therefore, desires that the Government will immediately carry out the revision of the local financial system.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests the Cabinet 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 the Expenses for the Municipal Police.

Petitioner: Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima City Assembly.

, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Petition desires that all expenses for the Municipal police will be borne by the National Treasury or prefectural finances.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests the Cabinet 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.

Committee Report on
Petitions (No. 7)
July 2, 1948.

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 referred the House.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Petition No. 1162: Payment of personnel Expenses, etc. or municipal Officials entrusted with State business.

Petition No. 1165: Transfer of financial sources for expenditures of Municipal police and Fire-Brigade Stations.

Special Committee Report
on Petitions (No. 7)
July 2. 1948.

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 forwarded to the Cabinet with attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Petition No. 1162: Payment of Personnel Expenses, etc. for Municipal Officials entrusted with State business, presented by Mr. Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima City Assembly.

Petition No. 1165: Transfer of Financial sources for the expenditures of Municipal Police and Fire-Brigade Stations, presented by Mr. Rikitaro Kuribayashi, President of the Moji City Assembly, and 8 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition concerning Personnel Expenses, etc. for Municipal Officials entrusted with State business.

Petitioner—Mr. Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima City Assembly.

July—, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors,

Sir:

The above Petition desires that, with a view to clarifying the division of State business entrusted to municipalities, all personnel expenses will be paid out of the National treasury and subsides towards those for others be granted from the local allotment of State revenues as before. The Committee in charge has decided that the purport of the petition is reasonable in the main and accordingly hopes that it will be approved by this House.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition concerning the Transfer of Financial Resources for the Expenditures of Municipal Police and Fire-Brigade Stations.

Petitioners—Mr. Rikitaro Kuribayashi, President of the Moji City Assembly, and 8 others.

July—, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

The above petition states that, with the reform of the police system, municipalities have come to control and manage the local police and fire-brigade stations, but under the current financial conditions they can not endure the burden of expenditures of these institutes. It is, therefore desired that financial sources for covering the expenses will be transfered to the municipalities immediately.

My Committee has decided that the purport of the present petition is appropriate in the main and hopes that it will be approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Committee Report on
Representations
(No. 3)
June 29, 1948.

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 approved by the House.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Order and Local Government System Committee.

Representation No. 72: Appointment of Public Order Commissioners.

Representation No. 253: Operation of the Municipal Police System.

Representation No. 352: Bearing by the National Treasury of the whole Expenses for the Compulsory Education and the Police.

Representation No. 396: Concerning the Source of Revenue for the Municipal Police Expense.

Representation No. 452: Abolition of the Damaged Road Repairing Tax.

Special Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 3)
June 29, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following five representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Order and Local Government System Committee.

Representation No. 72: Appointment of Public Order Commissioners, presented by Mr. Tomofuku Furukawa, 5, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, and 1 other.

Representation No. 253: Operation of the Municipal Police System, presented by Mr. Masaru Hirose, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 352: Bearing by the National Treasury of the Whole Expenses for the Compulsory Education and the Police, presented by Mr. Jun Arima, Chairman of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 396: Concerning the Source of Revenue for the Municipal Police Expense, Presented by Mr Korekiyo Obata, 5, 2-chome, Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

Representation No. 452: Abolition of the Damaged Road Repairing Tax, presented by Mr. Tetsu Ono, President of the Japan Truck Association, 2, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Appointment of Public Order Commissioners.

Presenters: Mr. Tomofuku Furukawa, 5, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, and 1 other.

Date——

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of this representation is this: In view of the importance of the duties of Public Order Commissioners, who are to supervise the operation of the police organ, their appointment should be made democratically. However, in some districts those Commissioners have been appointed through the recommendation from high quarters. Therefore, the presenters desire that the Government should hereafter, in appointing Commissioners, allow representatives of working class, especially of labor unions, to participate in their selection in deference to the will of the working class.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet it. I herewith 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: Representation concerning Operation of the Municipal Police System.

Presenter: Mr. Masaru Hirose, Chairman of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly.

Date——

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of this representation is this: The municipal police has been established. But, as the population which is the standard for its establishment is 5,000, some cities, towns or villages cannot bear the expenses required for this police system. Therefore, the presenter desires that the standard would be changed into a municipality and that the standard for the election of Public Order Commissioners be loosened, special consideration be given to the distribution of newly-appointed policemen.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet it. I herewith 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: Representation for Bearing by the National Treasury of the Whole Expenses for the Compulsory Education and the Police.

Presenter: Mr. Jun Arima, Chairman of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

Date——

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to this representation, the expenses which local government must defray for the reformation of the police system and educational system tend to increase more and more, aggravating the critical situation of local finance. Therefore, the representation desires that, as a measure for relieving the local finance from its difficult situation, the whole expenses required for the enforcement of the compulsory education and for the police activity would be borne by the national treasury.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet it. I herewith 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: Representation concerning Revenue Sources for Municipal Police Expenses.

Presenter: Mr. Isei Obata, Kanda Surugadai 2-5, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Date——

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: Of the expenses for police stations included in the Budget, only part of the demanding expenses and the building and repairing expenses have hitherto been granted to police stations. Accordingly all other expenses including building costs of police boxes, subscriptions to newspapers and telephone charges have been paid out of the

donations from the local people.

The representation, therefore, desires that when the revenue sources for the newly established municipal police are allocated to cities, towns and villages, the Government will take into account the above mentioned circumstances and that a considerable amount of demanding and equipment expenses is needed for police offices. Moreover, in view of the fact that police officers are paid far badly than city employees, this representation again requests the Government to seek a new source of revenue, so that the former may be accorded the same treatment as the latter.

This House regards this representation as reasonable, and recommends the Cabinet to give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith the attached paper in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Representation concerning Abolition of the Damaged Road Repairing Tax.

Presenter: Mr. Tetsu Ono, President of the Nippon Auto-Truck Association, 1-2, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.

Date——

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The Prefectural Governments, which are in financial difficulty now on the road to the establishment of the local self-government system, are apt to impose on automobiles a high rate of tax for repairing damaged roads as a means of obtaining a source of revenue. But, as it is levied as a sort of miscellaneous income, and statute labor equal to the tax rate be offered for the repair and maintenance of roads, this Representation earnestly desires that the Government will abolish the above-mentioned tax.

This House regards it as reasonable in the main and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I forward herewith 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 Rehabilitation of Korakuen Park in Okayama.

Presenters: Mr. Hirokichi Nishioka, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and 2 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Petition: Korakuen Park one of the three most famous parks in our Country, has to our great regret, been devastated by floods and by the war. This prefectural government appropriated some 900,000 yen in the prefectural budget for the 1948-49 fiscal year for its rehabilitation, and the amount of subsidy granted by the Education Ministry was only about 30,000 yen for this fiscal year. Under these circumstances, a rapid restoration of the park cannot be expected in the near future. A minimum amount of ¥2,300,000 would be required even for the 1948-49 fiscal year alone if full speed would be given to its restoration. Such being the case, the prefectural government finds it hard to find revenue source for it. The Petition, therefore, disires that the Government will grant a subsidy of at least one-third of that amount to this prefecture for that purpose.

This House regards the Petition as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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.

Committee Report on
Petitions
(No. 1)

June 28, 1948.

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.

Petition No. 16: Polishing of Rice and Barley.

Petition No. 49: Raise in Official Price of Rice produced in the Single-crop Areas of the Tohoku District.

Petition No. 57: Increased Ration of Fodder for Poultry.

Petition No. 112: Equitable Distribution of Dairy Products to Babies.

Petition No. 118: Guarantee of the Right to live of Dairy-farmers.

Petition No. 135: Raise in the Price of Rice following the Revision of Commodity Prices.

Petition No. 138: Handling of Bounties for Delivery of Early Crop of Rice.

Petition No. 148 and No. 719: Smooth Distribution of Incentive Goods.

Petitions Nos. 408, 506, 520, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588. 589, 590, 591, 629, 630, 633, 658, 678, 710, 750, 755, 771, 788, 800, 801, 810, 820, 828: Promotion of Industries in Farming Villages.

Petition No. 441: Revision of the Price of Milk, etc.

Petition No. 489: Establishment of an Experimental Station for Medicinal Ginseng.

Petition No. 503: Allocation of Delivery Quota of Staple Foodstuffs in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Petition No. 674: Creation of a Research Organ in Connection with Infectious Anaemia afflicting Horses.

Petition No. 734: Speedy Greation of a Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

Petition No. 849: Increased Production of Foodstuffs and Complete Delivery of Allotted Quotas.

Petition No. 851: Guarantee of 3 "go" Ration of Staple Food.

Petition No. 852: Increase in National Subsidy towards Agricultural Insurance Rate.

Petition No. 853: Increased Distribution of Incentive goods to Sericultural Farmers.

Petition No. 854: Extermination of Insect Pests to Oranges.

Petition No. 873: Promotion of industries in Farming Villages in Snowy Regions.

Special Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 1)

June 28, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following 55 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. 16: Polishing of Rice and Barley, presented by Mr. Yoshio Oyokota, Honshira-jima-cho, Hiroshima City.

Petition No. 49: Raise in the Official Price of Rice produced in the Single-Crop Areas in the Tohoku District, presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly, and 5 others.

Petition No. 57: Increased Ration of Fodder for Poultry, presented by Mr. San Tsukamoto, Mayor of Nagoya City.

Petition No. 112: Equitable Distribution of Dairy Products to Babies, presented by Miss Haru Matsumura, c/o the Saiseikai Hyogo Prefectural Hospital, No. 5, 5-chome, Higure-dori, Fukiai Ward, Kobe City.

Petition No. 118: Guarantee of the Right to live of Dairy-farmers, presented by Mr. Eikichi Furuya, No. 88, Honcho, Maebashi City.

Petition No. 135: Raise in the Price of Rice following the Revision of Commodity Prices, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka City.

Petition No. 138: Handling of Bounties for Delivery of Early Crop of Rice, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka City.

Petition No. 148: Smooth Distribution of Incentive Goods, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka, City.

Petition No. 719: Smooth Distribution of Incentive Goods, presented by Mr. Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima Municipal Assembly.

Petitions Promotion of Industries in Farming Villages:

No. 408, presented by Mr. Shigeyoshi Kajiwara, No. 3, 1-chome, Kanda Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

No. 506, presented by Mr. Shigeo Kitano, Governor of Gumma Prefecture.

No. 520, presented by Mr. Torao Hayashi, Governor of Nagano Prefecture.

No. 566, presented by Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis.

No. 567, presented by Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture.

No. 568, presented by Mr. Yukio Kishida, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture.

No. 569, presented by Mr. Tokuju Hosoda, Governor of Oita Prefecture, and another person.

No. 570, presented by Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, Governor of Ehime Prefecture.

No. 571, presented by Mr. Jukichi Odaira, Governor of Tochigi Prefecture.

No. 572, presented by Mr. Takeji Kobayashi, Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture.

No. 573, presented by Mr. Sojiro Sugiyama, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture.

No. 583, presented by Mr. Shohei Okada, Governor of Niigata Prefecture.

No. 584, presented by Mr. Kamon Muto, Governor of Gifu Prefecture.

No. 585, presented by Mr. Tamenosuke Kawaguchi, Governor of Chiba Prefecture.

No. 586, presented by Mr. Kanichiro Ishiyara, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture.

No. 587, presented by Mr. Hirokichi Nishioka, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and another person.

No. 588, presented by Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture.

No. 589, presented by Mr. Wakio Shibano, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture.

No. 590, presented by Mr. Aiji Nishio, Governor of Tottori Prefecture.

No. 591, presented by Mr. Bunji Tsushima, Governor of Aomori Prefecture.

No. 629, presented by Mr. Saburo Sakurai, Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture.

No. 630, presented by Mr. Toshibumi Tanaka, Governor of Hokkaido Prefecture.

No. 633, presented by Mr. Kenkichi Kokubu, Governor of Iwate Prefecture.

No. 658, presented by Mr. Gen-ichi Okimori, Governor of Saga Prefecture.

No. 678, presented by Mr. Tsunei Kususe, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture.

No. 710, presented by Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

No. 750, presented by Mr. Katsuyasu Yoshie, Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture.

No. 755, presented by Mr. Hideo Aoyagi, Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

No. 771, presented by Mr. Fujiro Hara, Governor of Shimane Prefecture.

No. 788, presented by Mr. Ri Aoki, Governor of Mie Prefecture.

No. 800, presented by Mr. Sanezo Nishimura, Governor of Saitama Prefecture.

No. 801, presented by Mr. Keikichi Masuhara, Governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

No. 810, presented by Mr. Tadao Annaka, Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture.

No. 820, presented by Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, Governor of Ehime Prefecture.

No. 828, presented by Mr. Toyoichi Tsushima, Nishi-2-chome, Minami-shijo, Sapporo-City, and 123 others.

Petition No. 441: Revision of the Price of Milk, etc., presented by Mr. Man-ichi Hayakawa, No. 196, Kita-6-han-cho, Sendai City.

Petition No. 489: Establishment of an Experimental Station for Medicinal Ginseng, presented by Mr. Takemi Yamaguchi, Chief of Niizuru Village, Onuma County, Fukushima Prefecture, and 8 others.

Petition No. 503: Allocation of Delivery Quota of Staple Foodstuffs in Shizuoka Prefecture, presented by Mr. Kin-ichi Koike, Chief of Kami-asaha Village, Iwata County, Shizuoka Prefecture, and 5228 others.

Petition No. 674: Creation of a Research Organ in connection with Infections Anaemia Afflicting Horses, presented by Mr. Torao Shimamura, President of the Japan Veterinary Affairs Society, a corporate Juridical person, No. 2, Daikan-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

Petition No. 734: Speedy Creation of a Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Asso-

ciations, presented by Mr. Chuzo Nogami, Shimpo Village, Shinkawa County, Toyama Prefecture, and 39 others.

Petition No. 849: Increased Production of Foodstuffs and Complete Delivery of Allotted Quotas, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

Petition No. 851: Guarantee of 3 "go" Ration of Staple Food, presented by the same person.

