kusaba has stated that we formed a scrum to prevent the President from taking the chair. We never went near him to intentionally to do such a thing. We had been drafting the Non-confidence Resolution in the Proceedings Division before the meeting was opened. I had intended to introduce this Resolution before the plenary meeting entered into discussion. The Director of the Division will testify this. For I had been drafting this Non-confidence Resolution in the Director's chamber immediately before the bells rang for opening of the meeting. It is very plain that our action was not intentional. I, as a member of the Subcommittee only requested the president of the House for holding a subcommittee meeting as usual in order to normalize the proceedings concerning the Bills of which discussion was suspended during the recess. Besides, the Committee Chairman's report was suspended, there were the disciplinary motion and the urgent motion for prolongation of the present session. The plenary meeting was thrown into disorder because Mr. Asaoka roared out and the guards surrounded him. If the President of the House judged it impossible to perform his duties he could order the guards to clear his way. But he did so, nor did the guards touch our bodies. In the House, those who defied the order of the President of the House have hitherto been disciplined. Because he is responsible for preservation of the order of the House, as is mentioned at the beginning of the provisions concerning discipline in the Rules of HC. If we had defined the President of the House when he ordered us to retire from the Chamber and we had resisted the guards trying to take us outside, this would have clearly meant the prevention of the President of the House from taking the chair. But we were not given any orders by him nor were we requested to leave the Chamber. I do not believe that we ever prevented the President of the House from taking the chair or from performing his official duties. At any rate, we requested the President of the House for holding a Subcommittee meeting. But this was never intentionally done as an occasion of the ensuring riots as Mr. Ryuen Kusaba has alleged.

I will touch upon the matter relating to Mr. Matsushima. The mover has stated that Mr. Kitamura received the Drafted Bill from the President of the House and handed it over to the Vice President, and then the Vice President took the chair. It is contrary to the fact. Mr. Matsushima was pushed on the platform by the Members of the Government Party. Then, some one handed the Draft Bill over to Mr. Kitamura, who unfolded it before our eyes and the Vice President's. I would like to clarify this. I asked the Vice President why he took the chair though the President was near him by, when I saw the crumpled Draft Bill placed on the table, and then I perceived that the plenary meeting was going to reopen, I as member of the Subcommittee of the Diet Operation Committee, requested him for taking up the disciplinary motion prior to any other bill. Mr. Ryuen Kusaba has stated that I committeed an outrage on Mr. Matsushima. I do not remember it. As we were all in excitement, he may have been roughly treated by us. As I judged that Mr. Matsushima took the chair abritrarily, I went to the chair in order to have his proceeding explained. I can conscientiously say that I do not remember having committee any outrage on him, but I admit that I was in excitement then. And besides, these things did not take place during the sitting. For I had not taken my seat when Mr. Matsushima declared the opening of the meeting. Though these things arose in the Chamber, they did not occur in the course of the meeting. The whole tumult occurred in connection with the

matter of holding a meeting of the Subcommittee of the Diet Operation Committee prior to the plenary meeting. We may have gone too far, but what we did was out of respect for the Rules and the precedents. The Matsushima matter occurred because he had adopted an arbitrary proceeding. Whatever my intention may have been, if the House approves the disciplinary motion, I will not oppose it. I hope all of the Members in question will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee, and that the Committee will thoroughly inquire into the case. This will not only satisfy us, but also enhance the dignity of HC.

In the next place, let me state my opinion on the various charges Mr. Ryuen Kusaba has brought against me. In my opinion, the discipline question must be completely separated from the political question. Mr. Kusaba's explanation of a motion to discipline us confounds a political question with a disciplinary question. Such sort of thing cannot be allowed to happen in HC. As the result of the recent incident, the existence of HC has become a subject of discussion. It is said that HC has been influenced by the political parties. Again it is said that it is improper for HC to leave the Bill unfinished which has been passed by HR. It is also said that it is improper for HC to leave the Bill unfinished under the protext of opposing the extension of the term. Worse than all, it is said that the fact that we endeavored to prevent the passage of the Government Personnel Organization Law is an improper action on the part of HC. And some members intentionally associate the present case with the attempt at revolution by violence by the Japan Communist Party. As you know, the Japan Communist Party officially denies revolution by violence. Consequently Mr. Kusaba's assertion is a groundless accusation against us. But even if the Japan Communist Party declared its intention for revolution by violence, it is a question of political principle on the part of the Japan Communist Party, and has no connection with the question of discipline inside the House. The questions of two-chamber system and of characteristics of HC are also political issues. The question whether or not HC is influenced by political parties is also a political question. Those who think that the present case arose as the result of influence exercised by the political parties have no correct understanding of the disciplinary question, or they purposely try to make a political question a disciplinary issue. In Article 58 of the Constitution, it is explicitly stipulated that the members who committed disorderly conducts should be punished. It is a personal question even in case a member disgraced the House. In this sense the disciplinary question should transcend political parties. But this again has no connection with the question of character of HC which should transcend political parties. To confound a discipline question with the character of HC is to make impure the discipline question. I wish to make clear this point first and then I will proceed to the question which directly concerns us.

Generally speaking, Mr. Kusaba mentioned four points. He charges, first, that we attempted to destroy the democratic Diet and to trample upon the Constitution; secondly, that we set at nought the mission of the House of Councillors; thirdly, we impaired the dignity of the House; fourthly, we attempted organized violence, a revolution, or a coup d'etat. These are the four points he charged against us. Frankly speaking, the charge of this kind fills us with indignation. (Cheers). Is this Diet democratic or is it not? Are we observing the Constitution or are we not? Such questions have no relation with the problem of discipline. The observance or non-observance of the Constitution cannot be compared to a motion of discipline. I will not touch on the question whether the reactionary revision of labor laws was a violation of the Constitution or whether those Councillors who supported the revision trampled on the Constitution. Not many days ago, Councillors Tamura denounced labor strikes as the employment of force in the military sense trampling absolutely upon the right to stoppage guaranteed in the Constitution. I will not raise the question whether he should be referred to the Disciplinary Committee on that account. What has led Mr. Kusaba to exaggerate the matter under consideration? This is beyond my comprehension. The question whether this is a democratic Diet will depend upon the question whether it corresponds with the will of the people and whether it fills their demands. This cannot be decided by the consideration of the question, who exchanged blows on the spur of the moment? The first criterion of a democratic legislature is, whether the members returned thereto are exerting themselves on behalf of the people. Speaking more precisely, the first criterion of a democratic Diet is, whether it is redeeming the pledges made to the people in the General Flection (Cheers). Indifference in this regard destroys a Diet by undermining confidence. This is a matter of political conscience—a subject which has nothing to do with a question of discipline inside the walls of a lagislative chamber. If, therefore, there are many members in this House, who are guilty of the breaches of pledges, we will not propose to refer them to the Disciplinary Committee (" Hear, hear "). If anyone magnifies a simple question of discipline into a problem shaking the foundations of a Diet, suspicions will arise that the hue and cry raised is a piece of manoeuvre contrived from a political motive.

I turn to the second point of the allegation, the charge that we set at nought the mission of the House of Councillors. As to the role of a House of Councillors, different men will perhaps take different views. Some will stress independence from parties, and some will stress moderation, but others will think quite otherwise. This is a matter of political belief. As to the events of the last few days, some will think that the mission of this House was set nought, others will declare that that is nonsense. It is undeniable that in this Session, the House of Councillors received greater attention than in the preceding Sessions. Until quite recently, the press gave little space to this House, nor did it make a feature in the radio news. The people assumed that matters passed by the House of Representatives would be passed by this House as a matter of course: they took for granted the so-called secondary position of the House of Councillors. This Session, however, registered a difference. Matters which easily passed the House of Representatives were here subjected to searching criticism. Some of the Bills were either

vetoed or pigeon-holed. This, however, came from particular circumstances, and not from the inherent strength of this Hause. The General Election gave an overwhelming majority to the Government in the House of Representatives, but the parties in the House of Councillors do not act at the beck and call of the Government. The events of the last few weeks demonstrated that this House was on a par with the other House, increasing and not lowering its prestige in the eyes of the people. In the radio debate yesterday, Councillors Kadoya also took part. The House of Councillors has become a political power, though due essentially to the situation of parties. We learn from the press of this morning that the House of Councillors is causing much anxiety to the Government. This cannot be welcome to the Ministerialists, but still this House is making its power felt.

The President: The Chair cautions the Speaker. He will not go beyond explanations about his personal position.

Mr. Ko Nakanishi: The demand for re-examination of the position the House of Councillors ought to occupy comes, I think, from those who fear the rise in the power of this House. What I would like to say is this, that if the House of Councillors demonstrates the vigorous power of criticism, its prestige will rise. Those who have suddenly begun to urge the reconsideration of the constitutional position of this House will not be sorry to see this House reduced to the position of willing subordination to the House of Representatives. What will be the result, I must ask, if the question of discipline is allowed to develop in a manner affecting the general position of this House?

Mr. Kusaba's explanation of his own motion contains something more than a mere exaggeration. We do not say that what we did was absolutely free criticism, but we can safely claim that our political action contributed to and not detracted from the dignity of the House. If our action was an excess at all, and if treatment free from party bias is guaranteed, we are quite willing to have the matter thrashed out in the Disciplinary Committee. Mr. Kusaba's references to organized violence, revolution, coup d'etat etc., do not deserve serious refutation. These references of Mr. Kusaba's reveal most clearly the political considerations behind his motion. (Cheers) He and his associates are vainly trying to make political capital out of the event. We cannot submit to such a treatment.

In come to the conclusions. I think I am fulfilling honestly and to the best of my power the trust placed in me by my electors. That is my duty, I believe, as a Member and as a politician. I have done nothing to be ashamed of "before heaven and earch", but as to the question of discipline, there may perhaps be an objective point of view, whatever may have been the case subjectively. This I fully admit. I would like to add a few more words. The problem of Japan now stands at a turning point. Shanghai has fallen. The situation in the Far East is changing rapidly and fundamentally. The press dispatches report that the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers, now conferring in Paris, have agreed on an October Conference for a Japanese peace treaty. This is a very important time for this country, for the eyes of the world will be turned on Japan—to see if democracy is making progress in this country. This will be the crucial point. The treatment of a disciplinary motion may have a repercussion beyond the harrow confines of these islands. Which way is Japan going? Is Japan now a real democracy? This will be the test. At this turning point for the world and for Japan, it will be well for you and for ourselves to think of the right attitude for national representatives and act accordingly. I now close this explanation of my personal position, thanking you for your indulgence. (Cheers)

The President: Mr Karoku Hosokawa is recognized.

Mr. Karoku Hosokawa: It is quite regrettable that I also have to take the restrum in order to justify myself. Mr. Kusaba's explanation of the motion for discipline has utterly distorted the facts, the details of which our colleague Mr. Itano has already dwelt upon. Mr. Kusaba's assertion has not only injured my reputation as member of the Diet, but also involves a very vicious political motive not to be forgiven by the mass of the people. (Cheers) Heaven knows and president Matsudaira knows my feelidgs and actions on the night of May 23. (Laughter. Cheers.) In the last meeting of Steering Committee that night, Mr. Umehara, chairman, was in great difficulties. (Laughter) I deeply sympathized with him for his position. (Laughter) He revealed his incompetency to the full. During the last recess, I approached Mr. Umehara to recognize the persons who wanted to speak. If not, the situation could not be saved. Thereupon Mr. Umehara took the chair and was receiving the names of speakers such as Messrs. Itano and Nakamura. At that very moment Mr. Yano dashed to Mr. Umehara (Laughter) and whispered in his ear. Thereupon Mr. Umehara said something and the floor agitated. became Poor Umehara. (Laughter) The plenary meeting of the House also had a hard time of it through the blunders of this sitting of the Steering Committee. (Laughter) The bell rang for the reopening of plenary meeting of the house. Upon entering the chamber, I found that it was full of members and that President Matsudaira was in trouble. (Laughter) As I could not look on with indifference, I proceeded to the rostrum at the risk of my life, feeling sorry for Mr. Matsudaira. At last I made my way near enough to face Mr. Matsudaira. Then I said to him that he should not open the meeting amidst such confusion. Though he is said to be hard of hearing, he seemed to understand what I said. As I thought I have achieved my objective, I descended the rostrum amidst the confusion. Such was my feelings and actions on the night of May 23. Nevertheless my conduct has been taken up as a subject of discipline. I feel very much concerned about the House, who have gone so far as that. (Cheers) (A member: Look at the men well.) The objective of those who are accused of disciplinable offences and their supporters was to defend the Constitution, National Diet Law and HC Regulation which are on the point of being violated by the Democratic-Liberals. No more and no less. The disorder and confusion in the Steering Committee and the House was caused by the Democratic-Liberals who relied only upon the majority without inquiring into the rights and wrongs of the case. I wonder whether Mr. Kusaba and his supporters are in their right senses. If they are

in the right senses, they could not call me and other Communist members Revolutionists who use violence. What does the majority system mean? Is it a system to domineer by majority? Is'nt it a mere convenient rule for deciding the matter? The whole nation are watching how rash decisions of HR will be moderated by HC. (A member: You are right.) What HC ought to do is to give careful consideration to the decisions of HR and try to reach right conclusions. The HC must act up to its own mission. (Cheers) If you do not realize the great straits into which our people are driven now, you can hardly be expected to realize my words. (Cheers) If you are prepared to correct the rashness on the part of HR, you are not entitled to speak of the majority rule. (A member: You are right.)

Mr. Kusaba said on behalf of his party that the Communists together with the Socialists had aimed at the force revolution. What is the force revolution? Does Mr. Kusaba Know it? (Applause) If he spoke of it without having had the knowledge, I think he was blamable.

The people in general want to repel the secret political police system, the armed forces, the arbitrary bureaucracy, 'Zaibatsu', etc. These will result in the force revolution. In the Meiji Restoration, the Shogunate was destroyed by force. The Declaration of Independence of the U.S. stated: "whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

The President: I wish Mr Hosokawa to speak within the limit of his personal justification.

Mr. Hosokawa: I have spoken of how the force revolution takes place. The history shows that it has been led by those other than the communists.

What Japan is after the end of war, is quite different from what this country was before the last war. Before the war, the democracy was a vain dream in this country. It has at present penetrated among the people, If, therefore, the communists uphold the force revolution as they did before, they are foolish. The Communists which are one of the political parties have not sticked to the force revolution incompatible with the current idea. Should there be a necessity, it would naturally break up. It is clear, however, that Japan dose not now necessitate the force revolution. (Applause)

Nevertheless Mr. Kusaba and his party maintained that the Communists stood for the force revolution. It is far from being the truth. This absurd opinion was expressed in the plenary assembly and was broadcast throughout the whole country. This is one of his aims. The ruling class fear that the people realize what the communist party is. For this reason, they had violently oppressed the communists before the war. At present, however, they have propagated that the communists are planning the force revolution. (Some members: Stop it.) The public have realized the actual situation. Those who said that the communists were the force revolutionists have lost the face. The caricatures illustrated in the German picture book by Max Moritz are applicable to the occasions of the Democratic-Liberals and other government parties. I am well aware that the Prime Minister and his comrades have conspired against the Communists in the contents of the various bills introduced before the House.

The difficult way lies ahead of the people. The Japanese people must with one accord reconstruct the devastated country. Importance, however, has been attached to the interests of capitalists a small number of the people. Burdens have been shouldered upon the laborers. This is the most perilous stumbling-block to the recovery of Japan. Feeling unrest under these circumstances, the Government parties have falsely stated that the Communists are planning the force revolution.

The licence to offer snch a motion for discipline as this will pave the way for the revival of Fascism and militarism of former days. It was in 1933, if I remember correctly, that Hitler burned the Reichstag building of his country in defence of his Nazism. Such a licence would lead to a further outrageous and unreasonable conduct. It is the duty of statemen to nip an evil in the bud. I heartily wish you to recover coolness and reflect on the bitter experiences we had until the end of the last war. The President may remind me again that what I have just said is not an apology. But this is the most important point. You should recall that you had once to glorify the nation of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" or that of the so-called "Universal Harmony." Who did not amongst you? Did anyone of you oppose the use of the words "the devilish Englishmen and Americans"?

The President: Please mark what I say. Confine you speech to the explanation of your own stand.

Mr. Hosokawa: I regret that the President and I differ in our respective viewpoints. But let me go on a little farther. You are fully aware that the militarists once taught the people to call Britain and the America demoniac nations. What an attitude did you taken then? Did anyone of you denounce the militarists? I came to know this later, as I had been detained in the Yokohama Prison at that time. The militarist Government and its supporters carried on the propaganda that these Powers could be defeated soon, as they were nations of democracy. Those fanatics believed that the United States would surrender after the defeat in Pearl Harbor. What did you think of it? They said that nothing was so vain as democracy; the Soviet Union, a new country for working people, may collapse due to the antagonism existing between various different races; Germany under the leadership of Hitler would surely win, etc., etc. What did you think of this fallacy? The leaders of the people must reflect on this point seriously. (A member: "An apology!") This is my apology-my political apology. The members who offered the motion for discipline must be contriving for the revival of Fascism. None is so dangerous as they. We will resolutely fight against such a danger. I sincerely hope that the President, not thinking the present confusion of the House as a mere troublous occurrence, will taken an advantage of it as its restarting point. We are willing to cooperate with him in achieving this aim. This is my apology. (Cheers.)

The President: Mr. Masao Iwama, please!

Mr. Iwama: I have been called upon to explain my own standpoint. But I do not want to act like a bird trying to get rid of a net when caught in. For we are found to satisfy the yearnings of the people as their representatives so that our time, however short, should be spent to attain that end. From this viewpoint, I maintain that a thoroughgoing debate and inquiry should be made regarding the issue that caused confusion in the evening of May 23, so as to make the House of Councillors a better legislative organ. We must inquire into the true cause of the confusion and endeavor to remove various obstacles surrounding us in order to make this House a stronghold of democracy. I do not mean to deal with superficial and trifling matters. What I desire to do is to uncover the core of the question.

My second object is to ascertain who is to mete out the discipline. It is of course everyone of you—nay, the people who sent you here. They are to mete out the discipline through you. Therefore, I may ask whether what we have done to them up to the present was right or wrong. Accordingly, it is most essential that the discipline should not be influenced by the feeling or taste of the individual members concerned. That which is to pass the final judgment upon case in the history of Japan itself. We should not forget that history is the best judge. If one is to pronounce a decision on an important issue under the urge of a momentary passion, he will be severely censured by history. Now I will proceed to the main issue.

The purport of the motion for discipline offered by Mr. Kusaba can be summarized into the following three points: First, the members involved in this case intended to destory a democratic Diet resorting to violence; second, they committed a systematic mass violence in order to attain this end; third, the Communists and the Social Democrats Cooperated in doing so, with the former taking the lead—that is to say, the Social Democrats were inducted into the plot. So the question is, whether or not violence was employed; if so, whether it was employed according to a premeditated plan; and whether the Social Democrats were involved in the alleged violent acts.

Now, what is violence? Mr. Kusaba does not define the scope of its meaning. But isn't it necessary that we should recall in this connection the atmosphere of the House on that occasion? Every member was on his feet, shouting something. Perhaps, there was a member or two who did not do so. But I believe that most of the members were in a commotion. It has been alleged that we occupied the rostrum. At any rate, a photograph then taken shows the faces of many a member. This may subserve the purpose of an exhibit. Anyway, that was the condition of this chamber when the alleged case occurred. Most of the members have recovered calmness today and are behaving themselves as if they had nothing to do with it. They are now to act as we are regarded as defendants. Some of you, shutting your mouth, are pretending a clean slate. You would have this House believe that the said violent acts were committed only by ten or twelve of us. I want to know on what basis has the sponsor of this motion has picked us alone.

Next, the accusers are requested to produce positive proofs as to whether the use of violence in question was really true, because it is a deciding factor in this case. I am alleged to have been one of those who formed a scrum on that occasion, so I beg to state my case briefly. I was rather late in entering the Chamber. The moment I saw a crowd of members struggling for something, I approached the spot. I found there Mr. Hosokawa being jostled amidst the House guards. So I rushed to his rescue. I cried to the guards, with him in my arms, reminding them to return to their duty to protect the honorable member from danger. This was the fact just as it occurred. But the rumor went so far as to say that I prevented the House President from taking the chair with Mr. Hosokawa. As to the ground for the rumor, Mr. Kusaba is surely capable go giving convincing proofs, as he is believed to be a person clever at fabricating a story out of imagination. For my part, I can flatly deny the charge from this rostrum. At the same time, I ask Mr. Kusaba to give a counter-evidence. When the charge is proved to be false, how is Mr. Kusaba going to bear the responsibility for slandering people by distortion of a fact. This is what I should like to know. (Applause) Mr. Kusaba, however, withdrew his statement yesterday that the trouble had been started jointly by the Socialists and the Communists which from the third point in this connection. But the perusal of his statement tells us that he was proceeding from the wrong premises that the Socialists followed the lead of the Communists in the "outrageous" deeds forming the core of the issue. The withdrawal of his words on that very point, therefore, means nothing since he sticks to the notion. I must make the matter yet clearer seeing that the rumor is widely circulated. The Socialists say that they were manipulated by only 6 Communists. This we take as an insult to us the Communists. I give this warning to Mr. Kusaba because I clearly remember what we had to experience in prewar Japan. Isn't it necessary for us to recollect those days when the Government suppressed communism, socialism and even liberalism in order to divert the people to ultra-nationalistic fascism? As physical nutrition requires an assortment of starchy, albuminous and fatty substances combined with vitamins, so a well-balanced blending of ideas is necessary for mental health. During the War, however, we were allowed by the militarists to take only dextrin in the form of ultra-nationalism, because they denounced all the rest as harmful. This disordered mentality caused by an unbalanced diet drove us to the aggressive Pacific War. We must reflect calmly on our past blunder. Freedom of thought has been acquired at the sacrifice of our national honor, i.e. by an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. Can we play with this priceless freedom? Shame upon us who are beginning to repeat the prewar and wartime folly! (Applause) I cannot but suspect the underlying motive of Mr. Kusaba's fabrication against the Communists and the Socialists. It would be very fortunate if his deed in question has nothing to do with his career. (Applause) According to the HC Compendium, he successively held posts in the Aichi Prefectural Government during the War as chief of the Military Protection Section, Assistant-Chief of the Munitious Disposition Bureau, Chief of the Mili-

tary Section of the Administrative Division, etc. Which side is really blamable for breaking the rule, ins or outs? It is regrettably neglected to re-examine the pro-Government Group's lack of vision revealed throughout the proceedings for deciding the session term extension in this connection. I don't want to touch on the points regarding contradiction of customary sanctions at the Diet Operation Committee and high-handed carriage of matter's under the cloak of the House President's competence, since they have already been pointed out by Mr. Itano.

Mr. President, what must be pointed out now is the question of the relation between HC and HR. The Government Party having an absolute majority in HR, House business has often been conducted in an undemocratic manner. For instance, the Cabinet forcibly had the enormous budget passed on the strength of numbers before the passing of a concerned basic Bill. If such a tyrannical desposition is overlooked, it means the destruction of our fair government. I believe that it was the very duty of HC to have exercised a justifiable control over such arbitrary conduct. This is the very way to develop the function of HC in making the most of the feature of the two-chamber system. We are have enjoying the trust of the whole nation. Our duty is to watch over the whole nation. All the people are beginning to be aware of how HC is managed. We ought to endeavor to establish a true character of the democratic Diet.

This concludes my explanation. If I were not a communist, my explanation might be understood more favorably to me. We wish to defend the freedom of thought, which, I believe, may prove to be the principal road to the establishment of a truely democratic Japan. (Applause)

The President: Mr. Toraichi Hara, please!

Mr. Hara: I beg to. state my position as regards the disciplinary motion presented by Mr. Ryuen Kusaba and one other member.

I heard here the day before yesterday Mr. Kusaba's explanatory statement on that motion. His charge against me may be summarized into the following three points, namely: First, that I, in a scrum with several colleagues of mine, stood on the President's way to the chair; second, that this outrage was committed according to a premeditated plan; third, that the so-called lawless members should be driven out of the House with their names struck out from the list of its membership so as to maintain its prestige. The general tone of the statement appeared to suggest that I admitted the use of violence. But I am positively opposed to his arbitrary conclusion and distration of fact based upon his subjectivism that compromised my honor. Mr. Nakamura, my colleague, has been indignant beyond measure at Mr. Kusaba's insinuations to cast an undeserved blame upon us. Of course, I, too have been ired. (Applause) Indeed, that young and promising member of this House has announced his intention to present a countermotion to discipline Mr. Kusaba the moment he is cleared of Mr. Kusaba's charge through your good discretion. But I am not. I am not so wrought up as Mr. Nakamura is, for I believe that Mr. Kusaba, who is a high priest belonging to the Higashi Hongan Temple, will no doubt be prepared as Buddha's disciple to retrieve his error when my innocence is proved either at a plenary meeting or through the deliberation of the Disciplinary Committee. (Applause) When Mr. Nakamura demanded him to retract his assertion to the effect that the Socialists practically followed the lead of the Communists and so on, and his slandorous remarks concerning the individual action of our colleagues as well as myself, he withdrew them in acquiescence to that demand. In spite of his retraction, however, it cannot be denied there remains his ulterior purpose to place the Socialists and the Communists in toto under a disadvantage by subjecting us to the House's discipline that would focus an unfavorable public opinion toward us. Still, I have not the slightest intention to blame him for that. I only hope that he has learnt the truth that whoever has glass windows should take heed in throwing stones. (Applause) (A member: Which of them is a priest?) This being the case, the Chair and all the the members are kindly requested to overlook a slight digression I have made in explaining my position on the matter.

Mr. Kusaba alleged that I had unduly ascended the platform forming a scrum with my colleagues and barred the President's way. To rebut this false accusation, I want to explain how and why the meeting of the House Operation Committee was thrown into confusion, as I feel my responsibility for it as a member of the said Committee. On May 23 our Committee met as often as seven times. The fourth sitting was opened at 9: 15 p.m. The chairman simply reported that the Government's request to extend the Diet session had been transmitted by the Cabinet Secretary-General. Mr. Nakamura, a Committeeman, took the floor and moved that the Prime Minister should sit with us to explain the reason for that proposal, if the Cabinet would respect the Diet. This motion was unanimously adopted by our Committee, and the Chairman, Rev. Umehara, declared a short recess. As the Cabinet Secretary-General appeared before us just at that time, Rev. Umehara declared that the Committee would hear an explanation from this Cabinet official. As you know, our Chairman is not an old hand at steering a public meeting, and so failed to remind him of the previous decision. Mr. Kadoya, a Democrat, got indignant at the Chairman's attitude to ignore the previous decision and left the room. At the same time, I left there with some other members. I directly proceeded to my seat in the Chamber, and found there Mr. Kadoya remarking on the absence of a quorum. At that time, Mr. Nakai, Chairman of the Personnel Committee, was making a report. The House soon rose for recess. Here, I want to point out that since the beginning of the current Diet session the Government has ignored the existence of the House Operation Committee. Those who are displeased with this attitude of the Government has increased in number among the members. These are found not only in the Opposition camp, but also in the Ryokufukai Party whose platform is to maintain strict neutrality. After we left the Committee room, Mrs. Mumeo Oku spoke as follows. Let me quote it from the Committee Minutes: "Though the Diet session is approaching to an end, there are many important Bills laid on the table. The fact that the Prime Minister has not attended our Committee

meetings even once shows how indifferent the Government attitude is toward the House of Councillors." I agree with her. Our Committee Chairman, Rev. Umehara, urged us to hear an explanation from the Cabinet Secretary-General for the reason that this official is the highest assistant to the Cabinet. Our colleagues of the Liberal Party always say the same. But in my view, the Cabinet Secretary-General is not a Cabinet representative of full power. The secretaries-general to the Ashida Cabinet and to the Katayama Cabinet were State Minister ranking as Vice Premiers. But the present Cabinet Secretary-General is only a Governmental official. We have often requested the Prime Minister to attend our Committee meetings. As the proposal to extend the Diet session had been initiated by the Government, Prime Minister Yoshida ought to have joined on meeting even without our request, if he respects the authority of this House. Accordingly, none can blame Mr. Kadoya's withdrawal from the Committee room. Due to such lack of sincerity of the part of the Government, the atmosphere of the House Operation Committee meeting on that day turned worse. Our Chairman is a priest as is Mr. Ryuen Kusaba. He is a man of venerable age and high character, but he is not an expert in steering the House. But it is not our Chairman that is to blame. All the responsibility for the operation of the House rests with the President.

For five years from 1947 I was a member of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly presided over by Mr. Higashi Matsunaga of the Minsei Party. It was very difficult to this assembly steer, and so, Mr. Matsunaga did not leave its operation in the hands of the steering committee alone. This fact will be testified to by Mr. Heiichi Toyama, Mr. Hirokawa chief manager of the Liberal Party, and by Mr. Saeki Ozawa, Transportation Minister.

From my experience I therefore assert that it is an extremely rash judgment to blame those who ascended the rostrum. We have to observe the condition of the House Operation Committee which was held before the last House plenary sitting on that night. It was at 11:49 p.m. when the Committee was adjurned in confusion. None could under-stand the Chairman's announcement of the Committee decision. So, expecting that the President would call a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the House Operation Committee, I was waiting in the President's drawing room. As there had been submitted Mr. Amada's motion of non-confidence in the President and Mr. Masao Nakamura's motion to discipline Mr. Junsuke Itaya, we believed that the President would consult us about the order of the House business. However, the bell began to ring unexpectedly a few minutes later, and I knew that a House plenary sitting was going to be held against the Parliamentary practise and the Rules of this House. I was greatly suprised at the hold action of the President.

From the beginning, the Social Democratic Party has been opposed to an extention of the parliamentary term and maintained that an extraordinary session should be convoked in case the deliberation on all the bills is not finished by the end of the current session. If convocation of an extraordinary session had been determined as our party maintained, the confusion of this time would not have occurred. As we had been determined to demand the President to take a vote by open ballot under Article 138 of HC Rules in order to clarify where the responsibility rested and to explain our intention, I entered the Chamber and tried to go to Mr. Teramitsu, Chief of the Diet Proceedings Dept., to take necessary procedures according to the Rules. But interrupted by a large number of guards and by Mr. Asaoka, I could not talk with Mr. Teramitsu. Nay, I was pushed back by guards. I only intended to perform my duty as a member of the Diet Operation Committee. Now I want to emphasize that if I had been able to discharge my duty of taking the necessary formalities, for adopting an open ballot that evening's sitting must have been adjourned. To speak in detail, it was at 11:54 p.m. that the plenary meeting was opened. This is certain referring to the stenographic records. It would have taken at least ten minutes to finish an open vote. Accordingly 5 minutes was not enough to finish the vote, casting alone. Therefore, it was impossible judging from the time available, to hold a legitimate plenary meeting on that evening in accordance with the National Diet Law and the House of Councillors Rules. None can deny this fact. This is testified to by the stenographic record of that evening. I hope you will read the record, as it has already been prepared.

From what I have said so far, you will understand that I tried to ascend the rostrum not for the purpose of interfering with the President but for the purpose of discharging my duty as a member of the Diet Operation Committee, and that I was prevented from attaining my aim by Mr. Asaoka and several guards. Mr. Kusaba alleges that we committed a violence according to a plan. But as would be clear from what I have told thus far, I only tried to expedite the meeting according to the Rules and wished to demand the President to take an open vote. It is to my great regret that I could not accomplish my intention due to the riot in the House.

In the last place, Mr. Kusaba regards me a ruffian who employed violence. In this connection I want to speak about my principle and motto. Briefly I am a social democrat and, therefore, I deny violence strongly. "One who wishes to harvest peace should cultivate justice" is my motto. I have done my best for the development of trade unions and proletarian parties during the past twenty years. I have fought against injustice employing every means conceivable except violence. In operating democratic government, it is important to esteem the opinion of minority, though it is government by majority. If anyone should disregard laws and regulations relying upon the force of majority, we must resolutely fight against them by all means available. HC can maintain its dignity and win the confidence of the people by fighting with those who curry favor with influential persons and act willfully, relying on the power of majority. We must not consider that the dignity of HC will be enhanced by giving disciplines in the present case. More fundamental measures should be taken. I believe that the responsibility for the case in question lies with the President, the Chairman and the members of the Diet Operation Committee. I expressed this view of mine at a meeting of the members of the said Committee held on May 27. I maintain that the members of the Committee should resign en bloc and the measures for a

better in the House should be studied by the newly-elected members of the Committee. Mr. Kadoya and two or three other members supported my proposal. But the members of the Democratic-Liberal Party raised a strong objection to it. From what I have said above, I assert that I have done nothing for which Mr. Kusaba has accused me.

Lastly, I beg to state that I feel responsible for the occurrence in question as a member of the Diet Operation Committee. (Applause)

The President (Mr. Matsudaira): We shall now take a recess for ten minutes.

The meeting entered into recess at 4:05 p.m.

(Meeting reopened at 4:34 p.m.)

The President: We will reopen the meeting in continuation of our proceedings before the recess. We will resume the discussion of the 1st Item on the Agenda, namely, the Motion for Discipline. The Chair gives leave successively to make personal explanations. Mr. Katsumasa Amada, please.

Mr. Amada: The day before yesterday, Mr. Ryuen Kusaba explained the purport of the motion he had presented for our discipline. His speech was eloquent. But mine, on the contrary, may be awkward. He is a university graduate, while I graduated only from a primary school. So, after all, I am not Mr. Kusaba's rival in a word battle. But I shall tell you the truth, looking into Mr. Kusaba's eyes directly. He will know whether I am right or wrong.

According to the stenographic record, the charge he preferred against me consists of the following points. First: It is alleged that I together with Mr. Katsuji Itano, Mr. Masao Nakamura, Mr. Kunihiko Kanie, Mr. Ko Nakanishi, Mr. Karoku Hosokawa, Mr. Masao Iwama, and Mr. Toraichi Hara collaborated in order to prevent the President from taking the chair, when a plenary meeting was about to be held at about 11:50 p.m. We, the eight members, are supposed to have confronted the President on his way to the chair. Second: It is alleged that such interference with the President's functions perforce meant a destruction by violence of the democratic Diet.....or a negation thereof.....and a treason against the people. Third: It is therefore proposed that those who have been responsible for the said misdemeanors should be removed from this House. Fourth: Mr. Kusaba is of the opinion that what they had committed should be attributed to a premeditated plan.

These are the four points of the charge. Mr. Kusaba did not deal with the individual members, but charged that the acts in question were acts organized and done by the 8 members as a grop. The acts, however, were none of the sort, and I must first make this point clear. Mr. Kusaba assumed from the beginning that they were concerted acts, but he failed to give concrete evidence. I doubt if it is necessary to disprove this sort of general allegation; but I will begin with a detailed statement for myself. I had been attending the Finance Committee that day all through. At 9:44 p.m., as I remember, that is, after the vote on the Bank of Japan Law Amendment Bill, Chairman Sakurauchi adjourned the Committee for a little while, saying that he had received notice of a conference of Committee chairmen. As it was only two hours before the close of the Session, it was understood that the recess would only be brief, that is, that the sitting would be resumed immediately on the return of the Chairman. We remained for the moment in the Committee Room, waiting for his return. Seemingly he was not coming, so the members began to leave the Room one after another. After half an hour, Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi and I were the only members that remained. I was writing a speech to oppose the State Hospitals Special Account Bill. Ten minutes later, Mr. Monjuro Kuki came in and said that there would be no resumption of the Finance Committee, as the Steering Committee was in trouble. So saying, he left the Room again. By this time, Mr. Takahashi had already disappeared from the Room, but I still continued to write the speech. I heard noisy voices coming from the second floor, and I asked Secretary Kawakami what all this meant. Just at that moment, another Secretary came in to say that the Steering Committee was stormy. He added that members were nearly coming to blows. But I still continued writing, and when I finished, it was 2 minutes before 11 o'clock. Then I went to the President's Salon, where that Committee was sitting, and listened to the lively discussion.

I knew that Mr. Masao Nakamura, a Social-Democrat, had already given notice of a disciplinary motion against Mr. Itaya, the Transport Committee Chairman, for he had himself told me so. This disciplinary motion was a matter to be taken up before other business, according to HC Rules. So I asked Steering Committee members about that matter, but they could give no definite answer. Precious time at the close of a Session, I thought, was being wasted. Why not take up that motion and twenty other matters waiting to be dealt with? There was enough time for that, if only the members had the will. The responsibility of the House must be very heavy, if this business was neglected. I was worrying about such matters, when the Steering Committee sat for the seventh time. Other speakers had already referred to the proceeding of Mr. Umehara, as Chairman of the Committee, on that night. He is now sick in bed, I am told, while he is hale and sound. (Laughters) I would rather avoid references to him, but I regret I cannot do so. On the resumption of the Steering Committee at 11:47, he asked those not themselves Committee members to leave the room, that is, the President's Salon, even if they were members of the House. The Chairman had failed to refer the resumption of sitting to the Committee—another violation of the Rules. Quarrels ensued over the competency of the Chairman. He again demanded that the non-members should leave the room. Finally, he declared that the Committee was now in session. However, order could hardly be restored, many members intervened, and the Chairman was hardly audible. I was standing just behind the Socialist members of the Committee—at a distance, that is, of two metres from the Chairman. For the third time, he told the non-members to leave the room. We, who were members of the House, though not members of the Committee, strongly protested against the Chairman's arbitrary conduct—a violation of the right the Diet Law and HC Rules recognized for members of the House. However, the guards, acting by order of the Chairman, tried to remove us and the press repre-

sentatives from the room. Amid this turmoil, Mr. Yano moved the prolongation of the Session by two days, which motion, however, was seconded by nobody, as is clear from the Record. A motion cannot be adopted unless there is a seconder. This notwithstanding, the Chairman put the matter to the standing vote, and declared the motion adopted. As the Committee members among you are well aware, the whole thing was altogether irregular.