Petition No. 852: Increase in National Subsidy towards Agricultural Insurance Rate, presented by the same person.

Petition No. 853: Increased Distribution of Incentive Goods to Sericultural Farmers, presented by the same person.

Petition No. 854: Extermination of Insect Pests to Oranges, presented by the same person.

Petition No. 873: Promotion of Industries in Farming Villages in Snowy Regions, presented by Mr. Kyuzo Matsuda, Headman of Shinjo Town, Mogami County, Yamagata Prefecture, and 71 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for Polishing of Rice and Barley.

Petitioner: Mr. Yoshio Oyokota, Honshirajima-cho, Hiroshima City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The rice and barley now being rationed are not sufficiently polished, and no better, than uncleaned rice and barley, and so people will not cook them just as they are, but take them rice-polishing mills for complete polishing, which fact means not only a considerable waste of time and maney on the part of consumers but also a big national loss, inasmuch as such by-products as rice-bran oil and fodder for live-stock are wasted in this way. It is, therefore, petitioned that the Government will change the degree of polishing of rice and barley that it may conform to the eating habits of the people.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests the Cabinet 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 Raise in the Official Price of Rice produced in the Single-Crop Areas in the Tohoku District.

Petitioner: Mr. Sakuma Otake, President of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly, and 5 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The official price of rice is uniformly fixed throughout the country. This, however, is likely to reduce the will to produce of those farmers in the single-crop areas in the Tohoku district. It is, therefore, petitioned that the Government will either raise the official price of the rice produced in single-crop areas or institute a special bounty system for them.

This House deems the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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)

Re: Petition for Increased Ration of Fodder for Poultry.

Presenter: Mr. San Tsukamoto, mayor of Nagoya City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: It is reported that the National Poultry-farmers Council has voluntarily decided, from the producer's standpoint, to ship eggs in great quantities to the seven big cities including Fukuoka City and that preparations are being made for that purpose. The realization of this plan presupposes ample supply of fodder. An increased ration of fodder for poultry will bring about an increased production of eggs and chickens and also of foodstuffs through the manure poultry supplies. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will give special consideration to the preferential distribution of fodder for poultry.

This House consideres the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Equitable Distribution of Dairy Products to Babies.

Petitioner: Miss Haru Matsumura, c/o the Saiseikai Hyogo Prefectural Hospital, No. 5, 5-chome, Higure-dori, Fukiai Ward, Kobe City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: Milk products are indispensable food to those babies who cannot get mothers' milk. It is impossible, however, for babies to make healthy growth on the present ration of milk products which are often sold at an illegal price. The petition, therefore, desires that, in order to prevent such blackmarketeering and guarantee an ample supply of milk products, the Government will include them in the staple food rationing list, thereby to ensure equitable and ample distribution of these products.

This House deems it urgently necessary to devise some means to meet the request and recommends the Cabinet to the petition 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 Guarrantee of the Right to live of

Dairy-farmers.

Petitioner: Mr. Eikichi Furuya, No. 88, Honcho, Maebashi City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: Milk producers and its processors have remarkably lost their will to work as the result of the complete failure of the increased production policy of the Government authorities, and the jump in the prices of producers' goods and daily necessities as well as the difficulty of obtaining them have placed the dairy-farmers in a critical situation, almost bringing them to the verge of ruin. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will put into practice the items as mentioned in the petition so as to guarantee the right to live to dairy-farmers.

This House regards the petition as reasonable except item No. 5 which requires further study, and recommends the Cabinet 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 Raise in the Price of Rice following the Revision of Prices.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The current price of rice has been determined on the basis of the price structure on ¥1800 wage standard. The petition, therefore, desires that, in the revision of prices shortly expected, the Government raise the price of rice to a reasonable extent in view of the difficult condition of agrarian economy.

This House deems the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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, Handling of Bounties to Early Crop of Rice.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir,

Purport of the above petition: The bounty system for early delivery of rice is applied uniformly to any region of our country, but it is not fair to treat the Kyushu district incapable of early delivery of rice in the same way as the Tohoku district which is able to do so. The petition, therefore, requests that the system be so revised as to meet the regional and climatic difference according to actual conditions.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests that the Government to give it 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: Petitions for Smooth Distribution of Incentive Goods.

Petitioners: Mr. Kanzo Noda, No. 82, Daigaku-dori-cho, Fukuoka City;
Mr. Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima Municipal Assembly.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir,

Purport of the above petition: Incentive goods are distributed in order to stimulate delivery of rice, wheat and barley, sweet potatoes, cocoon and the like. But the great difference existing between the promised quantity and the quantity actually distributed is hampering the will to deliver of the farmers. The Petition, therefore, desires that the Government will see to it that incentive goods, will be distributed as smoothly as possible.

This House considers the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Petitions for Promotion of Industries in Farming Villages.

Petitioner: Mr. Shigeyoshi Kajiwara, No. 3, 1-chome, Kanda Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis;
Mr. Shigeo Kitano, Governor of Gumma Prefecture;
Mr. Torao Hayashi, Governor of Nagano Prefecture;
Mr. Seiichiro Yasui, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis;
Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture;
Mr. Yukio Kishida, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture;
Mr. Tokuji Hosoda, Governor of Oita Prefecture, and another person;
Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, Governor of Ehime Prefecture;
Mr. Jukichi Kodaira, Governor of Tochigi Prefecture;
Mr. Takeji Kobayashi Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture;
Mr. Sojiro Sugiyama, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture;
Mr. Shohei Okada, Governor of Niigata Prefecture;
Mr. Kamon Muto, Governor of Gifu Prefecture;
Mr. Tamenosuke Kawaguchi, Governor of Chiba Prefecture;
Mr. Kan-ichiro Ishiwara, Governor of Fukushima Prefecture;
Mr. Hirokichi Nishioka, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and another person;
Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaraki Prefecture;
Mr. Wakio Shibano, Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture;
Mr. Aiji Nishio, Governor of Tottori Prefecture;
Mr. Bunji Tsushima, Go-

vernor of Aomori Prefecture;
Mr. Saburo Sakurai, Governor of Kumamoto Prefecture;
Mr. Toshibumi Tanaka, Governor of Hokkaido Prefecture;
Mr. Kenkichi Kokubu, Governor of Iwate Prefecture;
Mr. Gen-ichi Okimori, Governor of Saga Prefecture;
Mr. Tsuneo Kususe, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture;
Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture;
Mr. Katsuyama Yoshie, Governor of Yamanashi Prefecture;
Mr. Hideo Aoyagi, Governor of Aichi Prefecture;
Mr. Fujiro Hara, Governor of Shimane Prefecture;
Mr. Ri Aoki, Governor of Mie Prefecture;
Mr. Sanezo Nishimura, Governor of Saitama Prefecture;
Mr. Keikichi Masuhara, Governor of Kagawa Prefecture;
Mr. Tadao Annaka, Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture;
Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, Governor of Ehime Prefecture;
Mr. Toyoichi Tsushima, Nishi 2-chome, Minami 4-jo, Sapporo City, and 127 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The construction of a new Japan depends on the healthy growth of cities and farming villages. But the Government policies are apt to place an emphasis on the rehabilitation of industries centering around cities. In the past, however, the farming villages of our country made a great contribution to our national economy. Indeed, industries in farming villages can do much for the increase of national productive power. The petitions, therefore, desire that the Government, putting the funds for rural industries in a frame as a part of the Government industrial fund program, will consider special accommodation of loans to them.

This House considers the petitions reasonable and recommend the Cabinet 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 Revision of the Price of Milk, etc.

Petitionor: Mr. Man-ichi Hayakawa, No. 196, Kita-6-bancho, Sendai City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir,

Purport of the above petition: The main causes which make difficult the management of dairy business and hamper increased production of milk are the unreasonableness of the price of milk as compared with other commodity prices and the meager distribution of fodder and other materials required for the business. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will make speedy distribution of fodder in return for delivery of milk and effect a revision in the price of milk.

This House regards the petition as reasonable in principle. But, with respect to item No. 5, point No. 2, mentioned in the petition, this House considers that all stock-farms not the Koiwai stock-farm alone, which are important for the promotion of stock-raising in our country should be taken into consideration. This House requests the Government to give the petition 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 Establishment of an Experimental Station for Medicinal Ginseng.

Petitioners: Mr. Takemi Yamaguchi, headman of Niizuru Village, Onuma County, Fukushima Prefecture, and 8 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir,

Purport at the above petition: Medicinal ginseng, which is cultivated in the Aizu district of Fukushima Prefecture, will taking the place of the same species produced in Korea, not only have a larger demand within the country but prove to be important collaterals for imports. It is, however, regretted that there is in this prefecture no institute for research or guidan in connection with the cultivation of the ginseng. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will create an experimental form for that purpose in Niizuru Village, Onuma County.

This House deems the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Allocation of Delivery Quota of Staple Foodstuffs in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Petitioner: Mr. Kin-ichi Koike, headman of Kami-asaha Village, Iwata County Shizuoka Prefecture, and 5228 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir,

Purport of the above petition: Farming villages within Shizuoka Prefecture are now finding it extremely difficult to produce staple foodstuffs for the following reasons: (1) The delivery quota of staple foodstuffs alloted to farmers for the rice year of 1948-49 is excessively heavy, being determined without any regard to the actual conditions. (2) Various taxes imposed upon farmers are too heavy for them. (3) It is necessary to make a fundamental revision in the parity computation formula. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will effect a speedy rectification on these points.

This House regards the petition as reasonable except for the first point which requires further study, and recommends the Cabinet 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 Creation of a Research Organ in Connection with Infectious Anaemia afflicting Horses.

Petitioner: Mr. Torao Shimamura, President of the Japan Veterinary Affairs Society, a corporate juridical person, No. 2, Daikan-cho, Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: Infectious anaemia which afflicts horses is an infectious disease known as chronic, and its recent prevalence is dealing a serious blow to the horseraising and agriculture of this country. Nevertheless, no fundamental study has yet been conducted as to its origin, its nature and preventive medical treatment. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will create a national research institute for the purpose of establishing measures for the prevention of the disease.

This House considers the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Speedy Creation of Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations.

Petitioner: Mr. Chuzo Nogami, Shimpo Village, Shinkawa County, Toyama Prefecture, and 39 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The organization of agricultural cooperative associations is essential for the democratization of farming villages, and a federation of these associations would serve to present a split of farmers' influence or prevent financial, commercial and industrial capitals from bringing pressure to bear upon farmers. Nevertheless, the Government regrettable to say, refrains from taking any positive measure for the organization of such federation. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will take a step for the organization of a federation of these associations.

This House deems the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Increased Production of Foodstuffs and Complete Delivery of Allotted Quotas.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: At present a national campaign is in progress for a 10 per cent boost of foodstuffs production. But in order to achieve this objective, it is considered necessary to take some measures for the construction of modernized rural villages, such as grant of national subsidy to ward expenses for cooperative association's technical officers who are charged with guidance in agriculture, increase in subsidy to land improvement for attaining the aim of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, survey of productive capacity of land as a part of fundamental investigation of land and reasonable pre-planting allocation of delivery quota. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will speedily take these measures.

This House consideres the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 for Guarantee of 3 "go" ration of Staple Food.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: Removal of social unrest and stabilization of economic order presuppose the stabilization of the people's livelihood and to this end it is imperatively necessary to increase the ration of staple food to 3 "go." The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will immediately take steps for the increase of the ration.

This House deems the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Increase in National Subsidy to Agricultural Insurance Rate.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The Agricultural Accident Compensation Law is aimed at the

relief of farmers from agricultural disasters. But the actual condition is that farmers find it difficult to pay insurance rate. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will increase the national subsidy to the insurance rate in order to achieve the objective by lightening the economic burden of farmers.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests the Cabinet 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 Increased Distribution of Incentive Goods to Sericultural Farmers.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: The rehabilitation of the silk industry constitutes an important factor in the reconstruction of our national economy. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will encourage sericultural farmers by distributing to them additional quantities of incentive goods, such as workingdress and the like.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Extermination of Insect Pests to Oranges.

Petitioner: Mr. Kanzo Noda, c/o the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka City.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: It is necessary to make efforts for an increased production of oranges because they constitute important exports. But noxious insects "mihae" have been spreading in recent years, causing a considerable decrease in the production of orange in some districts. However, the acquirement of insect-powder and the study and practice of the method of preventing and exterminating the said insect require too big expenses for the districts to bear. The petition, therefore, desires that a national subsidy be granted to these districts for that purpose.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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 Promotion of Industries in Farming Villages in Snowy Regions.

Petitioner: Mr. Kyuzo Matsuda, headman of Shinjo Town, Mogami County, Yamagata Prefecture, and 71 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above petition: Farming villages in snowy regions are under snow during the winter season and so there is more surplus labor than in warmer regions. In view of the straitened financial condition of farmers it is urgently necessary to promote the subsidiary industry and rural industries by way of employing this idle labor. The petition, therefore, desires that the Government will immediately establish guiding organs, enlarge the already erected factories and take other necessary measures.

This House consideres the petition reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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.

Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 2)

June 30, 1948.

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
Agricultural Committee.

Petition, No. 641: The Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

Petition, Nos. 911, 1,102: The Promotion of Agrarian Industries.

Petition, No. 945: The Raise of Price of the Green Straw-mat.

Petition, No. 974: The Maintenance of the Kitami Stallion Pasture, and etc.

Petition, No. 977: The Reduction of Taxes in Farming Communities and the Revision of Price of Rice.

Petition, No. 993: The Maintenance of the Kitami Stallion Pasture.

Petition, No. 1,002: The Revision of Price of Sakurajima Radish, etc.

Petition, No. 1,014: Relief Measures for Hail Damages in Higashi-Yokono Village.

Petition, No. 1,025: The Removal of Unrest concerning Staple Food.

Petition, No. 1,029: The Grant of Subsidy to the Rice Monoculturing District.

Petition, No. 1,039: Emergency Measures for Hail Damages in Ibaragi Prefecture.

Petition, No. 1,042: The Correction of Quota for Wheat Delivery and Relief Measures for Insect Damages.

Petition, No. 1,063: The Maintenance of the Miyazaki Stallion Pasture.

Special Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 2)

June 30, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following fourteen petitions should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the
Agricultural Committee.

Petition for the Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

(No. 641) Presented by Mr. Inosuke Nakamura, of the Kagoshima Horse Owners' Association, No. 501, Take-machi, Kagoshima Petition for the Promotion of Agrarian Industries.

(No. 911) Presented by Mr. Mansaku Nomura, Governor of Nara Prefecture.

(No. 1,102) Presented by Mr. Takekuni Takatsuji, Deputy Governor of Toyama Prefecture.

Petition for the Raise of Price of the Green Straw-mat.

(No. 945) Presented by Mr. Tsurukichi Hirahara, Musashi Village, Higashi-Kokuto-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 5,137 others.

Petition for the Maintenance of the Kitami Stallion Pasture.

(No. 974) Presented by Hikaru Hachitani, President of the Kitami Horse Owner association 3-chome, Kita-Rokujo-Nishi, Abashiri City, and 3 others.

Petition for the Reduction of Taxes in Farming Communities and the Revision of Price of Rice.

(No. 977) Presented by Mr. Kumagoro Imai, Oda, Kitazato Village, Nosu-gun, Shiga Prefecture, and 6,168 others.

Petition for the Maintenance of the Kitami Stallion Pasture.

(No. 993) Presented by Mr. Shotaro Motomiya, Headman of Engaru Town, Mombetsu-gun, Hokkaido.

Petition for the Revision of Price of Sakurajima Radish.

(No. 1,002) Presented by Mr. Toshi Takesada Headman of Nishi-Sakurajima Village, Kagoshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture.

Petition for Hail Damages Relief Measures for Higashi-Yokono Village.

(No. 1,014) Presented by Mr. Taro Sato, Headman of Higashi-Yokono Village, Usui-gun, Gumma Prefecture, and 4 others.

Petition for the Removal of Unrest concerning Staple Food.

(No. 1,025) Presented by Mr. Masayoshi Kajiura, No. 15, 5-chome, Tachibana-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, and 174 others.

Petition for the Grant of Subsidy to the Rice Monoculturing District.

(No. 1,029) Presented by Mr. Ryutaro Kodama, President of the Fukui Prefectural Assembly, and 11 others. Petition for Hail Damages Emergency Measures for Ibaragi Prefecture.

(No. 1,039) Presented by Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture, and one other.

Petition for the Correction of Quota for Wheat Delivery and a Relief Measure for Insect Damages, etc.

(No. 1,042) Presented by Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture.

Petition for the Maintenance of the Miyazaki Stallion Pasture.

(No. 1,063) Presented by Mr. Tadao Yasunaka, Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

Petitioner: Mr. Inosuke Nakamura, of the Kagoshima House Owner Association, No. 501, Take-machi, Kagoshima City.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the Kagoshima Prefectural Stallion Pasture has from the outset complied with the wishes of the local people in the management of its business and the collection of necessary livestocks. But, in spite of this fact, it has been recently rumored that the said Pasture will be abolished. Nevertheless, the live stock industry has a close bearing on the increase of food production, and should its abolition actually take place, those engaged in this branch of industry will be deprived of the means to contribute to that end. This, after all, will have a serious consequence to the rehabilitation of the nation. The Petition, therefore, makes an earnest appeal that the Government will continue to maintain this pasture.

This House considers the above Petition to be a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet its purport. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers, in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Promotion of Agrarian Industries.

Petitioner: Mr. Mansaku Nomura, Governor of Nara Prefecture.

Petitioner: Mr. Takekuni Takatsuji, Deputy Governor of Toyama Prefecture.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the building of a new Japan depends upon the sound development both of cities and of rural communities. Yet, the present national policy is open to question in that it is more or less inclined towards the industrial rehabilitation of cities alone, despite the fact that the former has contributed much to our national economy in the past. Indeed, our agrarian industries have served as a main reservoir in strengthening of the productive power of this country. The petitioners, therefore, are urging upon the Government to establish a fund for agrarian industries as a part of the Government's Industrial Fund Plan, and accommodate the necessary loans for this purpose.

This House deems the above Petition to be a reasonable one and requests the Government to do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Raise of Price of the Green Straw-mat.

Petitioners: Mr. Tsurukichi Hirahara, Musashi Town, Higashi-kunisaki-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 5,137 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the green straw-mat is an important material for the recovery of war-damages and its output must be increased still more. But the manufacture of this product is not paying under the present official price, as its cost has greatly increased on account of the recent rise of prices. The petitioners, therefore, are urging the Government to raise its official price.

This House deems the above Petition to be a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Maintenance of Kitami Stallion Pasture.

Petitioners: Mr. Hikaru Hachitani President of Kitami Horse Owner Association, 3-chome, Kita-Rokujo-Nishi, Abashiri City, and 3 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Maintenance of Kitami Stallion Pasture.

Petitioners: Mr. Hikaru Hachitani President of the Kitami Horse Owner Association, 3-chome, Kita-Rokujo-Nishi, Abashiri City, and 3 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the Stallion Pasture at Kitami, Hokkaido, is stimulating the production of horses as a central agency in the district under the jurisdiction of four administrative branch offices of Hokkaido, viz., Abashiri, Kamikawa, Rumoe and Soya; and has a bright future for itself. But a report has reached those concerned that the said Pasture will shortly be abolished, and should this actually take place, the horse-breeding industry there will be well-nigh destroyed. The petitioners, therefore, are asking the Government to take necessary measures to enable its continued maintenance, and to give preference, moreover, to the affiliated horse owners' associations in the allotment of studhoreses on the part of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. In addition, the Government is requested to take into consideration the prospective employment of their personnel in the event of their ultimate dissolution, in view of the service they have rendered in promoting the local horse-breeding industry.

This House deems the above Petition to be a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Reduction of Taxes in Farming Communities and the Revision of Price of Rice.

Petitioners: Mr. Kumagoro Imai, Oda, Kitazato Village, Nosu-gun, Shiga Prefecture, and 6,168 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition it is necessary to encourage the sound development of agricultural management and stimulate the farmers' will for a larger production of rice by lightening their burdens. They are working hard day and night for the attainment of that end —an accomplishment which is essential for the building up of a peaceful Japan. The petitioners, therefore, are urging upon the Government to take an appropriate measure for the reduction of the income tax and the exemption of new levies, such as one on the agricultural cooperative association, as well as for the revision of price of rice.

In connection with the above Petition, this House considers that the said revision of price of rice should be properly dealt with above all, and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Maintenance of Kitami Stallion Pasture.

Petitioner: Mr. Shotaro Motomiya, Headman of Engaru Town, Mombetsu-gun, Hokkaido.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the Stallion Pasture at Kitami Hokkaido, the business of which extends over an area under the jurisdiction of three administrative branch offices of Hokkaido, Kamikawa, Rumoe and Soya, and of two cities, Asahigawa and Rumoe, is bearing the responsibility for the improvement of live-stock industry in the northern part of Hokkaido; and has such a peculiarity as mentioned therein as compared with other pastures. The petitioner, therefore, desires that the Government will take the necessary step for its continued maintenance.

This House considers the above Petition to be a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioner's wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Revision of Price of Sakurajima Radish.

Petitioner: Mr. Toshi Takesada, Headman of Nishi-Sakurajima Village, Kagoshima-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, Sakurajima radish greatly differs from ordinary ones in its quality and taste, and its cultivation needs much care and effort. It is very regrettable, however, that it is being classified in the same category as others, in spite of the fact that the price of Kameido and Moriguchi radishes, has been fixed separately as a peculiar produce. The petitioner, therefore, desires that the Government will immediately raise its price, and besides, adopt the necessary step for the distribution of fertilizer taking the actual circumstances into account, as well as for the exception of tomato from green vegetables.

This House considers the above Petition to be reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the Petitioner's wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for Hail Damages Relief Measures for Higashi-Yokono Village.

Petitioners: Mr. Taro Sato, Headman of Higashi-Yokono Village, Usui-gun, Gumma Prefecture, and 4 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the nurseries of rice and sweet potato plants in Higashi-Yokono village, Usui-gun, Gumma Prefecture, were utterly destroyed on May 27 by an unexpected storm with hail which continued for more than an hour, and this year's harvest of wheat, potatoes and other crops also is likely to be far below that estimated. The petitioners, therefore, are urging upon the Government to take such measures as the reduction or exemption both of taxes and of the delivery quotas of wheat and potatoes.

This House considers the above Petition as a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Removal of Unrest concerning Staple Food.

Petitioners: Mr. Masayoshi Kajiura, No. 15, 5-chome, Tachibana-machi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City, and 174 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, morality has lost its hold on our people owing to the incessant rise of prices of commodities, and we are now confronted with a wretched spectacle in which the weak are made the prey of the strong. A fundamental remedy for this regrettable situation lies in the removal of the people's uneasiness concerning staple food. The petitioners, therefore, are making an earnest appeal to the Government to take some requisite steps for securing a further import of 10,000,000 "koku" of rice for the purpose of attaining that end.

This House deems the above Petition as a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' with. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Grant of Subsidy to the Rice Monoculturing District.

Petitioners: Mr. Ryutaro Kodama, President of the Fukui Prefectural Assembly, and 11 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, the rice monoculturing district is in a peculiar situation as compared with other farming localities. The petitioners, therefore, are asking the Government to grant, in effecting the revision of price of rice, a special subsidy of more than 20 per cent thereof, or to defray the land improvement expenses out of the national treasury, in addition to taking the necessary step for the correction of quota for wheat delivery.

This House considers the above Petition as a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petitions for an Emergency Hail Damages Measure in Ibaragi Prefecture (2 Petitions).

Petitioners: Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture, and one other.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above petitions, the whole prefecture of Ibaragi was caught by a thunderstorm accompanied by hail on May 28 and 29, which caused an unprecedently widespread and severe damage. Though the prefectural authorities are making every effort for emergency relief measures, the local finance is not in a condition to cope

with the situation adequatley. The petitioners, therefore, are appealing to the Government to adopt an immediate relief measure mentioned in the Petition through the grant of a national subsidy.

This House considers the above Petition as a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioners' wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Correction of the Quota for wheat Delivery and a Relief Measure for Insect Damages.

Petitioner: Mr. Yoji Tomosue, Governor of Ibaragi Prefecture.

—, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Petition, necessary precautions were taken in Ibaragi for the assigned this year production of wheat, but owing both to the weather conditions, and to the delayed distribution of fertilizers since April, a widespread damage was inflicted by insects, making a great decrease in the output of wheat inevitable. The petitioner therefore, desires that the Government will immediately take a necessary steps megarding the measures mentioned in the Petition.

This House deems the above request to be a reasonable one and advises the Government to do its best to meet the petitioner's wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Maintenance of Miyazaki Stallion Pasture.

Petitioner: Mr. Tadao Yasunaka, Governor of Miyazaki Prefecture.

—, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above petition, Miyazaki is one of the most active prefectures in Japan's live-stock industry; but, for the purpose of a further development in this direction, the existence of some sort of technical organization is absolutely necessary. The petitioner, therefore, desires that the Government will take necessary step for the continued maintenance of the present Stallion Pasture there, which possesses a perfect equipment to satisfy this requirement.

This House deems the above Petition to be a reasnoable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the petitioner's wish. Accordingly, I herewith forward the attached papers in conformity with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 3)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided that the following representations should be put to debate in the House.

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

Representation No. 25: re Disposal of the Former Kanazawayama Imperial Estate.

Representation No. 27: re Increase in the State Subsidy for the Making of Shinasaka Drainage Works.

Representation No. 40: re Annulment of the Distribution Control Regulations and the Controlled Prices of Wood and Charcoal.

Representation No. 62: re Execution of a Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Work in the Basin of the Shinkawa River.

Representation No. 71: re Suspending the Execution of the Reclamation Plan for Oyamamura.

Representation No. 82: re Marsh-Drying Reclamation Work at Sone, Ogura-shi.

Representation No. 86: re Execution of Irrigation Work in the Ikushumbetsu River Basin.

Representation No. 92: re Forest Improvement.

Representation No. 98: re Acceleration of Marsh-Drying Reclamation at Toutsuru.

Representation No. 106: re Payment of State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of Wind-and Flood-damaged Farm Lands in Shimane Prefecture.

Representation No. 111: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent anti-Drought Measures in Wakayama Prefecture.

Representation No. 114: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent anti-Drought Measures in Nara Prefecture.

Representation No. 115: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent anti-Drought Measures in Shiga Prefecture.

Representation No. 117: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Gifu Prefecture.

Representations No. 123 and No. 433: re State Subsidy for Long-range Anti-Drought Measures in Osaka Prefecture.

Representation No. 139: re Materialization of Measures for Cultivated Lands Improvement.

Representation No. 140: re Increase in State Subsidy for Afforestation Work.

Representation No. 141: re Increase in Agricultural Capital Loans to Settlers on New Lands.

Representation No. 145: re Improvement of Farm Roads.

Representation No. 169: re Distribution Control Regulations of Fire-Wood and Charcoal.

Representation No. 173: re Development of Waste Lands in Yufutsu.

Representation No. 184: re State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Aichi Prefecture.

Representation No. 192: re Expansion of Forest Conservancy Work in the Four Prefectures of the Shikoku District.

Representations Nos. 198 and 888: re Coordinating the Forestry Administration with the Reclamation Administration Based on the Law of Special Measures for Creating Proprietor-Farmers.

Representation No. 207: re Establishment of a new Koriyama Forestry Bureau.

Representations Nos. 223 and 276: re Cancellation of the Development Plan of Nakanohara Area.

Representation No. 296: re State Subsidy for Agricultural Engineering Works.

Representation No. 313: re Cancellation of the Reclamation Plan for the Mishima-mura Neighbourhood.