The opening of the Committee without reference to the Committee itself, the order to the non-members to leave the room, and the adoption of a motion not supported by a seconder—these were violations of the Diet Law and HC Rules. It would have been strange if there had been no indignation. Cries of "plenary assembly" were loudly heard. I still remember who so shouted, though it is not necessary on my prrt to give names. At this point, I asked about the disposition of the motion previously presented by Mr. Nakamura, a Social-Democrat. The adoption of another motion without disposal of the previous motion must surely be an irregularity. To my question, there was no answer, only that the Salon was in uproar. The point required clarifying, so I went into our lobby. Holding the President responsible, before anybody else, for the turmoil, I there decided to move non-confidence in him. I drafted a resolution, but the language was very unsatisfactory, for it was an extemporary draft. I revised the draft, with assistance of a Social Democratic Member, who had just come into the lobby. I had to act quickly.

In the meantime, the bell rang twice. I entered the Chamber with the document that had just been prepared. The floor was already uproarious. Mr. Kusaba explained it by the term 'riot.' I think he used this word because he had never experienced it. While joining in a proletalian political movement, I was arrested on the charge of inciting a riot. So, I know what the term really means. It is not proper to describe that scene as riotous. It was only uproarious. A great many members had left their seats, standing or walking here and there on the floor. There were none sitting in their seats. Amidst this confusion I tried to complete the due formality of submitting a Resolution of Non-confidence in the President. But I could not ascend the platform, because the preparation of the document had delayed my entrance into the Chamber giving up the idea of approaching the Chief of the House Proceedings Section, I stood on the right side of the Stenographers' Box. Then, I heard these voices behind me: "Photograph this scene" and "Mr. Stenographer, write it down minutely." Though I remember who uttered these voices, please allow me to refrain from naming him. In the meantime, the crowed on the platform dispersed a little, so I walked up to the Chief of the House Proceedings Section, and placed my draft of the Resolution in his hand. This can be testified by him. At that time he said to me, "Your submission of this Resolution gives me much trouble. It cannot be put on the Agenda before it is examined by the Sub-Committee." I understood what he meant. But I said, "I cannot help taking this procedure, since my proposal to open the Sub-Committee has been refused. Anyway, please take this document; it is prepared in due form." Exchanging such conversation, I handed it over to him. On the way to my seat, I just looked back and saw the House Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Kondo, sitting at the Secretary-General's desk, and the Chair occupied. Feeling that the House would resume its business, I turned my head again and found the Vice-President, Mr. Matsushima, in the Chair. Reaching near Mr. Chujiro Hara's seat, I heard a voice of the Vice-President, but could not catch his words. So I turned back and tried to follow his words in front of the Stenographers' Box but in vain. The Vice-President stood up and spoke out, but I could not catch what he meant. He took up the microphone in his hand and shouted. But still I could not understand it. Soon after, he raised his two fingers in such a manner as is seen in the stock-exchange hall. I wondered what it meant. What I could hear was such fragmentary words as "Diet session," "two days," and "decided". Mr. Nakamura was near to seek an opportunity of taking the floor. The uproar began to ebb and the Vice-President's voice became audible. I could catch every word of his calling on Mr. Nakamura to speak. I turned back to my seat. While I was listening to Mr. Nakamura's speech, midnight came, and the House was adjourned.

As Mr. Toraichi Hara has pointed out, the President is responsible for the riot. For it occurred because he disregarded HC Rules and the usage of House steering. I remember July 5 of last year, the last day of the second session of the National Diet. At that time, the most disputed political issue was the Bill for suspension of payment of interest upon war-time bonds. The Finance and Banking Committee was deliberating on this Bill. The members of the House Operation Committee expected that the term of the session would be extended in order that the Bill in question might be passed. Possibly at about 11 p.m. there was a rumor that the Financial Affairs Committee had finished deliberation on the Bill. Hearing this, however, the Operation Committee adjourned. But the reality was this: At that time, the Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee was Mr. Hideo Kuroda. He is a very clever man. On that day, thirteen bills had been forwarded from HR to HC, the Bill in question coming first. But this clever Chairman decided to deliberate on the Bill last of all. Consequently, this Bill was not at all deliberated at the Committee meeting. He did such a trick. It was at about 11:40 p.m. that the members of the Diet Operation Committee learned that the investigation of the Bill had not been finished. Ten minutes before that, the Government proposed an extension of the session. The members of the Committee approved of this offer. But the President decided not to extend it on the ground that there was no time to discuss this proposal. The attitude of the President on that occasion is quite a contrast to his conduct of this time. If the President had been so eager on that occasion as not to mind violating HC Rules and usages in the interests of the Democratic-Liberal Party, the problematic War Bond Interest Payment Suspension issue would have been settled at that time. It is because of such a conduct of the President of this time that I have proposed a draft Resolution for Non-confidence in him. Next I want to make an explanation about the fact that notwithstanding I am not a mem-

ber of the Diet Operation Committee I have taken the procedure in question. Since the first session of the National Diet, I have been a parliamentary officer of my Party. I alone have held this position continuously from the beginning. During the first session, I was the party's parliamentary Chief Executive. My seat was next to the seat of Mr. Matsumoto Vice President. At present my seat is next to that of Mr. Hatano, the whip of the Social Democratic Party. For these reasons I have been entrusted with the business of procedures. From this you will see that it was my duty to take the necessary procedures on that evening. I had no prearranged plan. If I had had an intention to defeat the session extension motion, I could easily have done so. This will testify that I had not framed any such plot.

All the newspapers took photographs of the scene of violence on that night,.....Could you find me anywhere in the photographs? I do not deny that I ascended this platform, for which I had ample reason. Could you find anybody in the photographs who took part in a scrimmage? Mr. Kusaba seems to have no experience in taking part in a scrimmage. In such a scattered state, we can not take part in any scrimmage. (Cheers.) (Laughter.) At that time I was just before the platform. It is simply astonishing that I coule take part in a scrimmage from here. It is also a big lie that we eight members were in readiness to block the Presidents's way. No photograph shows that anybody stands in the President's way. It is a great annoyance to me if you take such steps on the assumption that the Social Democratic Party is detestable and the Japan Communist Party, particularly, Amada is detestable simply because he proposed the motion for non-confidence in the President.

It is also a lie that eight members dashed to the rostram. No member dashed to the rostrum. This has been made clear by the justifications made so far by the members before me. That sort of action cannot properly be deseribed by the term "dash." I have the experiences of strikes, throwing dynamites and brandishing bloody swords. The scene on that night was little more than a promenade. (Laughter)

It is also a lie that we had fought with the guards. No necessity is felt for self-justification against this charge.

The next charge is that we intended the destruction of the democratic Diet in violation of the Constitution. This is an amazing bombast. We acted by due formalities prescribed in the National Diet Law under the Constitution. It is a false accusation to say that to act by the formalities prescribed in the House of Councillors Regulation is to destroy the democratic Diet.

As to the next charge that our action was tantamount to the denial of democratic Diet, I wish to refute it with the same argument just made.

The next charge is that our action betrayed the trust of the people. We profess that the Social Democratic Party is the party of the mass of the people. So we have the trust of the people. We tried to observe the rules in the legislative branch of Government. There is no betrayal of the trust of the people.

The above is the denial of the facts, but Mr. Kusaba asserted that all the accused members must be banished from the House. He says that those members who committed the acts of violence must be expelled from the House. If he insisted that such a person should be referred to the Discipline Committee on account of such and such facts, we should submit it. But it must be borne in mind that by the National Diet Law and Article 238 of the House of Councillors Regulations, the motion for discipline may be voted without debate. Mr. Kusaba's motion refers to the penalties to be meted out after the verdict is rendered by the Discipline Committee. (Laughter) It is a great annoyance to us that we should be predestined for certain kind of punishment. No matter what Mr. Kusaba says, however, I hope all the colleagues will give fair treatment to this matter. Mr. Kusaba is a Buddhist priest by profession as has been pointed out by other members and is well accustomed to perform funeral services. (Cheers) But it is quite unreasonable to read a funeral service in advance. He goes so far as to violate Article 238 of the House of Councillors Regulations. (Laughter) (A member: "Be serious.") Anyhow so far as I am concerned, all the charges, Mr. Kusaba has brought against me are false. And what I left unsaid today will be said in the coming Discipline Committee.

It is said that in the advanced democratic countries even the press are very reluctant to refer to matters injurious to the reputation of a person. Once the reputation is injured it cannot be restored even he is acquitted afterward. My reputation has already been injured by the very fact that I have to take the rostrum to justify myself. Let me repeat my wish that my colleagues, whichever parties they belong to, give fair dealing to this question. (Cheers)

The President: Mr. Yobun Kaneko, Please!

Mr. Kaneko: I beg to briefly state my self-defence. I heard the bell ring to announce the reopening of the House plenary session in the Socialist Lobby at the midnight of the 23rd. But I had then a suspicion that it was too late for the meeting to be held, for I knew the Diet Operation Committee was having a conference and I was awaiting to hear its outcome. The bell sould have rung after that. (Applause) I entered the Chamber and took my seat wondering what could be the metter. After a moment the House President came in and the disorder followed. I was coolly looking on the scene of the storm. Miss. Natsu Kawasaki, my Party colleague, demanded the reason why I was keeping aloof from the trouble. (Laughter.) I only answered her that the stirring scene wasn't the stage for me and looked her in the face. After a minute, when I glanced at the center of the Chamber, I found Mr. Kazuo Kitamura struggling to carry the Vice President Matsushima to the chair holding the latter in his arms. I am a playwright and a stage-manager by profession. So I have a more observing eye than average persons. I am accustomed to distinguish a pose of love and a pose of anger at a glance. The moment I glanced at the sight of Mr. Kitamura's effort to set Mr. Matsushima in the chair, I instinctively perceived that there was a plot to forcibly extend the Diet session. Simultaneously, I found the House President Matsudaira amidst the turmoil on the opposite side of the House Vice President Mrtsushima, and it was impossible then to convey wills between them. I felt instantly that what was going on

was an attempt at illegality and impropriety and abuse of power in order to extend the session term in disregard of the House President. As luck would have it, the meeting had not yet been declared open, so I tried to ascend the platform, to demand the reason for the irregular procedure. At first I shouted somewhere about there. But how could I make myself heard even shouting at the top of my voice amidst the roars? So I went close by Vice President Matsushima and demanded the reason for the irregularity. I repeated, but his mouth was closed as an oyster. Then many members came rushing on, so did the guards to prompt the members to leave the platform. I, too, descended the steps. As I passed by the stenographer's seats I heard the Vice President declare that the House was in session. When I returned to my seat, I remember that a small crowd still remaining around the chair shouting something. Then I heard the Vice President raising shrill, plaintive cries, and I saw him showing two fingers.

The aforementioned is the description of the actualities that then existed. You are most kindly requested to understand that I ascended the platform induced by the strange conduct of the Vice President and Mr. Kitamura.

Next, I should like to point out the outrine elements in the statement of Mr. Ryuen Kusaba in so far as regards myself.

To begin with, I want to touch on the allegation that I used brutal force in trying to pull down the Vice President from the chair. If I had acted as he said the photograph inserted in the Mainichi of May 24 which I regard the most powerful proof of the actual scene, must have been a made-up picture. I believe you have had a look at it. The photo print shows the Vice President deep in the chair, and on his left-hand Mr. Kitamura standing half covering the Vice President's body. And I am shown on the right-hand side of the chair at an ordinary speaking distance. I am in a pose of charging him for something, far from touching the Vice President's dody. So Mr. Kusaba's statement to the effect that I tried to pull down the Vice President by sheer force during the few minutes I was on the platform is nothing but a merciless, sophistcated fabrication to prove innocence as guilt. I admit that I demanded the Vice President to leave the chair on account of his arrogant and illegal conduct, because it is a correct statement of the fact. But the accusation that I resorted to brute force is a mere distortion of the fact, so is the statement that I tried to pull his leg. I am not a mean man like that.

The second point of my apologetic explanation is related to another statement of Mr. Kusaba accusing me of trying to take the papers by force and tear them. This is also a falsehood from ill will. I remember very well that there were the papers in question with corrections in red on the table. Then, there appeared a fist from under my left arm. It often knocked the table, sometimes falling down on the said papers. I saw Mr. Kitamura stretch his arm to restrain the fist every time it fell on the table, but I never saw the papers leave the table. The papers were placed within my reach. I could dispose of them in any way I liked, if only I had the will to do so. The very fact that the papers always remained safe on the table is positive proof that Mr. Kusaba told a lie in his statement. Next, the charge that I attempted to put the microphone out of order is a nonsense, because it stood at some distance from the position I was occupying. This much is an outline explanation of my behavior in these moments. The only fault with me is that I was not acquainted with punitive rules of the House because of my short experience as a Diet Member. I never knew that it deserves punishment in the Diet to ascend to a place near the chair before it is formally declared that the House is in ression. In conclusion of my apologetic explanation, I heartily beg your pardon for having caused you trouble through my ignorance. (Applauce.)

The President: Related members have asked for leave to make explanations of their respective positions against the motions for discipline proposed by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and 4 others and by Mr. Shigeharu Nakano respectively. They will be recognized in the order of notification. Mr. Nobuo Asaoka!

Mr. Nobuo Asaoka: I am going to explain my position against the motion for discipline proposed by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and Mr. Shigeharu Nakano at the plenary meeting on May 28. Mr. Kinoshita pointed out that I had committed various violent actions in the Chamber in the evening of the 23rd, stating that such violent actions done by the Parliamentary Vice Minister impaired the dignity of the House.

I shall briefly state the condition at that time. On that evening, the bell was rung to announce the opening of a plenary meeting and I took my seat. After a while, the President entered the Chamber. But several members went up to the platform and prevented the President from taking the chair. I was only watching the scene. After a while, Mr. Onogi, Chairman of the Diet Members Committee of the Democratic Liberal Party, came up to me and said: "Be quick and help the President into the chair as there is little time left." But I remained at my seat. (Laughter) Then Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto, Chairman of the Welfare Committee, went up to the platform. He is an elder member of the Socialist Party. Seeing him checking the violent members, I left my seat. When I came to this spot, Mr. Tsukamoto told me not to come. I went toward the seats of the Government Delegates as I am one of these Delegates. At that time, however, several members forming a loose scrum, were barring the President's way. Unable to go to my seat, I was standing there. President Matsudaira was more and more prevented from taking his seat. When I endeavored to clear my way, I saw the Director of the Guard Department telling the President that the Vice President had taken the chair. Leaving the matter to his best judgment, the President handed over the documents to Mr. Aoki. I went behind the chair and saw two certain members pulling the hands and feet of the President. I checked these violent members from doing so. Then I went back to my seat, seeing that the Vice President had taken the chair and announced the opening of a plenary meeting.

Mr. Nakano alleged that I was the chief leader who brought out the confusion of the Chamber by using violence when he was requesting the opening of a Subcommittee meeting. As I have said just now, the meeting was already in confusion when I went up to the platform.

Therefore, it is utterly a false charge to allege that I was the chief leader who plunged the meeting into confusion. Immediately after the Vice President declared the adjournment of the meeting. I saw Member Amada rushing toward the Vice President with a threatening look. Protecting the Vice President, I left the Chamber with him to send him to the Vice Minister's room.

Such being the case, the allegation that I was the chief leader who plunged the meeting into confusion and that I committed violent actions to enable the Vice President to take the chair is all groundless. I did protect the Vice President because I saw the fact that members of the Opposition Parties, after preventing the President from preforming his duties, intimidated the Vice President by violence. I hope that all members who attended the meeting on that evening will give a just judgment on the matter. (Cheers)

The President: Mr. Uemon Ikeda, please!

Mr. Uemon Ikeda: I, on behalf of the people, have the responsibility to reflect the public opinion in the national policy. I regret that I must explain my own position. In compliance with the request of my fellows, I looked for Vice Prime Minister, Mr. Hayashi all over the House after eleven O'clock in the evening on the 23rd. As Mr. Kato said that he would fetch him, I entered the Diet Operation Committee Chamber ahead of him. I stood behind committee member Mr. Hiraoka near the spot where the incident occurred. Hearing a loud voice I turned round, when I saw Mr, Kato being beaten by some member. I cried two times or so to stop his outrage. Mr. Kato was hidden from sight behind the surging crowd. And I saw some one running after him. When I was going to enter the Hall, one of my fellows told me that it seemed to him that I was beaten. To my surprise, on the following day, the Mainichi reported as if the incident had occurred between member Mr. Kanie and me. I believe that you members standing by me. will testify that I had nothing to do with the incident.

Next, in the chamber, a member standing by me said that all the Ministers, except the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, had attended the meeting. Many members stood in my way so I climbed the stairs leading to the platform, when I saw some members crying loudly by the side of Vice President, Mr. Matsushima. Many members were standing by and below the platform. After greeting the Vice President, I went to the Government Deligates' seats and then returned to my seat. The movers, judging by the news accounts and photographs, concluded that I was involved in the incident. I saw over 20 members standing on the platform then, I do not remember who they were, as I was excited then. Even a first-class paper in the metropolis made an incorrect report of me. If Mr. Kinoshita, Mr. Nakano and others, who have always been advocating democracy and making every effort for execution of reasonable administration took, had judged things cooly and fairly they would have admitted that I had not committed snch a thing as they pointed out.

The President: Mr. Yoshito Okamoto, please.

Mr. Okamoto: I wish to give an explanation of my personnel conduct. The Diet Operation Committee meeting of may 23 was discussing the extension of the session in a most excited manner. The room was packed with hearers until 11.30 in the evening, and was very noisy. The chairman often ordered the hearers out of the room but could not make himself perfectly understood. He was compl-led to call a recess, and went to the President's room to talk over the matter, and the hearers thronged to the President's room after him. The Chairman wanted to open the Committee meeting again, and he could hardly reach the chair, coming out of the president's room. By the time, owing to the clamors in the meeting, and to the innumerable suggestions from the members not on the Committee, the old Chairman, Mr. Umehara was so exhausted physically and mentally that I could perceive a pitiable expression of anguish in the countenance of the Chairman.

It is stated that I used force to make the chairman take the chair, but the fact is that, as I worried about his health, I took him by the hand, and got him out of the crowd and succeeded in making him take the chair without any hitch. I only helped my chairman as a member of the Diet Operation Committee and a fellow member of my party.

It is also remarked that the Committee meeting of that evening was overborne by Mr. Yano and Mr. Okamoto. I was sitting farthest from the chairman, and as I could scarcely hear him due to the clamor, I said to Mr. Shibata, the stenographer, sitting next to me, "You cannot take it down here; go and creep under the seat of the Chairman." He could reach that seat and took down our speeches minutely, including my words "You connot take it down here."

As was written in the minutes, Mr. Yano made a motion seconded by myself and two or three others, the Committee Chairman took a standing vote, and it was decided that the extension of the term should be submitted to the plenary session. (Applause)

At the plenary session, the House was in disorder, and the Vice Minister was being dragged out the Chair when he had hardly taken, and so I supported the Chair which was almost upturned. As the declaration of the opening could not be heard well, I looked at the microphone and found its wire cut. The floor of the House could not hear the Vice Minister declaring the number of days for extension. Many members inquired for how many days it wonld be extended. When I conveyed the question to the Vice Minister, he held up two fingers which meant two days. We did not inquire for how many weeks nor how many months but inquired for how many days the session was to be prolonged. And there was no doubt that he meant two days by two fingers.

When the Vice Minister asked if there was no objection, the House was in disturbance, but it was plainly understood, because a majority who supported the proposal stood up. After the voting, Mr. Nakamura was given leave to take the rostrum. When he took the rostrum, some members raised an objection to the voting taken shortly before. I ran to the Chief Secretary and inquired if the extension had been lawfully decided, to which he replied that it had been so decided. Returning to my seat, I told it to those members of the Ryokufu-kai, and they were all satisfied with it.

I believe, I have faithfully discharged my duties both as a member of the Diet Operation Committee and a member of the

Subcommittee, and never disturbed the order or stained the honor of the House. (Applause) This concludes the explanation of my personal conduct. (Applause)

The President: Mr. Torio Yano, please.

Mr. Torio Yano: As a member and director of the House Operation Committee and also a member of its Subcommittee, I did my best to perform my duties both at the Committee meeting and at the plenary sitting on that night, so that the House might smoothly proceed with its business on behalf of the people. Believing that all the ladies and gentlemen then present were fully aware whether or not I acted in a manner deserving discipline, I will make no further explanation for my own sake. (Applause.)

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): Mr. Tsunetaro Kato is recognized.

Mr. Tsunetaro Kato: As you must be tired, I will briefly justify myself in an offhand speech. As has been referred to by Mr. Kusaba, the Steering Committee demanded the attendance of Vice Premier Hayashi. As I myself also recognized its necessity, conducted both Vice Premier and Chief Cabinet Secretary from the HR to the Steering Committee of HC, though not the Prime Minister. Then I stood behind the Chairman Umehara. The spot where I stood was not far from the entrance. As it was at the middle of the Committee members. The pressure from behind was pretty strong. When the incident occurred, I was about to fall staggering forward by the pressure of the crowd from behind. And I had to rest my hands against the shoulder of Mr. Kanie. In ordinary circumstances, Mr. Kanie would not have beaten me, but being excited he turned round and gave me an instant blow, saying "What are you doing?". Two or three blows followed. As the beating is not a matter for my justification I will not mention how many times he beated me. This point has been made clear by the frank statement of Mr. Kanie this morning.

Let me read a part of the stenographic record related thereto. "Being greatly excited, I suddenly returned a blow to Mr. Kato. It may be presumed that Mr. Kato did not mean to do anything with malice toward me. At the moment when t thought I got out of the crowd, someone grasped my right shoulder or neck and tried to drag me back."

That I had no grudge against Mr. Kanie has been made clear by his own statement. Moreover in view of the circumstance, it is unthinkable that I, as one of members of the Government party and a Government delegate should dare to bring about further trouble in the then situation about to fall into confusion I was very indignant. At the blow Mr. Kanie gave me, but I put up with it at the thought of a serious affair. (Cheers) But I am very indignant at the motion introduced by Messrs Kinoshita and Nakano, who are apparently laboring under a mistake, for discipline against me who kept the attitude of non-resistance. But I resign myself to the coming trial. I will say no more. The above is the true facts to which the visitos will bear witness. I apaeal to your wise judgment. (Cheers)

The President: Mr. Kazuo Kitamura, please!

Mr. Kazuo Kitamura: The mover for discipline gave two reasons for disciplining me: that I took the rostrum without leave and that I made Vice President, Mr. Matsushima, take the chair by force. I can imagine the great difficulty with which the movers discovered these two reasons. But I am very sorry to say that these are quite contrary to the truth. Mr. Kaneko stated that, I forced the Vice President into the Chair, carrying him in my arms. As he is a play-writer, he uses a very clever expression. But this is quite contrary to the truth. The atmospher then in the chamber was very tense. I believe that it was his illusion resulting from his excitable character that gave him such impression. The truth is that as the Vice President, Mr. Matsushima, seemed to be hesitating to take the platform, I asked him why, when he answered to me that without the memorandum concerning the Order of the Day, it was quite impossible for him to take the chair and proceed with the business. As time was pressing, I thought it better to notify the President of that fact. I hurried up the stairs ahead of him and, passing behind the chair, approached the jostling crowd. Secretary Aoki requested me to hand over the papers to the Vice President. I handed them over to him and returned to my seat. I was not interrupted by anybody. Mr. Nakano and Mr. Kitamura are well aware that I am a hater of any kind of force. Time was pressing, and beside I hoped that the prolongation of the present Session must be decided by our House, or else its dignity would be lost. I heartily congratulate that the prolongation was decided by our House just before twelve o'clock. At that I could think of nothing but the dignity of our mouse, casting aside all personal considerations. But I regret that I took the restrum without leave in order to realize my intention. You are well aware that I have behaved myself better since then till now. Mr. Itano, Mr. Nakanishi and other Social Democrats have just stated that those who took the platform but did not stand at the speaker's table should never be disciplined. Thus, the reason for disciplining me has been lost. This concludes my explanation of my personal position.

Tre President: Mr. Kisaku Matstshima, please.

Mr. Kisaku Matsushima: That in connection with the recent disorder in this House I am named in the disciplinary motion is not so much an upleasant thing for me as a matter for great regret for the honor of this House.

It is my constant desire to do my best to enhance the dignity of this House as much as possible so as to contoribute toward the smooth operation of our government in a different way from that of HR. Particularly, since I was elected the Vice Presidedt of this House, I have devoted myself to handle every matter fairly with much care. But now, I am named in the disciplinary motion which seems to mean a vote of non-confidence in me. This is quite against my expectation, for I am convinced that I have made my utmost efforts in serving not only as a Diet-member but also as the Vice President. However, now that a disciplinary motion has been offered against me, I must explain my stand. There were a small number of members who were excited that evening, but I believe a majority were very calm. As for myself, I tried my best to keep my composure. But the House Operatian Committee meeting was thrown into confusion beyond control. I have heard various explanations of the causes of the confusion. But in my view,

it was chiefly due to the maneuver of the minority parties in the Opposition to prevent the passage of a particular Bill. Some asserted that it was caused by the absense of the Prime Minister, while others blamed the attitude of the Committee Chairman. But I connst agree to these allegations. As I could not put up with that uproarious condition, I left there and went down to the President's room. I want to prove that I behaved myself in compliance with the will of the President—that I did not defy his intention. Seeing the proceedings of the Diet Operation Committee, I thought that things were going wrong. This is an important point. A certain clerk warned me not to deviate from the course that the President intended to take. I said that of course I would not. And I kept quiet. But as the bell for a plenary meeting rang at a quarter past eleven, I made my way to the Chair. At that moment, the President was surrounded by a throng. I thought that it was my duty on such an occasion to take over the business. What happened thereafter is just as. Mr. Kitamura explained.

Next I want to make an apology for the charge that I violated the Rules. I admit that the motion for a disciplinary action against Mr. Itaya should have been taken up first. But it was only 5 or 6 minutes to 12:00 p.m. Therefore, I thought that a serious situation would result if the term should not be extended. It was a sort of emergency case which required an exceptional measure. For instance it is prescribed that the designation of the Prime Minister shall precede all other business, but we have experiences of electing the President or the Vice President prior to the nomination of the Prime Minister. From these precedents, I thought that it would not be objectionable first to take a vote on the extension of the term. In this way I did it at my own discretion.....without being compelled or urged by others. With this, I conclude my apology.

The President (Mr. Matsudaira: With this, all the apologetic explanations have been made. We shall how take a recess.

The meeting entered into recess at 6:15 p.m.

(The meeting reopened at 7:32 p.m)

The president: We will now reopen the meeting. We will take up the 1st Item on the Agenda, namely, the Motion for Discipline, in continuation of the previous meeting. Mr. Ryuen Kusaba has asked for leave to supplement his explanation on the matter. Is there any objection to recognizing him?

(Some members: No objection)

The president: I see there is no objection Mr. Kusaba, Please.

Mr. Kusaba: In my earlier explanation of the purport of the motion, I used the words, "those members who used their fists should be purged and excluded from the membership of this House." But as this power is within the competence of the Disciplinary Committee, I wish to withdraw these words of mine. (Applause.)

The President: Now we will take a vote on the matter. First, we will take up the Motion for Discipline proposed by Mr. Ryuen Kusaba and one other member. Is there any objection to taking a vote in the order of members named in the motion?

(Some members: No objection)

The president: I see there is no objection. First, those in favor of referring Mr. Kunihiko Kanie's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the Members rises.)

The president: I see a majority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Kanie's case will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Katsuji Itano's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the Members rises.)

The President: I see a majority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Itano's case will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Masao Nakamura's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the Members rises.)

The president: I see only minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Nakamura's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Ko Nakanishi's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the members rises.)

The president: I see a majority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Nakanishi's case will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Karoku Hosokawa's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Hosokawa's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next. those in favor of referring Mr. Masao Iwama's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Iwama's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Toraichi Hara's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Hara's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Katsumasa Amada's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the matter. Accordingly, Mr. Amada's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Yobun Kaneko's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the members rises.)

The President: I see a majority of the members are in favor of the matter. Accordingly, Mr. Kaneko's will be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

As the result of the voting, the Chair refers the cases of Mr. Kunihiko Kanie, Mr. Katsuji Itano, Mr. Ko Nakanishi, and Mr. Yobun Kaneko to the Disciplinary Committee.

The President: Is there any objectson to taking up en bloc the Motion for Discipline Presented by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and 4 other members and that presented by Mr. Katsuji Itano, and to taking a vote in the order of members named therein?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. First, those in favor of referring Mr. Nobuo Asaoka's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Asaoka's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Uemon Ikeda's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Ikeda's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Yoshito Okamoto's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Okamoto's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next those in favor of referring Mr. Torio Yano's case to he Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Yano's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Tsunetaro Kato's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Kato's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Kazuo Kitamura's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Kitamura's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee.

Next, those in favor of referring Mr. Kisaku Matsushima's case to the Disciplinary Committee are requested to stand up.

(A minority of the members rises.)

The President: I see only a minority of the members present are in favor of the action. Accordingly, Mr. Matsushima's case will not be referred to the Disciplinary Committee. Now, I suggest the adjournment of the House for the convenience' sake. Is there any objection to this?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. we will hold the next meeting tomorrow at ten o'clock in the morning. The Order of the Day will be notified through the Official Bulletin as soon as it is fixed. The House is adjourned.

(The meeting rose at 7:41 p.m.)

BILLS AND MATTERS LAID BEFORE MEETING TODAY

1. Resignation of Standing Committee Members and Filling of Their Vacancies.
1. Item No. 1 on the Agenda: Motion for Disciplinary Action against the Following Members of this House:

   Mr. Yobun Kaneko, Mr. Ko Nakanishi, Mr. Masao Iwama, Mr. Toraichi Hara, Mr. Katsuji Itano, Mr. Karoku Hosokawa, Mr. Masao Nakamura, Mr. Kunihiko Kanie, Mr. Katsumasa Amada.

   Motion for Disciplinary Action against the Following Members of this Honse:

   Mr. Kisaku Matsushima, Mr. Nobuo Asaoka, Mr. Tsunetaro Kato, Mr. Uemon Ikeda, Mr. Yoshito Okamoto. Mr. Kazuo Kitamura, Mr. Torio Yano.

   Motion for Disciplinary Action against the Following Members of this House:

   Mr. Kisaku Matsushima, Mr. Nobuo Asaoka, Mr. Tsumetaro Kato, Mr. Uemon Ikeda, Mr. Yoshito Okamoto, Mr. Kazuo Kitamura, Mr. Torio Yano.

Those present at the meeting were as follows:

The President:
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira
The Vice President:
Mr. Kisaku Matsushima
Members of the House:
Mr. Tomozo Ogawa and 201 others.

THE HOUSE COUNCILLORS

The 5th Session of the National Diet

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE EXTRA

昭和二十一年十一月三十日　第三種郵便物認可

No. 39　Wednesday, June 1,1949　Price ¥28.00

Minutes of the Proceedings in the House of Councillors

Meeting Opened at 11:08 a.m.

May 31 (Tuesday), 1949

Order of the Day (No. 38)

No. 1. Resolution Regarding Non-confidence in the Vice President (Proposed by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and 27 others) (With Request for dispensing with Committee Deliberation)

No. 2. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Law for Establishment of a Repatriates Relief Measure Council (Submitted by HR) (Committee Chairman's Report)

No. 3. Petition concerning Adoption by the Arita Exchange Office of Different Telephone Exchange Method (Ditto)

No. 4. Petition for Change of the Nishime Post-office, Akita Prefecture, to a Collection-and-Delivery Post-Office (Ditto)

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira):

The reading of various Reports will be omitted.

Reports

On May 30, the following Bill was forwarded from HR for preliminary examination:

Bill for Partial Revision of the Certified Accountant Law (Submitted by Mr. Yoshinori Miyake and 2 others).

On the same day, the President of the House referred to the Finance Affairs Committee the following Bill forwarded from HR for preliminary examination:

Bill for Partial Revision of the Certified Accountant Law (Submitted by Mr. Yoshinori Miyake and 2 others).

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that it had approved the amendments made by this House to the following Cabinet Bills forwarded from this House to HR:

Bill for Partial Revision of the National Administrative Organization Law

Bill for Finance Ministry Organization

Bill for Table of Administrative Personnel Organization

Bill for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Law

Bill for Partial Revision of the Law for the Bank of Japan.

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that it had approved the amendments made by this House to the following Bills submitted by HR and forwarded from this House to HR:

Bill for Exceptions to Appeal for Recognition.

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that it had not approved the amendments made by this House to the following Cabinet Bills forwarded from this House to HR:

Bill for Local Autonomy Board Organization

Bill for Economic Stabilization Board Organization

Bill for Transportation Ministry Organization.

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that it had not approved the amendments by this House to the following Bill submitted by HR and forwarded from this House to HR:

Bill for Attorney.

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that the following Cabinet Bills had been again approved by a majority of more than two thirds of the Members present of that House in the form in which the Bills had been passed by that House:

Bill for Local Autonomy Board Organization

Bill for economic Stabilization Board Organization

Bill for Transportation Ministry Organization.

On the same day, a notification was received from HR to the effect that the following Bill submitted by HR had been again approved by a majority of more than two thirds of Members present of that House in the form in which the Bills had been passed by that House before:

Bill for Attorney.

On the same day, a notification was received from the President of HR to the effect that a request had been made for Imperial promulgation of the following Laws:

Law for Partial Revision of the National Administrative Organization Law

Law for Partial Revision of the National Administrative Organization Law

Law for Finance Ministry Organization

Law for Local Autonomy Board Organization

Law for Economic Stabilization Board Organization

Law for Transportation Ministry Organization

Law for Table of Administrative Personnel Organization

Law for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Law

Law for Partial Revision of the Law for the Bank of Japan

Law for Exceptions to Appeal for Recognition

Law for Attorney.

On the same day, the following Written Reply was received from the Cabinet:

Reply to the Questions by Mr. Takudo Kuruma, Councillor, concerning Land Rent etc.

On the same day, the following person was elected director by the Disciplinary Committee:

Director Mr. Heiichi Toyama.

On the same day, the following Reports were submitted by the Chairman of the Committee:

Communications and Transportation Committee Report No. 4 on Petitions

Communications and Transportation Committee Special Report No. 4 on Petitions.

On May 22, the following Reports were submitted by the Chairman of the Committee in Charge:

Report on General Investigation concerning the National Public Servants System

Report on Investigation concerning the National Public Servants System

On May 28, a Reply was made to the Prime Minister that the appointment of the following personnel as Government Delegates had been approved:

Foreign Trade Superintendent of Foreign Trade and Commerce Ministry, Mr. Akira Kotaki,

(Director of Minister's Secretariat) Secretary of the Foreign Trade and Commerce Ministry, Mr. Tokio Nagayama

(Director of Foreign Trade Bureau) Secretary of the Foreign Trade and Commerce Ministry, Mr. Ryuji Takeuchi

(Director of the Foreign Trade Enterprise Bureau) Secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr. Takeo Ishihara

(Director of the Foreign Trade Textile Bureau) Secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr. Shibun Kondo

(Director of the Foreign Trade Grocery Bureau) Secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry, Mr. Tomitaro Hosoi

President of the Resources Board Mr. Buzaemon Shindo

Vice President of the Resources Board, Mr. Makoto Watanabe.

On May 30, a notification was received from the Prime Minister to the effect that Mr. Akira Kotaki, Foreign Trade Superintendent of the Foreign Trade Ministry, and 7 others, had been appointed Government Delegates to the Fifth Session of the Diet.

The President: We now open the meeting for today. Mr. Kohei Nakagawa wants to resign from the House Management Committee. Is there objection? (Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. I should like to designate Mr. Matsusuke Kawamura instead thereof.

Now I shall take up the resolution of non-confidence in the Vice President (proposed by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita and 27 others). Mr. Kinoshita and 27 members have requested that the consideration of this matter in the committee would be dispensed with. Is there objection? (Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. Now I wish the sponsor to explain it.

Mr. Kin-ichi Umezu.

May, 24, 1949.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira
President of the House
of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to propose the following Draft Resolution in accordance with Artile 56 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Gengo Kinoshita
and 27 others.

Draft Resolution of Non-Confidence in the Vice President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Kisaku Matsushima

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Resolution of Non-Confidence in the Vice President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Kisaku Matsushima

Whereas the Vice President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Kisaku Matsushima, exercised his power unfairly and took unreasonable steps at the plenary sitting of May 23, 1949: Now. therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Councillors, That it places no confidence in the said Vice President.

Mr. Kinichi Umezu:

Resolution of Non-Confidence in the Vice President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Kisaku Matsushima.

Whereas the Vice President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Kisaku Matsushima, exercised his power unfairly and took unreasonable steps at the plenary sitting of May 23, 1949: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Councillors, That it places no confidence in the said Vice President.

On behalf of the Socialists, I would like to explain the reasons why we have introduced the resolution of non-confidence in the Vice President. In the plenary assembly opened at 11:54 p.m. on May 23, Mr. Matsushima taking the President's chair on his own responsibility wanted to conduct the business for the benefit of the government party—Democratic-Liberals.

Art. 21 of the Diet Law provides that in the absence and disability of the President, the Vice President performs the President's duties. Nevertheless Mr. Matsushima knowing that the President attended the assembly exercised forcibly the latter's functions. This is clearly against the Diet Law and is the abuse of his powers. (Applause.) It was unthinkable that there was the disability of President on that occasion. I do not believe that Mr. Matsushima can excuse for his behavior. (Applause.)

In accordance with Art. 238 of House Rules, Vice President Matsushima should refer immediately to the plenary assembly the motion to discipline Mr. Junsuke Itaya proposed by Masao Nakamura. Disregarding this provision, he took up the matter of extension of session and

threw the House Chamber into the confusion. What he acted was too unreasonable to be understood. (Applause.) In addition, he declared the prolongation of session, before Mr. Terao permitted to speak by the Vice President did so. He had no knowledge of the rules at all. (Applause.)

In the House Chamber at that time, there was an uproar. Despite the proposal of the motion to discipline a member, Mr. Matsushima decided arbitrarily the extension of session. This was contradictory to Art. 137 of the HC Rules.

What he did was the fascist actions. Under such a Vice President, the fair management of the House cannot be expected. We, therefore, do not give our confidence to Mr. Matsushima.

The principle of democratic administration is that the minority follow the majority and at the same time the latter respects the opinion of the former. In case importance is attached only to what the majority maintain, they can take any arbitrary action. Against the attempts of power, there are the Constitution, the Diet Law, and the HC Rules.

It is incumbent upon the President to observe the rules and conduct the business impartially. (Applause) Any person who does not abide by this principle should take the responsibility. On the night of May 23, the ice President treated us as if we were dumb. He conducted the Diet business by lifting his two fingers. I believe that was the unique occasion in the world parliamentary history. (Applause) Setting the freedom of speech at naught, he decided the matters by using his two fingers, which might intend to signify 2 days, 2 weeks, 2 months, or perhaps 2 years. I am quite happy because the wise members understood the Vice President's sign to mean 2 days. I cannot but believe, however, that he deprived us of the freedom of speech.

Yesterday we proposed to discipline 4 members, for which Mr. Matsushima should be responsible. In order that the dignity of the Upper House may be preserved, Mr. Matsushima's unreasonable act must be subject to the searching examination. (Some members: "You are right.") The members is to consider that an illegal act exists under cover of legal one. It is the member's duty to walk on the logical roads. I am firmly convinced that if illegality is admitted, the House will be vain. I should like to call your attention to this point.

With this, I leave the rostrum.

The President (Mr. Matsudaira): Concerning this draft resolution, a notice for debate has been served. Mr. Katsumasa Amada, please!

Mr. Amada: I support the draft Resolution for Non-confidence in the Vice President introduced by Mr. Umezu. I will give my reason for supporting it quoting the words he set forth on this rostrum yesterday. In connection with the confusion in the evening of May 23, Mr. Matsushima said, "It greatly displeases me that a motion for taking a disciplinary action against me has been offered. And this is a matter for great regret in the light of the dignity of HR." I want to say, "It greatly displeases me that I have to make a speech in support of the draft Resolution for Non-confidence in the Vice-President. And this is a matter for great regret in the light of the dignity of HR." Now what we must notice is the explanation and the conduct of Mr. Matsushima at the meeting of the Diet Operation Committee. He said, "It seemed not easy task to get rid of the confusion arising at the Diet Operation Committee meeting. Various things have been said concerning the confusion. But, in short, the confusion was attributable to an intention of a few members of the opposition parties, to check passage of a particular bill. The question was not that the Prime Minister did not present himself or the Chairman was incompetent. So I guess." How insulting those words are! As Mr. Matsushima is aware, it was not a few members that demanded presence of the Prime Minister on that occasion. All the members of the Diet Operation Committee except the members of the Democratic Liberal Party agreed in demanding presence of the Prime Minister. As Mr. Hara pointed out yesterday on the rostrum, Secretary-General Masuda is a mere Government official and does not represent the Cabinet. For this reason, we demanded presence of the Prime Minister or some other State Minister. This demand was quite reasonable. Because of its reasonableness, all the members except those of the Democratic Liberal Party agreed in this demand. On what ground did Mr. Matsushima allege that we had an intention of checking the passage of a particular bill? It was Fundamentally due the erroneous presumption that the confusion of that evening came to pass.

He stated that I could not stay any longer in the Diet Operation Committee because the Committee was thrown into an uproar, and so I returned quietly to the President's chamber. I believe that the President and the Vice President are responsible for mediating between the members without leaving the proceedings to the Committee Chairman only where the Committee was thrown into a disorder. At that Committee meeting the Committee Chairman did not declare opening of the meeting, and demanded those except the Committee members to leave the Chamber three times without deciding to hold a secret meeting and adopted the motions not seconded by any member, notwithstanding that no motion should be carried without those seconding it. He attended the plenary meeting of the House in utter disregard of the situation. Still, after saying that the point is that . . . in the course of his speech, he continued "As a certain official warned me against doing anything against the President's intention, I answered to the official that I would never do such a thing." I cannot understand why the Vice President should say such explanative thing. In explanation of his conduct in the House, he said "Seeing the President

being shoved and pushed by the members, I thought that I was responsible for proceeding with the business and I took the chair Mr. Kitamura stated on my conduct after then. "But Mr. Kitamura explained that as he heard from the Vice President standing on the platform that the Vice President had received no papers from the President, he went to the President in order to ask for conveyance of his intention. But the Vice President had already taken the chair before Mr. Kitamura reached the spot where the Vice President was standing. It is accordingly clear by the explanations of Mr. Matsushima and Mr. Kitamura that Mr. Matsushima took the chair before conveyance of the President's intention. He said, "We should adopt Mr. Itaya's disciplinary motion first, but it was only 6 minutes to 12 at midnight. I thought that if the prolongation of the present Session was not approved by the House, serious results would follow. I judged that the House was in urgent condition." Still, he continued, "We should take up the nomination of the Prime Minister prior to any other matter under the Law, but we have taken up the elections of the President and the Vice President prior to that." The President, the Vice President and the Secretary-General of the House Secretariat are the House executives determined by the Diet Law. The House cannot be formed without these three executives. It shows his ignorance of the Diet Law that he has made a comparison between the elections of the President and the Vice President and the nomination of the Prime Minister and between the problem concerning the prolongation of the present Session and the disciplinary motions. He said, "Accordingly I believed it quite reasonable that the House should decide upon the prolongation of the present Session prior to other matters." Accordingly, it is clear that he carried this out arbitrarily without consulting the House. Mr. Umezu stated in respect of his speech made after he took the chair. I will now quote it from the stenographic records. "I give Mr. . . . leave to speak. After consultation with the President of HR, I, as President, ..." The President should never give any other member leave to speak immediately after he gave a member leave to speak, but he dared to do so. This proves that he did not perform his duties as the President. From Mr. Matsushima's speech, I conclude that he does know the existence of the Democratic Liberal Party, but not the existence of the Diet Law and HC. I expect that Mr. Matsushima will assume the responsibility for this within three days. The leader should deal with himself more severely than other people. This is the only way to win the people's confidence. I hope that Mr. Matsushima will assume the responsibility in order to maintain the honor of HC. I beg the members will support the present resolution in order to maintain the dignity of HC. This concludes my speech.

The President: Now Mr. Katsuji Itano.

Mr. ITANO: On behalf of the Communists, I shall support the resolution of nonconfidence in the Vice President. It is made clear in the plenary assembly on the night of May 23 that the point of order was not made impartially. There was an unfair business under the pretence of the fair dealing. (Applause) Who was the responsible person for throwing the House Chamber into a brawl at that night? It is quite regrettable that no one has taken the responsibiilty. Yesterday I heard those who were about to be referred to the Disciplinary Committee justify what they conducted. As a result, I have come to the conclusion that it was Vice President Matsushima. (Applause). I do not explain (Some members: "No. No.") the detailed situation. But I know that Mr. Matsushima took the President's chair on his own responsibility. This fact has been shown by his statement. (Applause) His behavior was, as a matter of course, against Art. 21 of the Diet Law, no matter whether he knew the violation. (Applause)

According to Mr. Asaoka, the President heard Mr. Aoki, chief of the policing Department of the House, say that the Vice President took the President's chair, and handed the papers over to the Vice President. In spite of this, Mr. Kitamura stated that the Vice President received the papers from him who obtained them from the President and then took the rostrum. There is inconsistency between both statements. Although I do not take up this variance, I cannot understand why they must explain such conducts in justifying themselves. I think that they want to place the Vice President's act on the legal basis. This is one of my reasons why I am in favor of the nonconfidence in the Vice President.

Article 143 of the Rules of HC provides that if there is no objection, the President declares the matter passed by the House. It was revealed by what Mr. Matsushima said that he took illegally the President's chair. Further he lifted his two fingers instead of declaring the matter concurred by the House. I believe that he set the House rules at naught and lowered the dignity of the House to the great extent. (Applause) This is the second reason why I second the non-confidence in him.

Yesterday Mr. Matsushima expressed frankly his opinion concerning the extension of session from the viewpoint of the party standing. I think that his view was correct, so far as he considered that services should be rendered to the capitalists or to the laborers. Mr. Matsushima, however, made a mistake as the Vice President in giving aid to the passage of the bill which benefits the capitalists. (Applause.) The business was also conducted for the interests of the government parites. The Prime Minister Yoshida acted himself as arrogantly as Tojo did in the wartime. The Socialists and the Communists were slandered by Mr. Kusaba. Mr. Matsushima showed the fascist character of the Democratic-Liberals. (Applause.) We know that the past fascist politics had led this country

to destruction. We can never support such a violent act. This is my third reason.

It is just for Mr. Matsushima to resign from his post. But his attitude is not yet made clear. It is quite pitiful that he wants to stick to the Vice Presidency at any cost. (Applause.) A person who disregarded the Diet Law as well as the House Rules does not deserve the Vice President. I wish such a vice president as may act with the majority to leave the Chair as soon as possible. For these reasons, I support the resolution of non-confidence in Mr. Matsushima.

The President: Closing the debate, we now take the vote. The members in favor thereof will please stand up. (A minority stood up.)

The President: There are the minority who support it. The resolution has been disapproved. (Applause.)

The President: Now I beg the Chairman of Repatriation Committee to report the results of consideration of the Repatriation Countermeasures Deliberative Council Establishment Bill.

Mrs. Mitsu Koro.

(Committee Report is given in the appendix to No. 39)

Mrs. KORO: I will now inform you of the progress and result of the Committee deliberation on the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Law for Establishment of the Deliberation Commision on the Measures for Repatriates.

According to the law the duration of the Commission is for one year from the first enforcement of the Law so it is to expire on Aug. 31 this year. The Bill is intended for extending it by another. After taking a vote on the Bill, it was unanimously decided by my Committee that it should be approved by this House.

As you know, Repatriation has not yet been opened for this year. Moreover under the present economic circumstances, all possible measures must be taken for the rehabilitation of repatriates, bereaved families and absent dependents of these still to be repatriated. The Committee has therefore, asked the Government to do its utmost for the satisfactory functioning of the Commission in full consciousness of the wishes of the Diet in the respect. This concludes my brief report. (Applause.)

The President: If no one disires to speak we will take a vote on the Bill in its entirety. Those in favor of it are requested to stand up.

(All the members rose.)

The President: I see all the members present are in favor of it. Accordingly, it is unanimously approved by this House. (Applause.)

The President: We will now take a recess till three in the afternoon for proceedings' sake.

(The meeting went into a recess at 11:52 a.m.)

(Meeting reopened at 9:51 p.m.)

The President: We shall resume the meeting in continuation of our proceedings before the recess.

I have something to consult with you about. Mr. Torasaburo Shintani and Mr. Naoto Suzuki tendered their resignations from the Cabinet Committee, Mr. Keiki Machimura and Mr. Nobuyuki Okuma from the Local Administration Committee, Mr. Ino Dan from the Judicial Committee, Mr. Yasutaka Suzuki from the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Otohiko Ichiki from the Communications Committee, and Mr. Takeo Kurusu from the Education Committee. Is there objection to accepting their resignations?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. In order to fill up the vacancies so created, the Chair designates Mr. Otohiko Ichiki and Mr. Keiki Machimura for the Cabinet Committee, Mr. Takeo Kurusu and Mr. Naoto Suzuki for the Local Administration Committee, Mr. Yasutaka Suzuki for the Judicial Committee, Mr. Ino Dan for the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. Torasaburo Shintani for the Communications Committee, and Mr. Nobuyuki Okuma, for the Education Committee.

Today, Mr. Yoshimi Kawakami also tendered his resignation from the Special Committee on Revision of the Election Law. Is there objection to accepting his resignation? (Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see thee is no objection. In order to fill up the vacancy, the Chair designates Mr. Goro Hani for the said Special Committee.

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Item concerning the Election of Reserve Members of the Public Procurator's Qualification Examination Commission?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection.

Mr. OKAMOTO: I move that the prescribed procedure for the election of reserve members of the Public Procurator's Qualification Examination Committee be dispensed with, and that their nomination be left to the discretion of the President of the House.

Mr. OGATA: I second Mr. Okamoto's motion.

The President: Is there objection to Mr. Okamoto's motion?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. So, the Chair nominates Mr. Shinichi Fujii as a reserve member for Mr. Muneyoshi Tokugawa of the Public Procurator's Qualification Examination Commission and Mr. Takeo Sai as a reserve member for Mr. Kiichiro Maenosono of the same Commission.

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Election of Local Autonomy Committee member to be held under Article 4, Paragraph 2, Clause 2, and Supplementary Provisions Paragraph 2, of the Local Autonomy Board Establishment Law?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection.

Mr. Okamoto: I move that the prescribed procedure for the election of the said Local

Autonomy Committee member be dispensed with, and that his nomination be left to the discretion of the President.

Mr. OGATA: I second Mr. Okamoto's motion.

The President: Is there objection to Mr. Okamoto's motion?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly, the Chair nominates Mr. Kamejiro Hayashiya as a member of the Local Autonomy Committee. (Cheers)

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Request for Approval of the Appointment of Members of the Central Rehabilitation and Protection Commission?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection.

On May 23 instant, the Prime Minister requested the House's approval of the appointment of Mr. Teizo Toda, Mr. Kakuji Ikeda and Mr. Taiichi Hara as members of the Central Rehabilitation and Protection Commission in accordance with Article 4, Paragraph 2, of the Offenders Prevention and Rehabilitation Law and Article 1 of the Law concerning the Enforcement of the same Law. Those in favor of approving the request will please stand up.

(A majority of the members present rises.)

The President: I see that a majority of the members is in favor of giving the approval. Accordingly, it has been decided by this House to give its consent to the appointment of the abovenamed persons to the said Commission.

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda to discuss the appointment of the members of the Local Autonomy Committee?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. Today the Prime Minister has requested the consent by the House to the appointment of Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, Mr. Masao Kanbe, Mr. Nobori Ito, Mr. Eimei Ishiwara, Mr. Keiichi Fujimoto, Mr. Jiro Tanaka, Mr. Hikoichi Haru, and Mr. Tozaburo Kogure as members of the Local Autonomy Committee in accordance with Article 4. paragraph 3, and paragraph 2 of the supplementary provisions, of the Local Autonomy Agency Establishment Law. Those in favor of giving consent to the matter are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the members rose.)

The President: I see a majority of the members present are in favor of it. Accordingly, a consent is given by this House to the appointment of these eight persons as members of the Local Autonomy Committee.

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda to discuss the appointment of the members of the Transportation Council?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection.

On May 26 the Prime Minister requested the consent by the House of the appointment of Mr. Saburo Oota, Mr. Shinji Okada, Mr. Goroku Kashihara, Mr. Takanori Kimura, Mr. Koichi Hirai and Mr. Kaoru Matsuura as members of the Transportation Council in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, and paragraph 2 of the supplementary provisions, of the Ministry of Transportation Organization Law. The chair referred the matter to the Diet Operation Committee, which decided that a consent should not be given to it. We will now take a vote on it. Those in favor of it are requested to stand up.

The President: I see a majority—

(Some members: Minority, There is an objection.)

The President: As there is an objection, an open vote will be taken. Those in favor of giving a consent to the appointment of them as members of the Transportation Council are requested to come up to the rostrum and cast a white ballot and those against it, a blue one. The roll will be called. The Chair orders the doors to be closed.

(The doors were closed.)

(A secretary called the roll.)

(Ballots were cast.)

The President: Is there any one who has not yet voted? I see every one has cast his vote. The ballots will be counted. The Chair orders the doors to be opened.

(The doors were opened.)

(A secretary counted the ballots.)

The President: The Chair will announce the results of the voting.

The number of ballots cast totals 182; the white ballots, namely, those in favor of the matter, are 101, and the blue ballots, namely, those against it are 81. Accordingly, the matter is approved by this House. (Applause)

The President: The report will be read aloud by a secretary.

(Secretary Miyazaka read.)

"Today, the following Bill was submitted by HR and the President of the House referred it to the Financial Affairs Committee:

Bill for a Partial Revision of the Certified Public Accountant Law.

Today the following reports were presented by the Committee Chairman concerned:

Report of Approval on Bill for Live-Stock Dealers.

Report of Approval on a Partial Revision of the Certified Public Account Law."

The President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda to discuss the Bill for Live-Stock Dealers?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. First I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Director of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman's report. Director of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, Mr. Junkichi Ishikawa, please.

(Committee Report is given in the appendix to No. 39)

Mr. ISHIKAWA: I am going to report on the proceedings and findings of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee on the Bill concerning Live-stock Dealers.

This Bill was introduced by Mr. Yasomi Ogasawara and 15 other members of the other House. Its purport can be summed up as follows: The present control of live-stock dealers varies according to Prefectures. Some Prefectures adopt a licence examination system, some a registration system, some a report system, and some the laissez-faire principle. Such being the case, there is no unified policy among these Prefectures in respect of the control of such dealers, and this is hampering smooth live-stock trade. Moreover, in those Prefectures where the laissez-faire principle is followed, there are many live-stock dealers who have no knowledge about the health of live-stocks,—a fact that is regrettable from the viewpoint of preventing infectious diseases among such herds. For the purpose of removing these defects and contributing to a fair and smooth trade in live-stocks, the Bill is proposing to institute a live-stock dealers control system on a nation-wide scale.

As for the contents of the Bill, the issue of a licence by the Governor of Prefecture comprises the main point of the Bill. Such a licence is to be given to those persons who do not fall under a certain disqualification clause. This clause is embodied in order to prevent the abuse inherent in the free system. In case where a dealer's licence is to be cancelled or his business suspended a hearing must be held so as to give him a chance for an explanation. Thus the Bill aims at the control of the business from the viewpoint of public interest and is simultaneously intended to respect the right to carry it on as far as possible.

In the Committee deliberation on the Bill, various questions were put to its sponsors, and we came to the conclusion that it was a reasonable measure. But, as for the improvement of the qualifications of live-stock dealers, the Committee expected an active cooperation of the Government for this purpose. After debate, we put the Bill to a vote and unanimously decided that it should be approved by this House.

Briefly, this concludes my report on the Bill now being considered. (Cheers)

The President: If no one else desires to speak, we will take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of it are requested to stand up.

(A majority of the members present rises.)

The President: I see that a majority of the members is in favor of the Bill. Accordingly, it has been approved by this House.

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Certified Public Accountant Law, initiated in the other House?

(Some members: No objection.)

The President: I see there is no objection. First, the Committee Chairman's report is requested. The Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee Mr. Tatsuro Sakurauchi, please.

(Committee Report is given in the appendix to No. 39)

(The President retires, the Vice President taking the Chair.)

Mr. Tatsuro SAKURAUCHI: I beg to report the proceedings and conclusions of the Committee on the Public Accountants' Law Amendment Bill.

This Bill was introduced by HR Members, Mr. Noriyoshi and other. According to the present Public Accountants' Law, "Keirishi", if he desires to become a public accountant, must undergo a Special Public Accountants' examination; but this Bill amends that provision by enabling a Keirishi, who has been in that profession for 15 years or more, to become a public accountant, if he passes the jury-style examination prescribed in the Bill.

The Committee heard the reasons for the presentation of the Bill, after which questions and answers were exchanged. Then the Committee took a vote on the Bill, and decided unanimously in favor of the measure, as it stood. (Cheers.)

The Vice President (Mr. Kisaku Matsushima): If no Member desires to speak, the House will take a vote on the Bill. Those members who are in favor of the Bill will please stand up.

(A majority stand up.)

The Vice President: A majority stood up. The Bill is approved.

The Vice President: Is there objection to the addition to the Order and to the consideration, of the following 14 matters? All these matters relate to the continuation after the rising of the present Session, of their examination or investigation.

Examination of the Fisheries Bill and the Fisheries Bill Enforcement Bill (proposed by the Fisheries Committee Chairman)

Examination concerning the Management of the House (proposed by the Steering Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning Local Administration (proposed by the Local Administration Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Conduct, etc., of the Procuratorial and Judicial Matters (proposed by the Judicial Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Taxation System (proposed by the Financial Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Educational and Cultural Institutions and the Protection of Cultural Goods (proposed by the Education Committee)

Investigation concerning Social Security (proposed by the Welfare Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning Measures for the Single Rice Crop Districts (proposed by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Distributing Kodan System in the Agriculture and Forestry Sphere (proposed by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Tourist Business (proposed by the Transport Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Enforcement of the National Railways Law (proposed by the Transport Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning

Building enterprises in General and Land Planning, etc. (proposed by the Construction Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Foreign Territory (proposed by the Special Repatriation Committee Chairman)

Investigation concerning Election Law Revision (proposed by the Special Election Law Revision Committee Chairman)

These are 14 matters, of which the continuation of examination or investigation after the rising of the Diet has been proposed by the respective chairmen. Is there objection to their approval?

(Members: 'No objection.")

The Vice President: The Chair hears no objection. The House has decided that examination or investigation of the 14 matters be approved, as proposed.

The House will take a short recess for convenience of business.

Recessed at 10:23 p.m.

(Met at 11:47 p.m.)

The Vice President: The House now resumes its business. Is these objection to taking up for consideration by altering the order of the day the Discipline Committee Chairman's Proposal to continue to examine the Disciplinary Case of Mr. Yobun Kaneko, Mr. Ko Nakanishi, Mr. Katsuji Itano and Mr. Kunihiko Kanie after the closing of the current Diet session?

(Some members: No objection.)

The Vice President: The Chair sees that there is no objection. It has been notified of some members desire to debate on this Proposal. Each of them will be recognized in the order of notification. Each speech is limited to ten minutes. Mr. Koichi Ono, please.

Mr. Koichi ONO: I oppose this proposal for the continuing of the consideration. I wish that the report of the Discipline Committee Chairman be made right now and approved by our unanimous rising vote as an expression of our collective regret for that deplorable event. This voting can be concluded in less than two minutes. After we have expressed our regret in this manner, the President will declare the decision and state his view for a certain space of time. Since this morning, I have endeavored to have this idea of mine supported by the Committee, but in vain. We have to consider the matter of Mr. Kanie, carefully because we can not get any available witnesses against him. On that night, I was in my seat, watching the scene in question. But I did not see any alleged acts of Mr. Kanie. When I heard from Mr. Torasaburo Shintani that Mr. Kanie had produced a trouble in front of the Secretaries' bench, I was greatly surprised. I am still in doubt as to whether he had done as alleged. If this point had been clarified, our Committee could have reached a conclusion easily. Before the Motion was referred to our Committee, you had heard the sponsors' explanations and the apologies of the respective members concerned, and so you are prepared to decide guilt or innocence. "So, our Committee business is only to meet out disciplines at our discretion. Probably, some will be found innocent. We have endeavored to obtain a conclusion before the closing of the current Diet session. Ladies and gentlemen. If this proposal to continue the consideration be adopted, defrayal of a certain amount of national money becomes necessary. It is, however, undersirable to waste it on a business to investigate the disgraceful conducts committed by Diet members. However small the sum may be, we feel ashamed before the people. In my view, the Discipline Committee is not a trial court. It functions only as a deliberative council of national representatives.

Now to turn to the matter of Mr. Kanie, it is alleged as follows. When he was about to approach here, a guard gave way for him. This guard reported to Mr. Kazuo Kitamura that Mr. Kanie rushed at the President' chair. As a result. It has come to be said that he disturbed the President in the Chair. It was just before the Committee was over that I heard this story. This will be a very favorable evidence to the Liberals, while all the others who eyewitnessed how Mr. Kanie behaved at that time, testified that he had been staggering as if he had lost his balance in a car by sudden stoppage. Another incomprehensible point is why those who heard Mr. Kanie's cry for help withdrew from the spot, leaving him there. However, we need not go into such a minute point. I think this is enough for the matter of Mr. Kanie. Therefore, I believe that we can submit to the Diet a report on the final findings of our Committee deliberation. As explained before, my desire is that, by our unanimous rising vote in favor of the report, not only the President, the Vice President, the Chairman and members of the House Operation Committee, but all the members should solemnly express our sincere regret for the event. I hope that you will agree with me. I wish to close the current Diet session expressing our deep regret to the entire nation. For this reason, I have made an objection to this Proposal, I shall not be sorry, even if my objection is overruled by a majority, for the objective of my speech on behalf of the Socialists is to take this opportunity of begging the whole nation's pardon for that regrettable event in this House. Ladies and gentlemen. I have not taken the floor to no purpose. Some of you will, I am sure, understand my motive when I gave up my discussions the other day.

In conclusion, I shall appreciate it, if my real intention to oppose this Proposal be understood by my distinguished colleagues. (Applause)

The Vice President (Mr. MATSUSHIMA:) Now, Mr. Goro Hani.

Mr. Goro HANI: I wish this matter may be solved in this session. It is very regrettable that there was a brawl in the House Chamber under the respectable President during the first 3 years of organization of the Upper House. (Applause) In the light of the past experiences, I am firmly convinced that the history would peaceably

proceed if the freedom of speech were preserved.

I think that this occasion should be considered from the objective point of view. The mission of HC is to check the action taken by the Lower House where the party politics work in full swing. In the U.S., HR centers on the political party while Senate around an individual member. Any member, therefore, can discuss the matter without being restricted by time. In other words, there is the possibility of filibustering which is one of the products achieved by the British and American parliamentary practice for hundreds of years.

Although the speedy disposal of the matters is very desirable for the benefit of the people, the circumspect consideration is also necessary for the just legislation. The tradition of Congress, for instance, prevented President Truman from setting limits to the time to speak. The filibustering brought forth through the controversy does never lower the dignity of the House. I wish you to contemplate perfectly this point.

Now I come to the principle that the matter introduced in one session will not be automatically considered in the next session. This is provided for in the Diet Law and has, I believe, been obtained in the long course of democracy. In my opinion, the National Diet should also go forward along the progress of history. It is ideal that the question taken up in one session is settled during that period. If its consideration continues to the next session, the change of the times between two sessions would be set at naught by the House. I assume that we must take this matter into consideration. The Diet Law sets forth that a motion to discipline a member is to be proposed within 3 days from the day when there is an occurrence therefor. The continuance of consideration of the matters to the next session is not advisable for the management of the House. I earnestly desire that the people and the world would not be disappointed in the existence of the Upper House of this country.

The President: Your time is up.

Mr. HANI: I wish the honorable President and members to give a solution to this question in the present session of the Diet. I would like to leave everything to the wise members. (Applause)

The Vice President: Mr. Juji Nakano!

Mr. NAKANO: Speaking in behalf of the Communist Party of Japan, I oppose the prolongation beyond the Session of the consideration of this matter. The reason is very clear—so clear, in fact, that no long explanation is called for. I will, therefore, state only briefly why we oppose the proposition. The discipline proposed is based upon the assertion that this action is necessary for recovery of the dignity of the House. If so, I think I must ask the House to remember the rule as to the effects of the termination of a Session. An exception may conceivably occur, and an exception will have indeed to be admitted in an exceptional case. Unless however, the House is to be pettifogging, the rule must be upheld. The House will, I hope, be faithful to the rule from a broad point of view and for the sake of its dignity. From this standpoint, I oppose the proposition. This is the first point.

Let us consider how the subject is treated in other countries. In the United States, with whose institutions, I need hardly say, the Japanese Constitution and Diet Law are closely connected in inspiration, matters that failed to be disposed of in a Session are not carried over as such to the next Session, for the next Session has no jurisdiction over the preceeding Session. This is the practice, as you are well aware, in the United Kingdom. In Belgium, France, and Germany, this is also the rule. This practice must be taken in to account even when the subject is treated from an independent point of view. A Japanese point of view it is admitted, is important, but in matters of this kind, the practice in other countries may also be studied or be taken as a model. If, in spite of universal practice, consideration of a matter not disposed of in a Session is to be prolonged into the next Session, a reason convincing to all must be produced. In the present case, the conditions justifying such prolongation are non-existent; therefore, I think I must ask the House to treat this matter in a sober frame of mind, taking the practice in other countries even as a model. This is my second reason, and from this standpoint, I oppose the proposition under consideration.

There has been no such case in this House, nor in the House of Representatives. A precedent may be created if necessary, for this is itself no bad thing. The wise men of the past, however, who were keenly conscious of their responsibility to posterity, thought that no precedent should be created with a light heart. If the House of Councillors is to recover its dignity, a good precedent must be created—a precedent worth following in the future. This is, a precedent upholding the rule I referred to at the beginning must, therefore, be created. The proposition now before the House lacks this qualification, which is the third reason of our opposition.

The House of Representatives is not in favor, we are informed, of treating the matter in a manner as is proposed in this House. I do not mean that what the First Chamber desires or decides should always be imposed on the House of Councillors, but there cannot be objection, I believe, to the recovery of dignity with the respect for the First Chamber as the basis. The matter now before the House cannot be satisfactorily disposed of unless the four points I have stated are fully taken into account. Pettifogging only creates a bad precedent, which must be avoided even for the sake of dignity. Well-wishers of the House of Councills will agree that this is the condition for the recovery and maintenance of its dignity. This must be very clear. For the reasons stated, we oppose the proposition now before the House.

(Cheers.)

The Vice President: All the members who have given notices for debate have been recognized. So the debate has come to an end.

We will now take a vote on the matter by open ballots. The Chair limits the time for voting to 7 minutes. Those in favor of continuing the time for voting to 7 minutes. Those in favor of continuing the deliberation on the disciplinary measures against Mr. Yobun Kaneko and 3 others after the close of the present Diet session are requested to come up to the rostrum and cast a white ballot, and those against it, a blue ballot. The roll will be called. Let the doors be closed now.

(The doors are closed.)

(A secretary calls the roll.)

(Ballots are cast.)

The Vice President: Is there any member who has not yet voted? I see everyone has cast his vote. Let the doors be opened now. Ballots will be counted.

(The doors are opened.)

(A secretary counts the ballots.)

The Vice President: The Chair will announce the result of the voting. The number of ballots cast totals 181; the white ballots are 125 and blue ones 56. (Applause.) Accordingly, it has been decided by this House that the deliberation on the disciplinary measure against Mr. Kaneko and 3 others should be continued after the close of the present Diet session. (Applause)

The Vice President: Is there objection to making an addition to the Agenda and to taking up en bloc the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Diet Law and the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Judge Impeachment Law, both initiated by HR?

(Some members: No objection.)

The Vice President: I see there is no objection. First, I ask for the Committee Chariman's report. The Director of the Diet Operation Committee, Mr. Takada, please.

(Committee Reports are given in the appendix to No. 39)

Mr. TAKADA: After deliberation, the Committee decided by a majority to recommend the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the National Diet Law and the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Judge Impeachment Law which are now taken up, for the passage by this House. For details, I wish to refer you to the stenographic record of the Committee meeting.

The Vice President: Concerning the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the National Diet Law, a request for making a minority report has been filed by the members concerned. The time for this will be restricted to three minutes. Mr. Katsuji Itano, please!

Mr. ITANO: The continuation of our deliberation is illegal. So also is the procedure concerning this Bill. It purports, in connection with the Bill for Installation of Parliamentary consellors, to change the words 'vice ministers of various Ministries" into "parliamentary vice Ministers and parliamentary counsellors." I raised an objection to this at the Diet Operation Committee meeting. As the Government is intending to install parliamentary counsellors, it has proposed to make such an amendment. Weighty objections were offered to the system of parliamentary consellors. Now, in spite of those objections, why does the Government attempt to effect the foregoing change? During the fifth session of the Diet, I have repeatedly emphasized the necessity of observing laws and regulations. And yet, at the Committee meeting for the deliberation of this Bill, a vote was taken on it by the abuse of a majority power before it was read, merely because the plenary meeting was being held simultaneously with the Committee sitting. I cannot but deplore this for the dignity of the House of Councillors. The Diet is, needless to say, a legislative organ. It does dispose of bills in such a childish and irresponsible way, it will lose the people's confidence in it. Lastly. . . .

The Vice President: Time is up.

Mr. ITANO: As the Bill for Installation of Parliamentary Counsellors has not been passed yet, I appeal to all the members not to approve of the two Bills in question. This is my minority opinion.

The Vice President: Now we will take a signed vote on both Bills. Those who support them will please cast white ballots and those against them blue ballots, going up to the rostrum. First, I shall have a secretary make the roll-call. Let the doors of the House to be shut now.

(The doors are closed.)

(A secretary makes the roll-call.)

(Ballots are cast.)

The Vice President: Though ballots are still being cast, we will adjourn the meeting as it is now just 12 o'clock.

(The House was adjourned at 12:00 p.m.)

Bills And Matters Laid Before The Meeting Today

Resignation of Standing Committee Members and Filling Their Vacancies

Item No. 1 on the Agenda: Draft Resolution regarding Non-confidence in the Vice President

Item No. 2 on the Agenda: Bill for Partial Revision of the Repatriation Council Organization Law

Resignation of Standing Committee Members and Filling of Their Vacancies

Resignation of Special Committee Members and Filling of Their Vacancies

Election of Preparatory Members of Council for Qualifications of Prosecutors

Election of Local Autonomy Commissioners in Accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, Item 2 of the Local Autonomy Bureau Organization Law and paragraph 2 of the Supplementary Provision of the same Law

Matter concerning Appointment of Members of Central Rehabilitation and Protection Committee

Matter concerning Appointment of Local Autonomy Commissioners

Matter concerning Appointment of Transportation Council Members

Bill for Cattle Traders

Bill for Partial Revision of the Certified Accountant Law

Matter concerning Continuation of Examination While the Diet is Closed on the Bill for Fisheries and on the Bill for Enforcement of the said Law and 13 other Matters.

Matter concerning Continuation of Examination While the Diet is Closed on the Disciplinary Case against the Members, Mr. Yobun Kaneko and 3 others

Bill for Partial Revision of the Diet Law

Bill for Partial Revision of the Judge Impeachment Law

Those present at the meeting were as follows:

The President:

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira

The Vice President:

Mr. Kisaku Matsushima

Members of the House:

Mr. Tomozo Ogawa and 201 others

Government Delegates:

Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat,

Mr. Kaneshichi Masuda

The Parliamentary Vice Minister of Welfare,

Mr. Nobuo Asaoka

THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

The 5th Session of the National Diet

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE EXTRA

昭和廿一年十一月三十日　第三種郵便物認可

Appendix to No 39　Wednesday, June 1, 1949　Price ¥28.00

5th Session 14th Extra

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of the "premium".

To Question No. 3. You are quite right in understanding that the provisions of the Land and House Lease Control Order apply to the sublessor.

To Question No. 4. Land tax rates were raised in July, 1948, as a means of surmounting financial difficulties of local public entities. But, in view of tax-bearing capacity of land-owners who are under control as regards land rent incomes, and of an increase in land tax, measures are taken to raise the maximum of land rent. It is not because the control on land rents was relaxed that the Tokyo Metropolis has raised its land tax rates.

Memorandum of Questions
May 31, 1949

Re: Undue Dismissal of the Four Teachers of the Numata Elementary School, Tone County, Gumma Prefecture

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir: .

I have the honor to submit herewith the following Memorandum of Questions on the above subject matter under Article 74 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Kin-ichi Umezu

Memorandum of Questions concerning Undue Dismissal of the Four Teachers of the Numata Elementary School, Tone County, Gumma Prefecture

Inasmuch as the Government's reply to my question the other day concerning the above subject is not clear on the following points, I should like to bring up the matter again:

1. The four teachers must have been dismissed not for the exactly same reasons, but they have not been told.
2. I think their dismissal was due to different causes, but they were punished in the way.
3. I think there were something particular about the procedure of each dismissed, and I want the Government's view on them.

Government Reply
May 31, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

In reference to the questions asked by Mr. Kin-ichi Umezu, Councillor, regarding the "Undue Dismissal" of the Four Teachers of the Numata Elementary School, Tone County, Gumma Prefecture, the attached reply is herewith forwarded to you.

Yours respectfully,
Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Reply to the Question made by Mr. Kin-ichi Umezu, Councillor, regarding the Undue Dismissal of the Four Teachers of the Numata Elementary School, Tone County, Gumma Prefecture

1. With regard to the 1st point: According to the report from the authorities concerned in the said Prefecture, the four teachers were so neglectful of their duties, that they were frequently absent from school without notice. Some of them neglected to give lessons even while at school, and the others disposed of rationed goods wrongly, putting them into unintended channels.

2. With regard to the 2nd and 3rd points: They were dismissed under the authority and responsibility of the Prefectural Education Board in accordance with a resolution of the Prefectural Personnel Committee. The Government has no right to interfere in such a disposal, but believes that the matter was disposed of by legal procedure.

A Written Question to the Government On the Disposal of Ordinary Petty Life Insurance Branch Business by Contract, i. e., by Temporary Employees
May 31, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I present this memorandum respecting the above matter, in conformity with Art. 74 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Gengo Kinoshita

Memorandum
On the Question to the Government

In Committee of the House of Representatives and of the House of Councillors, the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Labor, and the Director of the Insurance Bureau stated that the disposal of petty life insurance branch business by contract (by temporary employees) would be attempted. Notwithstanding this statement, the Government took steps today (May 31) to hire the first group of temporary employees on account of an increase in ordinary petty life insurance business.

On the assumption that the papers laid before the Minister concerned would be approved as a matter of course, the plan in question has been put into practice. Does this not mean a disregard of the competent Ministers' answers in the Diet and of the Diet's authority of control? This is not a question limited to petty life insurance business, and this memorandum is presented with serious concern for such practices. A responsible of the authorities concerned is hereby requested.

The Government's Answer on the Disposal of Petty Insurance Branch Business by Contract (To the question asked by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita, Member of the House of Councillors)
May 31, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to send you this memorandum containing the Government's answer to the question asked by Mr. Gengo Kinoshita, Member of the House of Councillors, respecting the disposal of ordinary petty life insurance branch business by contract, i. e., by temporary employees.

Yours respectfully,
Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Memorandum

The Petty Life Insurance Branches are now re-adjusting insurance policies. This being temporary business, it is not considered advisable to increase personnel on that account. The disposal of this business by contract has, therefore, been decided upon.