Representation No. 316: re Increase in the Appropriations for Land and Irrigation Improvement Works.

Representation No. 321: re Permanent Measures for Irrigation and Land Improvement Works.

Representation No. 324: re Agricultural Facilities in the Iho River Basin.

Representation No. 331: re Afforestation Measures.

Representation No. 334: re Increase in the Appropriation for a Land Improvement Work in Niigata Prefecture.

Representation No. 336: re Construction of a Water Reservoir for Chijiwa Town.

Representation No. 340: re Paying from the National Treasury for Whole Expenses for the Irrigation and Drainage Works in Miyagi Prefecture.

Representation No. 359: re Aid to a Land Improvement Work.

Representation No. 370: re State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Gifu Prefecture.

Representation No. 372: re Construction of a Forest Road to Kurosawa.

Representation No. 377: re State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Wakayama Prefecture.

Representation No. 378: re Irrigation in Osato-gun.

Representation No. 380: re State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Nara Prefecture.

Representation No. 388: re State Subsidy for Extension of Agricultural Roads in Sakata City Area.

Representation No. 389: re Acceleration of Land Improvement Work.

Representation No. 390: re Land Improvement Work in Warabioka Village.

Representation No. 395: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Sakekawa Village.

Representation No. 407: re Construction of a Water Reservoir in Northern Part of Shiroishi, Saga Prefecture.

Representation No. 411: re State Subsidy for Farm Land Improvement in Nagano Prefecture.

Representation No. 420: re State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Shiga Prefecture.

Representation No. 421: re Acceleration of Land Improvement Works in Yonezawa City Area and Two Neighboring Districts.

Representation No. 426: re Land Improvement and Rehabilitation From Flood Damages in Gumma Prefecture.

Representation No. 434: re State Subsidies for Land and Irrigation Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture.

Representation No. 436: re State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Nozokimura and Two Other Villages.

Representation No. 438: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Shiga Prefecture.

Representation No. 439: re Land Improvement Work in Nishiyusa Village.

Representation No. 442: re State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Akita Prefecture.

Representation No. 448: re Increase in State Subsidies for Irrigation and Land Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture.

Representation No. 471: re Land Improvement Works in Otajima-mura and Two Other Villages.

Representation No. 472: re Land Improvement Works in Nishine-mura and Eighteen Other Villages.

Representation No. 475: re State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Higashi-Tsugaru-gun and Four Other Districts.

Representation No. 477: re Execution of Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Works in the Shonai Granary.

Representation No. 478: re Land Improvement Work in Otakane Village.

Representation No. 480: re Marsh-Reclamation Work in Nishi-Kumisaki.

Representation No. 495: re State Subsidy for Agricultural Lands Readjustment Works in Kagoshima Prefecture.

Representation No. 498: re Cultivated Land Rehabilitation and Land Improvement Works in Togo Village.

Representation No. 499: re Land Improvement in Tamano Village.

Representation No. 502: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Kameida Village.

Representation No. 507: re State Subsidy for and Improvement Works in Tomimoto Village.

Representation No. 510: re Land Reclamation Works on the Coast of the Suwo Sea.

Representation No. 574: re Payment from the National Treasury for the Whole Expenses for the Reclamation Work at Senzui, Kotoura Town.

Representation No. 575: re Installation of Pumps on the Tome River, Tamashima.

Representation No. 576: re State Subsidy for Drainage Work within the Pale of the Kurashiki Agricultural Land Sub-Branch Office.

Representation No. 622: re State Subsidy for Improving Paddy-Field Dams at Hirata.

Representations Nos. 634 and 797: re Opposition to the Proposed Handling of Vegetable Wax by the Fat and Oil Public Corporation.

Representation No. 636: re Opposition to Marsh-Reclamation Plan in Murachigata Lagoon.

Representation No. 653: Re: Acceleration of Farm-land Improvement in the Basin of the River Akagawa.

Representation No. 675: Re: Increase in the Appropriation for Land Improvement Works in Oita Prefecture.

Representation No. 676: Re: Execution of Irrigation Improvement Work in Buzen Plain.

Representation No. 679: Re: State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Tozawa Village.

Representation No. 703: Re: State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Otomi Village.

Representation No. 704: Re: Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses for Marsh-Reclamation Works in Kure City and Six Othre Villages Areas.

Representation No. 705: Re:

State Subsidy for Farm-land Development and Improvement Works.

Representation No. 706: Re: Payment from the National Treasury for the whole of the Expenses for Rehabilitating Flood-Damaged Areas in Yamagata-gun and Eleven Other Provinces.

Representation No. 737: Re: Marsh-Reclamation Works on Jusan Lake.

Representation No. 740: Re: State Subsidy for Improvement Work of the Yataka Paddy-Field Dams.

Representation No. 746: Re: Cultivated Land Improvement.

Representation No. 748: Re: Construction of Reservoirs on, and Strengthening of the Embankments of the Mononobe Riber.

Representation No. 768: Re: Reform of the Control Machinery for Fire-Wood and Charcoal.

Representation No. 770: Re: Designation of Cities, Towns and Villages in Hanshin District as under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law.

Representation No. 772: Re: Construction of a Dam on the Upper Reaches of the Miyagawa River.

Representation No. 799: Re: Prices of the Fuels for Domestic Use during Winter Season in Hokkaido.

Representation No. 805: Re: Acceleration of Land-Development in Mt. Aso Region.

Representation No. 806: Re: State Subsidy for the Damaged Area Rehabilitation in Kasumigaura Lagoon where Marsh-Reclamation Work is going on.

Representation No. 807: Re: Revision of the Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Lands in Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Representation No. 823: Re: Breaking of Bottlenecks in Charcoal-making.

Representation No. 824: Re: Institution of a Tsuchizawa-machi Forestry Office.

Representation No. 834: Re: Opposition to the Plan for Constructing a Reservoir in Toyoda County.

Representation No. 837: Re: State Subsidy for Land Improvement.

Representation No. 842: Re: Establishment of a State Forestry Experimental Station in Kyushu District.

Representation No. 850: Re: Increase in the State Subsidy for Forest Rehabilitation Work.

Representation No. 876: Re: Acceleration of Construction of a Nobeyama Reservoir.

Representation No. 878: Re: Agricultural Land Improvement.

Representation No. 893: Re: ditto.

Representation No. 937: Re: Revision of the Producer's Prices of Fire-Wood and Charcoal.

Representation No. 890: Re: Increase in the State Subsidy for Damaged Agricultural Land Rehabilitation in Oyachi.

Representation No. 1003: Re: Cancellation of the Plan for Land-Development near the Source of the Kokai River.

Representation No. 1041: Re: Designation of Osaka City as under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law.

Representation No. 995: Re: Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Land.

Representation No. 994: Re: Coordination of Land-Reclamation and Forest Conservancy.

Committee's Special
Report on Representations
(No. 3)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided that the following 112 representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

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

Representation No. 25: Re: Disposal of Former Kanazawa-yama Imperial Estate, presented by Mr. Ichiro Miyasaka, Headman of Kanazawa-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

Representation No. 27: Re: Increase in the State Subsidy for the Shinasaka Drainage Work, presented by Mr. Takeshi Suzuki, Headman of Tatano-mura, Asaka-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, and 16 Others.

Representation No. 62: Re: Execution of Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Work in the Shinkawa River Basin, presented by Mr. Ken-ichi Kishida, Superintendent of the Union Association for Irrigation from the Shinkawa Drainage Canal, Nishikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 1 Other.

Representation No. 86: Re: Execution of Irrigation Work from Ikushimbetsu River, presented by Mr. Yoshiji Kawamura, Nishi 6-chome, Rokujo, Iwamizawa-shi, Hokkaido, and 7 Others.

Representation No. 139: Re: Materialization of Measures for Improving Cultivated Lands, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 145: Re: Adjustment of Agricultural Roads, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 296: Re: State Subsidy for Agricultural Engineering Works, presented by Mr. Hirokichi Nishioka, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and 8,294 Others.

Representation No. 316: Re: Increase in the Appropriations for Land and Irrigation Improvement Works, presented by Mr. Yoshijiro Sakai, Headman of Ibo-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, and 316 Others.

Representation No. 321: Re: Permanent Measures for Irrigation and Land Improvement Works, presented by Mr. Shigehisa Kawamura, Mayor of Kofu-shi, and 247 Others.

Representation No. 324: Re: Agricultural Facilities in the Iho River Basin, presented by Mr. Yoshijiro Sakai, Headman of Yuho-mura, Hyogo Prefecture, and 56 Others.

Representation No. 334: Re: Increase in the Appropriation for Land Improvement in Niigata Prefecture, presented by Mr. Shohei Okada, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, and 21556 Others.

Representation No. 336: Re: Construction of a Reservoir for Chijiwa Town, presented by Mr. Noboru Tanaka, Mayor of Chijiwa-machi, Minamikorai-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture, and 22 Others.

Representation No. 340: Re: Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses for the Irrigation and Drainage Works in Miyagi Prefecture, presented by Mr. Eisho Okazaki, Mayor of Sendai-shi, and 70 Others.

Representation No. 359: Re: Aid to a Land Improvement Work, presented by Mr. Zenkichi Abiko, Chief of the Shimbori Arable-Land Readjustment Association, Sagae-machi, Nishimurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 518 Others.

Representation No. 377: Re: State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Wakayama Prefecture, presented by Mr. Shinji Ono, Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, and 95 Others.

Representation No. 378: Re: Irrigation in Osato-gun, presented by Mr. Hikohei Abe, Mayor of Fukaya-machi, Osato-gun, Saitama Prefecture, and 15 Others.

Representation No. 388: Re: State Subsidy for Extention of Agricultural Roads in Sakata City Area, presented by Mr. Hachiroemon Watanabe, 1 of 88, Aza-Motoizumi, Nitta, Oaza-Sakai, Sakata-shi, and 99 Others.

Representation No. 389: Re: Acceleration of Land Improvement Work, presented by Mr. Satoru Aoki, Governor of Miye Prefecture, and 5 Others.

Representation No. 390: Re: Land Improvement Work in Warabioka Village, presented by Mr. Kametaro Goto, Headman of Warabioka-mura, Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 281 Others.

Representation No. 395: Re: State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Sakekawa Village, presented by Mr. Kosuke Yakuwa, 986, Oaza-Kawaguchi, Sakekawa-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 150 Others.

Representation No. 407: Re: Construction of a Reservoir in the Northern Part of Shiroishi, Saga Prefecture, presented by Mr. Wataru Fukuchi and 1,035 Others, Rokkaku-mura, Kineshima-gun, Saga Prefecture.

Representation No. 411: Re: Statg Subsidy for Farmland Improvement in Nagano Prefecture, presented by Mr. Hachiro Kawamura, Mayor of Usuda-machi, Minamisaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture and 379 Others.

Representation No. 420: Re: State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Shiga Prefecture. presented by Mr. Jirobei Nishimura and 3,770 Others, Aza-Kitahama, Wani-mura, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture.

Representation No. 421: Re: Acceleration of Land Improvement Works in Yonezawa City Area and Two Neighboring Districts, presented by Mr. Hirokichi Sugane and 3,342 Others, Nakagawa-mura, Higashi-okitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation No. 426: re Land Improvement and Rehabilitation from Flood Damages in Gumma Prefecture, presented by Mr. Ren ya Masuda, President of the Gumma Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 434: re State Subsidies for Land and Irrigation Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture, presented by Mr. Tei Masaki, President of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 436: re State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Nozoki-mura and Two Other Villages presented by Mr. Kiemon Shoji, Headman of Nozoki-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 325 Others.

Representation No. 438: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Shiga Prefecture, presented by Mr. Hachiro Nakai, Chief of the Agricultural Association of Katada-machi, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture, and 2,201 Others.

Representation No. 439: re Land Improvement Work in Nishiyusa Village, presented by Mr. Sueta Takahashi, Chief of the Agricultural Association of Nishiyusa-mura Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 242 Others.

Representation No. 442: re Enactment of a Therapeutist Law, presented by Mr. Eifu Moriya, All Japan Therapeutics Cooperative Union, Totaku Bldg., 2 of 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, and 7,495 Others.

Representation No. 448: re Increase in the State Subsidies for Irrigation and Land Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture, presented by Mr. Tei Masaki, President of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly, and 347 Others.

Representation No. 471: re Land Improvement Works in Otajima-mura and Two Other Villages, presented by Mr. Giichi Ishiyama, Oaza-Shimaobori, Otajima-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 691 Others.

Representation No. 472: re nd Improvement Works in Nishine-mura and 18 Other Villages, presented by Mr. Jintaro Kaneko, Headman of Nishine-mura, Nishiokitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 2,900 Others.

Representation No. 475: re State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Higashi-Tsugaru-gun and Four Other Districts, presented by Mr. Seizo Awaya, 91 Aza-Sawada, Oaza-Tsukurimichi-machi, Aomori-shi, and 25,000 Others.

Representation No. 477: re Execution of Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Works in the Shonai Rice Zone, presented by Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 478: re Land Improvement Work in Otakane Village, presented by Mr. Shinen Terasaki, Headman of Otakane-mura, Kitamura-yama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 206 Others.

Representation No. 495: re State Subsidy for Agricultural Lands Readjustment Works in Kagoshima Prefecture, presented by Mr. Juntei Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 498: re Rehabilitation of Cultivated Lands and Land Improvement Works in Togo Village, presented by Mr. Denkichi Takiguchi and 789 Others, Togo-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation No. 499: re Agricultural Land Improvement in Tamano Village, presented by Mr. Tamihisa Ochiai, 474, Tsurumakida, Tamano-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 242 Others.

Representation No. 502: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Kameida Village, presented by Mr. Seiemon Hayasaka and 228 Others, Kameida-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation No. 507: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Tomimoto Village, presented by Mr. Sosuke Sato and 171 Others, Tomimoto-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation No. 575: re Installation of pumps on the Tome River, Tamashima, presented by Mr. Kasuke Ando, Chief of Tamashima-machi Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Representation No. 576: re State Subsidy for Drainage Work in the Pale of the Kurashiki Agricultural Land Sub-Branch Office, presented by Mr. Seiji Ono, Mayor of Nagao-machi, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 51 Others.