Copying business has hitherto been disposed of by contract. That part of readjustment business which is now to be disposed of such character, and the business of such character has hitherto be decided by the Petty Insurance Director at his discretion.

Committee Report on Deliberation
May 23, 1949

Re: A Bill amending the Law for the Creation of a Council on Measures for the Repatriated Japanese

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Special Committee on the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Foreign Countries has unanimously decided in favor of this Bill. I attach hereto the signatures of the Members who supported this decision, as well as a summary report.

Yours respectfully,
Mitsu Koro,
Chairwoman of the Special Committee on the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals in Foreign Countries

Signatures of Members:
Kyo Kiuchi and ten other Members

Summary Report

1. Reasons of Committee Decision

The Council on the Measures for the Repatriated Japanese is a body under the Prime Minister, created to accelerate repatriation and to investigate and deliberate the measures for the repatriated. The law creating the Council lapses on August 31; the Bill to prolong the law for another year is timely, as there are many questions awaiting solution in connection with the subject

2. Merits and Defects

The Bill has the advantage of accelerating repatriation and furthering the measures for the repatriated.

3. Expenditure

The Bill requires no particular expenditure.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 31, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Dealers in Cattle

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Hajime Hoshi and 13 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Bill proposes to unify divergent prefectural regulations in force on the business of cattle dealers into a single law so as to make the said business more fair and just, contributing to the prevention of infectious diseases and the promotion of tradesmanship. As to the measures for elevating the level of tradesmanship, there is more to be desired. But regarding the purport of the Bill as reasonable on the whole, the Committee has unanimously decided to above it.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposed objectives will be achieved by the enactment of this single law, giving advantages to the business of cattle dealers.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 31, 1949

Re: Certified Accountant Law Amendment Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauhi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Tomozo Ogawa and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

The Committee has found this measure apposite, as the bill is intended to qualify those engaged in the accountant business over 15 years as certified accountants if they pass the "jury-like" examination provided for elsewhere.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill will tend to smooth the operation of the certified accountant system.

3. Expense

No expense is required for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Diet Law
May 31, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Hiroshi Takada,
Director of the Diet Operation Committee

Signatures of other members:
Noboru Utsunomiya and 13 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill is intended to change the names and number of the Committees of the Diet pursuant to the reform of the administrative machinery of this time therefore, this legislation is quite reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this legislation, the Diet Law will be made compatible with other laws and the operation of the Diet Committees will be made smooth.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

The Report on Minority Opinion concerning the Bill for Amendment of the Diet Law
May 31, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I oppose the Bill for Amendment of the Diet Law for the following reason: Though the deliberation on the Bill for Appointment of Administrative Vice-Ministers has not yet been completed, the present Bill purports to revise "Vice-Minister of each Ministry" in Article 39 of the Diet Law into "Parliamentary Vice-Minister, Administrative Vice-Minister." Such a bill should be rejected in the cause of authority and dignity of the House of Councillors.

Yours respectfully,
Katsuji Itano,
Member of the Diet Operation Committee holding minority opinion

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Report on Committee Deliberation
May 31, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Court Judge Impeachment Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hiroshi Takada,
Director of the Diet Operation Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Nobuyuki Okuma and
14 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill provides that Diet approval must be obtained in regard to the resignations of Judges and reserve judges of the Impeachment Court and members and reserve members of the Prosecution Committee. It is also intended for strengthening the Law in order to balance the penal regulations. In view of the actual result of application of the Law, my Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of ensuring a smooth operation of the impeachment court.

3. Expenses

No special expences are required to enforce this Law.

(cf. No. 25)

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 9, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Disposition of Securities Kept in Government Custody under the Postal Savings Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Respectfully yours,
Sadakichi Oshima,
Chairman of the Communications Committee
Signatures of other members:
Katsuma Koyamashi and
5 other members

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

A round sum of ¥240 million is transferred from some other Accounts as an annual expenditure for handling the securities entrusted to Government custody by postal depositors. The purpose of this Bill is to rationalize the business operation by selling these securities to the Deposit Department of the Finance Ministry in so far as it does not go against the depositors' will. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has a merit of making rational the operation of savings business.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary to enforce this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 9, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Selling Agencies of Postage-stamps and Revenue Stamps

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Respectfully yours,
Sadakichi Oshima,
Chairman of the Communications Committee
Signatures of other members:
Masao Nakamura and
5 other members.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

In consequence of the enactment of the Post Law, this Bill aims to provide for law the basic matters concerning sales of postage-stamps and revenue stamps which have been so far provided for by a departmental ordinance. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of complementing the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 1, and Article 33 of the Post Law.

3. Expenses

In the fiscal year of 1949-50, the commissions involved in the execution of the Bill will be increased by some ¥37 million. This sum, however, is already estimated in the Budget.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 10, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Law concerning Census Registration of Those Who Have Ceased to Be Members of the Imperial Family and of Those who Have Become Members Thereof

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
Koichi Ono and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The Law concerning the Census Registration of Those Who Have Ceased to Be Members of the Imperial Family and of Those Who Have Become Members Thereof was enacted on

the basis of the defunct Census Registration Law (Law No. 26, 1914). The present Bill purports to so amend the abovementioned Law that it may become compatible with the new Census Registration Law (Law No. 224, 1947) and to delete those provisions in the said Law relative to reporting of registration which have become unnecessary under the new Census Registration Law. Therefore, this legislation is necessary.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this legislation, the census registration of those who have ceased to be members of the Imperial Family and of those who have become members thereof can be made compatible with the new Census Registration Law.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 10, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Unemployment Insurance Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Respectfully yours,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee
Signatures of other members:
Shin-ichi Hayakawa and
9 other members

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

The purpose of this Bill is to make necessary revision of the existing unemployment Insurance Law so as to meet mass unemployment to be expected from the readjustment of enterprises in consequence of the enforcement of the 9-point economic stabilization program. Our Committee regards the measure as opportune.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of guaranteeing a minimum livelihood to the unemployed by enlarging the scope of application of the unemployment insurance and virtually increasing the unemployment insurance money. The Bill has also a merit of meeting the present situation of unemployment by making the insurance business more efficient and democratic.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary to enforce this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 9, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Employment Security Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and have the honor to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee
Signatures of other members:
Shigeo Murao and 8 others

Summary Report on the Bill for Partial Revision of the Employment Security Law

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to improve and strengthen the business of the employment security agency, to help stabilize the libelihood of the unemployed and to contribute towards our economic reconstruction in order to meet the situation of the sudden increase of the unemployed due to the execution of the Economic Nine Points Program and the establishment of the single exchange rate and to harmonize the law in question with the revised Unemployment Insurance law and the newly enacted Emergency Anti-unemployment Law. In view of the current economic conditions, my Committee recognize that this is a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merits of bettering the employment agency system for graduates of colleges and schools and the vocational guidance system for the physically disabled. This will contribute to smooth operation of the Economic Nine Points Program.

3. The Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 9, 1949

Re: Bill for Urgent Anti-Unemployment Measure

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Shigeo Murao and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

The Bill is intended to meet the serious unemployment expected from the administrative retrenchment, the Rationalization of enterprises and the emergence of the latent unemployed consequent upon the enforcement of the Government's Nine Point Economic Stabilization Program, in order to remove social unrest and help our economic development. The Committee deems it to be a necessary and appropriate measure.

2. Merit of the Bill.

This Bill will enable a great number of the unemployed to secure jobs in public works and will so tend to contribute to the country's economic development by stabilizing their livings, though it is to be regretted that no concrete budgetary measures have yet been taken for that purpose.

3. Expense

The sum of 808,880,000 yen has been included to cope with the unemployment problem, in the General Account Budget for the Fiscal Year 1949-50.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 5, 1949

Re: Bill for Revising the Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Shin-ichi Hayakawa and 9 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision.

The present Bill is intended to facilitate a prompter and fairer application of the law on the subject-matter, the main points aimed at are: The enlargement of the scope of industries to be covered by that law; the determination of the total amount of wages that is to form the basis of calculating the insurance premium; the addition of a clause requiring a report on the premium; the empowering of the Government to fix the sum of the premium; the specification of the time limit for a further payment of the premium; an additional provision in connection with the collection of such premium; the raising of the sum payable for arrears and that of fines; and the adjustment of the wording of the law. This is considered to be an appropriate measure.

2. Merit of the Bill.

This Bill will contribute to the safeguarding of the laborers' interests.

3. Expense.

No expense is entailed by the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 9, 1949

Re: Bill for Exceptions to the Transferring to the General Account the Profits in the Special Accounts of the Monopoly Bureau, the Printing Bureau and the Alcohol Enterprise

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Kentaro Yui and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

Our Committee recognizes the necessity of laying down some exceptions to transferring to the general accounts of the Monopoly Bureau, the Printing Bureau and the Alcohol Enterprise.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of keeping the above accounts in order and balancing the financial status.

3. The Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 10, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the National Park Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yasaburo Yaguchi,
Director of the Welfare Committee
Signatures of other members:
Ryuen Kusaba and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports to undertake protection of national parks and beauty spots and adapt them for public welfare, by completing tourist accommodations and making necessary revision of the Law following enforcement of the New Constitution. My Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill adds to the Law provisions concerning National Park Council for democratic operation of the Park Law and provision concerning restriction on "Acts causing changes in water level and volume" in the special areas, and creating special protection areas and areas to which the National Park Law shall apply mutatis mutandis in order to retain the scenic beauty and insure complete protection and utilization by readjustment of the provisions, the penal regulations concerning burdens to beneficiary and to causer and compensation.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 10, 1949

Re: Bill for Land Survey

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and have the honor to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Toyokazu Ishizaka,
Chairman of the Construction Committee
Signatures of other members:
Sueji Hori and 5 others

Summary Report on the Bill for Land Survey

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to reform the land surveying system so as place all surveys on a solid foundation.

The land survey is necessary for development and administration of our land, but the present Regulations of Land Survey Standards has much to be desired, its object being not satisfactorily realized. So, this Bill aims to repeal the same Regulations and in its place to newly set up the standards for all forms of surveying, and also the standards for practice of public surveys and the authority therefore the purpose of the proposed being to bring about high accuracy of surveying. After deliberation, my Committee recognized this as a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of abolishing duplication of surveys and securing the correctness of the business.

3. The Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Committee Report on Deliberation
May 11, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Navigation Marks

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that the Committee has unanimously decided in favor of this Bill. I now send this summary report, attaching hereto the signatures of the Members who supported the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transport Committee
Signatures: Goro Niwa and 11 others

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1. Reasons for Committee decision

With respect to navigation marks, there exist the Navigation Marks Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 67, 1888). This Ordinance issued under the old Constitution is not proper in form under the new Constitution, and not up-to-date in substance. Regulations for the establishment, maintenance, and management of the navigation marks are now to be newly provided. For this purpose, the Bill is considered appropriate.

2. Merits and defects

The provisions of the Bill have the merit of modernizing the system, rationalizing and increasing the efficiency of the service, contributing to the safety of navigation, etc.

3. No particular expenditure will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 11, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Shipping Kodan Law.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya.
Chairman of the Transportation Committee
Signatures of other members:
Akira Ono and 8 other members.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

The fund necessary for the business operation of the Shipping Kodan in the fiscal year 1949-50 can only be increased by an increased investment directly from the National Treasury. This Bill aims to increase its capital to the absolutely necessary extent and simultaneously to prohibit the Kodan to carry on business in loaning and selling for shipbuilding. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of making smooth the business operation of the shipping Kodan by increasing its capital.

3. Expenses

An outlay of ¥5,397 million from the General Account is necessary in consequence of an enforcement of this Bill.

(cf. No. 27)

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Japan Monopoly Corporation Law
May 12, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members:
Kanae Hatano and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

The Present Bill is intended to specify the time of the establishment of the Monopoly Business Council and the details for its organization. The Committee deems the measure to be a reasonable one.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill will contribute to the smooth operation of the Japan Monopoly Corporation Law.

3. Expense

No expense is needed for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for Enforcement of the Japan Monopoly Public Corporation Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and have the honor to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members:
Kanae Hatano and 9 others.

Summary Report on the Bill for Enforcement of the Japan Monopoly Law

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

The Bill purports to transfer the government personnel and state property in the monopoly business to the public corporation and to provide for the matters necessary for enforcement of the Japan Monopoly Public Corporation Law. My Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of helping define the business concerning the establishment of the Japan Monopoly Public Corporation.

3. The Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

(cf. No. 28)

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 11, 1949

Re: Bill for Postal Life Insurance

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Sadakichi Oshima,
Chairman of the Tele-

communications Committee
Signatures of other members: Jinkichi Watanabe and 6 others

Summary Report

1 Reason for the Committee Decision

In view of the present economic condition of the nation and the recent revision of the Civil Code, it is necessary to revise the maximum and minimum limits of postal insurance policy and to make necessary regulations for changing the insurance policy and for payment of double the amount of insurance money, etc. It is also necessary to stipulate all matters concerning postal insurance contracts by a law excepting what is written in the insurance policy as terms. This Bill proposes to abolish the going Postal Life Insurance Law and to enact a new Postal Life Insurance Law.

The Committee regards the Bill as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of contributing towards the security of people's living and to rationalize the management of the Postal Life Insurance business.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 11, 1949

Re: Bill for Postal Annuity

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Sadakichi Oshima,
Chairman of the Communications Committee
Signatures of other members: Jinkichi Watanabe and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to repeal the present Postal Annuity Law and to enact a new Postal Annuity Law, in view of the recent economic condition of our country and pursuant to the revision of the Civil Code. The Bill is intended to fix the maximum and minimum amount of postal annuity; to extend the scope of prohibition of attachment; to provide for the annuity recipient's right of intervention and the matters relative to annuity contracts besides the provisions given in the annuity clauses.

2. Merits of the Bill

The legislation has an advantage of rationalizing the operation of the postal annuity service and thereby stabilizing the national life.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 13, 1949

Re: Bill for Delivery to Shipowners of the Grant concerning Retirement allowance to Seamen Belonging to the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transportation Committee
Signatures of other members: Seitaro Iida and 6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

This Bill provides for the retirement allowance which is to be paid to those seamen who retire from the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee following a change in the system of use of ships by the Government under the Ship Navigation Control Ordinance, Cabinet Order No. 26, which was issued in January this year, and who will be employed by the shipowners without interval. According to this legislation, the retirement allowance should not be paid to the retired seamen directly, but should be delivered to the shipowners who will employ the said seamen, and the shipowners should pay the allowance to the seamen when the employment contract has ceased to exist. This step is considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation is advantageous in that the retirement allowance to seamen will not aggravate the inflation and put an end to all claims and liabilities between the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee and seamen.

3. Expenses

The enforcement of this en actment will necessitate defrayal of ¥450 million out of the General Account.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Income Tax Law, etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Respectfully yours,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members: Mr. Kanae Hatano and 10 other members

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Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee:

The purpose of this Bill is to simplify the calculation of additional tax and penalty tax, the taxes which are provided for in such laws as the Income Tax Law, the Corporation Tax Law, the Securities Transfer Tax Law, the Inheritance Law, the Passage Duties Law, and the Transactions Tax Law. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of simplifying the calculation of additional tax and penalty tax.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary t enforce this law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for Temporary Revision of Rental Value of Building Land

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members: Kanae Hatano and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Decision of the Committee

Recognizing the necessity of revising the rental value of residential land, because the existing economic situation has caused an unbalance in rental values of building lands. Our Committee regards this Bill as proper, providing for such revision as it does and also setting down the related regulations.

3. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of balancing the rental values of building lands and land taxes.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Delivery of Proceeds from the Sale of Stateowned Property

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members: Kanae Hatano and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

There has so far been no general regulations governing the delayed payment of prices of sold stateowned property. The Bill, therefore, aims at the coordination of the several independent regulations concerning the delivery of such prices. It is deemed as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merit of clarifying and rationalizing the procedures to deal with the delayed payment of such proceeds.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for an Exception to the Issue Limit of the Industrial Bank's Debentures

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members: Kanae Hatano and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

The present Bill aims at raising the issue limit of the Industrial Bank's debentures, as provided for in the Japan Industrial Bank Law, from ten-fold up to March of 1950. The Committee deems this to be a timely measure.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill will have the merit of contributing to our economic recovery and stabilization by means of adjusting the supply of long-term industrial funds and by thus facilitating the accumulation of such funds.

3. Expense

No expenses is needed for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 14, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Price Adjustment Kodan Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Ryosaku Sasaki,
Chairman of the Economic Stabilization Committee
Signatures of other members: Heigo Fujii and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to invest the President of the Price Agency with the power to give orders to the Price Adjustment Kodan for receiving or delivering funds and to vest the officers and some of the personnel of the Kodan with the authority to conduct spot inspection. This legislation is considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation is advantageous in that it facilitates proper adjustment of prices, etc.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 14, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Transfer to the Fair Trading Commission of the Competence etc. of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission falling under Article 26 of the Excessive Economic Power Concentration Elimination Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Ryosaku Sasaki,
Chairman of the Economic Stabilization Committee
Signatures of other members: Masao Nishikawa and 7 other members.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

The purpose of this Bill is to lay down the provisions necessary for transfer to the Fair Trading Commission those Competence, records and personnel of the Holding Company Liquidation Commission which are required for the businesses of elimination of concentration of excessive economic power, in accordance with Article 26 of the Excessive Economic Power Concentration Elimination Law. The date of this Transfer will be fixed by a Cabinet ordinance which is to be promulgated within six months after this law is enforced. This latter arrangement is inevitable, considering the progress of the eliminating business. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of making smooth the transfer of the competence for elimination of excessively concentrated economic power.

3. Expenses

No expenses is necessary to enforce this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 13, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Disposition of Property, etc., for Police Use Owned by the Metropolitan and Prefectural Government

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Aisuke Okamoto,
Chairman of the Local Administrative Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kichinosuke Saigo and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

Recognizing the necessity of deciding how in consequence of the enforcement of the Police Law to dispose of such among metropolis and Prefecture owned properties as may be useful for the National Rural Police, our Committee regards this Bill as proper in the main.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of making the operation of the new police system smooth, clearing the difficulties in establishing the system by providing the necessary property.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 14, 1949

Re: Bill for Mine Safety

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and have the honor to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kichinojo Tamaoki and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

The State of mine safety has been growing worse owing to incompleteness of the law, therefore decreasing the products of the mining industry. This Bill purports to define the measures for safety to be taken by the mine-operator and the matters to be observed by the miner and to unify the mine safety administrative machinery in order to improve the safety conditions and to secure increase in the production of the mining industry. From the viewpoints of economic need for overall utilization of mineral resources in our land and of protection of human life, my committee admits that this is a good bill.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of protecting the miner against risks and of proper development of mineral resources.

3. Expenses

No expenses, except the amount of the money (49,625,000 yen) appropriated in the 1949-50 Fiscal Year Budget, are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 15, 1949

Re: Bill for Construction Business

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Toyokazu Ishizaka,
Chairman of the Construction Committee

Signatures of other members:
Senju Shimada and 7 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The construction business has at present especially great bearing upon public welfare and plays an important role in the reconstruction of national economy. The Bill aims at helping the sound development of the construction business by instituting the registration of constructors, regulating the procedures of contracts and creating a system for authorizing experts. The Bill is deemed as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill will contribute to the desirable development of the construction business.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 13, 1949

Re: Bill for Outdoor Advertisements

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Toyokazu Ishizaka,
Chairman of the Construction Committee

Signatures of other members:
Tadahiko Shimazu and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Advertisements Control Law (No. 70, 1911) has delegated to a large extent a comprehensive control over advertisements to the administrative office ordinance. This Bill purports to repeal the same Law and to fix a standard of regulations necessary for place and method of outdoor advertisement and installation and maintenance of the objects used for posting up advertisements, for the purpose of preserving the scenic beauty and protecting the general public against danger. My Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of protecting the scenic beauty against floods of advertisements and the general public against danger.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 14, 1949

Re: Bill for Enforcement of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee

Signatures of other members:
Toyoji Takeshita and 8 other members

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee decision

This Bill is a provisional measure necessary for smooth enforcement of the Public Corporation Labor Relations Law. Therefor our Committee regards the Bill as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will contribute to a smooth enforcement of the Public Corporations Labor Relations Law.

3. Expenses

No expenses are necessary to enforce this law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 13, 1949

Re: Bill for Special Measure for Readjustment of Fisheries Organizations

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuo Kinoshita,
Chairman of the Fisheries Committee

Signatures of other members:
Tadashi Chida and 5 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

By the enforcement from Feb. 25, this year, of the Law concerning Readjustment of Fisheries Organizations, which is based upon the enactment of the Fisheries Cooperative Union Law, the dissolution of the old fisheries organizations is being prepared for and new Fisheries Cooperative Unions are being established. The present Bill is to provide adequate measure for protecting creditors' interests in the transfer of debts from the old organizations to the new Unions and for fixing a standard of estimation of the former's assets to be transferred to the latter. The Committee deems the Bill as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merits of facilitating the transfer of assets of fisheries organizations to Fisheries Cooperative Unions.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of the Bill

Committee Report on Deliberation

May 13, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Publication Right, etc. of Text Books Compiled by the Education Ministry

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that this Committee has unanimously decided in favour of the Bill. I now send this summary report, attaching hereto the signatures of the Members who supported the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Education Committee

Signatures of other members:
Masao Kono and 12 others

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1. Reasons of Committee decision

The text books compiled by the Education Ministry has hitherto being pnblished by two or three publishing firms previously fixed, but it is desirable that the publishers be fixed by free competition. The method, etc. of selecting the publishers and similar matters must now be determined. This Bill is recognized as proper for that purpose.

2. Merits and Demerits

This Bill democratizes and rationalizes in the publication of the text books compiled by the Education Ministry, by removing the monopoly in this business. The new method will secure smooth supply of text books.

3. Expenditure

This law will require no particular expenditure.

(cf. No. 29)

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 16, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Pilots

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Transportation Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill as amended. Accordingly, I beg to submit the following summary report together with the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman, Transportation Committee

Signatures of other members:
Hidekichi Koizumi and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present Bill proposes that a statutory basis be given to the pilot license system and the compulsory employment of pilots

in specified cases, for the purpose of securing the nautical safety. The Committee regards the purport of the proposal as appropriate for our post-war maritime transportation service. In order to elaborate the provisions for the cancellation of licenses, and further to clarify the relationship of the present proposal to the National Public Service Law, the Committee has made some amendments to it.
2. Merits of the Bill
The proposal has the merits of ensuring the perfect safety to the maritime transportation.
3. Expenses
No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949
Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the National Public Servants Mutual Aid Association Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.
Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members:
Yoshi Kawakami and 11 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for the Committee Decision
This Bill aims at the increase of the amount of pensions to be paid under the Public Servants Mutual Aid Association Law, in view of the revision made in such amount by providing for special case in the Pension Law, and at the inauguration of an annuity system in behalf of the members of the said Association to whom the latter law is not applicable. It also purports to readjust the provisions of the former law as to the payment to be made under the Revised Health Insurance Law and to effect a change in the division of such associations necessitated by the establishments of various public corporations. The Committee deems it to be an appropriate measure.
2. Merit of the Bill
The present Bill will have the merit of facilitating the smooth application of the National Public Servants Mutual Aid Association Law.
3. Expenses
The sum of 6,430 million yen has been included, as the national share for the expenditure of the said Association, in the General and Special Accounts Budgets for this fiscal year.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949
Re: The Postal Service Special Account Bill
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.
Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members:
Ryutaro Takahashi and 8 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee
The present Bill purports to abolish the Communication Service Special Account and to establish the Postal Service Special Account as the Postal Administration Ministry will be established on June 1 of this year. This step is considered appropriate.
2. Merits of the Bill
This step has an advantage of enabling the new Ministry to operate its business on a paying basis and developing it soundly.
3. Expenses
No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949
Re: Bill for Telecommunications Service Special Accounts
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.
Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee
Signatures of other members:
Tsunekichi Komiyama and 8 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for the Committee Decision
This Bill purports to establish the Telecommunications Service Special Account in order to conduct the administration under the jurisdiction of the Telecommunications Service Ministry following establishment thereof. My Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure.
2. Merits of the Bill
This Bill has the merit of clarifying and rationalizing the administration under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.
3. Expenses
No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 13, 1949
Re: Bill for Amendment of the National Diet Library Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
The Library Management Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill by the House. Accordingly, I beg to submit the following summary report together with the signatures of those who favored this decision.
Yours respectfully,
Yobun Kaneko,
Chairman, Library Management Committee
Signatures of other members:
Katsuma Kobayashi and 3 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for the Committee Decision
Since the enactment of the National Diet Library Law one year has passed. It is anticipated that the bad results in the collection of books during this one year may become impediments in the operation of the library. As its preventive measure, it is necessary to reform the book deposit system.
2. Merits of the Bill
The proposal has the merits of making possible the smooth operation of the library.
3. Expenses
No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 13, 1949
Re: Bill concerning Branch Library and Staff Thereof Instituted in Each Administrative Department in Accordance with Article 20 of the National Diet Library Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the other members appended.
Yours respectfully,
Yobun Kaneko,
Chairman of the Library Operation Committee
Signatures of other members:
Yorisada Tokugawa and 5 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee
The branch libraries instituted in administrative and judicial departments have no staff of their own. They are operated by those officials who have some other duties. Therefore, those libraries are not operated satisfactorily. This situation must be remedied.
2. Merits of the Bill
By this legislation, the operation of libraries attached to administrative and judicial departments will be greatly improved.
3. Expenses
No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 16, 1949
Re: Bill for Veterinary Surgeons
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.
Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee
Signatures of other members:
Kei Takahashi and 10 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee
The present Bill purports to enact a new Veterinary Surgeons Law to replace the Veterinary Surgeons Law now in force, for the purpose of securing the highest technical level, and smooth operation of the business, of veterinary surgeons. Concretely speaking, this Bill is intended to: (1) inaugurate the system of State examination of veterinary surgeons and to elevate the qualifications for taking the examination; (2) inaugurate the Veterinary Surgeons License Council; (3) revise the provisions relative to medical treatment by veterinary surgeons; (4) lay down transitional provisions relative to treatment of veterinary surgeons and assistant veterinary surgeons who are now engaged in veterinary surgical business. At the Committee meeting, discussions were focussed on the qualifications for taking the State examination and the transitional provisions, and the necessity for taking some measures for relieving assistant veterinary surgeons has been emphasized. The House of Representatives slightly amended the original provisions regarding the above-mentioned relief measures prepared by the Government. My Committee considered this amendment unsatisfactory. But it finally decided to recommend this Bill for passage by the House as amended by the House of Representatives.
2. Merits and Demerits of the Bill
Improvement in the attainments and quality of veterinary surgeons will go far toward development of our stock breeding and sanitation in general. But elevation of the qualifications for taking the examination has a danger of hindering people in the rural communities to become veterinary surgeons, judging from their economic condition of today. Therefore, some appropriate measures should be taken against such a danger. Again, the provisional measures for the relief of assistant veterinary surgeons should be made perfect. Otherwise, our agricultural communities may suffer not slight damage.
3. Expenses
No new expenses are required for the current fiscal year to put this enactment into effect, as there is surplus fund available for it.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 16, 1949
Re: Bill Repealing the Publication Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.
Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Takeo Sai and 11 others

Summary Report
1. Reasons for the Committee Decision
Our Committee recognizes the necessity of abrogating the Publication Law and the Press Code according to the SCAP memorundam of 27 September, 1945, and amending the Subscription Law.
2. Merits of the Bill
This Bill conforms to the spirit of the Constitution which guarantees the freedom of speech and publication.
3. Expenses
No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 16, 1949
Re: Bill for Amendment of the Juvenile Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:
I beg to report that my Com-

mittee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
Takeo Sai and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to make the Juvenile Law compatible with the Juvenile House Law, the Children Welfare Law and the Criminals Prevention and Rehabilitation Law as well as to amend the defective provisions in the Juvenile Law, such as those relative to treatment of juveniles who require guidance and protection, the matters that constitute crimes or that were used therefor. This legislation is considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

By these amendments, the protection and sound growth of juveniles will be ensured.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 16, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Juvenile Detention House Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Judicial Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the approval of the above Bill by the House. Accordingly, I beg to submit the following summary report together with the signatures of those who have favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Osamu Ito,
Chairman, Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
Tamayo Miyagi and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Present Bill proposes that the existing Juvenile Detention House Law be amended to provide:

(1) That children not reaching 14 years of age should not be interned in the Juvenile Detention House but in such an institution as has been erected under the Juvenile Welfare Law; and

(2) That until March 31, 1951 when the improvement of the existing Juvenile Reformatories is scheduled to be concluded, specified cells in the Detention House should be used for internment of those juvenile criminals who are feared to escape. The Committee regards the purport of the proposal as unavoidable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of making possible the smooth operation of the juvenile detention house adopting special reformatory measures for juvenile felons.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Committee Report on Deliberation
May 17, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Public Procurators' Office Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that this Committee has unanimously decided in favour of the above-mentioned Bill. I now send this summary report, attaching hereto the names of the Members who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures:
Yoshiki Hoshino and six others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons of Committee decision

Respecting the appointment and removal of public procurators, this Bill effects adjustment with the Public Service Law, on the one hand, and introduces, on the other hand, necessary modifications into arrangement of provisions consequential upon the amendment of the National Government Organization Law and of he Law establishing the Attorney General's Office. This Bill provides that reserve members to the Public Procurators Examination Committee, hitherto regulated by Cabinet Order, be now regulated by law. The Bill is recognized as reasonable on the whole.

2. Merits and defects

This Bill has the merit of facilitating procuratorial business and improving the function of the Public Procurators Examination Committee.

3. Expenditure

The enforcement of this Law will require no particular expenditure.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 16, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Civil Code, etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above-mentioned Bill should be recommended for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
Takeo Sai and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to exchange the order of the funeral expenses and the wages of employees in Article 306 of the Civil Code which concerns right of priority; to remove the limit to the maximum amount relative to the said wages; to include the remunerations to operatives, day laborers and servants in those matters which the Code of Civil Procedure prescribes not to be attached and to so revise the provisions regarding the scope of claims against the above-mentioned persons which must not be attached that it may become clear. Those amendments are considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

Under the existing economic condition of our country, those amendments will contribute much toward protection of the

right to live of workers.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Notary Public Law etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved with amendment by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
Yoshiki Hoshino and 7 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee decision

Re-organization of the Attorney-General's Office is scheduled in accordance with the Bill for Partial Revision of the Attorney-General's Office Organization Law presented to the present Diet Session. This Bill has been presented to the Diet under the necessity of readjusting the related provisions contained in the Notary Public Law following the said reorganization. The Bill is aimed to readjust these related provisions, to simplify the notarial procedure and to enlarge the range of appointment qualifications of notary public. Our Committee regards this measure as reasonable, although the Committee made some amendments to the Bill so as to set some regional and time limits to enlarged range of qualifications for appointment of notary public.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill is expected to contribute to a smooth operation of the notarial system.

3. Expenses

No expenses are necessary to enforce this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for the Human Rights Protection Commission
May 16, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee
Signatures of other members:
(Takeo Sai and 10 others)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to appoint the Human Rights Protection Commissioners and to establish a Council of those Commissioners for the purpose of perfectly protecting the fundamental human rights which the Constitution guarantees and of disseminating and promoting the idea of respect for the human rights. This legislation is quite timely and appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation will go far toward the protection of the fundamental human rights and making people in general understand thoroughly the importance of respecting human rights.

3. Expenses

For the enforcement of this enactment, an expense of approximately ¥1 million is earmarked in the budget for the current fiscal year.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Flood Prevention

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Construction Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill as amended. Accordingly, I beg to submit the following summary report together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Toyoichi Ishizaka,
Chairman, Construction Committee
Signatures of other members:
Sueji Hori and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In view of damage caused by the recent floods, the present Bill proposes to provide for the readjustment of flood prevention systems so that damage from floods and high tides may be mitigated and whereby the public welfare be maintained. Accordingly, the Committee regards the purport of the proposal as appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of mitigating damage from floods.

3. Expenses

No appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949

Re: Bill for Preparatory Examination Council for Settlement of Loans Made by Former Overseas Diplomatic Establishments

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Naotake Sato,
Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee
Signatures of the other members:
(Yorisada Tokugawa and 4 others)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

"Loans" within the perview of this Bill mean the money which Japanese overseas diplomatic establishments borrowed from the Japanese abroad at the time of the cessation of the Pacific War for the purpose of appropriating it for the repatriation and relief of the Japanese abroad. Such money should of course be confirmed by the Government as its loans. The present Bill purports to establish a Preparatory Examination

Council for Settlement of Loans Made by Former Overseas Diplomatic Establishments and it is considered a timely and appropriate legislation.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Council in question will be authorized to confirm the loans made by overseas diplomatic establishments and to deliver loan confirmation certificates to those who furnished such loans. Those persons will have the right to receive the loans in question and the State will have an obligation to pay them.

3. Expenses

For the enforcement of this enactment, the expenses for allowance to the Commissioners and for issuance of the confirmation certificates will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 17, 1949

Re: Bill for Petty Post-office

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Sadakichi Oshima,
Chairman of the Communication Committee

Signatures of supporting members:
Katsuma Kobayashi and 4 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

In view of the fact that postal administration should be carried on solely for the benefit of the public, it is necessary and has been desired earnestly that more post-offices should be established than at present. But it is not easy matter because of the present condition of this work which is conducted under the independent accounting system. The present Bill purports, to meet the above-mentioned situation, to make post-offices commit part of their business to local public entities and agricultural cooperative unions.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation is advantageous in that our postal service will thereby be operated more economically and smoothly than at present.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this legislation into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 17, 1949

Re: Request for Approval of Establishment of a Shikoku Branch of the Osaka Industrial Experiment Station and a Niigata Branch of the Electric Experiment Station in accordance with Article 156 of the Local Autonomy Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the approval of the above-mentioned request by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the other members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the International Trade and Industry Committee

Signatures of the other members:
(Kichinojo Tamaoki and 9 others)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

What is hereby requested is to establish a branch of the Osaka Industrial Experiment Station in Shikoku district for the purpose of elevating the level of the industrial production in Shikoku and to set up branch offices of the Electric Experiment Station in Niigata and Kanazawa cities with a view to facilitating the examination of electric appliances. Those steps, which are based on the Enforcement Law of the Law for Establishment of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, are considered timely and appropriate.

2. Merits of the Request

By these steps, the industries in Shikoku which use the natural resources peculiar to Shikoku will make progress and the examination of electric meters, etc. will be carried on far more smoothly than at present.

3. Expenses

No expenses other than those appropriated for the work in the budget for the current fiscal year are required to put this enactment into effect.

(cf. No. 30)

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill for Interpreters and Guides

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House with amendments. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transportation Committee

Signatures of other members:
Hiroshi Takada and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to enforce a license system of interpreters and guides and to prohibit them from doing certain affairs, pursuant to the invalidation of the Guides Control Regulations issued by the former Home Ministry, for the purpose of sound development of this business. On the whole, the present Bill is considered appropriate. But the Committee amended the original provisions relative to the disqualifications of interpreters and guides, the charge for license, the acts which they will be prohibited from doing, hearing, reporting, etc., as such amendments were considered necessary.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation has an advantage of developing the business of interpreters and guides soundly and improving the manner of treatment of foreign tourists.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Fixing of Allowance Standard for Seamen of the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee and Payment of Extra Allowance to Officials of the Same

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transportation Committee

Signatures of other Members:
Hiroshi Takada and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports to fix the allowance standards for seamen employed by the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee on the same basis as those for seamen who are in National Public Service and to allow the same committee to give extra allowances to its officials in view of its special character. This step is considered reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of fixing the allowance standards for seamen of the above committee and to guarantee reasonable allowance to its officials,

3. Expenses

In order to enforce this law the Civilian Merchant Marine Committee needs about 1,134 million yen. These expenses may be covered by the incomes of the Committee and State Subsidies totalling 7,522.7 million yen.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Certified Accountant Law Amendment Bill

May 18, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Kanae Hatano and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In connection with the postponed conduct of Special examination for certified accountants, this Bill is to extend the period of auditing or verification by the professional accountants'. The Committee regards the measure as unavoidable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will smooth the operation of business pertaining to audit or verification of accountant documents.

3. Expenses

No special appropriations are required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill for Tobacco Monopoly

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of other Members:
Kihachiro Kimura and 7 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Our Committee recognizes the necessity of amending the existing Tobacco Monopoly Law incidentally to the enforcement of the Japan Monopoly Public Corporation Law as from June 1, 1949.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of insuring a smooth operation of the Japan Monopoly Public Corporation.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill for Tobacco Monopoly (A minority View)

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report on the above subject-matter as follows:

Yours respectfully,
Tomozo Ogawa,
Member of the Financial Affairs Committee

A Minority View on Bill for Tobacco Monopoly

1. In Article 1, next to "tobacco-plant genus", shall be added "digitalis, tea-plant, menda, egg-plant, coniferae, cocain, judas-tree, chrysanthemum and Indian millet genera."

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Camphor Monopoly

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Finance Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, I beg to submit the following summary report together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Finance Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kihachiro Kimura and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present Bill proposes to provide for revision of the existing Crude Camphor and Camphor Oil Monopoly Law to tally it with the Japan Monopoly Corporation Law which was put into operation as from June 1, 1949. The Committee recognizes the propriety of this Bill.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of making possible the smooth operation of the Japan Monopoly Corporation.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Government Investment in the Reconstruction Finance Bank

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Shiro Kiuchi and 5 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

By this Bill, the Government intends to invest its fund in the Reconstruction Finance Bank in the 1949 fiscal year to the maximum amount of ¥62,467 million in the form of delivery bond and also to make the above-mentioned bank pay its surplus into the national treasury. This step is considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this measure, the Government will be able to invest its fund in the Reconstruction Finance Bank in the form of delivery bond and the surplus of the Bank will be paid into the national treasury.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 19, 1949

Re: Bill for Control of Money-lending Business

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submi. the following Summary Report signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kihachiro Kimura and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

The purpose of this Bill is to control the money-lending business and prevent illegal financing, in view of the fact that usurers have remarkably increased as a result of the present tightness of the money market.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of promoting sound financing.

3. Expenses

No expenses are necessary to enforce this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Approval for the Establishment of Customs Branch-Offices and Water-Guards under Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above matter should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of Majority members: Kanae Hatano and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

In order to carry out smoothly the customs administration in view of the recent trend of our foreign trade, it has become necessary to set up two branch offices of Customs at Haneda Air Port and Tomishima and the water-guard at Kaminoseki. In view of the necessity of controlling smuggling, it has become also necessary to establish water-guards at Hidakatsu and Saga. In consideration of the present situation under which the administrative structure has completely been rearranged, it is proposed that the branch-offices of Customs at Tokyo Railway Station and Tsuruga Railway Station and the water-guards at Murotsu, Matsushima and Wakatsu, all of which businesses transacted are comparatively small, are to be abolished. And under Article 156, Paragraph 4, the approval is requested for the above measures and the Committee recognized their appropriateness.

2. Merits of the Case

By these measures we can expect the complete rearrangement and improvement of the Customs organization and the smooth execution of the Customs administration.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the execution of these measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for State-Established Apartment Houses for Use of Public Officials

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of Finance Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Tei Hatano and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The Bill purports to set down the rules and regulations regarding the establishment and management of the apartment houses to be let to public officials. We approve of the measure from the viewpoint that it will contribute to the smooth execution of public business and enterprise of the state.

2. Merits of the Bill

From this measure we can contribute to the security of livelihood of public officials and of assuring the greater efficiency of the business and enterprise of the state.

3. Expenses

No Expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 19, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Social Education

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Education Committee has decided by a majority to recommend the passage of the above Bill as amended. Accordingly, the summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman,
Education Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kinai Matsuno and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Regarding the purport of the proposed Bill as reasonable in principle, the Committee has amended it so that state control over incorporated associations for social education may be achecked, adequate aids be granted, and grants from the state treasury to local public bodies be defrayed obligatory to a certain extent.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of contributing to the development of social education.

3. Expenses

About ¥86,000,000 will be required for the implementation of the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Salt Monopoly

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Finance Committee

Signatures of other members;
Kihachiro Kimura and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Committee regards the present Bill as reasonable, since it proposes that an overall revision be made to the existing Salt Monopoly Law so as to tally it with the Japan Monopoly Corporation Law which was put into operation as from June 1, 1949.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of making possible the smooth operation of the Japan Monopoly Corporation.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 18, 1949

Re: Bill Amending the Law for the Prohibition of Private Monopoly and the Method of Preserving Fair Trade

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has decided by a majority to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favour of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Ryosaku Sasaki,
Chairman,
Committee on Economic Stabilization

Signatures of other members:
Ryosuke Adachi and
7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present amending Bill proposes that strictness in existing provisions be alleviated in so far as the fair and free commercial competition is not impeded, and the main points are as follows:

(1) Repeal of some provisions for prohibiting a corporation from holding stocks, and of some injunctions laid on directors from interlocking directorship beyond a specified number.

(2) Decrease of the items needed official authorization with respect to international contracts, the acquisition of stocks by a corporation and a private individual, the merger of corporations, and the transfer of business; and instead adoption of the reporting system.

(3) Readjustment of terminology in the provisions for procedures and preventive measures

The other House has amended the provisions of Article 15 for the merger of corporations with the aggregate capital exceeding ¥5,000,000, and the provisions of Article 16 for the transfer of business.

The Committee regards the proposed measures and the amendments by the other House as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposed measures have the merits of contributing not only to the introduction of foreign capital but to the digestion of securities as well.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Control of the Used Articles Trade

May 18, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Aisuke Okamoto,
Chairman of the Local Administration Committee

Signatures of other members:
Hisayoshi Ogawa and
8 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The Used Articles Trade Control Law now in force contains those provisions which do not meet the requirements of today. Again, it has become necessary to redouble the efforts to prevent buying and selling of stolen goods. In view of this situation, the present Bill purports to revise the Used Articles Trade Law now in force dreatically. This step is considered timely and appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this step, purchasing and selling of stolen goods will be made fair and, at the same time,

crimes will be decreased to a considerable extent.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 18, 1949

Re: Road Traffic Control Law Amendment Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Aisuke Okamoto,
Chairman of the Local Administration Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Hisayoshi Ogawa and
8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In view of the actual condition of traffic control, this Bill is to readjust the regulations now in operation as regards pedestrian and vehicle passage on the road and at the crossing by adoption of the principle that pedestrians shall keep to the right and that automobiles turn sharply to the right at crossings. It stipulates the order of precedence pertaining to horses and vehicles and pedestrians. It also amends punitive provisions in the existing Road Traffic Regulation Law, etc. The Committee deems the bill proper on the whole.

2. Merits of the Bill

It will help prevent traffic accidents.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations are required in consequence of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 17, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Seamen Insurance Law, etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the Welfare Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Masaki Imaizumi and
9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill is meant to shorten the term for qualifying fishing-boat crewmen for old age annuity and to open the way for their optional quitting unemployment insurance. It also provides for necessary amendments in consequence of the amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Law, Health Insurance Law, Welfare Annuity Insurance Law, etc. It is therefore regarded as a reasonable bill in the light of the actual operation of the existing seamen insurance business.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will meet for the need of the day.

3. Expenses

No appropriations are required for the enforcement of this bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 12, 1949

Re: Bill for Enforcement of the Japan State Railway Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of Transportations Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Goro Niwa and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

On June 1, 1949 the national railways with the related business, which have hitherto been run by the Japanese Government, are to be transferred as a whole to the Japan State Railway and the above Bill is deemed proper, providing for the transfer of the personnel, the succession of rights and obligations and numerous other matters necessitated by the enforcement of the Japan State Railway Law.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this Bill the President as well as the members of Controlling Committee of the Japan State Railway may be nominated and the measures such as the transfer of personnel and the succession of rights and obligations, etc., may be taken so that the business of the Japan State Railway may be started smoothly on June 1 as scheduled.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 19, 1949

Re: Bill for Foreign insurance Enterprisers

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House with amendment, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of other Members:
Kihachiro Kimura and
10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports to make the rules to be observed foreign insurance enterprisers when they do their insurance in our country and also the regulations for protection of Japanese creditors inclusive of the insured.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of simplifying the businesses of foreign insurance enterprisers and of helping the economic reconstruction of our country.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

(cf. No. 31)

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Protection of Cultural Goods

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of Education Committee

Signatures of Majority members:
Kinai Matsuno and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

It is well proved by the Horyuji Temple Fire and other disasters that the preservation of the national treasures and other important cultural goods are in a very unsatisfactory condition. This is partially due to the drastic change of social and economic conditions in after-war Japan, but mostly to the absence of an administrative organ as well as to the insufficiency of the law for the preservation of cultural goods. This Committee has been studying the question and has drafted this Bill for the purpose of preserving and protecting the immaterial cultural objects in a wide sense, including play and art as well as material cultural goods such as national treasures so that we may contribute to the construction of a culture state.

2. Merits of the case

By the enforcement of the Bill it is expected that the following benefits will be secured (1) the simplification and strengthening of the administrative organs which are in charge of the preservation of cultural goods; (2) the systematization of the laws regarding the preservation of national treasures and others; (3) the preservation and protection of immaterial cultural goods by the state; (4) the improvement of the national museum organizations.

3. The Expenses

About 200,000,000 yen is required in the 1949-50 fiscal year for the enforcement of the Bill and the necessary money has already been appropriated in the budget.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 20, 1949

Re: The Trade Union Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee

Signatures of other members:
Moriichi Kadoya and
8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to thoroughly revise the Trade Union Law, taking into account of the results of the operation of the Law in the past three years. That is to say, in Chapter I, the aims of the Law are defined more clearly than the Law now in force; it is prescribed that acts of violence are not legitimate, and the concept of the trade union is defined clearly and precisely. In Chapter II, the provisions in the existing Law relative to participation by administrative offices and courts in the labor affairs have been repealed and the matters that must be given in the union rules are enumerated in detail; new regulations governing the illegal labor practices on the part of employers are laid down. In Chapter III are laid down the provisions that are necessary for prevention of unreasonable prolongation of the term of validity of labor agreements. In Chapter IV there are provisions that clarify duties, power, structure, etc. of the Labor Relations Boards. Their power is made more powerful than ever. Besides, there are articles that prescribe that quasi-judicial affairs should be managed only by Public Welfare Commissioners.

There are other provisions that will contribute toward formation of free and constructive trade unions.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation is advantageous in that it will make trade unions self-supporting and democratic and thereby it will expedite the economic rehabilitation of our country.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to sut this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment of the Labor Relations Readjustment Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Setsuo Yamada,
Chairman of the Labor Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Bunkichi Tamura and
8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports amendment to the existing law as to additional designation procedure, interpretation of accepted conciliation measures, labor disputes on the ground of condition fulfilment, relationship between the Labor Relations Board members and the conciliator candidates, etc. So the Committee deems it proper to amend the existing law in order to contribute to public welfare and labor-capital harmonization.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill precludes useless friction between capital and labor, maintains public welfare, and consequently conduces to economic reconstruction.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations are required.

Report on Committee Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Educational Personnel License Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of

Councillors
Sir:
I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the
Education Committee

Signatures of other members:
(Kinai Matsuno and 8 others)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

It is necessary and important to lay down a law relative to the qualifications of educational personnel, since they have close relations with the operation of the Fundamental Law of Education and the School Education Law which are norms of democratic education. The present Bill is formulated in line with the above-mentioned purport. Though some members proposed some amendments, the Committee approved the Bill in its original form.

2. Merits of the Bill

The conditions required for awarding licenses, their validity, and the transitional provisions regarding those who have licenses under the existing law are given in the Bill.

The Bill also clearly defines the qualifications of those who are to become educational personnel.

3. Expenses

This enactment, together with the Law for Enforcement of the Educational Personnel License Law, will require an expense of some ¥ 43 million.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Enforcement of the Educational Personnel Licence Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the
Education Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kinai Matsuno and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee

The aim of this Bill is to provide a transitional measure to be taken about those school-teachers who have been certified and those who are qualified to similarly certified according to old educational system. Our Committee regards the Bill as reasonable in its original form in spite of some proposed amendments.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merits of stabilizing the positions of school-teachers and of removing the cause of vacancies occuring in schools by means of its transitional measure.

3. Expenses

A total sum of about 43 million yen is necessary as the all-inclusive expenses for enforcement of both this Bill together with the Educational Personnel Licence Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 20, 1949

Re: Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry Organization Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House with due amendments and submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the
Cabinet Affairs
Committee

Signatures of Other Members
Hachiro Arai and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

The purport of this Bill is to Set up a Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry with a view to establishing selfsupporting economy and directing the bulk of industrial administration to the promotion of our export trade, by abolishing the existing Commerce and Industry Ministry, Board of Trade, Agency of Coal, etc,

To wit, the proposed Ministry is to comprise 1 secretariat and 8 bureaus, and the Foreign Trade Supervisor is to be appointed to adjust the ministerial affairs and to assist the Vice-Minister.

As extra-Ministerial offices, four agencies, namely, the Resources Agency, the Industrial Technology Agency, the Patent Agency and the Smaller Enterprise Agency, are to be set up with their respective business provided for.

Besides, amendments are to be made in various respects, including the Ministry's local organs of 8 Local Trade and Industry Bureaus in the country.

The Committee, however, regards it as relevant to make amendments to Art. 32 of this Bill concerning matters related to the provisions in the National Administrative Organization Law and on the date of enforcement, etc. as shown in the papers affixed hereto.

2. Merits of the Bill

The measure has the merit of concentrating the major portion of industrial administration on the promotion of exportation.

3. Expenses

No special appropriations are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Statistics Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of Cabinet
Committee

Signatures of Majority Members: Naoto Suzuki and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

Following the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law, the bill purports that the existing law for the statistics committee be abolished and that provisions be made for the organization and function of a commission with a fully competent chairman. And a definite stipulation is to be made to the effect that the new statistics commission is a responsible Government body for reform and development of official statistics in Japan. It is also provided that a part of the business of statistics compilation may be entrusted to the chiefs of local public bodies, and that the qualifications for the statistician be revised. As a measure to promote the efficiency of the statistics business hitherto carried on by the Committee, this bill is to be approved. Our Committee holds that the term "House of Representatives" in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of supplementary rules and in Article 6 should be amended to "Both Houses of the Diet", the former two phrases having already amended as proposed here.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this step it is expected that the efficiency of Statistics Committee will be promoted.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Cabinet Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman, Committee
on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 11 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

As the Administrative Offices Law becomes null and void following the enactment of the National Government Organization Law, the present Bill proposes that necessary provisions coping therewith be added to the Cabinet Law. Under this Bill the office of Chief Cabinet Secretary may be assumed by a Minister of State and in that case there may be a secretary to him.

Further, it proposes that a statutory basis be given to the office of second Cabinet secretary and the same of secretaries to Ministers of State, which have hitherto been prescribed by a Cabinet Order. The official name for the said second secretary is Assistant Secretary of the Cabinet.

The Committee regards the proposal as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The Bill has the merits of ensuring the efficient operation of the administrative business.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Establishment of the Prime Minister's Office

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet
Committee

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

This bill has been drafted on the basis of the criteria furnished by the National Administrative Organization Law and provides for the organization of exterior bureau of the Prime Minister's Office in conformity with relevant laws as well as for the revision or abolition of various administrative agencies necessitated by the proposed reform in administrative organization.

To be specific, the Newsprint Allocation Board and the Bureau of Decorations are to become an integral part of the Prime Minister's Office after simplifying their organization, while the War-prisoners Information Bureau is to be made a subsidiary organization of the same Office.

On the other hand, the Liaison and Coordination Office is to be excluded from the Prime Minister's Office and will be made a bureau of the Foreign Ministry. Similarly, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Price Board and the Foreign Fund Commission will be removed from the jurisdiction of that Office.

In addition, the present Bill makes it clear that the matters connected with the personnel of the Prime Minister's Office, such as their appointment and dismissal, their pay, their status or disciplinary punishment, etc., should be handled in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Service Law.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will have the merit of promoting the business efficiency of the Prime Minister's Office by improving its organization. The Committee deems the measure to be a reasonable one.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 21, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for the Establishment of a National Public Opinion Survey Institute

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:
The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following Summary Report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman, Committee
on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present Bill proposes that the Public Opinion Survey Section of the Prime Minister's Agency be developed into an independent institute for the purpose of making possible the operation of government on the basis of the entire nation's freely expressed will. As it is expected that the survey of public opinion will of surety be made

in a scientific way above political parties and the cabinet, the Committee regards the establishment of the proposed national organ as appropriate.

This organ is designed to be set up in the Prime Minister's Agency.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposed measure has the merits of making possible the reflection of public opinion on the performance of government, and whereby contributing to the development of democracy in our country.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment of the Economic Investigation Office

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following summary report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of other members:
Gesshu Iwamoto and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill is intended to enlarge to some extent the present scope of requiring necessary reports from the administrative organizations concerned, owing to the administrative reorganization and the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law: The Economic Investigation Office which has hitherto been an auxiliary organ of the Prime Minister's Office, shall be an auxiliary organ of the Economic Stabilization Board and its president shall be the Director-General of the Economic Stabilization Board. And the President of the Central Economic Investigation Board and that of the Local Economic Investigation Board shall enlarge the scope of collecting necessary reports from administrative offices concerned to supervise the administration. My Committee admits that this Bill is reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

This bill has the merit of increasing the efficiency of business.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill Amending the Law for Establishment of the Attorney-General's Office, etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman, Committee on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present amending Bill proposes that the existing organization of the Attorney-General's Office consisting of five assistants to the Attorney-General and sixteen directors of bureaus be shrunk to the three assistants and eleven directors system, and further that some of its extra organs be abolished or reorganized, in order to cope with the simplification of administrative organization.

Other points are designed to readjust provisions with those of the National Government Organizations Law.

The other House has struck the term "special prison house" and added a provision to increase the number of prison houses.

In view of the current situation, the Committee regards the proposed measures as reasonable.

2. Merits and Demerits of the Bill

The proposed measures have the merits of contributing to the simplification of administrative organization, while it must be pointed out that there are various other ways for the achievement of this object than the curtailment and reorganization of the system.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

Committee Report on Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill concerning Readjustment, etc. of Related Laws following the Enforcement of the Law for Establishment of the Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that this Committee has decided unanimously adopted the Bill with amendments. I now send this summary report, attaching hereto the signatures of the Members who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures: Hachiro Arai and 12 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons of Committee decision

As a result of the enforcement of the Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry Law, it is necessary to amend related laws. Names must first be altered; that is, the "Committee" occurring in the Temporary Coal Mining Control Law, etc. has to be replaced by "council," while the provisions relating to the iron and steel industry appraisal committee and the electrical industry appraisal committee must be readjusted, and the regulations providing for the said committee be abolished. By the amendment of the Foreign Trade and Industry Ministry Law, the date enforcing this enactment has been changed to May 22, 1949. As a consequence, the supplementary provisions to the Law relating (Law No. 1949), to be enacted in conformity with Article 20 of the National Diet Library Law, and the supplementary provisions of this Bill, have had to be modified.

2. Merits and defects

This has the merit of adjusting related laws.

3. Expenses

This law will require no particular expenses.

(cf. No. 32)

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Construction Ministry Organization Law Amendment Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In line with a reform of government structure, this Bill stipulates that the present 1 Secretariat, 6 Bureaus in the Construction Ministry be changed to 1 Secretariat, 5 Bureaus, 1 Division; besides that the Geographical Survey Institute, Public Works Research Institute, Architectural Research Institute, be attached to the Ministry.

And the Management Bureau is to take over the affairs so far in charge of the General Affairs Bureau and of the Repair and Construction Division of the Special Construction Bureau; and the Housing Bureau is to take over the affairs of the Construction Bureau respectively. Following the abolition of the Central Public Work Office, its affairs are to be shared among the relevant bureaus and Regional Construction Bureaus.

The Committee admits the goodness of this Bill.

2. Merits of this Bill

Simplification of administrative mechanism is the merit of this Bill.

3. Expenses

No appropriations are required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for the Foreign Ministry Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir;

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of Cabinet Committee

Signatures of Majority Members: Naoto Suzuki and 9 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

Following the reform of administrative organization in consequence of the enforcement of National Administrative Organization Law, it is decided that in the Foreign Office one secretariat, five bureaus (including one division) and one institution be set up instead of the existing one secretariat, five bureaus, two divisions and one institute. The present Bureau of General Affairs is to be changed into the Political Bureau including the existing Special Records Division. And the Public Information Division is to be put under the Political Affairs Bureau.

The Civil Property Bureau is to united with the Reparations Board, forming an affiliated office of the Prime Minister's Office. The scale of the Liaison and Coordination Office, an affiliated office of the Prime Minister's Office, is to be reduced and will continue as a division in the Foreign Ministry under the name of the Liaison Bureau. The local branch offices of the Local Liaison and Coordination Bureaus are to be abolished, and the eleven Local Bureaus are to continue in existence. All these proposed measures are recognized as appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this step the administrative organization will be reformed as required by the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: The Finance Ministry Organization Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House with amendments. Accordingly, I herewith submit a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of supporting members: Gessu Iwamoto and 10 others

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Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

By the enforcement of the Law, the Finance Ministry will be reorganized as follows: 1 secretariat and 7 bureaus will be diminished into 1 secretariat and 5 bureaus; 6 departments will be abolished; 1 financial commissioner will be appointed in view of the fact that the business relative to financial administration has recently become much complicated and has been increased in volume; the Monopoly Bureau will become the Japan Monopoly Corporation on June 1; the Accountant Control Committee and its office will be abolished and the business hitherto performed by them will be carried out by the Financial Bureau; the division of the Securities and Exchange Commission will be abolished; the Mint and the Printing Bureau will be made the Minting Agency and the Printing Agency respectively; as to the taxation business, the Tax Administration Agency will be established in Tokyo, the Tax Bureaus will be established in districts as the branch-offices of the Tax Administration Agency; eight Finance Divisions will be established in Tokyo and other districts. Thus drastic and appropriate reorganization will be carried out in the tax administration machinery of our country. My Committee amended the original provision of Article 16, considering it necessary to make the jurisdiction of the Finance Divisions and that of the Tax Bureaus identical.

2. Merits of the Bill

Up to the present, there have been many independent laws and regulations that concern the structure and business of the Finance Ministry. But by this law, which is based upon

the National Government Organization Law, those various laws and regulations will be streamlined, the structure of the Ministry will be diminished and drastic reform will be effected with the tax administration system.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May, 21, 1949

Re: Bill for the Readjustment of the Related Laws and Ordinances following the Enforcement of the Finance Ministry Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Gesshu Iwamoto and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

Following the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law and the general reform of administrative structure, it is proposed that the Finance Ministry should be composed of one secretariat and five bureaus instead of the existing one secretariat and seven bureaus. That is to say, the temporary Pay Bureau is to be abolished and the businesses conducted at present by the three Bureaus of Finance, National Property and Administration are to be done by the two Bureaus of Finance and Property Custody. And in order to exercise general supervision of the public relations business a Financial Commissioner is to be installed.

As to the independent bureaus, the Monopoly Bureau is to be abolished from June 1, 1949 as its business will be handed over to the Monopoly Public Corporation and both the Printing Bureau and the Mint Bureau will respectively become Boards. And the Securities and Exchange Commission will have a new vice-chief by abolishing the existing system of secretariat.

In comformity with the letter of the Supreme Commander a National Tax Board is to be newly set up as an outside organ, whose function is chiefly to handle the business of assessment and collection of the national taxes.

2. Merits of the Bill

By these measures, the smooth execution of finance administration can be expected.

3. Expenses

No Expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Reports on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Postal Service Ministry Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Bill purposes, in conformity with the reform of the administrative organizations carried out by enforcement of the National Government Organization Law, that one Minister's Secretariat and eight Bureaus which have been comprised in the Postal Service Ministry shall be reduced to one Minister's Secretariat and five Bureaus: that the two or three Divisions which have been comprised in the Postal Inspection Bureau, Postal Bureau, Postal Savings Bureau and Post Office Life Insurance Bureau respectively shall be all abolished; that each of these Bureaus shall have an Assistant Director; that the Personnel Bureau, the Supply Bureau and the Building and Repairs Bureau shall be turned into corresponding Divisions belonging to the Minister's Secretariat. Moreover, according to this Bill, the organization of local branch office is to be formulated by the said Minister taking the circumstances of the locality into account.

My Committee deems the Bill to be reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merits of simplifying the organization of the said Ministry.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Telecommunications Ministry Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee on the Cabinet Affairs has decided by a majority that the above Bill be approved by the House and to submit herewith the following summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman, Committee on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other Members:
Naoto Suzuki and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Consequentially upon the operation of the National Government Organization Law with an objective to reform the administrative organs, the present Bill proposes that the office of secretary-general be changed into that of Telecommunication Director-General, the number of directors in charge of 'business operation' and 'plant affairs be decreased to two, and a Business Operation Bureau and a Plant Bureau be created.

As a result, two Chambers for general affairs of business operation and plant facilities are to be abolished.

With respect to the extra organs, the Radio Regulation Agency will be shrunk from the existing four division system to the three division system, and the Aeronautical Aids Agency be a single division system with

one assistant director.

The Committee regards the proposal as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The proposal has the merits of simplifying the telecommunication administrative organization.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations are required for the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for the Readjustment of the Related Laws and Ordinances following the Enforcement of the Postal Service Ministry Organization Law and the Telecommunications Ministry Organization Law

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of supporting members:
Maoto Suzuki and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

Following the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law, the organs attached to Ministries and other Government offices have come to be called "Councils." The present Bill purports to change the names of various Committees prescribed in the Labor Standard Law, the Laborers' Accident Compensation Law, etc. now in force into "Councils."

The National Government Organization Law prescribes that the maximum numbers of personnel of Government offices should be fixed by law. Accordingly, the present Bill also purports to delete the previsions in the Labor Standard Law and the Employment Security Law relative to the maximum numbers of personnel of the offices concerned. These amendments are considered appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill.

By this legislation, the contents of the related laws and ordinances will be streamlined.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Establishment of the Education Ministry

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above-mentioned Bill should be recommended for passage by the House. Accordingly, I herewith submit a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of supporting members appended

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of supporting members:
Mr. Naoto Suzuki and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

Pursuant to the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law and for the purpose of improving the system of supervision and control of education hitherto conducted by the Education Ministry, the present Bill purports to change the present organization of the Education Ministry—1 secretariat and 7 bureaus—into 1 secretariat, 5 bureaus and 1 department.

A new bureau is to be established to meet the temporary need of developing culture, science and education. And another new bureau is to be established for imparting specialized and technical guidance and assistance. These renovations, together with other amendments, are considered timely and appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation has an advantage of thoroughly democratizing our education.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 19, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following summary report signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of other members:
Takeo Sai and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee decision

Under the revised Juvenile Law the Domestic Court is to deal with criminal cases of specific character involving adults, and this Bill is intended to give necessary amendments and to prescribe that finger and foot prints of physically restrained criminal suspects can be obtained without warrants, making some other provisions.

My Committee admits that this Bill is reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

It has the merit of smoothing the operation of the Domestic Court and Criminal Court by clarifying some doubtful points of the provisions, supplementing other defects.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Court Organization Law etc.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of Judicial Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:

Takeo Sai, and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The present Bill purports to make partial amendments to the Court Organization Law and the Law regarding the status of the Judges and other officials of the Court. As to the Court Organization Law, it is proposed that the number of deputy judges is to be increased for the smooth progress long trials in the court on conference system and that the court clerk who has been appointed from among the court secretaries is to become an independent court clerk or assistant clerk. As to the Law regarding the Status of the Judges and other Officials of the Court, it is proposed that the disciplinary procedure for the court officials, except the judges, to whom the National Public Service Law are applied is to be struck out and that the title of the Law is to be changed to the Status of Judges Law.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Step will facilitate the smooth execution of the court business.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Judicial Examinations

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be passed with an amendment by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of other members:
Takeo Sai and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the decision of the Committee

This bill is intended to establish a new system of the judicial examinations taking the place of the Judicial Service Examination which was discontinued following the abrogation of the National Higher Civil Service Examination. The examinations are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Attorney-General, and their subjects are on the whole the same as those of the former examinations. The Bill was amended by the Committee so thet those who passed the former examinations need not take some subjects in the new exaninations and it was also amended so as to clearly define the purpose of the examinations. My Committee deems the this as necessary.

1. Merits of the Bill

The proposed system is indispensable for judging the qualifications of applicants to be judges, procurators and lawyers.

1. Expenses

No expense is required for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals.

May 19, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of other Members:
Koichi Ono and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee

This Bill has been designed to establish as exterior bureau of the Attorney-General Office a Central Rehabilitation and Protection Commission in the Metropolis and a Secondary Adults Protection Commission and a Juveniles Protection Commission in local districts, respectively with a secretariat attached, and also to create an Adults Protection Observation Office and a Juveniles Protection Observation Office as executive agencies for the reform and rehabilitation of exconvicts and juvenile delinquents in addition to carrying out the business of provisional release and amnesty. The Committee deems the measure to be a reasonable one.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will tend to preventing the increase of crimes, meet the present deficiency in the number of jails and other reform institutions and remove the existing social unrest to a large extent.

3. Expenses

A sum of about 200 million yen has been appropriated in the current budget for the purpose of executing this law. But, as most of this sum has been earmarked for the operation of the previously existing structure, the expense newly allotted for the enforcement of this measure only amounts to 18 million yen.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 19, 1949

Re: Bill for Enforcement of the Law for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of supporting members:
Takeo Sai and 9 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to lay down transitional rules necessary for the enforcement of the Law for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals and to adjust the relations between this Law and the related laws. This step is indispensable for the enforcement of the Law for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this legislation, the Law for Prevention and Rehabilitation of Criminals will be enforced smoothly.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required to put this enactment into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for the Readjustment of Related Laws following the Organization of the Judicial and the Regional Judicial Bureau

May 21, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House with an amendment and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of other members:
Takeo Sai and 8 other members.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee

The revision of the Attorney-General's Office Organization Law premises the establishment of a new Judicial Bureau and a Regional Judicial Bureau, as well as of their Branch Offices, in place of the existing Judicial Office and its branches. In view of this, the present Bill purports to make a necessary readjustment of the twenty-one related laws. The Bill, however, was so amended by the Committee that the amount of fee required both by the Immovable Property Registration Law and by the Non-litigation Case Procedure Law should be on the same basis as that specified in the House Registration Law.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill will contribute to the smooth operation of our judicial administration.

3. Expense

No expense is entailed by the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Law concerning Fixed Number of Court Personnel

May 18, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of other members:
Tamae Fukagawa and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The purports of the present Bill are: To increase the fixed number of judges and other personnel of courts, to fix the number of clerks and assistant-clerks of newly-established courts following the enforcement of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the new Juvenile Law and pursuant to the amendment of the Court Law. Besides, the present Bill purports to make necessary steps connected with the above-mentioned matters. This Bill is considered necessary.

2. Merits of the Bill

This legislation has an advantage of facilitating the management of increasing court businesses as well as making the operation of the new Code of Civil Procedures, the new Code of Criminal Procedures and the courts of domestic affairs.

3. Expenses

About ¥80 million will be required for the 1949 fiscal year for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Medium and Small Enterprises Cooperative Associations

May 21, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Eiichi Shukutani and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

Needless to say, under the present situation in Japan the maintenance and promotion of medium and small enterprises is indispensable factor of our economic reconstruction. Therefore it is necessary that we should strengthen and democratize the organizations of medium and small enterprises so as to elevate their standard. The Bill purports to give a proper legal basis for medium autonomous cooperative organizations to be formed by enterprisers, workers and others engaged in medium and small businesses for the purpose of greater economic activities and healthy development of this type of enterprise.

2. Merits of the Bill

By the cooperative organizations of medium and small enterprises based upon the spirit of mutual help they are expected to get a fair competitive power and thus to save and protect themselves from the numerous difficulties they now are facing.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for the Enforcement of the Medium and Small Enterprises Cooperative Association Law

May 21, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Eiichi Shukutani and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Anticipating the enforcement

of the Medium and Small Enterprises Cooperative Association Law, this Bill aims at (1) to repeal such laws as the Commerce and Industry Cooperative Association Law, the Forestry Association Law, the Urban District Credit Association Law and delete certain provisions concerning the sericulture association contained in the Sericulture Law, (2) to provide for the necessary procedure to be followed by the unit and federated associations during the transition from the old to new laws, and (3) to prevent the unwarranted collection of taxes on the transfer of their assets. The Committee deems this measure to be a reasonable one.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill will facilitate a smooth transition of those concerned from the various existing association laws to the Medium and Small Enterprises Cooperative Association Law.

3. Expense

No expense is necessary for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Temporary Scrap-Iron Collection

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee on Commerce and Industry has decided by a majority that the above Bill be approved by the House and to submit herewith the following summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of other Members:
Kichinojo Tamaoki and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In order to acquire scrap-iron from war-damaged buildings, sunken warships and burnt machines for the purpose of supplying such necessary material to the production of iron and steel, the present Bill proposes that a statutory basis be given to various rules pertaining to the said business with regard to (1) the definition of scrap iron, (2) the authorities' designation of scrap-iron and the procedure of raising objection thereto, (3) the mode of allocating scrap-iron and granting State compensations, and (4) the organization of a Scrap-Iron Council as a consultative organ to the competent Minister of State in respect of the operation of the proposed law. In view of the importance of increasing the production of iron and steel, the Committee recognizes the propriety of the present Bill.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The proposed Bill has the merits of making possible the acquisition of necessary scrap-iron for the implementation of the iron and steel production program, whereby contributing to the industrial recovery and the development of foreign trade.

3. Expenses

No other expenses will be required than ¥1,277,000 appropriated for this item in the current Budget.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Coal Distribution Kodan Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee on Commerce and Industry has decided by a majority that the above Bill be approved by the House and to submit herewith the following summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce and Industry

Signatures of other members:
Kichinojo Tamaoki and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The effectiveness of the existing Coal Distribution Kodan Law will expire at the end of June this year, but in view of the current economic situation, the present Bill proposes that the said term be extended until the end of March next year, and further that as economic measures to prepare for the abolition of the Kodan the scope of commodities to be handled by this distributive organ be shrunk for the purpose of expediting the recovery of the private selling system. The Committee regards the proposal as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The proposal has the merits of elevating the efficiency of coal distribution business, and in addition curtailing the personnel expenses for 5000—6000 employees through the simplification of the organization.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriation will be required for the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Law concerning Funds for the Payment of Social Insurance Medical Treatment Remunerations

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the Welfare Committee

Signatures of other members:
Isuke Himei and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In view of the results since the enforcement of the Law concerning Funds for the Payment of Social Insurance Medical Treatment Remunerations, the Bill aims at increasing the amounts of deposits made by every insurer for medical treatment remunerations and at making clear the organization and competence of the Deliberation Council on Claims for Medical Treatment Remunerations. It is a necessary measure considering the present condition of the payment of social insurance medical treatment remunerations.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill will contribute to the prompt and correct payment of social insurance medical treatment remunerations to insurance doctors.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Request for Approval of the Establishment of Foreign Trade Offices in accordance with Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman, Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kichinojo Tamaoki and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Consequentially upon the establishment of the International Trade and Industry Ministry, local administrative organs for foreign trade, namely the Foreign Trade Local Offices of the Foreign Trade Board and their branch offices, have been amalgamated into the newly-created International Trade and Industry Bureaus. However, in the local administration of foreign trade are contained various peculiar items of business on the shipment and delivery of cargoes which must be carried on at ports. As it is difficult to dispose of these matters in the sites of the International Trade and Industry Bureaus, the Law for the Establishment of the International Trade and Industry Ministry provides that International Trade and Industry Offices may be set up in necessary regions. Subject to this Law, the present Bill proposes the establishment of said offices in Nagasaki and four other major ports for the purpose of making possible the smooth operation of foreign trade administration. The Committee therefore regards the proposal as appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

When International Trade Offices are set up at ports as local representatives of the International Trade and Industry Ministry, they will ensure the smooth and prompt operation of foreign trade administration.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations are required for the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Request for the Diet's Approval of the Establishment of Branches of the Textile Goods Conditioning Offices in accordance with the Local Autonomy Law: Article 156, paragraph 4.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above matter should be approved by this House in the form amended by the House of Representatives, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kichinojo Tamaoki and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Textile Goods Conditioning Offices are charged with the new task of conditioning textile goods for exportation besides silk and rayon in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Export Goods Control Law. Now, for the purpose of smooth and speedy execution of conditioning business, the Diet is requested to approve that branches of the Kobe Textile Goods Conditioning Office be set up in Hiroshima, Imaharu, Okayama and Kurume and that branches of the Kiriu Office be set up in Ashikaga, Matsumoto and Kamo and that a branch of the Nagoya Office be set up at Hamamatsu.

From the viewpoint that such branch offices should be as few as possible, the House of Representatives did not approve the establishment of branches in Hiroshima, Okayama and Kurume among those mentioned in the Request by the Government. My Committee regards the amendment by the other House as reasonable, has decided that excepting the establishment of those opposed by the other House, the Request shall be approved.

2. Merits of the Bill

The establishment of branches of the said Offices in textile-goods producing centers will help make smooth the conditioning business and improve the business efficiency by sparing expenses and time necessary for the conditioning.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Farmland Readjustment Law Amendment Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Shigeo Fujino and 9 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports to make necessary amendments to the above-mentioned law in order to conform it to the rural actualities resulting from the farmland reform and also from the standpoint of operating the said law and the Owner-Farmers Establishment Temporary Measures Law so as to cope with the problems attending the transition from the temporary to permanent legislation. And, its contents may be summed up as follows:

(1) The reorganization of the Farmland Commissions from the existing ratio of 5 landowners, 2 landed farmers, 5 tenant farmers to that of 6 landed

farmers, 2 tenant farmers, 2 landowners. (2) The expansion of the scope of absentee ownership by obviating the obstacles for the removal of persons for vocational reasons. The Bill further clarifies the bases for the control of farmland transfer, and provides for the improvement of the tenant-farmers. disputes conciliation system, etc.

The Committee, after a warm discussion over the question of this Bill being a retrogressive measure and about the advisability of its adoption at this juncture when the farmland reform has not yet reached its third stage, as well as the wisdom of abandoning the existing graded structure based on the village-wide election of farmland commissioners, etc., etc., finally decided by a majority that it should be recommended to the House in its original form.

2. Merit of this Bill

This Bill may be regarded as timely in so far as the changes brought about by the second farmland reform are concerned; but at the same time, there are elements that require a most careful application of the measure by the Government, as may be inferred from the much-discussed question of farm-rent revision, for its miscarriage would tend to upset the results hitherto achieved.

3. Expense

No expense is required for the enforcement of this legislation.

Committee Report on Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Land Improvement Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that the Committee has decided by a majority vote in favour of this Bill. I now sent this summary report, attaching hereto the signatures of the Members who supported the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures:
Junkichi Ishikawa and 11 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons of Committee decision

This Bill aims to contribute to the rationalization of farming and the development of productivity. For this purpose, it provides for improvement reclamation and preservation of agricultural land and group farming. This Bill replaces the Farm Land Readjustment Association Law, the Irrigation Association Law, and the Hokkaido Agricultural Engineering Law by amalgamating them. In order to secure the position of land owners following the agrarian reforms, the Bill provides for (1) the creation of land improvement districts as juristic persons, (2) the establishment of a legal framework for the conduct by the State or Prefectures of land improvement, and (3) the exchange, division, and amalgamation of farm land. These are the principal features of this Bill. The Committee regretted the reduction or suppression of subsidies the financial retrenchment involved, but in reliance on the Government's promise of best efforts, approved the Bill by a majority vote.