Representation No. 622: re State Subsidy for Reparring Paddy-Field Dams at Hirata, presented by Mr. Shotaro Otsu, Headman of Hachiman-mura, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Representation No. 653: re Acceleration of Farmland Improvement in the River Akagawa Basin, presented by Mr. Kotaro Sato, Otsu-20, Oaza-Banden, Tsuruoka-shi, and 3,050 Others.

Representation No. 675: re Increase in the Appropriation for Land Improvement Works Oita Prefecture, presented by Mr. Takanobu Itani President of the Oita Prefecture Farmland Association, 1 Niage-machi, Oita-shi, and 2 Others.

Representation No. 676: re Execution of Irrigation Improvement Work in Buzen Plain, presented by Mr. Tokunosuke Ikeda and 82 Others, the Ekidategawa Irrigation Improvement Work Expediting Committee Yokkaichi-machi, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Representation No. 679: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Tozawa Village, presented by Mr. Shigeru Izawa, 91, Oaza-Ineshita, Tozawa-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 172 Others.

Representation No. 703: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement in Otomi Village, presented by Mr. Teikichi Ashino, 29. Nitta, Oaza-Fujisuke, Otomi-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 302 Others,

Representation No. 705: re State Subsidy for Land Development and Cultivation Works, presented by Mr. Den-ichi Kotani, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, and 266 Others.

Representation No. 706: re Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses for Rehabilitating Flood-Damaged Areas in Yamagata-gun and Eleven Other Provinces, presented by Mr. Shizuka Saito, Headman of Yasuno-mura, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and 193 Others.

Representation No. 749: re State Subsidy for the Yataka Irrigation Dam Improvement Work presented by Mr. Jirohachi Mizukawa, Headman of Gomai-mura, Kibi-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 16 Others.

Representation No. 746: re Cultivated Land Improvement, presented by Mr. Kichihei Fukazawa and 1 Other the Hokkaido Agricultural Land Improvement Association, Nishi-1-chome, Kitashijo, Sapporo-shi.

Representation No. 748: re Reservoir-Construction and of the Embankment Strengthening on the Mononobe River, presented by Mr. Ryohei Ogawa, the Mononobe River Improvement League, Iwamura, Kobi-gun, Kochi Prefecture.

Representation No. 772: re Construction of a Dam in the Upper Reaches of the Miyagawa River, presented by Mr. Iwao Sakauchi, Mayor of Takadamachi, Onuma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, and 7 Others.

Representation No. 837: re State Subsidy for Land Improvement. presented by Mr. Kumataro Suzuki, Oaza-Higashisembokumachi, Morioka-shi, and 17,787 Others.

Representation No. 876: re Acceleration of Construction of a Nobeyama Reservoir, presented by Mr. Yutaka Ueda, Headman Kawakami-mura, Minamisaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture, and 25 Others.

Representation No. 878: re Agricultural Land Improvement, presented by Mr. Yusaku Sugimori, Chief of the Shimizumachi, Agricultural Association Kamikawa-gun, Hokkaido, and 68 Others.

Representation No. 893: re Agricultural Land Improvement, presented by Mr. Kichihei Fukazawa and 1 Other, the Hokkaido Agricultural Land Improvement Association, Nishi-1-chome, Kitashinjo, Sapporo-shi.

Representation No. 40: re Annulment of the Distribution Control Regulations and the Controlled Prices of Fire Wood and Charcoal, presented by Mr. Kiyoshi Katsume, Mayor of Kagoshima-shi, and 2 Others.

Representation No. 169: re Distribution Control Regulations of Fire-wood and Charcoal, presented by Mr. Kanzo Machida, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi,

Representation No. 768: re Reform of the Control Machinery of Fire-Wood and Charcoal, presented by Mr. Kishiro Takakusagi, Oaza-Isohara, Isohara-machi, Taga-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture.

Representation No. 71: re Discontinuance of the Reclamation Plan for Oyama-mura, presented by Mr. Benkichi Komuma, Headman of Oyama-mura, Adachi-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, and 16 Others.

Representation No. 198: re Coordinating Making for Forestry Administration with the Reclamation Administration Based on the Law of Special Measures for Creating Independent Farmers, presented by Mr. Makio Honda, Chief of the Ehime Prefectural Forestry Association, 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi, and 6 Others.

Representation No. 888: Ditto, presented by Mr. Kichinojo Sano, Headman of Morimachi-mura, Minamikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 33 Others.

Representation No. 223: re Cancellation of the Development Plan for Nakanohara Area, presented by Mr. Susumu Nishi and 143 others, Kitakizuki-mura, Hayami-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Representation No. 276: Ditto, presented by Mr. Hiroshi Ikuji, Mayor of Kizuki-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 71 Others.

Representation No. 313: re Cancellation of the Reclamation Plan for the Mishima-mura Area presented by Mr. Kota Hara, Managing Director of the Oji Agriculture and Forestry Co., Ltd., Oji Bldg., 3, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.

Representation No. 636: re Opposition to Marsh-Reclamation Plan for Murachigata, presented by Mr. Ei Muramune, Chief of the Murachigata Fishery Association, Oaza-Senro, Koshijino, Usaku-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture.

Representation No. 807: re Revision of the Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Lands in Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, presented by Mr. Yoichiro Namizuka, Headman of the Shichiya-mura Forestry Association, 508, Oaza-Hoshimizu, Shichiya-mura, Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 4 Others.

Representation No. 994: re Adjustment of Land Reclamation and Forest Conservancy, presented by Mr. Toshichi Kasahara and 29 others, Muramatsu-

mura, Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Representation No. 995: re Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Land, presented by Mr. Shingo Minamihashi, Oaza-kamo, Kamo-machi, Minamikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Representation No. 1003: re Cancellation of the Plan for Development of the Source Region of the Ogai River, presented by Mr. Toshihiro Nakayama, Headman of Arakawamura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, and 28 Others.

Representation No. 82: re Marsh reclamation Work at Sone, Ogura-shi, presented by Mr. Ryosuke Hamada, Mayor of Ogura-shi, and 4 Others.

Representation No. 98: re Acceleration of Reclamation of Toutsuru Marsh presented by Mr. Tsurumatsu Yonezawa, Mayor of Shari-machi, Shari-gun, Hokkaido.

Representation No. 48: re Marsh Reclamation Work in Nishi-Kunisaki, presented by Mr. Kazuo Kondo, Headman of Kusaji-mura, Nishikunisaki-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 14 Others.

Representation No. 510: re Shore-Reclamation-Works along the Sea of Suwo, presented by Mr. Kenji Baba, Mayor of Imazu-machi, Shimoke-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 6 Others.

Representation No. 704: re Payment from National Treasury for the whole Expenses for Shore-Reclamation Works in Kure City and Six Other Towns and Villages, Presented by Mr. Jutsu Suzuki, Mayor of Kure, and 11 Others.

Representation No. 737: re Shore—Reclamation Works at Jusan Lake presented by Mr. Chogoro Osanai, Headman of Inagaki-mura, Mishitsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture, and 7 Others.

Representation No. 92: re Forest Improvement, presented by Mr. Takeichi Miyama, President of the Federation of the Hyogo Prefecture Forestry Unions, 7-chome, Nakayamatedori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe-shi, and 5 Others.

Representation No. 192: re Expansion of Afforestation and Anti-Flood Works in Four Prefectures of the Shikoku District, presented by Mr. Ryuta Kagehara, President of the Tokushima Prefecture Forest and River Conservancy Association, 1, Kachidokibashi, Tokushima Prefecture, and 3 Others.

Representation No. 850: re Increase in the State Subsidy for Forest Rehabilitation Work, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjinmachi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 106: re Payment of State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of Wind-and-Flood-Damaged Farm-Lands in Shimane Prefecture, presented by Mr. Toshihito Okamoto, Mayor of Hamada-shi, and 1 Other.

Representation No. 111: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent-Anti-Drought Measures in Wakayama Prefecture, presented by Mr. Shinji Ono, Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, and 8 Others.

Representation No. 115: Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent anti-Drought Measures in Shiga Prefecture, presented by Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture, and 1 Other.

Representation No. 117: re Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Gifu Prefecture, presented by Mr. Kamon Muto, Governor of Gifu Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation No. 123: re Defrayal of Subsidy by the National Treasury for Long-Range Anti-Drought Measures in Osaka Prefecture, presented by Mr. Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, and 3 Others.

Representation No. 114: Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Nara Prefecture, presented by Mr. Mansaku Numura, Governor of Nara Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation No. 433: ditto, presented by Mr. Shozo Hine, Chief of Sano-machi, Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture, and 11 Others.

Representation No. 184: re State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures against in Aichi Prefecture, presented by Mr. Hideo Aoyagi, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation No. 370: re State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Gifu Prefecture, presented by Mr. Shoichi Hishida and 26 Others Higashie-mura, Unazu-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Representation No. 380: re State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Nara Prefecture, presented by Mr. Senkichi Kanai President of the Cities, Towns and Villages Association of Nara Prefecture, the Nara Prefectural Office.

Representation No. 806: re State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of the Damaged Area in Kasumigaura where Marsh-Reclamation Work is going on, presented by Mr. Nakaba Nukaga and 583 Others, the Reclaimed Cultivated Land Adjustment Union, Kodaka-mura, Namekata-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture.

Representation No. 890: re Increase in the State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Land in Oyaike, presented by Mr. Shigehiro Aida, Chief of the Irrigation Union of Oyachi, Mitsutoyo-gun, Kagawa Prefecture, and 33 Others.

Representation No. 140: re Increase in the Amount of State Subsidy for Afforestation Work, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 331: re Afforestation Measures, presented by Mr. Seizaemon Okahashi and 9 Others, the Federation of the Forest Unions in Nara Prefecture 8, Nakano-cho, Higashimukai, Nara Prefecture.

Representation No. 141: re Increase in Agricultural Capital in Aid of New Settlers, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 173: re Development of Waste Lands in Yufutsu, presented by Mr. Shinichi Nishida, 5, Tomakomai-machi, Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido and 7 Others.

Representation No. 574: re Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses of the Reclamation Work at Senzui, Kotoura Town, presented by Mr. Shin-ichiro Kondo, 5, Senzui Kotoura-machi, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 38 Others.

Representation No. 805: re Acceleration of Development of Mt. Aso Region, presented by Mr. Seisuke Okubo, the Mt. Aso Region Development Acceleration Association, Demachi Kumamoto-shi.

Representation No. 207: re Institution of a Koriyama Forestry Bureau, presented by Mr. Zenko Homma, Mayor of Koriyama-shi, and 1 Other.

Representation No. 824: re Institution of a Tsuchizawa-machi Forestry office, presented by Mr. Tetsuya Hirano, Mayor of Tsuchizawa-machi, Waka-gun, Iwate Prefecture, and 17 Others.

Representation No. 842: re Establishment of a State Forestry Experimental Station in Kyushu District, presented by Mr. Kanzo Noda, the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation No. 372: re Construction of a Forest Road to Kurosawa, Presented by Mr. Shin-ichi Sato, Mayor of Kanagasaki-machi, Tanzawa-gun, Iwate Prefecture, and 4 Others

Representation No. 634, presented by Mr. Yoshitake Noda, 425, Fukushima-cho, Hashime-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, and Representation No. 797, presented by Mr. Naoki Koga and 9 Others, Sunadori-machi, Kumamoto-shi, concerning Opposition to Transferring the Handling of Vegetable Wax to the Fat and Oil Public Corporation.

Representation No. 770: re Designation of Cities, Towns and Villages in Hanshin District as under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law, presented by Mr. Chuzaemon Tennojiya, the Hanshin Urban Communities Self-Protection Alliance the Planning Section, the Construction Division, the Hyogo Prefectural Office.

Representation No. 1041: re Designation of Osaka City as Under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law, presented by Mr. Hiroo Kondo, Chief of the Osaka City Land Readjustment Association, the Osaka Municipal Office, and 1 Other.

Representation No. 799: re Prices of Fuels for Domestic Use during Winter in Hokkaido, presented by Mr. Toshio Fukushima, 130 of 11, Nijo, Toyohira, Sapporo-shi, and 5 Others.

Representation No. 823: re Breaking of Bottlenecks in Charcoal-making, presented by Mr. Jumpei Murakami, President of the Iwate Prefectural Assembly.

Representation No. 937: re Revision of the Producer's Prices of Wood and Charcoal, presented by Mr. Tamenosuke Kawaguchi. The Chiba Prefectural Wood and Charcoal Measures Committee, Nagasu-machi, Chiba-shi.

Representation No. 834: re Opposition to the Plan for Constructing a Reservoir in Toyoda Province, presented by Mr. Kazuo Shirakawa, Mayor of Mukohara-machi, Takada-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and 104 Others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Disposal of Former Kanazawayama Imperial Estate.

Presenter: Mr. Ichiro Miyasaka, Headman of Kanazawa-mura, Suwa-gun, Nagano Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the Kanazawa an Imperial Estate has long been a sort of common for the local people. During that time they have enjoyed special privileges in utilizing it. Now, it should be made a national forest, the people would be deprived of those rights to their great inconvenience. So the representation, desires that, in case the Estate be sold to Nagano Prefecture instead of being a national property, it will be sold to the local community in particular.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet it. I herewith forward the documents in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Increase in the State Subsidy, for a Work Drainage at Shinasaka.

Presenters: Mr. Takashi Suzuki, Headman of Tatano-mura, Asaka-gun, Fukushima Prefecture and 16 Others.

Representation for Execution of Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Work on the Banks of the Shinkawa River.

Presenters: Mr. Ken-ichi Kishida, Superintendant of the Association for Common Irrigation from the Shinkawa Drainage Cannal, Nishikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 1 Other.

Representation concerning Marsh-Reclamation Work at Sone, Kokura-shi.

Presenters: Mr. Ryosuke Hamada, Mayor of Kokura-shi, and 4 Others.

Representation for Execution of Irrigation Work from the Ikushumbetsu River.

Presenters: Mr. Yoshiji, Kawamura, Nishi 6-chome, Rokujo, Iwamizawa-shi, Hokkaido, and 7 Others.

Representation for Measures for Improving Cultivated Lands.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation concerning Adjustment of Agricultural Roads.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for an Agricultural Engineering Work.

Presenters: Mr. Hirokichi Nishioka, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, and 8,294 Others.

Representation for Increase in the Appropriations for Land- and Irrigation-Improvement Works.

Presenters: Mr. Yoshijiro Sakai, Headman of Ibo-mura, Ibo-gun, Hyogo Prefecture, and 316 Others.

Representation concerning Permanent Measures for Improvement Work of Irrigation and Land.

Presenters: Mr. Shigehisa Kawamura, Mayor of Kofu-shi, and 247 Others.

Representation concerning Agricultural Facilities in the Basin of the Iho River.

Presenters: Mr. Yoshijiro Sakai, Headman of Ibo-mura, Hyogo Prefecture, and 56 Others.

Representation for Increase in the Appropriation for a Land Improvement Work in Niigata Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Shohei Okada, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, and 21,556 Others.

Representation concerning Construction of a Reservou for Chijiiwa Town.

Presenters: Mr. Noboru Tanaka, Mayor of Chijiiwa-machi, Minamikorai-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Representation concerning Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses for the Irrigation and Drainage Works undertaken by Miyagi Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Eisho Okazaki, Mayor of Sendai-shi, and 7 Others.

Representation concerning Subsidising a Land Improvement Work.

Presenters: Mr. Zenkichi Abiko, Chief of the Shimbori Arable Land Readjustment Association, Sagae-machi, Nishi-murayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 518 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Wakayama Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Shinji Ono, Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, and 95 Others.

Representation concerning Irrigation in Osato-gun.

Presenters: Mr. Hikohei Abe, Mayor of Fukaya-machi, Osato-gun, Saitama Prefecture, and 15 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Agricultural Road Extension Work in Sakata City.

Presenters: Mr. Hachiroemon Watanabe, 1 of 88, Aza-Motoizumi, Nitta, Oaza-Sakai, Sakata-shi, and 99 Others.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Land Improvement Work.

Presenters: Mr. Satoru Aoki, Governor of Mie Prefecture, and 5 Others.

Representation concerning Land Improvement Work in Warabioka Village.

Presenters: Mr. Kametaro Goto, Headman of Warabioka-mura. Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 281 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Sakekawa Village.

Presenters: Mr. Kosuke Yakuwa, 986, Oaza-Kawaguchi, Sakekawa-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 150 Others.

Representation concerning Construction of a Reservon in the Nothern Part of Shiroishi, Saga Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Wataru Fukuchi and 1,035 Others, Rokkaku-mura, Kineshima-gun, Saga Prefecture.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Farmland Improvement in Nagano Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Hachiro Kawamura, Mayor of Usuda-machi, Minamisaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture, and 379 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for a Land Improvement Work in Shiga Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Jirobei Nishimura and 3,770 Others, Aza-Kitahama, Wani-mura, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Land Improvement Works in Yonezawa City and Two Neighboring Districts.

Presenters: Mr. Hirokichi Sugano and 3,342 Others, Nakagawa-mura, Higashiokitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation concerning Land Improvement and Rehabilitation From Flood Damages in Gumma Prefecture.

Presenter: Mr. Renya Masuda, President of the Gumma Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning State Subsidies for Land and Irrigation Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture.

Presenter: Mr. Tei Masaki, President of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Nozoki-mura and Two Other Villages.

Presenters: Mr. Kiemon Shoji, Headman of Nozoki-mura, Mogami-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 325 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Land Improvement Works in Shiga Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Hachiro Nakai, Chief of the Agricultural Association of Kata-da-machi, Shiga-gun, Shiga Prefecture, and 2,201 Others.

Representation concerning Land Improvement Work in Nishiyusa Village.

Presenters: Mr. Sueta Takahashi, Chief of the Agricultural Association of Nishiyusa-mura, Akumi-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 242 Others.

Representation concerning Enactment of a Therapeutist Law.

Presenters: Mr. Eifu Moriya, the All-Japan Therapeutics Cooperative Union, Totaku Bldg., 2 of 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to, and 7,495 Others.

Representation concerning Increase in the State Subsidies for Irrigation and Land Improvement Works in Hyogo Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Tei Masaki, President of the Hyogo Prefectural Assembly, and 349 Others.

Representation concerning Land Improvement Works in Otajima-mura and Two Other Villages.

Presenters: Mr. Giichi Ishiyama, Oaza-Shimaobori, Otajima-mura, Kita-murayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture and 691 Others.

Representations concerning Land Improvement Works in Nishine-mura and 18 Other Villages.

Presenters: Mr. Jintaro Kaneko, Headman of Nishine-mura, Nishiokitama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 2,900 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidies for Land Improvement Works in Higashi-Tsugaru-gun and Four Other Districts.

Presenters: Mr. Seizo Awaya, 91, Aza-Sawada, Oaza-Tsukurimichi-machi, Aomori-shi, and 25,000 Others.

Representation concerning Execution of Large-Scale Irrigation Improvement Works in the Shonai Granary.

Presenter: Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning Land Improvement Work in Otakane Village.

Presenters: Shinen Terasaki, Headman of Otakane-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yama-

gata Prefecture, and 206 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Agricultural Land Readjustment Works in Kagoshima Prefecture.

Presenter: Mr. Juntei Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefecture Assembly.

Representation concerning Rehabilitation of Cultivated Lands and Land Improvement Works in Togo Village.

Presenters: Mr. Denkichi Takiguchi and 789 Others, Togo-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Representation concerning Installation of Pumps on the Tome River, Tamashima.

Presenter: Mr. Kasuke Ando, Mayor of Tamashima-machi, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Drainage Work within the Jurisdiction of the Kurashiki Agricultural Land Sub-Branch Office.

Presenters: Mr. Seiji Ono, Mayor of Nagao-machi, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 51 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Improving Paddy-Field Dams at Hirata.

Presenter: Mr. Shotaro Otsu, Headman of Hachiman-mura, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Cultivation in the River Akagawa Basin.

Presenters: Mr. Kotaro Sato, Otsu-20, Oaza-Banden, Tsuruoka-shi, and 3,050 Others.

Representation concerning Increase in the Appropriation for Land Improvement Works in Oita Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Takanobu Itani, President of the Oita Prefecture Land Cultivation Association 1, Niage-machi, Oita-shi, and 2 Others.

Representation concerning Execution of Irrigation Improvement Work in Buzen Plain.

Presenters: Mr. Tokunosuke Ikeda and 82 Others, the Ekidategawa Irrigation Improvement Work Expediting Committee, Yokkaichi-machi, Usa-gun, Oita Prefecture.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Land Improvement Work in Tozawa Village.

Presenters: Mr. Shigeru Izawa, 91, Oaza-Ineshita, Tozawa-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 172 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Land Improvement in Otomi Village.

Presenters: Mr. Teikichi Ashino, 29, Nitta, Oaza-Fujisuke, Otomi-mura, Kitamurayama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture, and 302 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Development and Cultivation Works.

Presenters; Mr. Den-ichi Kotani, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly and 266 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Reclamation and Cultivation Works.

Presenters: Mr. Den-ichi Kotani, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly, and 266 Others.

Representation concerning Payment from the National Treasury for the whole Expenses of Rehabilitating Flood-Damaged Areas in Yamagata-gun and Eleven Other Provinces.

Presenters: Mr. Shizuka Saito, Readman of Yasuno-mura, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and 193 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Improvement Work of the Yataka Paddy-Field Dam.

Presenters: Mr. Jirohachi Mizukawa, Headman of Gomai-mura, Kibi-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 16 Others.

Representation concerning Cultivated Land Improvement.

Presenters: Mr. Kichihei Fukazawa and 1 Other, the Hokkaido Agricultural Land Improvement Association, Nishi-1-chome, Kitashijo, Sapporo-shi.

Representation concerning Construction of Reservois for the Mononobe River and Strengthening of its Embankments.

Presenters: Mr. Ryohei Ogawa, the Mononobe River Improvement Attainment Alliance, Iwamura, Kobi-gun, Kochi Prefecture.

Representation concerning Construction of a Dam in the Upper reaches of the Miyagawa River.

Presenters: Mr. Iwao Sakauchi, Mayor of Takada-machi, Onuma-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, and 7 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Land Improvement.

Presenters: Mr. Kumataro Suzuki, Oaza-Higashisemboku-machi, Morioka-shi, and 17,787 Others.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Construction of a Nobeyama Reservoir.

Presenters: Mr. Yutaka Ueda, Headman of Kawakami-mura, Minamisaku-gun, Nagano Prefecture, and 25 Others.

Representation concerning Agricultural Land Improvement.

Presenters: Mr. Yusaku Sugimori, Chief of the Agricultural Association of Shimizu-machi, Kamikawa-gun, Hokkaido, and 68 Others.

Representation concerning Agricultural Land Improvement.

Presenters: Mr. Kichihei Fukagawa and 10 Others, the Hokkaido Agricultural Land Improvement Association, Nishi-1-chome, Kitashijo, Sapporo-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

All of the above representations concern acceleration of lard improvement works. An increase in the production of foodstuffs cannot be attained without executing intensive utilization of lands under comprehensive plans, and it is also necessary that shortage of fertilizer should be overcome. Therefore, the presenters desire that the Government will immediately work out a sixth land improvement plan and put it into vigorous prectice.

This House considers that these representations are reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet their desires, I herewith forward the documents and the recommendation thereon under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Annulment of the Distribution Control Regulations and the Controlled Prices of wood and charcoal.

Presenters: Mr. Kiyoshi Katsume, Mayor of Kagoshima-shi, and 20 Others.

Representation Concerning Wood and charcoal Distribution Control Regulations.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Machida, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation concerning Reform of the Control machinery of Wood and charcoal.

Presenter: Mr. Kishiro Takakusaki, Oaza-Isohara, Isohara-machi, Taga-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above representations concern a revision of the machinery for control of wood and charcoal. According to them, the existing methods of wood and Charcoal control are not suited to the real local situation of today, as the control is based on the single pool accounting system at charcoal offices. Especially the great difference between the producer's prices and the consumer's prices caused by the present system abates the producer's will for increassing in production and, at the same time, furthers blackmarket transactions in these goods. Therefore, the presenters wish that the Government will endeavor to secure wood for charcoal, increase ration of materials necessary for production and of rice, for the producer so that wood and charcoal may be produced in enough quantities to meet the demand, and that they will abolish the whole country single pool accounting system to check aggravation of flackmarketing.

This House regards the representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make its best to meet the wishes expressed. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Discontinuance of the Reclamation Plan for Oyama-mura.

Presenters: Mr. Benkichi Konuma, Headman Oyamamura, Adachi-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, and 16 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, Oyama-mura of Adachi-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, is an agricultural village having vast tracts of forests and fields, and if some 300 "Chobu" of waste land in its neighborhood is developed as scheduled under the reclamation plan, most of the land which has hitherto supplied forage and fertilizer to the village will be lost, which will being about undesirable effects upon the increase in food production in this village. Therefore, the presenters request that the Government will not effect this intended reclamation plan.

This House regards the purport of the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make it best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning, Harmonizing the Forestry Administration Compatible with the Reclamation Administration Based on the Law of Special Measures for Creating independent Farmers.

Presenters: Mr. Makio Honda, Chief of the Ehime Prefectural Forestry Association, 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi, and 6 Others, and Mr. Kichinojo Sano, Mayor of Morimachi-mura, Minamikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 33 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, enforcement of the Law of Special Measures for Creating Proprietor-Farmers has resulted in clashing with the work of the Forest-Law, hampering afforestation. This casts a gloom over the future of our national life. Therefore, the presenters wish that the Government will take appropriate steps to harmonize the forest administration and the reclamation administration.

This House regard the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make its best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Cancellation of the Development Plan for Nakanohara Area.

Presenters: Mr. Susuma Nishi and 143 Others, Kitakizuki-mura, Hayami-gun, Oita Prefecture, and Mr. Hiroshi Ikeji, Chief of Kizuki-machi, Hayami-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 71 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation is this: Development of waste land, though necessary for increasing food production, has a danger of abating productivity because it entails shortages of water, grass natural fertilizer, wood and charcoal, and further may cause flood damage.

Therefore the presenters desire that the projected development for Nakanohara region, Hayami-gun, Oita Prefecture, will be cancelled.

This House considers that the representation is reasonable and requests the Cabinet to endeavor to meet the wish expressed by the presenters. I herewith forward the document with the above recommendation under

Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Cancellation of the Plan for Reclamation of the Adjacent Area of Mishima-mura.

Presenter: Mr. Kota Hara, Managing Director of the Oji Agriculture and Forestry Co., Ltd., Oji Bldg., 3, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation is this: Reckless deforestation is being carried out here and there through reclamation of expropriated lands for agricultural use. Such a reclamation will not only unbalance the demand and supply of lumber, in our country, but also will obstruct efficient enforcement of the forest policy aimed at land conservancy, making the forest creation impossible. This is the case with the plan of reclamation of an area near Mishima-mura, Ehime Prefecture. Therefore the presenter desires that this plan will be cancelled.

This House considers the representation reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make its best to meet the desires. I herewith forward to you the document with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Opposition to Reclamation Plan for Murachigata Lagoon.

Presenter: Mr. Ei Muramune, Chief of the Murachigata Fishery Association, Oaza-Senro, Koshijino, Usaku-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation Murachigata Lagoon in Usaku-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture has for many years served for the inhabitants of Hoshiji and Kashimaji villages as good fishing grounds, and those villagers turn out large quantities of marine products. If the plan for reclaiming the whole of the lagoon should be carried out, the said villagers would be deprived of their means of living, and the work would prove detrimental to the conservancy of the rivers in the neighborhood. The presenter, therefore, desires that the Government will cancel the plan for abovementioned reasons, taking into account the fact that rice crops in similary reclaimed areas carried out by the Prefecture have mostly ended in failures.