2. Merits and defects

The Bill has the merit of establishing a legal framework for land improvement, but may even produce unfavourable effects, particularly on small and medium scale farming, unless adequate treasury assistance or other financial accommodations are forthcoming.

3. Expenditure

No special expenditure, except for the circumstances indicated, will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 21, 1949

Re: Bill relating to the Enforcement of the Land Development Law.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Junkichi Ishikawa and 11 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee decision

This Bill purports to make a necessary revision of the Farmland Readjustment Law, the Hokkaido Engineering Works Association Law and the Irrigation Association Law and to effect a readjustment other relevant laws, undertakings and associations called for by the enforcement of the Land Development Law. As this measure is closely connected with the latter Law, the Committee took a vote thereon and the Land Development Law en bloc, and has decided by a majority to recommend it to this House in its original form.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill embodies a timely measure necessitated by the enforcement of the Land Development Law.

3. Expense

No expense is required for carrying out this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 19, 1949

Re: General Statement on Increase and Decrease of National Property and the Amount Thereof in Fiscal Year 1947
General Statement on Loaning of National Property without Compensation for Fiscal Year 1947

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Statements should be approved by this House, the following being the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shuichiro Oku,
Chairman of the Accounts Committee

Signatures of other members:
Masaji Shibata and 13 others

Committee Report on Deliberation

May 16, 1949

Re: General Statement on Spending of the Reserve Fund for the 1947-48 Fiscal Year (Request for Approval)

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that the Committee has unanimously approved the request, with the exception of the expenditure, 300,000 yen in amount, fixed for the purpose of removing the machines and tools of the Hiroshima College of Engineering. I now send this summary report on Committee deliberation, with the signatures of the supporters attached.

Yours respectfully,
Shuichiro Oku,
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Signatures: Masaji Shibata and 12 others

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1. Reasons of Committee decision

(1) The General Statement on Spending of the Reserve Fund for the 1947-48 Fiscal Year contains a sum of 300,000 yen, fixed to be disbursed from the reserve fund for the purpose of removing the machines and tools of the Hiroshima College of Engineering, which is under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry. This sum ought to have been disbursed from the war liquidation appropriation and not from the reserve fund as educational cultural expenditure. The decision ought to have been cancelled, and therefore, the Committee has decided that approval be withheld with respect to that item.

(2) The Committee has decided that approval be given for the items of the General Statement. As regards the four following matters, however, the Cabinet ought to be severely warned for extravagant estimates, so that the same mistakes may not be repeated:

1. As expenditure for the enlargement the Economic Stabilization Board machinery, 53,000,000 yen was fixed to be disbursed from the reserve fund, but the sum actually spent was 1,400,000 yen as the cost of the purchase of telephone apparatuses.

2. As expenditure for the establishment of local offices of the Economic Stabilization Board, 61,000,000 yen was fixed to be disbursed from the reserve fund, but the amount actually spent was 3,300,000 yen as the cost for the purchase of telephone aparatuses.

3. As expenditure for the rehabilitation of the Prime Minister's Office buildings after the fire, 8,500,000 yen was fixed to be disbursed from the reserve fund, but only a small sum was spent.

4. As expenditure for the recovery of 1,480,000 sheets of hydrographical charts under jurisdiction of the Transport Ministry, 1,300,000 yen was fixed to be disbursed from the reserve fund, but only 230,000 sheets were recovered, the amount paid being 150,000 yen.

(3) The Committee has decided to call the attention of the Cabinet to the following matters: With respect to the employment of expenditure requiring the establishment of budgetary titles and items, involving the enlargement of administrative staffs, the change of administrative machinery, and the modification or abolition of laws and regulation, and important matters in general, supplementary estimates should be presented, and no disbursement should be made from the reserve fund, while the Diet is in session. This is clear, considering the spirit of the Constitution—a matter which was fixed up at a Cabinet council on April 26, 1946. It is highly regrettable that the irregularities respecting the matter should frequently occur notwithstanding the Cabinet decision above referred to. On such serious matters, the Cabinet should exercise strict attention, so that there can be no recurrence of mistakes of this kind.

Committee Report on Deliberation

May 16, 1949

Re: General Statement on Spending of the Special Account Reserve Fund for the 1947-48 Fiscal Year (Request for Approval)
General Statement on Spending of the General Account Reserve Fund for the 1948-49 Fiscal Year (No. 1) (Request for Approval)
General Statement on Spending of the Special Account Reserve Fund for the 1948-49 Fiscal Year (No. 1) (Request for Approval)

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that this Committee has decided unanimously that the requests be approved. I now send this summary report, attaching hereto he signatures of the Members who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shuichiro Oku,
Chairman of the Audit Committee

Signatures: Masaji Shibata and 12 others

Summary Report

Reasons of Committee decision. After emphasizing in a renewed manner that the Cabinet should uphold the spirit of the Constitution in the matter of the employment of reserve funds and respect the Diet's control over the Estimates, this Committee unanimously approved the requests for approval of the three matters.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: The Local Autonomy Office Organization Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill is to meet the following needs:

That the liaison and cooperation between State and local public entities and among the latter must be made still closer in response to the actual operation of local autonomy; that the autonomy of local public entities must upheld State while harmonizing interests and those of local public entities; that the Local Autonomy Agency has to be set up, charged with the mission of helping attain the goal of local autonomous government. This new central office is to supervise not only administrative and financial affairs of local entities but to coordinate and adjust all local government affairs from an

overall point of view; the office is to be headed by a Minister of State and to have the Local Autonomy Council to be filled with the members of the Local Autonomy Committee, and will have two sections of Liaison Administration Division and Finance Division besides the Secretariat. Though the Committee has regarded this measure as reasonable, it has amended the Bill, with a view to efficient operation of the Local Autonomy Council, by decreasing the number of its members from the original 12 to 8, with 1 member representing local assemblies instead of 3 and 2 members from among persons of knowledge and experience instead of 4.

2. Merits of this Bill

The Local Autonomy Agency is to be newly set up as a comprehensive administrative organ in place of the existing Local Finance Committee and the Autonomy Section in the Secretariat of the Prim Minister's Office. And, as consultative body, the Local Autonomy Council is to be comprised of representatives of both Houses of the Diet and local public entities together with persons of knowledge and experience so as to strengthen liaison and harmony between State and local public entities. With these measures, this Bill will contribute much to protection of autonomy of local public entities, going far towards the realization of the mission of local government.

3. Expenses

For the present no specific expenses are required for the enforcement of the law but the budget may require revision according to future circumstances.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Special Procurement Board Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of other members
Gishin Jo and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports (1) to alter the status of the Special Procurement Board from being a juridical person to a purely official agency, as a result of the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law, and (2) to reduce its organs consisting of a secretariat, eight bureaux and eleven divisions to a Secretariat and five Bureaux. The Committee deems the measure to be a reasonable one so far as the above two points are concerned. However, the establishment of an Accountants' Bureau in addition to other five Bureaux, which has been proposed by the original Bill, is contrary to the provision of Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Organization Law, so that we amended the project to have the said Bureaux organized as Divisions.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will have the merit (1) to clarify the nature of the Special Procurement Board as a competent official agency, (2) to attain the object of simplifying its administrative organization, and (3) to conform it with the principles of the National Administrative Organization Law.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary to enforce this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for Readjustment etc. of the Relevant Laws with the Prime Minister's Office Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee on the Cabinet Affairs has unanimously decided that the above Bill be approved by the House with amendments and to submit the following summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman, Committee on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In order to adjust the terms in various laws with the Prime Minister's Office Organization Law, the present Bill proposes that (1) the 'Sori Cho (Prime Minister's Board)' be amended as the 'Sori Fu (Prime Minister's Office,' (2) the 'Kunai Fu (Imperial Household Office)' as the 'Kunai Cho (Imperial Household Agency),' (3) the 'Imperial Household Office Law' as the 'Imperial Household Agency Law,' (4) the 'Paper Allocation Board' as the 'Paper Allocation Bureau,' and (5) some other necessary amendments be made to the relevant laws. Regarding the proposal as reasonable, the Committee has decided to recommend the House that, in addition to the above revision, the proviso of Paragraph 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the present Bill be amended so as to tally it with the newly modified date of May 25, 1949 for the operation of the International Trade and Industry Organization Law as amended by the Bill submitted to the current Diet session.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The proposal has the merits of unifying terminology in the relevant laws.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required for the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Partial Revision of the Provisional Law for the National Reparations Board Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kohei Nakagawa and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Owing to reform of the administrative organizations, some of the businesses of the Civil Property Bureau of the Foreign Ministry and the Administration Bureau of the Finance Ministry has been removed to the National Reparations Board. This Bill is intended to revise the competent law in consequence and is regarded as appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has a merit of promoting the efficient execution of reparation business.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill Amending the Maritime Safety Agency Law and the Marine Disaster Inquiry Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee on the Cabinet Affairs has unanimously decided that the above Bill be approved by the House and to submit herewith the following summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director, Committee on the Cabinet Affairs

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

For the purpose of reorganizing the Maritime Safety Agency and the Marine Disaster Inquiry Court in such manner as the National Government Organization Law determines, the present Bill proposes that the Maritime Safety Agency Law and the Marine Disaster Inquiry Law be amended in part.

The Committee recognizes the propriety of the proposed measures.

2. Merits of the Proposal

The Bill has the merits of securing the nautical safety, peace and order, in addition to the reorganization of the Marine Disaster Inquiry Court into the Marine Disaster Inquiry Agency as an extra organ of the Transportation Ministry and the promotion of the committee system to the council level.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required for implementation of the proposed measures.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: The Economic Stabilization Board Organization Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House with amendments. Accordingly, I herewith submit a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of supporting members: Gesshu Iwamoto and 8 others

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Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

Following the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law, which aims at reorganization of the administrative machinery, the present Bill purports to change the structure of the Economic Stabilization Board from 1 secretarjat and 10 bureaus to 1 secretariat and 7 bureaus. Originally, the Board is an extra-ministerial bureau of the Prime Minister's Office. But for the purpose of enforcing basic measures for economic stabilization, the Government purports to reorganize the Board as mentioned above, in accordance with Article 24 of the National Government Organization Law. By this Bill, the Price Agency and the Economic Investigation Agency, which are extra-ministerial bureaus of the Prime Minister's Office, will become the extra-ministerial bureaus of the Board.

2. Merits of the Bill

The advantage of the present Bill is that satisfactory economic stabilization measures will be formulated and executed thoroughly and the adjustment of businesses of various administrative organs will be carried on perfectly.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for effecting this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for Readjustment of the Labor Relations Laws following the Enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of Cabinet Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Masaji Hitotsumatsu and 6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

Following the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law, it was found necessary to rename the various committees set up by the labor laws as Councils, Consultative Committees and Investigation Committees, and also to revise the stipulations which entrust the power or personnel-fixing to Government ordinances. We recognize the appropriateness of the measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

By the execution of this Bill, the laws relating to labor will be readjusted in compliance with the National Administrative Organization Law.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Transportation Ministry Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this

House, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of other Members:
Natsu Kawasaki and
5 others.

Summary Report on the Bill for the Transportation Ministry Organization

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

It is necessary to repeal the Regulations for Organization of the Transportation Ministry, of the Meteorological Observatories and of the Maritime Board, which provisionally have been retained under the Administrative Office Law and to newly enact the Transportation Ministry Organization Law, following the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law. In the view of the reform of the administrative organizations and the establishment of the Japan National Railway Corporation, the proposed Bill purports to reduce 13 Bureaux and 4 Divisions in the Railway Board, the Maritime Board and the Land Traffic Supervision Bureau to 6 Bureaux and 6 Divisions; to appoint a transport council composed of one president who will ex officio be the Vice-Minister of Transportation and 7 members who are to be appointed by authorization of the Diet, in order to conduct democratic transport administration, to unify the supervisory administration by the local branch offices and to make the operation of the Japan National Railway smooth. My Committee admits it reasonable to change the name of the Tourist Division to that of Tourist Bureau, to set up a Transportation Investigation Division in the Minister's Secretariat, not to continue the councillor system and to change the name of Railway Supervision Bureau to that of Railway Bureau.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of unifying and simplifying the administrative organizations under the National Government Organization Law.

3. The Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Respectfully yours,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

The purport of this Bill is to define the function, competence, jurisdiction and internal organization of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as well as to determine the name and jurisdiction of its local agencies, consequent upon the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law. The Committee considers this measure to be a reasonable one.

2. Merits of the Bill

By the enforcement of this Bill, it is expected that (1) the efficiency of our agricultural and forestry administration will be promoted due to the reorganization of the offices in question in conformity with the National Administrative Organization Law, while (2) the operation of the Ministry itself will be simplified as a result of reducing its organization from one Secretariat and eight Bureaux to one Secretariat and five Bureaux.

As regards this measure, amendments were adopted by both Houses. The amendment made by the House of Representatives was intended to define what was meant by "land improvement works," and that by the House of Councillors (1) to set up an Agricultural Administration Bureau and (2) to effect a certain reform in the organization of the Agricultural Land Bureau. The former will promote the democratization of farming villages and the latter the efficiency of the said Agricultural Land Bureau.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary to enforce this legislation.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for Readjustment of the Related Laws following the Enforcement of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Organization Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by majority that the above Bill should be approved and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of Majority Members:
Gishin Jo and 6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Following the enforcement of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Organization Law, it is found necessary to abolish or change the existing laws and the names of the related government organizations. We approve of the proposed step.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this step we can readjust the related laws and ordinances.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of this Bill.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Welfare Mimistry Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following summary report, signed by those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of other members:
Yasumaro Shimojo and
6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

This Bill is intended to reduce the Welfare Ministry organization from 1 secretariat, 7 bureaus to 1 secretariat, 6 bureaus and also to establish a Statistic Inquiry Department and a National Park Department in the Secretariat and a Sanitary Department in the Public Health Bureau following the revision of the administrative organization and the enforcement of the National Government Organization Law. This Bill also provides for the establishment of a Repatriation Board as an auxiliary organ and abolition of the Welfare Ministry Regulation.

My Committee deems this Bill as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

It has the merit of simplifying the organization of the Ministry.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for Readjustment of the Related Laws following Enforcement of the Welfare Ministry Organization Law

Mr, Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of other members:
Kohei Nakagawa and
6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The proposed Bill purports to change the appellations of the "Eugenic Protection Commission" and other five commissions and to make necessary revision of the Regulations for the Establishment of the Repatriates Relief Agency, thereby to readjust the laws, relating to the Eugenic Protection Law, etc. My Committee admits that this is a reasonable measure to be taken following enactment of the National Government Organization Law and the Welfare Ministry Organization Law.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of readjusting the related laws.

3. Expenses

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for the Labor Ministry Organization

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision,

Yours respectfully,
Kohei Nakagawa,
Director of the
Cabinet Committee
Signatures of other members:
Seiji Hitotsumatsu and
6 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

This Bill purports to simplify the organization of the Labor Ministry in conformity with the National Administrative Organization Law by reducing its organization from one Secretariat and five Bureaux to one Secretariat, four Bureaux and one Division.

To be specific, the Labor Statistics and Research Bureau is to be made a section of the Minister's Secretariat while the Unemployment Insurance Committee is to be transferred from the Ministry to the Central Employment Security Council, making a certain change in Articles 3 and 4 of the Organization Regulation thereof. The Committee deems this measure to be a reasonable one.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will have the merit of smoothing the operation of our labor administration by readjusting the organization of the Labor Ministry.

3. Expenses

No expenses is necessary to enforce this legislation.

Report on Committee
Deliberation

Re: Bill for Payment of Cold Area and Coal Allowance to National Public Servants
May 22, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by the House. Accordingly, I herewith submit a summary report of its investigation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Mitsuji Nakai,
Chairman of the
National Personnel
Committee
Signatures of supporting members:
(Hiroshi Terao and 6 others)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

Up to the present, cold area allowances have been paid to the regular government service men in cold regions in consideration of their living condition. The present Bill purports to fix by law the payment to the officials in Hokkaido both cold area allowances and coal allowances under certain rates. The step is considered appropriate since it will make the pays to officials in cold regions fair and reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has advantages of improving the living conditions of the officials in Hokkaido and enhancing the efficiency of their work.

3. Expenses

The expenses required for the enforcement of this enactment are equal to the total amount of wages to all the officials who receive the allowances in question. Accordingly, the amount is not a huge one.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
May 22, 1949

Re: National Public Service Law Amendment Bill

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored

this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Mitsuji Nakai,
Chairman of the
National Personnel
Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Hiroshi Terao and 6 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In response to changes in structure and appellation of administrative organs, and pursuant to the revision of relevant provisions or the enactment of immediate measures laws, this Bill purports to amend as to exclusion of the unemployed in general from the application of the law for ordinary public servants, and further, extension of the term of application of the law for special positions of public corporation stuffs, etc. as designated by the National Personnel Authority. The Committee considers it a reasonable measure on the whole.

2. Merits of the Bill

It has the merits of smoothing the operation of the national public service system.

3. Expenses

No special appropriations are required.

(cf. No. 35)

Committee Report on Deliberation

Re: Bill Providing for an Exception in the Suit for the Acknowledgement of a Child.

May 22, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that the Committee has approved this Bill unanimously with amendments. I now sent this summary report, attaching hereto the signatures of the Members who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the
Judicial Committee

Signatures:
Takeo Saito and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons of Committee decision

A suit for the acknowledgement of a child must be presented, under the Civil Code, within three years from the death of its parent. In the cases, however, of the parent's death in a war theatre, etc., the period may expire on account of difficulties in ascertaining the fact of death, etc. The Bill, therefore, establishes an exception to the Civil Code rule, providing for the reckoning of the period from a definite date mentioned in the Family Registration Law. Under the new rule, the three-year period is to be reckoned from the date the fact of death is known. The Bill, including amendments, is considered reasonable.

2 Merits and defects.

A certain number of war suffers will get relief.

3. Expenditure

No special expenditure will be required

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Lawyers

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours faithfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Takeo Sai and 9 Others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill has been framed as part of a body of laws providing for judicial operation in parallel with the Court Organization Law and the Public Procurators' Office Law under the National Constitution. It defines that the task of lawyers consists in the protection of fundamental human rights and actualization of social justice. Correspondingly it is mainly purported to remove the Attorney-General's control over the Lawyers' Association by giving the said association high-degree autonomy under extensive, exhaustive and detailed provisions in order to establish harmony between the two principles. So the Committee, recognizing the pertinence of this Bill, has made due amendments thereto on various points, such as, recognition of lawyers' rights in the way of investigating into facts and collecting exhibits necessary for the fulfilment of their duties.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill is held to go very far towards smoothing judicial operation, securing protection of fundamental human rights and realizing democracy intended by the National Constitution.

3. Expenses

No particular expenses are required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Finance Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Aisuke Okamoto,
Chairman of Local Administration Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Jiro Miki and 6 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The Bill purports to make necessary amendments to the Local Finance Law in view of the existing situation of the local finance. At the same time the Bill intends to fix the proportion of expenditure to be borne by the state and the local public entities and to make provisions which give to the local public entities the right to raise objection with regard to the money to be paid or borne by the state and which authorize the five big cities to issue securities with lottery tickets. We approve of the appropriateness of the measure.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill will contribute to the promotion of autonomy of the local finance.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Local Tax Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has approved by majority the above Bill making some amendments, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Aisuke Okamoto,
Chairman of the Local Administrative Committee

Signatures of other members:
Shin-ichi Fujii and 5 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Bill purposes to make necessary amendments in the Local Tax Law for the purpose of securing tax revenues in execution of the Nine Point Economic Stabilization Program so as to enable local governments to cope with the increase of local financial demands resulting from the recent change in economy. The Committee deems the matter as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merits of increasing local tax revenues through the reform in the methods of taxation and the intensified control over attempts to obstruct the payment of taxes.

3. Expenses

No expenses are included in the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: National Schools Establishment Bill

May 22, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Education Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Tomi Kora and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In line with the enforcement of the National Administrative Organization Law and the new start of universities under the reformed system, a legislation concerning national school under the Education Minister's jurisdiction has been necessitated. To the present Bill designed to meet this requirement, an objection was voiced at the Committee meetings on account of its content being far from perfection. But a majority of its members considered it as satisfactory on the whole.

2. Merit of the Bill

The proposed legislation will enable an over-all enforcement of the school system envisioned by the School Education Law.

3. Expense enforcement of the new measure will roughly require a 900 million yen expenditure.

Minority Report on the National Schools Establishment Bill

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to present a minority report in opposition to the above-mentioned National Schools Establishment Bill for the following reasons:

1. This Bill has been drawn up merely for the formality's sake without a financial backing. It is, therefore, likely to prove impracticable no less than the 6-3 school system.

2. The method of legislation to be followed is undemocratic in the extreme.

3. The proposed measure delegate the power to deal with such important matters as the creation of a chair in a university, its structure, operation, etc. to a ministry ordinance.

Yours respectfully,
Masao Iwama,
Minority Member

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill concerning the Financial Operation of Cooperative Associations

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuo Sakurauchi,
Chairman of the Financial Affairs Committee

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiaki Tamaya and 12 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee

The present Bill purports to make necessary provisions regarding the issue of licence by the Finance Minister, the protection of depositors, creditors and investors as well as the exercise of supervision over the matter, with respect to the financial operation which is to be conducted by cooperative organizations consequent upon the enforcement of the Medium and Small Industries Cooperative Association Law. The Committee considers the Bill to be a reasonable one.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will have the merit of promoting the development of the sound financial operation on the part of said cooperative associations.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Permission for Increased Establishment of Taxation Offices under Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above-mentioned matter should be approved by this House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Director of the Financial

Affairs Committee

Signatures of members:
Kihachiro Kimura and 9 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

For a smooth operation of the tax collection business and for securing the income from taxes, it is necessary to make tax collection machinery perfect. Establishment of the Ogikubo Taxation Office and five other taxation offices is of urgent need. Permission for establishment of those offices is hereby requested under the provision of Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law.

2. Merits of the Step

By this step, tax-payers will be much convenienced and the efficiency of tax collection business will be enhanced.

3. Expenses

In taking this step, an amount of ¥14,940,000 will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Bicycle Race Law

May 22, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tetsuo Obata,
Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee

Signatures of the members:
Saichi Yamada and 8 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Decision of the Committee

According to the existing law, a bicycle race can be held only in those cities which have been designated by the competent Minister and prefectural authorities concerned. This Bill is designed to revise the said law and to enable towns and villages to hold such a race if they obtain a similar permission.

The Committee deems this measure to be a reasonable one, considering the fact that towns and villages can also improve their financial condition by this means.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will further contribute to the improvement of our bicycles and to easing, at the same time, the local financial difficulties and will thus eventually promote the reconstruction of the war-damaged towns and villages.

3. Expenses

No expense is necessary to enforce this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill Amending the Horse Race Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has unanimously decided to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman, Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Kazuo Kitamura and 15 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The present Bill proposes that "such heavily damaged towns and villages as may be designated by the Prime Minister" be qualified to sponsor local horse races so that they can secure a new revenue source for the expenditure of their rehabilitation as in the case of "such heavily damaged cities as may be designated by the Prime Minister." Regarding the proposal as unavoidable, the Committee has unanimosuly decided to rocommend the passage of the Bill as in its original form.

2. Merits and Demerits of the Bill

The proposal has the merits of enabling designated towns and villages to achieve their rehabilitation, but in the operation of local horse races careful attention and efforts must be paid particularly to the extermination of all evil practices.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations are required for the proposed measure.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Horse Race Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above-mentioned bill should be recommended for passage by the House. Accordingly, I herewith submit a summary report on its deliberation, with the signatures of the supporting members appended.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of the supporting members: Misao Kaga and 12 others

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Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The Horse Race Law now in force prescribes in Article 40, "This Law shall be either repealed or amended by the day of expiration of one year after its enforcement." In accordance with this provision, the present Bill purports to make the following amendments in consideration of the results of the enforcement of the Law: (1) To take necessary steps for maintaining fairness in horse races; (2) To increase the days when the State-run horse races are held; (3) To abolish the system of free admission. In consider ation of the necessity of making the above-mentioned amendments for the purpose of improving horses and developing our stock breeding, the Committee, after careful deliberation, unanimously decided that the Bill should be recommended for passage by the House as amended by the House of Councillors.

2. Merits of the Bill

By these amendments, the income of the National treasury will be increased and our stock breeding industry will be developed greatly. But care must be taken of the operation of horse racing, so that it may not exercise various evils which are liable to be produced in connection with this racing.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for effecting these amendments.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill Amending the Agricultural Disaster Compensation

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to say that the Committee has unanimously decided in favour of this Bill. I now send this summary report, attaching the signatures of the Members who supported the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures: Kazuo Kitamura and 14 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, in the first year of its operation, that is, the 1948-49 fiscal year, gave satisfactory results with respect to the damage caused by the Judith and Ione cyclones. In view of this experience, this Bill provides for the enlargement of the system in the manner mentioned below:

(1) While the system has hitherto been restricted to the mutual aid in respect of the rice, barley, and other principal crops, silk-warm breeding, and stock-raising, the Bill enlarges the system by the inclusion of special local crops, farm buildings and implements, stock in the course of transportation, etc., this additional business to be conducted under the framework of existing mutual aid societies.

(2) With respect to the cases of death and disablement of live-stock, the Bill enables the general meeting of such society to grant compensation participating in this part of the scheme.

(3) The "agricultural insurance society" of the existing Law is to be changed to the "federation of agricultural mutual aid societies", with its character clearly defined.

The Committee, recognizing the enlargement of the existing system as a proper measure for the security of agricultural production, approved the Bill with unanimity.

2. Merits and demerits

The Bill considerably enlarges the scope of the present system and will greatly contribute to the development of agricultural economy.

3. Expenses

No particular expenses will be required.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Request for Approval of the Establishment of Branches and Agencies of the Export Foodstuffs Conditioning Station and of the Export Agricultural, Forestal and Aquatic Products Conditioning Station in Accordance with Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of other members: Kazuo Kitamura and 12 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

In accordance with the Export Goods Control Law, the Export Foodstuffs Conditioning Station and the Export Agricultural, Forestal and Aquatic Products Conditioning Station were set up in Tokyo for conditioning the said merchandise. These conditioning houses have been in operation since March 5 of the present year. But the articles in question are to be conditioned at ports where they are exported from or at places where they are produced. So this Bill purports to authorize the establishment of conditioning house branches at Shizuoka and Kobe, and its agencies at Otaru, Yokohama and Moji in the case of foodstuffs; and similar branches at Otaru, Kobe and Okayama, and agencies at Yokohama, Shimizu and Nagoya in the other case. The Committee has unanimously decided that the Bill should be approved by this House with a view to ensuring the speed and fairness of the conditioning business.

2. Merit of the Bill

This measure will contribute to a sound advancement of our foreign trade by promoting a fair conditioning of our export goods in question.

3. Expense

The sum of 23 million yen required for the enforcement of this measure has already been estimated in the Budget for the fiscal year 1949.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Request for Approval of the Establishment of Crop Report Offices under Article 156, Paragraph 4 of the Local Autonomy Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above should be approved and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of Majority Members: Kazuo Kitamura, and 14 others

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Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The Crop Report Offices have been set up in April, 1947 in each and every prefecture and begun their work with the investigation of the harvests of rice and potato in the 1947-48 rice year. And they have been endeavoring to get accurate information by scientific investigation based upon the sampling method. In Hokkaido the said investigation has been conducted by the Hokkaido Crop Report Office, but the area under its jurisdiction is so extensive and the agricultural conditions in different places are so varied that great inconveniences are experienced in investigation. It is therefore proposed that the existing Hokkaido Crop Report Office be abolished and in its

stead four new offices be established at Hakodate, Sapporo, Obihiro and Kitami. As exact reports are required for forming agricultural plans, the above step is deemed as an appropriate one.

2. Merits of the Case

This step will contribute to the formation of agricultural plans by furnishing more exact statistics.

3. The Expenses

About 200,000,000 yen will be required in the fiscal year of 1949-50 and the said sum has been appropriated in the 1949-50 budget.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 22, 1949

Re: Bill for Maritime Transport

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House, and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, signed by those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transportation Committee

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In view of the importance of maritime transport for the nation's industry, economy and life, the Bill purposes to provide for a authorization system on regular ship services, navigation subsidies, exemption from the application of the Anti-Monopoly Law and the Enterprisers' Organization Law to both domestic and international freight agreements and some other agreements by shipping interests, Government's orders for shipping important materials and the consequent loss compensations, the registration of appraisers and inspectors. It also purposes to enact provisions for the set up of the Transportation Advisory Council to be consulted by the Transportation Minister about the exercise of his powers, and its procedures for deliberation, public hearing, etc. The Committee deems the Bill as reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill has the merits of maintaining order in the maritime transport affairs and bringing about a sound development of its business.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of this Bill this year.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment of the Juvenile Welfare Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the Welfare Committee

Signatures of other members:
Yasaburo Taniguchi and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The proposed Bill purports to organize a juvenile welfare council in cities, towns and villages, and include the facilities for the blind, the deaf and the dumb in the juvenile welfare facilities and to readjust the penal regulations against acts detrimental to juvenile welfare and besides, thereby to maintain harmony between the Law and the Juvenile Law. Though the proposed Bill leaves something to be desired for ensuring perfect protection, health and welfare of juveniles, my Committee admits that this is a necessary measure.

2. Merits of the proposed Bill

The Bill has the merit of giving necessary guidance to those who take care of others' children in their homes and facilitating a smooth operation of juvenile welfare policies in cities, towns and villages through organization of a municipal juvenile welfare council, clarifying the positions of headmen of cities, towns and villages, promoting juvenile welfare from the administrative side, thus contributing to the protection, health and welfare of children.

3. Expenses

About 5 million yen is required to enforce this Law.

Committee Report on Petitions
(No. 1)

May 21, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following Petitions should be approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

1. Petitions to be laid before the meeting of the House:

No. 46: Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenses for Installation of Experts Attached to the Forestry Association

No. 69: Petition for Various Measures for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture in Ibaraki Prefecture

No. 74: Petition concerning Opposition to Purchase by the Government of the Uncultivated Lands

No. 101: Petition for Land Development Work in Hokkaido

No. 130: Petition concerning Prompt Reclamation of Land from Jusan Lake

No. 152: Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenses for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in Nagasaki Prefecture

No. 156: Petition concerning Opposition to Purchase by the Government of the Uncultivated Lands at Aniai Town

No. 181: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Anti-flood Afforestation in Hiroshima Prefecture

No. 185: Petition for Perfection of the Forestal Administration (10 copies)

No. 198: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Shiga Prefecture

No. 211: Petition concerning Objection to the Program for Unreasonable Purchase of Uncultivated Lands

No. 212: Petition concerning Sale of Government Forests at Hioki Village, Kagoshima Prefecture

No. 214: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Ibaraki Prefecture

No. 239: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Nara Prefecture

No. 316: Petition for State Subsidy to Settlers

No. 342: Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenses for Extension of Forest Road

No. 348: Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenses for Restoration of Flume at Fukuda, Okayama City

No. 435: Petition for Acceleration of Irrigation of the Cultivated Fields at Kawaminami

No. 451: Petition for Execution of Cultivation of the Utsunai Field

No. 459: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Engineering Work Expenses for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture

No. 471: Petition for Recommencement of Purchase by the Government Offices of Fire-wood and Charcoai

No. 472: Petition for Construction of State Forest Road for Exploitation of Mt. Kashi

No. 515: Petition for Partial Revision of the Law concerning the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner Farmers

No. 548: Petition for Execution of Government-operated Afforestation

No. 588: Petition for Increase of the Appropriation for Opening of Forest Road

No. 590: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Opening of Forest Roads in the Four Prefectures in the Chugoku District

No. 595: Petition for Establishment of a Simple Charcoal Warehouse

No. 596: Petition for Increase of the State Subsidy towards Farming Funds on Cultivated Lands

No. 628: Petition concerning Discontinuation of the Exploitation of Forests at Kozaki Village, Ibaraki Prefecture

No. 638: Petition concerning Suspension of the Government Program for Purchase of Pastures at Katashina Village, Gumma Prefecture

No. 694: Petition for State Subsidy towards Permanent Counter-Measure against Drought-damage to Hyogo Prefecture

No. 722: Petition concerning Measure for Promotion of Afforestation

No. 737: Petition for Forestal Measure for Increase of Hydro-electric Power Generation

No. 765: Petition for Additional Rations of Rice to the Workers Engaged in Afforestation

No. 766: Petition for Establishment of an Investigation Committee for Purchase of Uncultivated Lands

No. 771: Petition for Creation of the Right of Use under the Farm-land Readjustment Law

No. 778: Petition for Establishing a National Comprehensive Fuel Policy

No. 800: Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development

No. 788: Petition concerning Disposal of Lands Unfit for Cultivation and Abandoned Lands

No. 1,103: Petition for Revival of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development and for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in the Tohoku and Shinetsu Provinces

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Committee Special Report on Petitions

May 21, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following forty-one Petitions should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached Recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Petition No. 46: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Installation of Experts Attached to the Forestry Association

Presented by Mr. Genji Sawada, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 50, Oo Town, Fukushima City

Petition No. 69: Various Measures for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture in Ibaraki Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Shichihei Kikuta, President of the Ibaraki Prefectural Assembly, Moto City, Ibaraki Prefecture

Petition No. 74: Opposition to Purchase by the Government of Uncultivated Lands

Presented by Mr. Ryohei Fukushima, No. 16, Ozawa, Rokugo Village, Ogasa County, Shizuoka Prefecture

Petition No. 101: Land Development Work in Hokkaido

Presented by Mr. Yoshihei Fukazawa, c/o the Hokkaido Farmland Development Association, Nishi No. 1, Kitashijo, Sapporo City, and 1 other

Petition No. 130: Prompt Reclamation of Land from Jusan Lake

Presented by Mr. Katsuni Aoyagi, c/o the Aomori Prefecture Arable Land Association in the Aomori Prefectural Office, and 3 others

Petition No. 152: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in Nagasaki Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Bumpei Morita, c/o the Nagasaki Prefectural Town and Village Masters' Council, Sakurababa Town, Nagasaki City, and 13 others

Petition No. 156: Opposition to Purchase by the Government of Uncultivated Lands at Aniai Town

Presented by Mr. Iwao Tateishi, c/o Forestry Division Furukawa & Co., No. 8, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 181: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Anti-flood Afforestation in Hiroshima Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Tsuneo Kususe, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture, and 4 others

Petition No. 185: Perfection of the Forestal Administration (10 copies)

Presented by Mr. Hatsuro Okada, Headman of Toyoda Village, Toyoda County, Hiroshima Prefecture, and 168 others

Petition No. 198: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Shiga Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Kanji Kawazoe, c/o the Shiga Prefecture Council for Acceleration of Land Development, Shiga Prefectural Office, Otsu City, Shiga Prefecture, and 4 others

Petition No. 211: Objection to the Program for Unreasonable Purchase of Uncultivated Lands

Presented by Mr. Yoshimoto Okawara, Awakura, Fujimoto Village, Fuji County, Shizuoka Prefecture, and 38 others

Petition No. 212: Sale of the Government Forests at Hioki Village, Kagoshima Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Chikayuki Yasuyama Headman of Hioki Village, Hioki County, Kago-

shima Prefecture, and 1 other

Petition No. 214: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Ibaraki Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Ken Kataoka, c/o the Ibaraki Prefecture Land Development Commission, the Prefectural Office, Mito City, Ibaraki Prefecture

Petition No. 239: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Nara Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Shuichi Ueda, President of the Nara Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 316: State Subsidy to Settlers

Presented by Mr. Kiyoshi Iwamori, c/o the All-Japan Settlers Federation, Lot 5, No. 12, 4-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjiku Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 342: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Extension of Forest Road

Presented by Mr. Tsunehiko Tamaki, c/o the Niigata Prefectural Road Association in the Prefectural Office

Petition No. 348: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Restoration of Flume at Fukuda, Okayama City

Presented by Mr. Ken-ichi Kurose, No. 1, Fukuda, Okayama City, and 1 other

Petition No. 435: Acceleration of Irrigation of the Cultivated Fields at Kawaminami

Presented by Mr. Akio Iwakiri, Headman of Kawaminami Village, Koyu County, Miyazaki Prefecture, and 2 others

Petition No. 451: Execution of Cultivation of the Utsunai Field

Presented by Mr. Tsurumatsu Yonezawa, Mayor of Shari Town, Shari County, Hokkaido and 1 other

Petition No. 459: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Engineering Work Expenses for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture

Presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 471: Recommencement of Purchase by the Government Office of Fire-wood and Charcoal

Presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 472: Construction of State Forest Road for Exploitation of Mt. Kashi

Presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 515: Partial Revision of the Law concerning the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner Farmers

Presented by Mr. Suekichi Yoshida, Aza No. 88, Oaza Makinouchi, Makimoto Village, Iwase County, Fukushima Prefecture and 49 others

Petition No. 725: Ditto

Presented by Mr. Kin-ichi Ogawa, Oaza Ebie, Kanaya Village, Iwafune County, Niigata Prefecture, and 23 others

Petition No. 548: Commencement of Government-operated Afforestation

Presented by Mr. Kin-ichi Sato, c/o the Iwate Prefecture Council for Recovery from Flood-damage in the Prefectural Office, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture

Petition No. 588: Increase of the Appropriation for Opening Forest Road

Presented by Mr. Yoshio Nakada, c/o the Tottori Prefectural Forestry Engineering Work Association in the Prefectural Office

Petition No. 590: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Opening Forest Roads in Four Prefectures in the Chugoku District

Presented by Mr. Yasuo Tsunematsu, President of the Shimane Prefectural Assembly, and 6 others

Petition No. 595: Establishment of a Simple Charcoal Warehouse

Presented by Mr. Morinosuke Kida, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Federation of the Guiding Agricultural Cooperative Associations, No. 67, Naka Town, Fukushima City

Petition No. 596: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Funds for Farming on Cultivated Lands

Presented by Mr. Morinosuke Kida, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Federation of the Guiding Agricultural Cooperative Associations, No. 67, Naka Town, Fukushima City

Petition No. 628: Discontinuation of Exploitation of Forests at Kozaki Village, Ibaraki Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Toku Fukuchi, Headman of Kozaki Village, Naka County, Ibaraki Prefecture, and 696 others

Petition No. 638: Suspension of the Government Program for Purchase of Pastures at Katashima Village, Gumma Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Ryotaro Takai, Director and President of the Kanto Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lot 2, No. 1, 1-chome, Shiba-Tamura Town, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 694: State Subsidy towards Permanent Counter-measure against Drought-damage to Hyogo Prefecture

Presented by Mr. Eiichi Mizutori, c/o the Hyoge Prefectural Association for the Accomplishment of the Land Development in the Prefectural Office, Kobe City, and 3 others

Petition No. 722: Measure for Promotion of Afforestation

Presented by Mr. Kiyoshi Shimizu, No. 10, 3-chome, Asahi Town, Abeno Ward, Osaka City, and 5 others

Petition No. 737: Forestal Measure for Increase of Hydro-electric Power Generation

Presented by Mr. Eiichi Onishi, President of the Japan Electric Supply Co. Ltd., No. 1, 1-chome, Koishikawa Town, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis, and 9 others

Petition No. 765: Additional Rations of Rice to the Workers Engaged in Afforestation

Presented by Mr. Shinsaku Nishigaki, c/o the Central Forestry Council, No. 12, 6-chome, Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 766: Establishment of an Investigation Committee for Purchase of Uncultivated Lands

Presented by Mr. Shinsaku Nishigaki, c/o the Central Forestry Council, No. 12, 6-chome, Shiba-Simbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No, 771: Creation of the Right of Use under the Farm-land Readjustment Law

Presented by Mr. Shinsaku Nishigaki, c/o the Central Forestry Council, No. 12, 6-chome, Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 778: Fixation of a National Comprehensive Fuel Policy

Presented by Mr. Bunkichi Tamura, c/o the Comprehensive Policy Council for Paper and Pulp Production in the Japan Paper Hall, No. 2, 3-chome, Nihombashi-Ningyo-cho, Central Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 788: Disposal of Lands Unfit for Cultivation and Abandoned Lands

Presented by Mr. Shinsaku Nishigaki, c/o the Central Forestry Council, No. 12, 6-chome, Shiba-Shimbashi, Minato Ward, Tokyo Metropolis

Petition No. 800: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development

Presented by Mr. Hachiemon Minobe, Kinomoto Town, Ika County, Shiga Prefecture and 2 others

Petition No. 1,103: Revival of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development and for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in the Tohoku and Shin-etsu Provinces

Presented by Mr. Tomotsugu Katagiri, President of the Nagano Prefectural Assembly, and 7 others

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 46: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Equipping the Forestry Association with Experts

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Competent experts are required for reasonable operation of private forests connected with the important policy for reconstruction of national land. But for the forest association under the present financial condition to insure stability of the experts' livelihood and give cogent guidance to the forest-owners.