My House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to meet the desire expressed therein. I herewith forward the document with the above recounmendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Correction of the Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Lands in Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Yaichiro Namizuka Headman of the Shichiya-mura Forestry Association, 508, Oaza-Hoshimizu, Shichiga-mura, Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, and 4 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, people have been making wrong use of lands in Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Neglecting river of and forest conservancy. This not only impedes increase in food production, but also will devastate land eventually making the tree-planting movement futile. Therefore, the presenters desire that in determining the final plan for purchasing uncultivated lands, the Government will properly discriminate between agricultural land and forests paying due attention to the future of both agriculture and forestry, so that reclamation work may be carried out satisfactorily and that the Government will further try to eliminate the people's anxiety regarding forestry and that it will take steps to revise the Adjusting Law.

The House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Adjustment of Reclamation and Forest Conservancy.

Presenters: Mr. Toshichi Kasahara and 29 Others, Muramatsu-mura, Nakakambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation is this: The farmland committee, which has been formed as an organ for executing reform of our farmland system, has often carelessly decided on releasing forests for cultivation, as lands without paying due attention to the fact that forests are necessary both to land conservancy and agricultural production as they serve as shelter-belts and foster sources of rivers. So that forests are exposed to exploitation and destruction. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will immediately discontinue releasing of uncultivated lands in order to eliminate people's deep unrest about forests and will revise its agricultural policy along the line of improving the land already under cultivation and advancing the agricultural technics

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make its best to meet the desire. I herewith forward the document

with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Plan for Purchasing Uncultivated Lands.

Presenter: Mr. Shingo Minamihashi, Oaza-Kamo, Kamomachi, Minamikambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, the Farmland Committee for Nagasawa village has decided to purchase the presenter's Paulownia Plantations and wooded steep-sloped lands as uncultivated arable areas. This unreasonable decision has been made by the Committee for the sake of the farmers who plot to obtain as much as possible, through the Committee, which is empowered to purchase lands unilaterally, in spite of the fact that the lands in question are far more useful as woods. If such a reckless disposal of lands should be allowed to go on, our land will eventually be devastated and the reconstruction of our country impossible. Therefore the presenter desires that the Government will so revise the relevant law as to discontinue turning forest lands into cultivated ones.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the desire. I herewith forward the attached document with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Cancellation of the Plan for Development of the Source Region of the Ogai River.

Presenters: Mr. Toshihiro Nakayama, Headman of Arakawa-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, and 28 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, the Government has designated 1,200 "chobu" of woodlands within Arakawa-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi Prefecture, which is situated near the head of the Ogai River, as a land to be reclaimed and is going to actually bring parts of the area under cultivation. If this reclamation plan should be put into practice as scheduled, not only will the rice-fields in the basin of the upper reaches of the river become waste lands because of the consequent shortage of water, but also flood will surely occur oftener than over in the regions along the lower reaches of the river. On the whole, what will be lost by the projected reclamation will be greater than what will be obtained thereby. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will cancel the plan for developing the woodlands in question.

This House considers that the representation is reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the desire. I herewith forward the attached document with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Reclamation Works along the coast of the Suho Sea.

Presenters: Mr. Kenji Baba, Headman of Imazu-machi, Shimoke-gun, Oita Prefecture, and 6 Others.

Representation concerning Payment out of the National Treasury for the Whole Expenses for Reclamation Works in Kure City and Six Other Villages.

Presenters: Mr. Jutsu Suzuki, Mayor of Kure-shi, and 11 Others.

Representation concerning Reclamation Works on Jusan Lake.

Presenters: Mr. Chogoro Osanai, Headman of Inagaki-mura, Nishitsugaru-gun, Aomori Prefecture, and 7 Others.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Reclamation of Toutsuru Marsh.

Presenter: Mr. Tsurumatsu Yonezawa, Mayor of Sharimachi Shari-gun, Hokkaido.

Representation concerning Reclamation Work at Sone, Kokura-shi.

Presenters: Mr. Ryosuke Hamada, Mayor of Kokura-shi, and 4 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above-mentioned representations all request rapid execution of reclamation works. According to the presenters, reclamation works in Sone area in Kokura-shi of Kyushu district, on Toutsuru marsh, in Nishikunisaki peninsula, along the Sea of Suho, in Kure-shi and six other villages, and on Jusan lake can be carried out comparatively easily. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will effect the works as early as possible even under the present financially straitened circumstances of the State.

This House regards the representations reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make utmost efforts to meet the desire. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Forest Improvement.

Presenters: Mr. Takeichi Miyama, President of the Federation of the Hyogo Prefecture Forestry Unions, 7-chome, Nakayamatedori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe-shi, and 5 Others.

Representation concerning Expansion of Forest and River Conservancy Work in Four Prefectures of the Shikoku District.

Presenters: Mr. Ryuta Kagehara, President of the Tokushima Prefecture Forest Water Conservancy Association, 1, Kachidokibashi,

Tokushima Prefecture, and 3 Others.

Representation concerning Increase in the State Subsidy for Forest Rehabilitation Work.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representations, all of which concern expediting of river conservancy works, reckless denudation of woods has been conducted since the termination of the war, and as the result, many forests have been devastated, greatly adding to the area of denuded lands, and the rehabilitation of our economy and the stabilization of our people's life are retarded. Accordingly drastic execution of river conservancy works is essential. Therefore, the presenters urge, the Government should formulate plans of forest and river conservancy works as a relief measure for jobless people, in addition to increasing of State subsidies for the works.

The House of Councillors regards the representations reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make its best to meet the desire. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Payment of State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of Wind-and Flood-Damaged Cultivated Lands in Shimane Prefecture

Presenters: Mr. Toshihito Okamoto, Mayor of Hamada-shi, and 1 Other.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Wakayama Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Shinji Ono, Governor of Wakayama Prefecture, and 8 Others.

Representation concerning Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Nara Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Mansaku Nomura, Governor of Nara Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation concerning Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Shiga Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr, Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga Prefecture, and 1 Other.

Representation concerning Payment of State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drougnt Measures in Gifu Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Kamon Muto, Governor of Gifu Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Long-Range Anti-Drought Measures in Osaka Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Bunzo Akama, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, and 3 Others, and Mr. Shozo Hine, Chief of Sano-machi, Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture, and 11 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures in Aichi Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Hideo Aoyagi, Governor of Aichi Prefecture, and 2 Others.

Representation concerning State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Gifu Prefecture.

Presenters: Mr. Shoichi Hishida and 26 Others, Higashie-mura, Unazu-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

Representation concerning State Subsidies for Permanent Anti-Drought Measures and for Land Improvement Work in Nara Prefecture.

Presenter: Mr. Senkichi Kanai, President of the Cities, Towns and Villages Assembly of Nara Prefecture, the Nara Prefectural Office.

Representation concerning State Subsidy for Rehabilitation of the Damaged Area in Kasumigaura Where Reclamation Work Is Being Executed.

Presenters: Mr. Nakaba Nukaga and 583 Others, the Filled-Up Cultivated Land Readjustment Union, Kodaka-mura, Namekata-gun, Ibaragi Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above-mentioned representations all concern speeding up of rehabilitation of damaged areas and increase in state subsidies for those works. The rehabilitation works require earliest completion with a view to production increase of foodstuffs. However, agricultural communities of today cannot afford to pay the expenses for those works. Therefore the presenters, desire that the Government will increase the subsidies for them.

This House regards the representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the desire. I hereby forward the documents with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Increase in State Subsidy for Afforestation Work.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Representation concerning Afforestation Measures.

Presenters: Mr. Seizaemon Okahashi and 9 Others, the Federation of the Forest Unions of Nara Prefecture, 8, Nakano-cho, Higashimukai, Nara Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representations, both of which concern speeding-up of afforestation works, there is no other way than expediting of afforestation for maintaining the balance of demand and supply of forest products and for preventing occurrence of disasters due to the past reckless deforestation. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will raise saplings for afforestation on a sufficient scale, establish the jurisdiction of the forest and field administration, increase ration of production goods, give additional ration rice to forest workers; further, the Government will rationalize the rate of income tax upon those who are engaged in forest work, especially lowering the tax-exemption rate due to necessary expenses, accommodate funds for afforestation and take other economic measures, such as an increase in the subsidy; in addition, the Government will enact a Private Woodland Creation Law, an Afforestation Banking Law, etc. so that afforestation may be expedited.

This House regards the representations as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for an Increase in Agricultural Capital Fund for the Sake of Settlers on New Lands.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, 82, Daigakudori-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

In the above representation, the presenter desires that loaning of capital of agriculture to new settlers who are in want of fund will be made as rapidly and smoothly as possible and at the same time the amount thereof being increased.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the desire. I herewith forward the document with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Development of Waste Lands in Yufutsu.

Presenters: Mr. Shinichi Nishida, 5, Tomakomai-machi, Yufutsu-gun, Hokkaido, and 7 Others.

Representation for Payment out of the National Treasury for the Whole Expenses of the Reclamation Work at Senzui, Kotoura Town.

Presenters: Mr. Shinichi Kondo, 5, Senzui, Kotoura-machi, Kojima-gun, Okayama Prefecture, and 38 Others.

Representation concerning Acceleration of Development in Mt. Aso Region.

Presenter: Mr. Seisuke Okubo, the Mt. Aso Region Development Acceleration Association, Demachi, Kumamoto-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister,

Sir:

According to the above representations, which concern speeding up of reclamation works, it is necessary for the Government to expedite those works for the benefit of the lost war-sufferers, new farmers and repatriates so that these people may participate in the production increase of foodstuffs. The waste lands respectively in Yufutsu, Hokkaido, Mt. Aso region and Kotoura-machi are especially fitted for reclamation under a comprehensive plan. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will enforce reclamation in those areas.

This House considers the purport of those representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make utmost efforts to meet the wishes. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Establishment of a Koriyama Forestry Bureau.

Presenters: Mr. Zenko Homma, Mayor of Koriyama-shi, and 1 Other.

Representation for Establishment of a Tsuchizawa-machi Forestry Office.

Presenters: Mr. Tetsuya Hirano, Mayor of Tsuchizawa-machi, Waka-gun, Iwate Prefecture, and 17 Others.

Representation for Establishment of a State Forestry Experimental Station in Kyushu District.

Presenter: Mr. Kanzo Noda, the Secretariat of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly, Tenjin-machi, Fukuoka-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above representations concern establishment of forestry bureau, office or forestry experimental station. It is desired therein that a forestry bureau and a forestry office will be established in Koriyama and Tsuchizawa in order to correct the present inappropriate scheme of the local jurisdictions of State forests administration Fukushima and Iwate prefectures so as to enable those forests to be utilized more intensively; and that a state forestry experimental station be instituted in Kyushu district for rapid development of forestry in that district.

This House regards those representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make best efforts to meet the wishes. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Construction of a Forest Road to Kurosawa.

Presenters: Mr. Shinichi Sato, Mayor of Kanagasaki-machi, Izawa-gun, Iwate Prefecture, and 4 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, development of forest resources depends, among other things, upon completion of transportation facilities. However, mountain village are not rich enough to bear the expenses required for the above object. Therefore the presenters wish that the Government will give an aid for that purpose.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its utmost to meet the wish. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet

Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Opposition to Placing Handling of Vegetable Wax in the Hands of the Fat and Oil Public Corporation.

Presenters: Mr. Yoshitake Noda, 425, Fukushima-cho, Hachime-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, and Mr. Naoki Koga and 9 Others, Sunadori-machi, Kumamoto-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representations, the present control formula of vegetable wax by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry fully answers the purpose. Again, from the viewpoint of the necessity of increasing the production of the material, it is utterly needless that the Fat and Oil Public Corporation should take the place of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry in the control of vegetable wax. Therefore the presenters desire that the said Ministry will continue in the control of the material, encouraging the increase of the production.

This House regards the representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Designation of Cities, Towns and Villages in Hanshin District as under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law.

Presenter: Mr. Chuzaemon Tennojiya, the Hanshin Urban Communities Promoting Alliance, the Planning Section, the Construction Division, the Hyogo Prefectural Office.

Representation concerning Designation of Osaka City as under Article 5 of the Independent Farmers Creation Special Steps Law.

Presenters: Mr. Hiroo Kondo, Chief of the Osaka City Land Readjustment Association, the Osaka Municipal Office, and 1 Other.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representations, it is not proper to apply the Proprietor Farmers Creation Special Steps Law to farmlands in commercial and industrial zones in the same manner as of in rural districts. Because of this, the designation standards of Article 5 of the said Law have been published. However, if considered from the viewpoint of city-planning, the above standards are not practical enough. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will so change its principle that designation of lands to be purchased should be determined in respective cases if lands to be purchased happen to be within an area under city-planning.

This House regards the purport of those representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to do its best to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Prices of the Fuels for Domestic Use during Winter Season in Hokkaido.

Presenters: Mr. Toshio Fukushima, 130 of 11, Nijo, Toyohira, Sapporo-shi, and 5 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, no other place in Japan can paralled Hokkaido, an island in the extreme north of Japan, in the consumption of fuels for domestic use during the winter months. Accordingly their expenditure for fuel amounts to a large sum. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will fix special prices of principal fuels, such as coal, wood and charcoal, for Hokkaido so that the livelihood of the people in the island may be stabilized.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to endeavor to meet the wish. I herewith forward the document together with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Breaking Bottlenecks in Charcoal-Making.

Presenter: Mr. Jumpei Murakami, President of the Iwate Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning Revision of the Producers' Prices of Wood and Charcoal.

Presenter: Mr. Tamenosuke Kawaguchi, the Chiba Prefectural Wood and Charcoal Measures Committee, Nagasu-machi, Chiba-shi.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representations, which concern revision of the prices of wood and charcoal, the present producers' prices do not cover the costs of production. Therefore the presenters desire that the Government will raise the producers' prices at least to the levels of the present consumers' prices, and at the same time, will revise the differences between those two kinds of prices.