It is therefore desired to grant a state subsidy for equipping the Association with experts.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 69: Various Measures for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture in Ibaraki Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The agricultural crops in Ibaraki Prefecture were considerably damaged last year by storms, floods and noxious insects. The floods caused serious damage to roads, bridges, farm-lands and houses. It is therefore desired that an immediate measure for revision of delivery quota will be taken and at the same time the state subsidy towards expenses for various immediate and permanent measures granted.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 74: Opposition to Purchase by the Government of Uncultivated Lands

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Without considering that the forest belonging to the Petitioner, Lot 1, No. 77, Ozawa, Rokugo Village, is a requisite for the agricultural operation by the owner and also has a serious influence upon the villagers from the viewpoint of anti-flood afforestation, and further intentionally opposing to the view based on the on-the-spot-survey of the Engineering Works Division that exploitation of the district is unreasonable, the village and the Prefecture Farm-land Committees have decided to make forcible purchase of the district by formally interpreting the provisions of the related Law. From the viewpoint of rationalization of agricultural operation by the owner and prevention of damage to the inhabitants by the improvement of forests and rivers, it is desired that the Government will take a measure to cancel the Committee decision on the purchase.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 101: Land Development Work in Hokkaido

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The increased production of foodstuffs is the first requisite to the rehabilitation of our economy. Especially necessary it is to accelerate land development in Hokkaido which has a vast stretch of uncultivated lands. It is therefore desired that the budget required by the Prefectural Office to undertake the works of culvert, top-soiling and correction of acid soil should be admitted, and measures for securement of required amount of coal, for smooth transportation and for advance of fund to the enterprisers' body should be taken.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 130: Prompt Reclamation of Land from Jusan Lake

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The reclamation of land from Jusan Lake, Nishitsugaru County, for the 1949-50 Fiscal Year forms the most important part of the same program. If this work is executed, an increase of 10,000 koku in foodstuffs production is expected. It is said that in compiling the budget the Government is going to curtail the fixed budget for this work. Then the part of the land already retained in the 1948-49 Fiscal Year will have to lie waste. This will not only mean a waste of national expenditure, but also damp the will of production increase of the inhabitants concerned. It is therefore desired that the fixed appropriation for the 1949-50 Fiscal Year should be granted.

My House admits that the

Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 152: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in Nagasaki Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In Nagasaki Prefecture, the cultivated lands extending over 935 chobu and 1,046 places were considerably damaged by the heavy storms which attacked the Prefecture two times. Though we asked for grant of a state subsidy of 540 million yen as expenses for recovery from damage, only a small sum equivalent to 5.3% of the required amount was granted as expenses for the 1948-49 Fiscal Year. Accordingly, the restoration work had made slow progress, and is now suspended. It is therefore desired that a large state subsidy for the 1949-50 Fiscal Year will be granted.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 156: Opposition to Purchase by the Government of Uncultivated Lands at Aniai Town

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The Furukawa Forestry Division's Aniai Office, Furukawa Co., Ltd. settled two farm-houses in 1928, cultivating the Mizunashi and Ninomata areas, Aniai Town, designated as uncultivated land for purchase at large expenses. And also the office had conducted a survey concerning land development, selection of seeds of superior quality, fertilizer, etc., in order to overcome the natural bad condition of the soil; however, these areas have been almost unproductive every year. So, in 1938, the Office suspended cultivated cultivation of the areas and undertook reforestation thereof. The gradient of these areas averages over 16, so that from the viewpoint of irrigation and soil, these are unavailable for cultivation. Therefore, we oppose the Government purchase of the Aniai uncultivated Lands.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—1949

Re: Petition No. 181: Increase of the State Subsidy toward Expenses for Anti-flood Afforestation in Hiroshima Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The whole area of the mountains collapsed and the forests devastated by the frequent disasters reaches 13,000 chobu, and the devastation extends with every little rainfall, which sends out large quantities of sand, so that farm and residental lands, roads, bridges, etc. are buried or collapsed. Restoration of the collapsed mountains and the devastated forests is a matter of great urgency. The restoration of the distoricts damaged by the disaster in 1945 which inflicted the heaviest loss on the Prefecture has only been finished by a third and the recovery from the disaster-damage in 1948 by a fifth. Though the state subsidy of 54,860,000 yen is required for the work, 24 million yen has only been granted, and a half of the scheduled work has only been finished because of high prices, etc. It is therefore desired that the state subsidy for the 1949-50 Fiscal Year will be large by increased.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition No. 185: Perfecting of the Forestal Administration (10 Copies)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The anti-flood afferestation is indispensable to conservation of our land and high-degree utilization and development thereof. Since land-conservation is thus closely connected with forestry, it is desired that forestry be put under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry the Forest Section of the Prefectural Office in order to make the forestal administration perfect.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition No. 198: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Shiga Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Shiga Prefecture is discharging its mission as foodstuffs supplier district. Though there is Biwa Lake in the prefecture, geographically it is not favored in point of irrigation for in a drought, the farmers are threatened with water famine because rivers dry up and subterranean water becomes scanty. On the other hand, the forests being devastated, the river-bed are heaving with the sands carried down by floods. The flood-damages to the farmlands and the

agricultural facilities are becoming greater year by year. Though the land improvement, the agricultural irrigation improvement and the recovery from disaster-damages are required to be made as speedily as possible, the state subsidy is too small for the purposes. It is feared that this will worsen the agricultural economy and the reduce the farmers' will to increased production. It is therefore desired that increase of the state subsidy to these works should be greatly increased. My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition No. 211: Objection to the Unreasonable Program of Purchase of Uncultivated Land

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The Shizuoka Farm-land Commission has established a program of purchase of forests concerning some 45 chobu at Awakura, Fujimoto Village, Fuji County, Shizuoka Prefecture under the directive issued by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. Considering that the forests are topographical and geological unfit for farming, and that the clearing of the forests will have adverse influence upon river conservation a large part of the villagers are opposed to this program. Bul this decision was made Because the Commission believed the false plea of the applicants for cultivation, and it has since caused various troubles and acts of violence, affected the order of the life. The villagers have presented a representation opposing this program to the Agriculture and Forestry Minister and the Prefectural Governor, but the case has not yet been settled. It is therefore desired with a view to independence of the village economy and to its agricultural interests that execution of this program should be suspended.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will speedily conduct the on-the-spot survey of the district and give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommandation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition No. 212: Sale of the Government Forestry at Hioki Village, Kagoshima Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Hioki Village has too small cultivated land compared with its population. The average area of paddy-field per family is a little over 1.33 tan and that of upland field a little over 1.63 tan. Under these circumstances to extend arable land by reclaiming forest lands is necessary in order to help improve the inhabitants' livelihood. It is therefore desired that the Government forests should be sold to the village for the purpose of cultivation together with the neighboring private forests execution of the coordinated planning of forestry, replenishment of fire-wood and charcoal and securement of the economic resources for the Village.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition No. 214: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Ibaraki Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In Ibaraki Prefecture, the Prefectural, the County and the Municipal offices have appointed the Land Development Commissions respectively, planning to reclaim from the water an area of over 6,000 chobu and to improve an area of over 63,000 chobu in order to conquer the current foodstuffs crisis. But it is quite difficult to accomplish these works with the prefectural funds because the expenses required for it amounts to 1,970 million yen. It is therefore desired that a large amount of state subsidy should be granted to assist accomplishment of these works.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 239: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development in Nara Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The Yamato basin, Nara Prefecture, contains the source of the Yamato River, whose tributaries extend in all directions. But their basins are narrow bounded by steep hills. In addition, those tributaries run shallow owing to the wartime reckless deforestation. There are water reservoirs but they are ponds peculiar to this district, containing little water in comparison with the area. Such being the case, drought causes remarkable damages once in every few years. The Prefecture should take special measures for land improvement and construction of irrigation facilities, and so it is desired that the state subsidy towards these expenses for the 1949-50 Fiscal Year be drastically increased.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House

of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 316: State Subsidy towards Settlers on New Lands

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The state subsidy towards reclamation is the only source of the living expenses of new settlers and distinguished old ones. This year's prospective settlers are all experienced farmers well qualified for reclamatory work. These settlers, however, are suffering from want of necessaries of life. It is, therefore, desired that from the viewpoint of increased production of foodstuffs and relief to the unemployed, the state should assist them even with minimum grants for reclamation, livestock purchase and housing for living.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 342: State Subsidy towards Extension of Forest Roads

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In Niigata Prefecture, the total area of forests occupies over 70% of the whole area of the Prefecture. Most of these forests are in private hands. Forest roads extending in total over 1,330,000 meters in entire length are used for transportation of 54% of the Prefecture's quota of forestal products, considerably contributing to the local forest and other industries, and transcending the owners' personal interests. It is therefore desired that in view of importance of these facilities, a state subsidy towards the ten-year forest road extension plan beginning in the year 1949 should preferentially be considered.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 348: State Subsidy toward Restoration of Irrigation Channels at Fukuda, Okayama City

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Fukuda, Okayama Prefecture, is a farming area which the Fujita Industrial Co., Ltd., with forty ysars' experience of reclamation of Kojima Bay reclaimed by the up-to-date engineering technique with the intention of establishing an owner-farmer system and mechanized agriculture. The area is fitted for rice crop, formerly producing 6,000 koku of rice, but the rice harvest has now considerably decreased because the various agricultural facilities were destroyed by the establishment of munitions plants during the war-time. In addition, the operation of irrigation is inconvenienced because its reservoir is owned by the company. It is therefore desired that restoration of the irrigation channels should speedily be executed by a state subsidy.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 435: Acceleration of Irrigation Works for the Cultivated Lands at Kawaminami

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The reclamation of the Kawaminami lands was started as a state-operated work in 1940, and 70% of the scheduled area been finished by indefatigable efforts of the Villagers. But the farming there is very defficult because the soil is composed of acid volcanic ashes and the subterranean waters run very low. Perfect irrigation facilities are necessary to effectively utilize these reclaimed lands. It is, therefore, desired that the irrigation work should speedily be accomplished.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 451: Execution of Development of the Utsunai Plain

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The development of the Utsunai plain Shari County, has often been attempted in the past. And the works of changing the Uembetsu River's course, and those of lowering of Totsuru Lake's water-level, drainage etc. also undertaken with the State expenses. But the development of the plain has not been finished, leaving an area of over some 1,000 chobu in a swampy condition. The full reclamation of this swamp area cannot be accomplished without dry reclamation of the lake. The lake is only at 648 meters' distance from the Sea of Okohotsk, and the lake is 4 meters above the sea-level, so this work is easy to perform. It is therefore desired that the development of the plain should specially be executed in order to help increase the urgent production of foodstuffs and also to absorb war-victims and repatriates.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petitions in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,

President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 459: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Engineering Works for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Agriculture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In Fukushima Prefecture, many embankments and dams were broken and cultivated lands flooded and covered with sands at the time of the Ione Typhoon last September. Though the prefectural officials and people have been making extraordinary efforts for recovery from these damages, but most of them still remain unrestored. It is quite clear that this will seriously affect increase in foodstuff production for the current year. But it is said that the Government will drastically cut the appropriations for recovery from damages and reduce the amount of loans to a great extent. It is desired that seeing that our reconstruction rests upon rehabilitation of industry and especially increase in foodstuff production, subsidies towards these engineering works should be increased.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 471: Recommencement of Purchase by the Government of Fire-wood and Charcoal

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Publication of the Government's temporary measure to suspend or restrict purchase of fire-wood and charcoal due to some condition the operation fund in the Special Account of Demand and Supply Adjustment of Charcoal and Fire-wood has shocded the producers and merchants concerned. It is regrettable that in consequence the production and collection of these goods have become stagnant, and the producers' livelihood is threatened. The Prefectural authorities have made special efforts for shipping them to consumer districts. But this suspension will have a considerable influence upon future production. It is therefore desired that the Government will speedily recommence the purchase of these products.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 472: Construction of State-made Forest Roads for Exploitation of Mt. Kashi

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The problem of the Prefectural Kashi Road is closely connected with industrial development of the Shirakawa district approach to the Fukushima Prefecture from Tokyo. The Spa of Kashi will doubtless become well-known if it is equipped in a up-to-date style. The whole area of Mt. Kashi covered by virgin forests is very remarkable for scenic beauty. The road between Shirakawa and the Spa of Kashi for six ri has been incorporated into the Prefectural Road system remains unimproved. The Prefectural Road starting from Ashida Town, Minamiaizu County has been extended to a place 2 ri and a half distant from the spot, so if a tunnel is bored at this place, this road will connect Shirakawa and Minamiaizu. It is therefore desired that extension of the existing Prefectural Kashi Road should be executed as a state-made forest road in order to develop the forestal and underground resources in Minamiaizu County.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 515: Partial Revision of the Law concerning the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner Farmers

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In the four villages in Iwase County, live-stock business has become impossible because of the private forests there have been converted into prospective farm lands, and so all the villagers are distressed on this account. Though the reclamation of wild lands in these villages under the first term program is progressing very slowly, private forests are now being surveyed for the purpose of bringing them under cultivation. But as these lands belong to a cold climate, it is hopeless to conduct successful cultivation there. It is therefore desired that the Government will grant substitute lands for the ones purchased and if cultivation prove impossible, amend the related Law in order to preferentially sell them back to the former land-owners.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 725: Partial Revision of the Law concerning the Special Measures for the Establishment of Owner-Farmers

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Petition: It is desired that the existing Farmland Law should be amended in order to (1) restitute the cul-

tivated lands, and the right to till them to the former owners who have lost them while interned abroad; (2) and to strictly prohibit such application of this Law the provisions about exchange and division and annexation, irrigation and paths as may impede increased production and (3) the competent authorities to take up petitions to empower concerning illegal action of the farm-land Commissions at any time and to punish such Commissions severely.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 548: Execution of Government-operated Afforestation

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: In Iwate Prefecture the total area of private forests occupies 62% of the prefectural entire area of forests, but the private forests have been devastated owing to the reckless deforestation during the wartime, and consequently a great deal of their soil was washed down by the floods in 1947 and 1948. In view of the increasing demand for fuel, building lumber, pulp and mine-pillars it cannot be expected to that anti-disaster measures for the private forests will be effectively taken. It is therefore desired that the Government will apply a system similar to the state-operated afforestation of the Government forests to the private forests and undertake prevention of disaster-damages in order to raise the forestal resources and stabilize the people's livelihood; moreover that sand guards in the state forests in the zone of the various river sources should be executed at national expenses and also the afforestation zones be prohibited from cultivating, in order to protect the river-head.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Tottori Prefecture is rich in forestal resources, but its geographical feature is hilly and so the length of the existing forest roads is only 300 kilometers, being insufficient to take out forestal products. The deforestation during the wartime was mainly done in places near towns and convenient for conveyance. Consequently forest have now young trees alone. On the other hand in the deeper hills trees are fully grown. It is therefore desired that the estimated appropriation for building of forest roads should be increased in order to help utilize these forests.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 590: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Opening of Forest Roads in Four Prefectures in the Chugoku Provinces

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: From the viewpoint of improvement of forests and rivers and of rehabilitation of our industrial economy it should be one of the most important national policies to establish measures for operation of forests. It is necessary to undertake intensification of raising of the forestal resources and to take a measure for intensive utilization of forestal products in order to positively execute afforestation work and to undertake perfect protection and control of the forests in Shimane, Tottori, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures, well-known for forestal production. It is therefore desired that the state subsidy towards expenses for opening forest roads in order to extend and intensify the network of forest road.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 595: Establishment of a Simple Charcoal Warehouse

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The Government, as a rule, purchases charcoal through the 1st Collecting Office in the producing district. But no facilities are provided at the purchasing place and the agricultural co-operative association, which is a collecting agency, is responsible for the custody of charcoal. This will result in decreasing the production and impeding smooth transportation, lowering quality and quantity and making the people suffer from the shortage of fuel. It is therefore desired that a simple warehouse will be speedily established in order to prevent the national loss as far as possible and contribute to stabilization of the people's livelihood.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 596: Increase of the State Subsidy towards Funds for Farming on Cultivated Lands

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The state subsidy towards farming and living funds is necessary for construction in reclaimed lands. The settlers are suffering from acute financial difficulties, and so their farming has made very slow progress. It is therefore desired (1) that the state subsidy towards farming funds for the current Fiscal Year will be largely increased and treatment of the fund financing decided by conference with the autonomous body organized by the settlers, (2) that the amount, term and method of the state subsidy towards cultivation expenses will be speedily revised and (3) that the expenses for foundation work in reclaimed lands will be increased, the restrictions on housing building be relaxed and the settlers' livelihood be guaranteed.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes that the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 628: Discontinuation of Exploitation of the Forests at Kozaki Village, Ibaraki Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Under the program for cultivation of the area including Sugaya Town, Naka County and one other town and 7 villages which was established in connection with the public work for rehabilitating the economy, cultivation by purchase of the forests extending over 200 chobu at Kozaki Village is scheduled to be executed. However, the nature of soil and the conditions of location make it almost impossible for the settlers to expect success in cultivation. Also, these forests are necessary for the villager's occupation as source of supply of fire-wood and charcoal and compost. It is therefore desired that exploitation of the forests at the village will be excepted from the said cultivation program.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 638: Suspension of the Government Program for Purchase of the Pasture at Katashima Village, Gumma Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The forests extending over 18,000 odd chobu at Oaza Tokura, Katashima Village are in the custody of the Kanto Electricity Supply Co., Ltd. The Village Farm-land Commission intends to purchase the afforestation scheduled places straggling at this area under the program for purchase of incultivated lands and make them pastures. This neglectes the facts that the electric power work is based on operation of forest and also that the villagers live by operating semi-agriculture because it is impossible to farm his area.

It is therefore desired that the Government will take measure to suspend the said program as the head-waters conserving places viewed from the electric power work and from the viewpoint of anti-flood afforestation and conservancy of rivers.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes that the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 694: State Subsidy towards Permanent Counter-measure against Drought-damage to Hyogo Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The Prefecture is one of our leading agricultural prefectures, having rice-fields extending over 90,000 chobu. But it is not favored by irrigation water, so that the rice harvest decreased by 270,000 koku owing to the drought in 1948. From the viewpoint of the permanent counter-measure against drought-damage, it is necessary to perfect the irrigation facilities as speedily as possible. It is therefore desired that a considerable amount of state subsidy will be granted for this work for the current year.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 722: Measure for Promotion of Afforestation

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Forests occupy some 56% of the entire area of our land, but the forests remain devastated owing to reckless deforestation during the wartime and after the end of the war. This seriously affects preservation of integrity of our land and stabilization of the people's livelihood. It is therefore desired (1) that the Government will deduct the expenses required to obtain the forestry income and to afforest the deforested places as the necessary expenses from the assessment of the forestry income tax and (2) that it should distribute additional rations of rice and necessary materials to the laborers engaged in afforestation like those done in cutting down and carrying out.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of

the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 737: Forestal Measure for Increase of Hydro-electric Power

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The conditions of forestal resources is closely connected with the Hydro-electric Power work, but our forests have been considerably devastated by the reckless deforestation during the wartime and after the end of the war, the trees showing signs of death. This will not only cause loss of water concerning capacity and flood-damage, but also give serious influence upon irrigation water and hydro-electric power. It is therefore desired that a radical remedial measure for forestal resources will be speedily taken.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition No. 765: Additional Rations of Rice to the Workers Engaged in Afforestation

——, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: The afforestation work is attended by economic and working difficulties. From the viewpoints of prevention of various forms of disaster-damage and of future condition of demand and supply of lumber, this work should be executed as one of the most important national policies. We cannot understand why delivery of additional rations of rice to the afforestation laborers is not exceptionally executed. It is therefore desired that in view of earnest desire for speedy development of this work, additional rations of rice will be speedily delivered to these laborers.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition No. 766: Establishment of an Investigation Committee for Purchase of Uncultivated Lands

——, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: It is reasonable that the administrative measure to establish an investigation committee for purchase of uncultivated lands was taken according to the notification issued by the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on September 1, 1948, in order to eliminate the conflict occurring between the policy for protection of the forests and that for cultivation thereof and to materialize this purpose. From the viewpoint that it is reasonable administrative measure to curb the authorities of the Farm-land Commission determined by the law to establish this Committee, it is difficult to establish this committee. Disputes have always arisen respecting the incorporation into the cultivation scheduled places. It is therefore desired that a lawful measure to establish the proposed Committee will be taken.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition No. 771: Creation of the Right of Use under the Farm-land Readjustment Law

——, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Fallen leaves and grass growing in the shade is the only manure for the forest trees. It is a considerable obstacle to raising of the forests, and specially causes heavy damage to those in sterile soil to remove them therefrom. And also this makes it impossible that the red-pine forests distributed at the various parts of our land and the silver-fir and fir forests in Hokkaido, which all are almost operated by natural renewal, are technically renewed. From the viewpoint of the necessity of self-supply of foodstuffs in our country, this should be allowed, but from that of execution of the forestal policy, this should not be inadmissible. It is therefore desired that the right of use under the Farm-land Readjustment Law will be limited only to that enjoyed according to the old custom and a lawful measure to determine the term of validity not exceeding ten years taken in order to minimize the damage to the forests.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petitions in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 778: Fixation of a National Comprehensive Fuel Policy

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Lumber which is our important resource is used very unreasonably and uneconomically. A considerable quantity of pulp and other useful lumber are consumed as fuel which is very low in the degree of utilization. This precious resource is wasted everywhere. From the viewpoint of the present condition of our country, this is very regrettable. It is therefore desired that a national comprehensive policy, effective and reasonable, will be speedily established and enforced in respect of the problem of rationalization of use of lumber and consumption of fuel.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 788: Disposal of the Lands Unfit for Cultivation and Abandoned Lands

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Various disputes respecting the problem of emergency cultivation occur because people intend to acquire another forest from ideological, political and other mixed motives. The purchase of forests prompted by such things is unreasonable from the viewpoint of smooth execution of the cultivation policy. It is therefore desired (1) that the land of which the cultivation is not started notwithstanding that three years have elapsed since purchase thereof should be sold back to the former owner at the purchase price and (2) that as regards the land which was incorporated in the cultivation scheduled place and has after been decided as the one fit for cultivation, the designation thereof as the said place should speedily be cancelled as it causes an obstacle to operation of the forestry.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 800: State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: It is said that the Government has decided to abolish the state subsidy towards expenses for land development for the current year and instead to make the fund financing. Execution of the land development work is requisite for accomplishment of full quota delivery of rice. A portion of this work is making steady progress with funds temporarily advanced which will be paid out of the Treasury. It is therefore desired that the state subsidy will be granted as has hitherto been in order to insure delivery of foodstuffs, and if a measure for advance of funds is taken, it is desired that a measure for low interest amortization by over 30 years will be taken.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

——, 1949

Re: Petition No. 1103: Revival of the State Subsidy towards Expenses for Land Development and for Restoration of Disaster-damaged Cultivated Lands in the Tohoku and the Shin-etsu Provinces

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Stabilization of the people's livelihood cannot be expected without an increase in the staple foodstuffs production, and execution of land development work and of restoration of the cultivated lands damaged by various disasters is requisite for this increase. It is therefore desired that the state subsidy towards both these works in the Tohoku and the Shin-etsu Provinces will be revived though the amount thereof is today too small and besides rationalization of taxation on the farmers, release of the state forests and improvement of the agricultural technic are undertaken.

My House admits that the Petition is reasonable, and hopes the Government will give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the Petition in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Committee Report on
Petitions
(No. 1)

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following Petitions should be laid before this House.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Education Committee

Petition No. 36: Repair of the Matsue Castle

Petition No. 90: Establishment of a Research Institute for the Guidance of the Younger Generation

Petition No. 99: Increase in Government Subsidies toward the Expenses Needed for the Preservation of National Treasures in Nara Prefecture

Petition Nos. 132 & 376: Government Subsidies toward the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 151: Allocation of Newsprint for Tourist Publications

Petition Nos. 165 & 306: Increase in Appropriation for the Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings

Petition No. 169: Government Subsidy and Floatation of Local Loans in Connection with Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 177: Protection of Educational Motion Pictures

Petition No. 240: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings

Petition No. 247: Appropriation of the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 270: Revival of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System

Petition 288, 289, 290 & 617: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for

Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 291: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Execution of the 6:3:3 Educational System

Petition No. 292: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Main Hall of the Fukkiji Temple, a National Treasure

Petition No. 299: Increase of Government Subsidy towards the Equipment Expenses for Part-time Upper Secondary Schools

Petition Nos. 305 & 1134: Increase in Appropriation for Education

Petition Nos. 314, 355, 486, 770 & 812: Promotion of Calligraphic Education

Petition No. 315: Preservation of the Horyuji Temple and other National Treasures

Petition No. 328: Establishment of a National Historical Materials Museum

Petition Nos. 331 & 697: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 427: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 428: Withdrawal of the Prohibition of Students from Visiting the Chusonji Temple Hiraizumi

Petition No. 429: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Chusonji Temple, National Treasure

Petition No. 440: Government subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Buildings of Nikko Designated as National Treasures

Petition Nos. 465, 496, 715, 837 & 963: Iucrease in Appropriation for Education

Petition Nos. 516, 536 & 827: Revival of Appropriation for Education

Petition No. 539: Preservation of Treasures of the Chorakuji Temple, Serata Village, Gumma Prefecture

Petition No. 569: Appropriation for the Execution of the 6:3:3 school System

Petition No. 705: Increase in Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System

Petition No. 899: Maintenance of the Existing Tuition Rate in National Schools and Establishment of Reduction or Remission System

Petition No. 1,003: Re-examination of the Lower Secondary School System

Petition No, 1,036: Financial Aid to News and Educational Motion Picture Enterprises

Petition No. 1,046: Revision of Article 16 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law for the Enforcement of the Law for Exceptions to the Educational Public Service.

Petition No. 1,047: Partial Revision of the Copyright Law

Special Committee Report
on Petitions
(No. 1)

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following fifty one Petitions should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Educational Committee

Petition No. 36: Repair of the Matsue Castle, presented by Mr. Seiichi Komura, Mayor of Matsue City, and 1 other

Petition No. 90: Establishment of a Research Institute for the Guidance of the Younger Generation, presented by Mr. Yushi Uchimura, Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, and 13 others

Petition No. 99: Increase in Government Subsidies for the Expenses Needed for the Preservation of National Treasures in Nara Prefecture, presented by Mr. Shuichi Ueda, the Nara Prefectural Society for the Preservation of Places of Note and Historical Interest and National Treasures

Petition No. 132: Government Subsidies toward the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly.

Petition No. 376: Ditto, presented by Mr. Fukumatsu Minami, Headman of Nakano Village, Kunohe County, Iwate Prefecture

Petition No. 151: Allocation of Newsprint for Tourist Publications, presented by Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the All Japan Tourist Federation, and 1 other

Petition No. 165: Increase in Appropriation for the Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings, presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 306: Ditto, presented by Mr. Tokizo Ogata, Kurume City, and 2 others

Petition No. 169: Government Subsidy and Floatation of Local Loans in Connection with Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Taro Yamashita, Mayor of Yamaguchi City and 1 other

Petition No. 177 Protection of Educational Motion Pictures, presented by Mr. Kaku Niii, President of the Japan Movie Education Society, Tokyo

Petition No. 240: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings, presented by Mr. Shuichi Ueda, President of the Nara Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 247: Appropriation of the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System presented by Mr. Toru Kashima, the Miyazaki Prefectural Education Committee

Petition No. 270: Revival of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Fquipmsnt of Schools undsr the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Fumio Tanaka, the Okayama Prefectural Education Committee

Petition No. 288: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Gaijiro Matsubara, Director of the Tsunoda Village Agricultural Cooperative Union, and 300 others

Petition No. 289: Ditto, presented by Mr. Ichiro Arakane, the President of the Oita Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 290: Ditto, presented by Mr. Eitaro Shibuya, Sendai City

Petition No. 291: Government Subsidies toward the Expenses for the Execution of the 6:3:3 Education System, presented by Mr. Eitaro Shibuya, Sendai City

Petition No. 617: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kihachi Matsubara, President of the Gifu Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 292: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Main Hall of the Fukkiji Temple, a National Treasure,

presented by Mr. Ichiro Arakane, President of the Oita Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 299: Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Equipment Expenses for Part-time Upper Secondary Schools, presented by Mr. Ichitaro Seki, the Kagawa Prefectural Zentsuji Upper Secondary School, and 1 other

Petition No. 305: Increase in Appropriation for Education, presented by Mr. Shoji Kawakami, the Niigata Prefectural Education Committee, and 5 others

Petition No. 1,134: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kenzo Hoshino, Sapporo City, and 13,845 others

Petition No. 314: Promotion of calligraphic Education, presented by Mr. Keichu Toyomichi, Tokyo

Petition No. 355: Ditto, presented by Mr. Nanboku Sumiyama, Osaka, and 30 others

Petition No. 486: Ditto, presented by Mr. Benjiro Kimura, Kyoto, and 5 others

Petition No. 770: Ditto, presented by Mr. Katsumi Tsujimoto, Nara City, and 19 others

Petition No. 812: Ditto, presented by Mr. Shinji Yamamoto, Toyohashi City

Petition No. 315: Preservation of the Horyuji Temple and other National Treasures, presented by Mr. Shoji Nakano, the Nara Prefectural Education Committee

Petition No. 328: Establishment of a National Historical Data Museum, presented by Mr. Keizo Shibusawa, Tokyo, and 95 others

Petition No. 331: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings, under the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Tetsuya Sugajima, Yamagata City

Petition No. 697: Ditto, presented by Mr. Toraji Makino, Kyoto City

Petition No. 427: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System, presented by Jumpei Murakami, President of the Iwate Prefectural Assembly

Petition No. 429: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Chusonji Temple, National Treasure, presented by, Mr. Jumpei Murakami, President of the Iwate Prefectural Assembly.

Petition No. 440: Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Buildings of Nikko Designated as National Treasures, presented by Mr. Sakyo Furukawa, the Tosho Shrine, Nikko, and 2 others.

Petition No. 465: Increase in Appropriation for Education, presented by Mr. Akira Nagai, the Ibaraki Educational Personnel Union.

Petition No. 496: Ditto, presented by Mr. Shin-ichi Oyamada, President of the Edogawa Ward Assembly, Tokyo.

Petition No. 715: Ditto, presented by Mr. Eitaro Shibuya, the Sendai PTA Federation, and 2 others

Petition No. 837: Ditto, presented by Mrs. Kimi Morita, the Setagaya Ward Women Association, Tokyo.

Petition No. 963: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kaneko Yamamoto, Ashiya City, Hyogo Prefecture, and 149 others

Petition No. 516: Revival of Appropriation for Education, presented by Mr. Shoho Horino, the Meguro Ward Elementary and Lower Secondary Schools PTA Federation, Tokyo,

Petition No. 536: Ditto, presented by Mr. Seiichi Shiraishi, Tokyo.

Petition No. 827: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kamuri Kosaka, Wakamatsu City, and 2,158 others.

Petition No. 539: Preservation of Treasures of the Chorakuji Temple, Serata Village, Gumma Prefecture, presented by Mr. Sho Kero, Serata Village, Gumma Prefecture, and 20 others.

Petition No. 569: Appropriation for the Execution of the 6:3:3 School System, presented by Mr. Hidekichi Takashima, Mayor of Hidachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture, and 4 others.

Petition No. 705: Increase in Government Subsidies Towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System, presented by Mr. Jiro Otsuka, the Nanzan Elementary School PTA, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Petition No. 899: Maintenance of the Existing Tuition Rate in National Schools and Reduction or remission thereof, presented by Mr. Teruhisa Ominori, the Kanto District Students Autonomy Associations Federation, Waseda University, Tokyo, and 1,120 others.

Petition No. 1003: Re-examination of the Lower Secondary System, presented by Mr. Kyoichi Ishikawa, Mayor of Yokohama.

Petition No. 1036: Financial Aid to News and Educational Motion Picture Enterprises, presented by Mr. Ryuichi Kano, Managing Director of the Nippon Movie Company, Tokyo.

Petition No. 1046: Revision of Article 16 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law for the Enforcement of the Law or Exceptions to Educational Public Service, presented by Mr. Teizo Tanaka, Tokyo, and 15 others.

Petition No. 1047: Partial Revision of the Copyright Law, presented by Mr. Kazuro Hirota, President of the Japan Literary Association, Tokyo

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Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Repair of the Matsue Castle (No. 36)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The Matsue Castle, a national treasure, preserves its tower, stone-pavement and moat just as they were in olden times. But after the lapse of 340 years since its construction it has sunk, dipped and rotten in several parts. It is desired, therefore, that the castle be immediately repaired by the aid of the national treasury.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests that the Government will pay due attention to the matter. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Establishment of a Research Institute for the Younger Generation (No. 99)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The Petition on the above subject-matter urges the Government to establish, in view of the present condition of the youth, a research institute for their guidance so as to organize a permanent measure for the powerful and fundamental guidance of them by making a comprehensive study of the affairs in connection with them.

This House deems the pur-

port of the Petition to be a reasonable one and requests the Government to pay due attention to the matter. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Government Subsidies for the Expenses Needed for the Preservation of National Treasures in Nara Prefecture (No. 99)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The purport of the above Petition: There are, in Nara Prefecture, more than a thousand works of classic art and buildings designated as national treasures besides the Horyuji Temple, the murals of which were burnt in the fire which broke out in its main hall. They are world-famous relics, but no adequate method of preserving them has yet been adopted. Thus the present Petition urges that the Government will increase its subsidies towards the expenses for their thorough repair and preservation.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give the matter a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petitions for Government Subsidies for the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System (Nos. 132 & 376)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The Petition urges the Government to grant special subsidies towards the expenses for construction of school buildings in the Tohoku district in consideration of the particular features of its climate and traffic.

This House deems the Petition reasonable and requests that the Government to pay due attention to the matter. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance wite Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Allocation of Newsprint for Tourist Publications (No. 151)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Propaganda is essential for the development of the tourist industry. However, the Newsprint Allocation Committee gives no due consideration to the allocation of printing paper indispensable therefor. Its allocation for this industry is too small and higher-grade paper fitting the taste of foreigners is hardly obtainable. As matters stand now we can never expect the prosperity of our tourist trade. It is, therefore, desired that a necessary volume of paper be distributed to the tourist industry regardless of the present limits of newsprint allocation in general.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to pay due attention to the matter. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petitions for Increase in Appropriation for the Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings. (No. 165)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows; In the last fiscal year considerable difficulty was experienced in building lower secondary schools in spite of the appropriation of 4,200 million yen for its expenses. The appropriation for this fiscal year has been curtailed to 2,500 million yen, while prices have been raised and wage basis revised. This sum is hardly sufficient for the construction of schoolrooms. The Petition, therefore, desires that the appropriation for the building of lower secondary schools be largely increased.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings (No. 306)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: It is said that the building estimates for lower secondary schools will be considerably curtailed in this fiscal year. This year lower secondary schools of this Prefecture needs 1,790 classrooms, and the expenses will amount to 1,100 million yen. However, the limited local finance cannot afford the expenses. If the matter should be left as it is, two or three-shift educational system might be adopted, which would mean the destruction of fundamental requisites of education. It is, therefore, desired that the necessary expenses for building lower secondary schools be increased.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to pay due attention to it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Government Subsidy and Floatation of Local Loans in Connection with Construction of School Buildings (No. 169)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The Petition urges the Government to make its effort to include the necessary expenses for facilities for lower secondary schools in the budget instead of curtailing the appropriation for the public welfare work in view of the Resolution "priority of Education in Administration" adopted in the previous Session of the Diet and to grant Government subsidies to the matter and authorize the floatation of local loans for this purpose.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to pay due attention to it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Protection of Educational Motion Pictures (No. 177)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Notwithstanding that the motion picture is an effective and indispensable means of education, no adequate measure has been taken therefor. Of the leading educational motion picture manufacturing companies, the "Shinsekai" has already been dissolved, and the "Nippon" and "Riken" are now in a great financial strait. If things are left as they are, we cannot expect the production of good pictures. Therefore, a fundamental measure must be taken for protecting the manufacture and diffusion of educational pictures and consequently necessary expenses for materializing the matter be granted. As temporary measures, (1) educational pictures are to be exempted from the commodity tax, (2) either the admission tax is to be repealed or its exemption point be raised for their show and (3) enough screens for their show be obtained for this purpose.

This House deems the above Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to pay due attention to it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Government Subsidies toward the expenses for Construction of Lower Secondary School Buildings (No. 240)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: With the present limited financial capacity the local governments cannot afford to undertake construction of lower secondary school buildings under the new educational system. The reported curtailment of the appropriation for construction of lower secondary school buildings would be great obstacle to the achievement of compulsory education. Therefore, it is to be hoped that the Government subsidies towards the expenses will be largely increased.

This House deems the tenor of the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Appropriation of the Expenses for Construction of School buildings under the 6-3 School System. (No. 247)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The construction plan to meet the new educational system has not been carried out as expected. This is because the necessary expenditure has been cut down every fiscal year since 1947. The curtailment of the expenses needed in this fiscal year would seriously affect the local finance as well as the proper conduct of compulsory education in lower secondary schools. The Petition, therefore, urges the Government to take adequate measures in this regard.

This House deems the purport of the Petition to be reasonable and requests that the Government to pay due attention to the matter. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Revival of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System (No. 270)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Despite its stringent financial conditions, each local government has been endeavoring for full equipment of lower secondary schools, thinking that Government subsidies towards the required expenses would be largely increased in fiscal 1949 when the compulsory education system is expected to be completely enforced. However, the appropriation for fiscal 1949 has been largely cut down. This is a serious menace to the reform of education. The Petition, therefore, urges the Government to revive the increase appropriation for such purposes.

This House deems the tenor of the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System (No. 288)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as

follows: The Shortage of classrooms is the most serious impediment to the enforcement of the new educational system. In Hokkaido the use of temporary classrooms and the conduct of education in two shifts are impracticable owing to the hardness of attending school in winter time. On the other hand, the building of indoor playgrounds and any facilities against severe cold costs higher than in any other places. The Tsunoda Village Lower Secondary School, for example, is short of 18 classrooms. But the financial capacity of the locality is very poor. Accordingly, the present Petition solicits that the Government will give due consideration to the increase of subsidy for construction of school buildings and to the distribution of materials necessary therefor.

This House deems the purport of the Petition to be reasonable and requests that the Government to do its best to implement it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System (Nos. 289 & 290)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition urges the Government to increase its subsidies for construction of school buildings in consideration of both the promotion of juvenile education and the needy local finance instead of curtailing its estimates.

This House deems the above Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System (No. 617)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition urges that the Government will increase its subsidies towards the expenses for construction of school buildings in view of both the promotion of juvenile education and of the needy condition of local finance.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests that the Govenment to do its best to implement it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Execution of the 6:3:3 Educational System (No. 291)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The curtailment of the educational appropriation would have a serious affect upon the juvenile education under the new school system. The prefectural finance is in needy circumstances owing to the frequent occurrences of natural calamities. The Petition, therefore, desires that the Government will increase the appropriation so as to facilitate full execution of the system.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies for the Repair of the Main Hall of the Fukkiji Temple, a National Treasure (No. 292)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition States as follows: The main hall of the Fukkiji Temple in Oita Prefecture, one of the Japan's three oldest buildings typical of the days of Fujiwara, was damaged by a blast effect from a bomb during the war, and is now under repair at the estimated cost of ¥970,000. But fire prevention facilities seem to be necessary in view of the recent fire occurring in the main hall of the Horyuji Temple. ¥5,000,000 will be necessary for thorough recovery of the Temple. Thus the Petition desires that the Government will grant an additional subsidy of ¥2,900,000 for the purpose.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidy towards the Equipment Expenses for Part-time Upper Secondary Schools (No. 299)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states that a part-time course set up in upper secondary schools for the benefit of workers has been in a difficult state owing to financial stringency, and therefore, desires that a large sum of subsidy be granted out of the national Treasury upon investigating into the actual condition of such schools.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to do its best to implement it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 305)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition solicits that the Government will, instead of curtailing in the educational appropriation, give due consideration to an increase (1) in the appropriation for construction of lower secondary school buildings (2) in educational personnel and (3) in the appropriation for the promotion of private schools.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to pay due attention to the matter. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 1134)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states that the large curtailment of educational appropriation for 1949 fiscal year will prove a great obstacle to education, especially in Hokkaido which has various peculiarities, and therefore, it desires that the Government will give special consideration to the educational appropriation in such locality.

This House deems the petition to be reasonable and requests the Govenment to do its best to implement it. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Promotion of Calligraphic Education.

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Since the establishment of the new educational system calligraphy by means of a writing brush has been excluded from the curriculum of primary schools. However, the learning of how to write big letters with brushes is considered necessary in view of the fact that the penmanship ability of school boys and girls have considerably been lowered for these few years. Moreover, calligraphy in Oriental letters underlies the Oriental art. Therefore, it is desired that a lesson in calligraphy will be given in lower school years, if not as a compulsory subject, according to the choice of children or their parents.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Preservation of the Horyuji Temple and other National Treasures (No. 315)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition States as follows: The destruction of the main hall of the Horyuji Temple by fire shows the poverty of preservative measures for cultural properties as well as lack of consciousness of the importance of their preservation on the part of the people. A long-range plan must be made with reference to the preservation of national treasures. It is desired that a large amount of subsidy will be granted for the reconstruction of the Horyuji Teomple in accordance with modern scientific art.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Establishment of a National Historical Data Museum (No. 328)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Historical documents and records bequeathed to us by our ancestors are great in number and rich in variety. But few of them are being used as historical data. Especially, the research into the masse's life in the Edo period through private records has been utterly neglected because in the study of history in the past time importance was attached mainly to the Imperial House and political affairs to the neglect of social or economic phases. Such privately-owned records and documents, however, are likely to be dispersed under the social and economic changes after the war. It is therefore, desired, that a national historical data museums, both central and local, be established as agencies to collect, preserve and open to public such data.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petitions concerning Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 School System (Nos. 331 & 697)

—, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister

Sir:

The above Petitions state as follows: Petition have frequently been presented for the granting of subsidy out of the national Treasury for education and increase of educational personnel in elementary and lower secondary schools. If these petitions are not implemented, the educational plan based on the new system will be of no use, especially in cold districts such as this prefecture. The Petition, therefore, desires that adequates steps be taken preferentially for these matters.

This House deems the Petition

to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition concerning Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Full Equipment of Schools under the 6-3 School System. (No. 427)

—, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows; Iwate Prefecture, despite the financial stringency caused by the frequent occurrences of flood damage since 1947, has been making every effort to put into effect the new educational system depending on Government subsidies toward the expenses for construction of school buildings. The school constructing plan of this Prefecture has been carried out only by 28 per cent. It is desired that the Government will grant a minimum subsidy of 450 million yen to the Prefecture for the 1949 fiscal year for construction of addjtional classrooms.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for Relaxation of the Prohibition of Students Party from Visiting the Chusonji Temple, Hiraizumi (No. 428)

—, 1949

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The Chusonji Temple, Hiraizumi, Iwate Prefecture, has the Golden Hall and the sutra godown, which needs special protection, and as many as 3,000 national treasures, and we may be proud of its historical and artistic value. It was visited by numbers of tourists and groups of students, their visits contributing much to the study of social lessons and to the cultivation of aesthetic sentiment. It is so regrettable, however, that the Ministry of Education on July 9 last year prohibited groups of students from visiting it. The Temple never displays religeous activities and their visit is by no means actuated by any religeous sense. The Petition, therefore, urges the Government to relax this prohibition.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due attention. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Chusonji Temple, National Treasure (No. 429)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The Chusonji Temple in Iwate Prefecture has about 3,000 treasures besides the Golden Hall and the sutra godown, the artistic value of which deserves world praise, especially the corpses of three generals of the Fujiwara Days creating a world-wide sensation from the scientific, historical and artistic points of view. However, the loss of its estate, the sale of its farmlands and the rapid decrease in the number of visitors have brought the Temple into financial difficulties and there is a fear of its valuable properties being dispersed. It is, therefore, desired that the Temple be rehabilitated by the aid of the national Treasury under the National Treasure Preservation Law.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for the Repair of the Buildings of Nikko Designated as National Treasures (No. 440)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The national treasures and buildings of Nikko famous for their artificial beauty and brilliant history have long been left devastated. The two shrines and one temple which keep them in custody are in financial difficulties and cannot afford to repair them. It is, therefore, desired that Government subsidies be given toward the expenses for repair.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 465)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Every city, town and village have been making every effort to judiciously dealt with the operation of the new educational syatem in view of its importance. However, education therein is still in an unfavorable condition due to the shortage of classrooms and increase of pupils. In the fiscal year 1949 the appropriation for school building has been sharply curtailed which may probably make impossible the operation of the new educational system. It is, therefore, desired that educational appropriation be included in the budget for (1) the building of school-houses, (2) an increase in educational personnel, (3) the complete distribution of text-books, (4) the completion of research and welfare facilities for teachers and pupils

and (5) the reform of the scholarship system.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 496)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Edogawa-ku will be short of 120 classrooms in lower secondary schools and 200 in elementary schools from 1949 onward. The curtailment of the appropriation of necessary funds therefore would be fatal to educational recovery. It is, therefore, desired that educational appropriation be increased so as to meet the situation.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Goverement to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 715)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that the slow progress in the construction of lower secondary school buildings caused by the sharp curtailment of educational appropriation in the 1949 fiscal year will seriously affect the operation of the new educational system, and therefore, desires that this appropriation be increased for the rehabilitation of a cultural nation.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it a faborable consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 837)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that a large number of elementary schools are conducting education in two shifts using temporary school buildings and, therefore, it desires that educational appropriation be increased in consideration of the situation.

This House deeme the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Appropriation for Education (No. 963)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that the sharp curtailment of educational appropriation would seriously affect the operation of the new educational system and, therefore, desires that the appropriation be increased so as to meet the present educational condition.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Revival of Appropriation for Education (Nos. 516 & 536)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that the sharp curtailment of educational appropriation would mean the corruption of the educational system and the corruption of the educational system means the deterioration of educational culture setting a spur to a possible rise of fascism. It is, therefore, desired that a large appropriation for educational affairs be included again in the budget.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Revival of Appropriation for Education (No. 827)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that the sharp curtailment of the appropriation for the expenses towards construction of lower secondary school buildings and large reduction of that for general education will damage the new educational system causing the detarioration of education, and, therefore, desires that these appropriations be revived.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Preservation of Treasures of the Chorakuji Temple (No. 539)

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The treasures owned by the Chorakuji Temple, Seta Village, Gumma Prefecture, are precious materials for the study

of history, religion, art and other cultural affairs, especially documents and pictures of olden times there show vividly the essence of the old native culture. However, the present inappropriate method of preservation will cause their dispersion. It is, therefore, desired that the Government will take some adequate steps for their preservation.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Educational Appropriation under the 6:3:3 system (No. 567)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition desires that educational appropriation be largely increased so that elementary and lower secondary schools will have no need to use temporary school buildings and adopt a two-shift education system.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase in Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings (No. 697)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states that the curtailment of Government subsidies towards the expenses for construction of school buildings and the prohibition of the floatation of local loans for the matter would have a serious effect upon education and local finance. So it desires that the Government will, in view of the importance of education, grant subsidies and approve the floatation of local loans for the matter.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Increase of Government Subsidies towards the Expenses for Construction of School Buildings (No. 705)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows:

The large curtailment of the appropriation for execution of the new educational system would cause a great obstacle to a normal education guaranteed by the Constitution. It is almost impossible to expect local donations for building school houses under the present local finance. The Petition, therefore, urges the Government to increase subsidies towards the expenses for the matter.

This House deems the Petition as reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Maintenance of the Existing Tuition Rate in National Schools or Reduction or Remission thereof (No. 899)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The Government is said to have decided to raise the tuition rate in national schools by three times. This measure, however, will seriously affect the living of the students of national schools, possibly allowing the rich alone to enjoy the benefit of higher education and lowering the level of education and learning. It is desired, therefore, that the tuition rate of national schools be maintained as it is and that it be reduced or remitted in special cases.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Re-examination of the Lower Secondary School System (No. 1,003)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: Complete equipment of lower secondary schools is an urgent need in municipalities. But they cannot afford to disburse necessary expenses for the matter with their needy finance. Moreover, the restriction on the floatation of local loans makes the matter all the more difficult. It is, therefore, desired that the new lower secondary school system be fundamentally re-examined.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby, forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition concerning Financial Aid to News and Educational Motion Picture Enterprises (No. 1036)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The enterprises regarding news and educational pictures which play an important roll in giving the people a

social education and supplying children with knowledge of democracy are now in great distress owing to the high rate admission tax, high prices of necessary materials and difficulty of obtaining funds. They will be ruined if they are left unaided. The Petition, therefore, urges the Government to take some adequate measures for giving financial aid to such enterprises.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Petition for Revision of Article 16 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law for the Enforcement of the Law for Exceptions to the Educational Personnel (No. 1046)
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

The above Petition states as follows: The educational personnel who are members of local assemblies are permitted to remain as such until June 30, 1949 under Article 16 of the supplementary provisions of the Law for the Enforcement of the Law for Exceptions to the Educational Personnel or the enactment of a future law governing the personnel of local autonomous bodies. That the educational personnel are able to attend a meeting of a local assembly as its members may be regarded as significant from the viewpoint of its operation as well as important for the brightening of local government. The Petition, therefore, desires that the Government will amend the said Article in such a way that they may be able to hold such a membership continuously in view of the fact that the period of the session of such assembly does by no means impede the performance of their duties.

This House deems the Petition to be reasonable and requests the Government to give it due consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully;
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Education Committee Report
on Representations
No. 1

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors
Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following Representations should be put to debate in this House.

Respectfully yours,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Education Committee

Representation No. 6: National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System in the Tohoku District.

Representation No. 40: Enactment of a Religion Law.

Representation No. 83: Increase in Appropriations for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System.

Representation No. 167: Ditto.

Representation No. 90: Strengthening of the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Commission System and Increase in Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System.

Representation No. 105: Increase in Appropriations for Education.

Representation No. 118: Fixed Number of Teachers of Lower Secondary Schools.

Representation No. 128: Preservation of Full Size Photo Negatives of the Wall Paintings in the Central Hall of the Horyuji Temple and Making their Prints.

Representation No. 131: National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System.

Representation No. 223: Restoration of Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System.

Representation No. 226: Ditto.

Representation No. 250: National Scholarship System.

Representation No. 260: Increase in National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System.

Representation No. 312: Promotion of Penmanship Teaching in Schools.

Representation No. 369: Increase in Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System.

Education Committee Special
Report on Representations
No. 1

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors
Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following fifteen Representations should, on approval by the House, be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Respectfully yours,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Education Committee

Representation No. 6: National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System in the Tohoku District, presented by Mr. Chobei Matsumoto, the Towns and Villages Association in Yamagata Prefecture, Nishidori, Shinchiku, Yamagata City.

Representation No. 40: Enactment of a Religion Law, presented by Mr. Tokuta Tsuchiya, Director of the Kagawa Shinto Shrines Association, Kotohira Town, Nakatado County, Kagawa Prefecture, and 4 others,

Representation No. 83: Increase in Appropriation for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System, presented by Mr. Keisaku Iwazumi, headmaster of the Ube Primary School, Ube Village, Kunohe County, Iwate Prefecture.

Representation No. 167: Ditto, presented by Mr. Shohei Hamada, President of the Mie Prefectural Assembly, and 271 others.

Representation No. 90: Strengthening of the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Commission System and Increase in Appropriation for Education under the 6-3 System, presented by Mr. Senri Narita, the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Commission, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office, and 2 others.

Representation No. 105: Increase in Appropriation for Education, presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 118: Fixed Number of Teachers of Lower Secondary School, presented by Mr. Chutaro Shibuya, the Yamagata Municipal First Lower Secondary School, Yamagata City.

Representation No. 128: Preservation of Full Size Photo Negatives Wall Paintings in the Central Hall of Horyuji Temple and making their Prints, presented by Mr. Takeshiro Nakamura, President of the Benrido Joint Stock Company, Takeya-cho, Shimmachi-dori, Nakakyo Ward, Kyoto City.

Representation No. 131: National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System, presented by Mr. Seiichi Kobayashi, Mayor of Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, and 146 others.

Representation No. 223: Restoration of Appropriation for Education under the 6-3 System, presented by Mr. Eimei Ishiwara, President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

Representation No. 226: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kojiro Nomura, No. 72, Ueno-cho, Hachioji City, Tokyo Metropolis, and 1952 others.

Representation No. 250: National Scholarship System, presented by Mr. Ichiro Yano, the National Scholarship System Research Committee of the National Scholarship Association, City Hall building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo.

Representation No. 260: Increase in National Subsidy to Construction Expense of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System, presented by Mr. Seiya Akazawa, Hashimoto Town, Ito County, Wakayama Prefecture, and 4598 others.

Representation No. 312: Promotion of Penmanship Teaching in Schools, presented by Mr. Katsuji Saito, the Penmanship Teaching Promotion Association in Kumamoto Prefecture, No. 12, 2-chome, Gofuku-cho, Kumamoto City.

Representation No. 369: Increase in Appropriation for Education under the 6-3 System, presented by Mr. Ken Ogawa, 1-chome, Odori, Urakawa Town, Urakawa County, Hokkaido, and 1,647 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for National Subsidy to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System in Tohoku District

Presenter: Mr. Chobei Matsumoto, the Towns and Villages Association in Yamagata Prefecture, Nishidori, Shinchiku, Yamagata City

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the Representation: It is desired that in consideration of the special conditions of the Tohoku District in climate and traffic, the Government will take a measure to increase the national subsidy for construction of school buildings under the 6-3 education system in that region.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Enactment of a Religion Law

Presenters: Mr. Tokuta Tsuchiya, Director of the Kagawa Prefectural Shrines Board, Kotohira Town, Nakatado County, Kagawa Prefecture, and 4 others.

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: It is desired that in case the existing Religious Juridical Person Ordinance is revised the Government will take measures to get such a religion law enacted as will more fully recognize the peculiarities of various religions organizations.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Increase in Appropriations for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System

Presenter: Mr. Keisaku Iwazumi, master of the Ube Primary School, Ube Village, Kunohe County, Iwate Prefecture

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The buildings of the Ube Primary School in Kunohe County, Iwate Prefecture, are too small to accommodate all pupils, who have greatly increased in number this year. This brings about various obstacles to education. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will increase appropriations for subsidies to construction expenses of school-buildings so as to remove such obstacles.

This House regards the Petition as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: 18 Representations for Increase in Appropriation for Construction of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System

Presenters: Mr. Shohei Hamada, President of the Mie Prefectural Assembly, and 271 others

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representations: The complete execution of the lower secondary school education program has a key importance to the success of 6-3 education system.

But the Buildings now used by the lower secondary schools are too small to accommodate all their pupils. The present financial difficulties of various municipal governments make it necessary to rely chiefly on the national subsidies for funds for construction of school buildings. It is regrettable to hear the rumour that national subsidies for this purpose will be cut down in the budget for 1949-50 fiscal year. The Representations, therefore, desire that the Government will rather increase the appropriations for construction of lower secondary school buildings in consideration of these circumstances.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Firm Strengthening of the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Commission System and Increase in Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System

Presenters: Mr. Senri Narita, the Tokyo Metropolitan Education Commission, Tokyo Metropolitan government office, and 2 others

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: According to both the new Constitution and the Education Standard Law, the compulsory education should be given to children without any charges. In practice, however, the operation of schools for compulsory education in Tokyo Metropolis depends largely on the aids given by PTA and other supporters' associations, in the same way as in other prefectures. This brings about various evils in school-education. On the other hand, the Education Commission which started in November last year has not yet been placed on a firm financial foundation and as the result, the local educational administration cannot be operated in an autonomous way. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will clarify the amount of the national share in educational expenditure by getting School Finance Law enacted and simultaneously that it will increase an appropriation for education in the next fiscal year instead of cutting down the budget necessary to execute the 6-3 education program.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Increase in Appropriations for Education

Presenter: Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: . The appropriation of ¥4,200 million in last fiscal year did not suffice for the construction of buildings of lower secondary schools. For the present year only half that amount has been appropriated for the same purpose and much less will it suffice year for the construction of school-rooms, in view of higher prices and increased wages. This will make it difficult to carry on school-education and thusi mpedes vital construction of a cultural state. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will substantially increase appropriations for the construction of buildings for lower secondary schools.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for the Fixed Number of Teachers of the Lower Secondary School

Presenter: Mr. Chutaro Shibuya, the Yamagata Municipal First Lower Secondary School, in the City of Yamagata

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: It is desired that for the perfect execution of education in lower secondary schools, the Government will fill up the fixed number of school-teachers in a lower secondary school by taking such steps as (1) providing the standard number of teachers for one clase as provided in Article 52 of the School Education Law Enforcement Regulations, (2) adaptation of the number of pupils of a provisional class according to actual local circumstances, (3) exclusion of nursing teachers from the fixed number of school-teachers, and (4) exclusion of those teachers long absent from school due to illness from the fixed number.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the House to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Preservation of Full Size Photo Negative of the Central Hall of Horyuji Temple and

making their Prints
Presenter: Mr. Takeshiro Nakamura, President of the Benrido Joint-stock Company, at Takeyacho, Shinmachi-dori, Nakakyo Ward, Kyoto City
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: It is regrettable to see that the wall-paintings in the Central Hall of Horyuji Temple, national treasures inherited from old times, were lost by a fire. However, full size photoes of these wall-paintings were taken before the damages and were exhibited home and abroad. The Representation desires that the Government will adopt suitable measures for the preservation of these photoes and making copies for the benefit of study of ancient culture of our country.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for National Subsidies to Construction Expenses of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System
Presenters: Mr. Seiichi Kobayashi, Mayor of Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture, and 146 others
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: National subsidies to construction of school buildings under the 6-3 education system are so small in amount that municipal governments have to resort to such financial measures as disposition of their assets, short-term loans and donations from people to meet the large portions of such construction expenses. But it is not easy for the prefectural government to collect funds for that purpose. This has produced the result that a larger part of the buildings construction program for lower secondary schools has not yet been put into execution. The Representation, therefore, desires that, in consideration of the importance of education, the Government will defray all expenses for such construction from the National Treasury or otherwise increase considerably the national subsidies to expenses necessary for that purpose when the budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 is compiled.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representations for Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System
Presenters: Mr. Eimei Ishiwara, President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly; and Mr. Kojiro Nomura, No. 72, Ueno-cho, Hachioji City, Tokyo Metropolis, and 1,952 others
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The 6-3 education system is a epoch-making reform of education, which lays the foundations of the cultural nation. But it is said that the 6-3 system budget for the fiscal year 1949-50 will be slashed in a marked degree. If so, the 6-3 education system will be nullified and therefore, it is a vital question to our education. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will do everything to restore the appropriations for that purpose to its original amount.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for the National Scholarship System
Presenter: Mr. Ichiro Yano, the Education Assistance System Research Committee of the Japan Education Assistance Association, City Hall Building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: Education Assistance Works are of the utmost importance in view of the present conditions of the nation. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will take such measures as (1) establishment of a specific savings system as a source of a the funds for the scholarship system, (2) establishment of special institution to train teachers for compulsory education, and (3) lending sums of money to outstanding boys and girls to enable them to receive higher education.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Increase in National Subsidies to Construction Expense of School Buildings under the 6-3 Education System
Presenters: Mr. Seiya Akazawa, Hashimoto Town, Ito County, Wakayama Prefecture, and 4,598 others
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: It is said that the budget for construction of school buildings under the 6-3 education system will be cut down in the 1949-50 fiscal year. For a promotion of the education of children, the Representation desires that on the contrary the Government will increase a national subsidies to construction expenses of school-buildings, considering difficulties in local finance.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Promotion of Penmanships Teaching in Schools
Presenter: Mr. Katsuji Saito, c/o the Penmanship Training Promotion Association in Kumamoto Prefecture, No. 12, 2-chome, Gofuku-cho, Kumamoto City
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: Under the new education system, penmanship with writing brush is not to be taught in lower classes of primary schools. If we consider, however, the decline of children's ability in penmanship of this sort in last two years, we feel how necessary its teaching is. Moreover, brush writing is one of the fundamental lessons for the study of Orient Arts. The Representation, therefore, desires that the writing with brush will be added to the subject of the lower-class-curriculum in primary schools.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

—, 1949

Re: Representation for Increase in Appropriations for Education under the 6-3 System
Presenters: Mr. Ken Ogawa, No. 1, Odori, Urakawa Town, Urakawa County, Hokkaido, and 1,647 others
Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister
Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The 6-3 education system is now on the verge of collapse as a result of the curtailment of the appropriations for education. The Representation, therefore, desires that the Government will either increase the education budget or compile a supplementary budget for education for the purpose of satisfactory execution of the 6-3 education system.

This House regards the Representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet to comply with it if possible. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

(cf No. 36)
Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Special Account for National Hospitals
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of Finance Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Hideo Kuroda and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

In order to facilitate the smooth management and the appropriate accounting of national hospitals, the Bill intends to set up a special account for them, so that the accounting may be made separately from the General Account. We approve of the propriety of the step.

2. Merits of the Bill

From the above step, we can derive the benefit of making clear the accounting of national hospitals and of formulating a proper policy for their accounting.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of the Bill.

Minority Opinion on the Bill for Special Account for National Hospitals

May 25, 1949

For the following reasons the undersigned is against the Bill: The Bill purports to establish ultimately an independent finance for the national hospitals and, by forcing more labor on the employees and degrading the quality of medical treatment and by increasing medical expenses, the Bill intends to deprive the oppressed and impoverished people of their last means of receiving medical treatment.

Ko Nakanishi,
Minority Member of Finance Committee

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the National Administrative Organization Law
Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors
Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved with amendments and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of Cabinet Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 10 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Amendments in the original Government Bill and the amendments of the House of Representatives thereto are the following three points.

The first point is to revise Art. 7 of the National Administrative Organization Law so that departments can be set up in the secretariat and the Bureau, of occasion demands.

The second point is to make the vice-minister a general official and to increase the number of private secretaries of the Prime Minister's Office to three.

The third point is to make the Parliamentary Vice-minister System as a permanent one,

This Committee is against the revision of Article 7 of the National Administrative Organization Law, but, when necessary, the setting up of departments shall be authorized provided that its term of existence be limited to May 31, 1950.

2. Merits of the Bill

By striking out the Amendment to Article 7 and by adding Paragraph 2 to Article 24, we can maintain the basic principles of the National Administrative Organization.

By making permanent the present temporary system of Parliamentary Vice-Minister, we can expect the smooth relations between the Legislature and the Administration.

The increase of the number of private-secretaries of the Prime Minister's Office to three will contribute to the smooth performance functions on the part of the Prime Minister.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for a Partial Amendment of the National Administrative Organization Law

May 23, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House in the amended form and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Affairs Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Mr. Yoshiomi jo and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

Consequent upon the enactment of the Ministries Organization Law, a necessity was felt for a table of administrative organs and public corporations according to Article 27 of the National Administrative Organization Law. The table prepared by this Bill groups our administrative organs into the Prime Minister's Office, the Attorney-General's Office, the Ministries and the Economic Stabilization Board and epitomizes the committees, agencies and public corporations founded within these administrative organs. This list is considered as an appropriate one, as it gives a panoramic view of our administrative organization and makes the hierarchy of government structure easily comprehensible. But the Committee has made a slight amendment to this Bill.

2. Merit of the Bill

This Bill has the merit of giving a general outline of our national government structure, particularly its organic aspect.

3. Expense

No expense is needed for the enforcement of this legislation.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 25, 1949

Re: Bill for the Government Employees Quota

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I beg to report that our Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the above-mentioned Bill for passage by this House. Accordingly, I submit herewith a summary report of its deliberation, with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Cabinet Committee

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 7 others

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee

The purport of this Bill is to fix the maximum numbers of the officials of the Prime Minister's Office, the Attorney-General's Office, all the Ministries and the Economic Stabilization Board and to decrease the present numbers of officials of the above-mentioned offices to the said maximum numbers from June 1 to September 30 in order to solve the long-pending question of simplification of the administrative machinery.

The new maximum numbers of officials are less than the numbers given in the budget for the 1949 fiscal year by 30 per cent in the General Account and 20 per cent in the Special Accounts. Besides, the actual conditions of respective Ministries and offices have also been taken into account. The total of the new maximum numbers will be 871,279, which is less than the present numbers by about 240,000, the numbers of the officials who are expected to be newly employeed during the 1949 fiscal year being included. The enforcement of this Law will result in a decrease in official numbering some 170,000.

It is prescribed in the National Public Service Law that when an official has been dismissed or has been treated partially against his will, he may ask the National Personnel Authority to investigate the appropriateness of such a treatment. But, in enforcing the present Law, this provision of the National Public Service Law will not be applied.

The Japan Monopoly Corporation and the Japan National Railways become public corporations on June 1. But the personnel of those corporations will be treated in the same manner as Government officials in general. According to the Public Corporation Labor Relations Law, the complaints relative to discharge, etc. of the employees are to be settled by the Joint Grievance Adjustment Council. But this provision also will not be applied to the intended personnel streamlining.

Retirement allowances will be paid to those officials and employees who will be dismissed. The fundamental principles to be followed in paying such allowances are given in Paragraph 11 of the Additional Rules. The detailed regulations are to be given in a Cabinet order.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this enactment, about ¥7,100 million and some ¥20 billion will be saved respectively in the current fiscal year and in the fiscal year of 1950 and thereafter.

Minority Opinion regarding the Government Employees Quota Bill

May 26, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I raise an objection to the passage of the Government Employees Quota Bill for the following reasons:

1. This Bill disregards the right of petition of public service men which is provided for in the National Public Service Law and the right of making complaints vested in the employees of public corporations under the Public Corporation Labor Relations Law.

2. The Bill has no justifiable reasons.

3. Though the aim of the Bill is to lessen the Government's financial burden, the amount of the personnel expenses that will be saved is of a very small amount.

4. The amounts of the retirement allowances to be paid according to this Bill are unreasonably small. That the details of the retirement allowances are delegated to a Cabinet order is irrational.

5. The relief measures for those persons who will be dismissed under this Law are extremely unsatisfactory. For no budgetary measures have been taken for the purpose.

Yours respectfully,
Makoto Hori

Minority Opinion regarding the Government Employees Quota Bill

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I raise an objection to the Government Employees Quota Bill for the following reason:

The present Bill purports to carry out unreasonable discharge of Government Workers.

Yours respectfully,
Kunihiko Kanie

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill Providing for Adjustment of Relevant Laws and Ordinances with the Law for the Fixed Number of Personnel in Administrative Organizations

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

The Committee has decided by a majority to recommend the passage of the above Bill. Accordingly, the following summary report is submitted together with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yahachi Kawai,
Chairman of the Committee on the Cabinet Affairs.

Signatures of other members:
Yoshiomi Jo and 7 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

Consequentially upon the operation of the Law for the Fixed Number of Personnel in Administrative Organizations, it has become necessary to revise laws and ordinances in their parts relating to the full number of personnel.

The present Bill proposes (1) to repeal those provisions in laws under which the power of specifying the full number of personnel is delegated to Cabinet Order and those parts providing for the said number in laws and Potsdam Imperial Ordinances, (11) to amend the National Constituency Electoral Administration Committee Law and other six ordinances, and (111) to abrogate eight Cabinet Orders including that for the organization of the Statistics Commission and other ordinances.

The Committee therefore regards the proposals as appropriate.

2. Merits of the Bill

The proposals have the merits of unifying various laws and ordinances related to the same subject-matter.

3. Expenses

No particular appropriations will be required.

(cf. No. 37)

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Bank of Japan Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided with majority that the Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, signed by those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tatsuro Sakurauchi,
Chairman of Finance Committee

Signatures of Majority Members:
Kentaro Yui, and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Bill purports to set up in the Bank of Japan a policy-making committee composed of some authorities on finance and economics, and for this purpose to make necessary amendment to the Bank of Japan Law. We recognize the appropriateness of the step.

2. Merits of the Bill

By this step the Bank of Japan will be enabled appropriately to do its functions as the central bank with regard to the adjustment of currency and credit and other matters, conformably to the current requirements of national economy.

3. The Expenses

No expense is required for the execution of the Bill.

Minority Opinion on the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Bank of Japan Law

May 25, 1949

For the following reasons, the undersigned is against the Bill: The Bill is going to respect the voice of banking capitalists in the credit policy and, under the cloak of separation of banking from the state finance, the Bill intends the subordination of state finance to banking and paves the way for the domination over national economy of some big banks which are tied up with foreign capital.

Ko Nakanishi,
Minority Member of Finance Committee

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Temporary Measures Law for the Securement of Foodstuffs

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has approved by a majority the above Bill making some amendments and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of other members:
Seiji Shibata and 7 others.

Summary Report

1 Reasons for the Committee Decision

The Bill was proposed in accordance with a SCAP Memorandum issued to the Japanese Government in connection with the Nine Point Economic Stabilization Program. Its gist is to enforce the additional delivery quota. My Committee, keenly feeling the gravity of a possible effect of the matter, deliberated carefully on it and passed by a majority the Bill, making some amendments to the substance of the Bill for Basic Law for Ensuring Foodstuffs Production Increase.

2. Merits of the Bill

The Bill will contribute on one hand, to the securement of foodstuffs supply required by the Nine Point Economic Stabilization Program, but on the other, the enforcement of this Bill might seriously affect the agricultural management or the farmers' enthusiasm for increased production of foodstuffs. Accordingly, it is regarded necessary that some special measures be taken in the future for conducting agricultural administration.

3. Expenses

No expenses are needed for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 25, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the Temporary Measures Law for the Securement of Foodstuffs (A Minority View)

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the above subject-matter.

Yours respectfully,
Katsuji Itano,
Member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

A Minority View on Partial Revision of the Temporary Measures Law for the Securement of Foodstuffs

We are opposed to the Bill revising a part of the Temporary Measures Law for the Securement of Foodstuffs, because it is better, for guaranteeing increase in production of foodstuffs, to enact provisions in connection with a voluntary delivery through some democratic system and the acquisition of satisfactory agricultural data on the responsibility of the Government.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May, 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Basic Measure for Increased Food Production

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report, attaching signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of Other Members:
Hisashi Yamazaki and 14 others

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision

This Bill purports affording the basis of the Government policies for an increased production of agricultural products used as staple food for the nation. To wit, it legally orients the Government measures of encouraging reward for farmland development, restoration from damage, soil fertilization, advanced utilization of potatoes, above-quota delivery, etc., prohibition of discriminating treatment to agricultural cooperatives, etc. so as to positively facilitate increase in staple foodstuffs production and to surmount practical obstacles in the way toward attaining the objectives. The Committee has therefore decided by a majority to recommend this Bill to the House in view of its basic nature as well as of the urgent demand of the day.

2. Merits of the Bill

This Bill will contribute to the end to achieve our economic independence by pushing forward food production increase.

3. Expenses

No expenses are required for the present.

Minority Report on the Bill for Basic Measure for Increased Food Production

May 25, 1949

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the minority is opposed to the Committee decision on the Bill for Basic Measure for Increased Food Production for the following reason.

Yours respectfully,
Katsuji Itano,
Representing the Minority

1. A Bill like this is useless so long as the Govenment is determined to take measures to secure agricultural materials in order to increase food production.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 23, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Food-Control Law

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided by a majority that the above Bill should be approved, and to submit the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored the decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Signatures of majority members: Hajime Hoshi and 12 members.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Committee Decision

The purposes of the Bill are: first, to systematize by law the liaison and coordination of the central and local authorities for the formulation of distribution plan for staple food in order to execute rigorously and effectively the distribution control of staple food in conformity with the spirit of the Supreme Commander's Memorandum of March 2, 1949; secondly, to democratize the stipulation of Article 9 of Food-Control Law, that is to say, to open the way for the directly-interested parties to enter a protest with the President of ESB against the ordinance issued under the authority of Article 9; thirdly, to increase the fund of Food Distribution Corporation by ¥50,000,000 so that it may reach the total amount of ¥180,000,000; fourthly, to make clear the extent of the manufactured potato which forms the object of control; fifthly, to make provisions in the Law itself the mandatory power granted to the prefectural governor in connection with the Local Autonomy Law.

2. Merits of the Bill

It has an advantage of improving the method of distribution control of staple foodstuffs.

3. Expenses

¥50,000,000 will be required for increasing the capital fund of the Foodstuff Distribution Kodan.

Report on Committee Deliberation

May 25, 1949

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment of Food-Control Law (A Minority View)

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

I have the honor to report on the above subject-matter as follows:

Yours respectfully,
Katsuji Itano,
Member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee

Minority View toward the Bill for Partial Amendment of Food-Control Law

The undersigned is against the Bill on the following ground: In the amendment of the Food-Control Law under the present economic situation of Japan, a provision should be made which requires to keep the rice distributed among the farming families by selling on credit.

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