This House regards the representations as reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make utmost efforts to meet the wish. I herewith forward the documents with the above recommendation under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Opposition to the Plan for Constructing a Reservoir in Toyoda County.

Presenters: Mr. Kazuo Shirakawa, Mayor of Mukohara-machi, Takada-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and 104 Others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, the projected conversion of the Sanjo River into a reservoir will infringe the water-rights of the population in the southern region of Takada-gun. Therefore the presenters request that the Government will cause the Farmland Section of the Prefecture to alter the plan in question. The Government is requested to conduct a strict inquiry into the matter and to take proper steps according to the results.

This House considers that the purport of the present representation is reasonable and requests the Cabinet to make efforts to meet the wish expressed in the representation. I herewith forward the document together with the above recommendation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 4)

July 1, 1948.

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.

1. Those to be referred to the House.

No. 1,095: Petition for the Promotion of the Forestry Industry.

No. 1,100. Petition for Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Improvement of Irrigation Facilities in the Northern parts of Shiraishi, Saga-ken.

No. 1,124: Petition for the Co-existence of Land Development Administration under the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers and Forestry Administration.

No. 1,135: Petition for Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests.

No. 1,136: Petition for Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests in Ehime-ken.

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

Special Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 4)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following five Petitions should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached Recommendations thereon.

Petition for the Promotion of the Forestry Industry.

No. 1,095. Presented by Mr. Sakuma Otake, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Forestry Association No. 50, Dai-machi, Fukushima-shi.

Petition for Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Improvement of Irrigation Facilities in the Northern Parts of Shiraishi, Saga-ken.

No. 1,100. Presented by Mr. Jiro Mizogami, Headman of Shiraishi-machi, Kinejima-gun, Saga-ken, and 21 others.

Petition for the Co-existence of Land Development Administration under the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers and Forestry Administration.

No. 1,124. Presented by Mr. Tadao Ishikawa, Chairman of the Ehime Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, Sanban-cho, Matsuyama-shi, and 147 others.

Petition for the Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests.

No. 1,135. Presented by Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, c/o the Association for the Anti-flood Afforestation and Rever Conservancy in the Shikoku Provinces, No. 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi.

Petition for the Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests in Ehime-ken.

No. 1,136. Presented by Mr. Shigeami Aoki, Chairman of the Ehime Prefectural Anti-flood Afforestation and River Conservancy Association No. 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi and 3 Others.

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

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for the Promotion of the Forestry Industry.

Petitioner: Mr. Sakuma Otake, Chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural Forestry Society, No. 50, Dai-machi, Fukushima-shi.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Petition Owing to the reckless deforestation during the war-time, the forestries were considerably denuded and the people are manaced by danger from flood and the difficulty of living resulting from the famine of housing and firewood. Besides the forest denudation will seriously affect on the relation between the future supply and demand of forestal products. It is therefore desired that a measure will be speedily taken for afforestation and forestry conservancy in order to prevent the devastation of the national land and foster the forestal resources.

My House admits that the purport of the Petition is reasonable and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to 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 for Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Improvement of Irrigation Facilities in the Northern Part of Shiraishi, Saga-ken.

Petitioners: Mr. Jiro Mizogami, Headman of Shiraishi-machi, Kinejima-gun, Saga-ken, and 21 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Petitions: The irrigation facilities improvement work has been in progress under prefectural control since 1941 in order to secure irrigation water for the paddy-fields of 2,500 chobu in the Shiraishi district at Kinejima-gun which is the granary of Saga-ken, but the work remains practically unfinished owing to the economic fluctuation and the shortage of labor. It is therefore desired that the present 5 per cent subsidy to the work will be increased to 7 per cent so that the work will be completed in the course of 1950.

My House recognizes the necessity of continuing the work, though the increase of subsidy requires further consideration. Accordingly, my House recommends the Government to give the petition favorable consideration. I have the honor to 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 for the Co-existence of Land Development Administration under the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers and Forestry Administration.

Petitioners: Mr. Tadao Ishikawa, Chairman of the Ehime Prefecture Federation of Forestry Associations, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi and 147 others.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Petition:

The Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers which is now in force encroaches upon the proverice the Forestry Law, preventing it from fostering forest resources. This casts a gloom over the future of the people. It is therefore desired that forestry and land development administrations will be made to co-exist as mentioned in the petition.

My House admits that the purport of the Petition is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give the petition a favorable consideration. I have the honor to 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 for the Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests.

Petitioner: Mr. Shigeomi Aoki c/o the Association for the Ehime Prefectural Anti-blood Afforestation and River Conservancy in the Shikoku Provinces, No. 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Owing to the reckless deforestation, the forestries were extremely denuded. For the preservation of the future forest resources, the restoration of those forestries is indispensable. It is therefore desired that the appropriation for the work concerning forests will be increased.

My House admits that the purport of the Petition is reasonable and recommends the Government to bring the petition a favorable consideration. I have the honor to 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 for the Increase of the Appropriation for Works concerning Forests in Ehime-ken.

Petitioners: Mr. Shigeomi Aoki, chairman of the Ehime Prefectural Anti-flood Afforestation and River Conservancy Association No 22, Samban-cho, Matsuyama-shi and 3 others.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Petition: Owing to the reckless deforestation during the war-time and the inactive afforestation and undue land development after the termination of the War, the forestries have been denuded to an alarming extent. Various parts of Ehime-ken are suffering heavily from floods and shortage of irrigation water. It is therefore desired that countermeasures against these disasters will be urgently taken in order to carry out the reconstruction of Japan, increasing the appropriation for the restoration of forestries.

My House admits that the purport of the Petition is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give the petition a favorable consideration. I have the honor to 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 Representations
(No. 1)

June 26, 1948.

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 approved by this House.

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

No. 3. Representation concerning the Agricultural Damage Compensation Law.

No. 33. Representation concerning the Determination of Fair Prices for Food-stuffs and Fuels.

No. 85. Representation concerning the Scientific Guidance of Agriculture.

No. 86. Representation concerning the National Aid to Farmland Commission Expenses.

No. 117. Representation concerning the Ration of Agricultural Machineries and Implements.

No. 203. Representation concerning the Increase of National Subsidy for the Farmland Commission.

No. 206. Representation concerning the Revision of Official Price of Vegetables.

No. 208. Representation concerning the Ration of Staple Foods to Completing the Quota Delivery.

No. 242. Representation concerning the Mastery of Obstacles in Foodstuff Delivery.

No. 277. Representation concerning the Revision of Price of Rice.

No. 294. Representation concerning the Increase of Funds for the Agricultural Adjustment Commission.

No. 305. Representation concerning the Complete Enforcement of the Sericulture Industry Restoration Plan.

No. 373. Representation concerning the Ration of Compensatory Goods for the Delivery of Foodstuff Quota.

No. 380. Representation concerning the Prices of Raw and Dried Sweet Potatoes.

No. 381. Representation concerning the Prior Assignment of the Foodstuff Delivery Quota.

No. 390. Representation concerning the Reduction of Levies for Agricultural Communities and the Revision of Price of Rice.

No. 426. Representation concerning the Promotion of Live-Stock Industry.

No. 428. Representation for Increasing the Ration of Staple Foods.

No. 433. Representation concerning the Election of Chairman of the Local Food Adjustment Commission.

Special Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 1)

May 28, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following 19 representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendation thereon.

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

No. 3. Representation concerning the Agricultural Damage Compensation Law, presented by Mr. Shunji Saito, Chairman of the Union of Agricultural Associations in Aomori Prefecture, c/o the Aomori Agricultural Association, 27, Umiho, Furukawa, Aomori City.

No. 33. Representation concerning the Determination of Fair Prices for Foodstuffs and Fuels, presented by Mr. Kichijiro Tomimori, President of Kyoto City Assembly.

No. 85. Representation concerning the Scientific Guidance of Agriculture, presented by Mr. Yasuo Tsunematsu, President of Shimane Prefectural Assembly.

No. 86. Representation concerning the National Aid to Farmland Commission Expenses, presented by 3 persons including Mr. Masahito Shima, Kazaichi 55, Ryumon-mura, Naga-gun, Wakayama Prefecture.

No. 117. Representation concerning the Ration of Agricultural Machineries and Implements, presented by 12 persons including Mr. Hideo Aoyagi, Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

No. 203. Representation concerning the Increase of National Subsidy for the Farmland Commission, presented by Mr. Sakae Hayashida, Shimabara City, Minami-Takaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture.

No. 206. Representation concerning the Revision of Official Price of Vegetables, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 208. Representation concerning the Ration of Staple Foods to Farmers Completing the Quota Delivery, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 242. Representation for the Mastery of Obstacles in Foodstuff Delivery, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 277. Representation concerning the Revision of Price of Rice, presented by Mr. Junichi Kunii, Chairman of the All-Japan Rural Young Men's League, 1-2, Kanda Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.

No. 294. Representation concerning the Increase of Funds for the Agricultural Adjustment Commission, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 305. Representation concerning the Complete Enforcement of the Sericulture Industry Restoration Plan, presented by Mr. Kaku Shigenari, Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture.

No. 373. Representation concerning the Ration of Compensatory Goods for the Delivery of Foodstuff Quota, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 380. Representation concerning the Prices of Raw and Dried Sweet Potatoes, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 381. Representation concerning the Prior Assignment of the Foodstuff Delivery Quota, presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

No. 390. Representation concerning the Education of Levies on Farmers and the Revision of Price of Rice, presented by 402 persons including Mr. Shinzo Tanaka, Busa-mura, Gamo-gun, Shiga Prefecture.

No. 426. Representation concerning the Promotion of Live-Stock Industry, presented by 8 persons including Mr. Sentaro Chiga, Chairman of the Union of Aichi-ken horses Associations.

No. 428. Representation for Increasing the Ration of Staple Foods, presented by Mr. Naoyuki Okamoto, President of Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly.

No. 433. Representation concerning the Election of Chairman of the Local Food Adjustment Commission, presented by Mr. Nagataka Asano, Headman of Funaka-machi, Nehi-gun, Toyama Prefecture.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Agricultural Damage Compensation Law.

Presenter: Mr. Shunji Saito, Chairman of the Union of Agricultural Associations in Aomori Prefecture, c/o the Aomori Agricultural Association, 27, Umiho, Furukawa, Aomori City.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that it is not fair to exclude those enaged in the sericulture industry from the application of the Agricultural Damage Compensation Law, so that the profit obtained from the sale of cocoon should be used for that purpose. It also advises the inclusion of the farmers engaged in the upland rice production in the scope of its beneficiary, as it is a highly risky undertaking.

This House considers the above Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Determination of Fair Prices for Foodstuffs and Fuels.

Presenter: Mr. Kichijiro Tomimori, President of Kyoto City Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that, as the ration of staple foods varies according to prefectures, the Government should readjust the ration system as a whole. Moreover, it says that regardless of the difficulty to secure the required amount of fuels, their uniform price throughout the country is watering the producers' will for production while giving various excuses for intermediary exploitation. For this reason, the Government is also requested either to entrust the prefectural Governor to determine fair prices for fuels conformably with the actual circumstances, or to abolish the existing purchasing system.

This House considers the above Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, the Government will do its best to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Scientific Guidance of Agriculture.

Presenter: Mr. Yasuo Tsunematsu, President of Shimane Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that, in order to alleviate the food situation in this country, we ought to lay stress upon the increase of its production by conducting our agriculture on scientific basis, and by thus rationalizing the management of this branch of industry.

For this reason, the sponsor of the representation asks the Government to take a step for attaching the well-qualified technical instructors to the agricultural communities.

This House deems the said Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning National Aid to Farmland Commisson Expenses.

Presenter: 3 persons including Mr. Masahito Shima, Kazaichi 55, Ryumon-mura, Naga-gun, Wakayama Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation asks for the Diet's approval of the estimate contained in it as the national aid to expenditures of the Farmland Commission for 1948 fiscal year.

This House considers the said Representation to be a reasonable one, although a further study may be necessary as to the amount of the estimate in question. Hoping, therefore that Government will see its way to meet its purport. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Ration of Agricultural Machineries and Implements.

Presenters: 12 persons including Mr. Hideo Aoyama, Governor of Aichi Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that agricultural machineries and implements are indispensable for increasing the production of foodstuffs. Accordingly, the Government promulgated the "Agricultural Materials Ration Regulation" in September, last year, and put it into force as from December 1. The new ration system, however, has proved to be a complicated one so that a number of officials must be appointed for its perfect enforcement, while the Ration committee would be needed for a just and fair distribution of the materials. But the local finance is now generally in straitened circumstances. For this reason, the sponsors of the Representation are asking the Government to grant a national aid to the local bodies to cover the necessary expenses.

This House considers the said Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping therefore, that the Government will see its way to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Increase of National Subsidy for Farm Land Commission.

Presenter: Mr. Sakae Hayashida, Shimabara City, Minami-Takaki-gun, Nagasaki Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the present land reform is one of the most important undertakings of this country. In order, therefore, to establish a solid basis for our agriculture, we ought to increase, above all, its business efficiency by enlisting the service of as many talented men as possible. Yet, despite the fact that such an undertaking requires a large expenditure, the estimate for the current year has been placed at ¥430,000. It is feared that this paucity of the Government's appropriation would naturally prevent the smooth progress of the reform work. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation urges upon the Government to grant a subsidy of at least ¥430,000 per community for the next fiscal year.

This House considers the said Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Revision of Official Price of Vegetables.

Presenter: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that those concerned experienced some difficulty in the rationing of vegetables, because of their scarcity during the autumn and winter of 1947. Their official price, however, could not be said to be a fair one under the existing circumstances. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation urging the Government to readjust it at an early date and, at the same time, to give an elasticity thereto by transferring the power to determine the price to the Prefectural Governor or the district Price Board.

This House deems the said Representation to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Ration of Staple Foods to Farmers Completing the Quota Delivery.

Presenter: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the quota assignment of rice and sweet potatoes for the year 1948 was so greatly increased for various Prefectures in Kyushu that some farmers were unable to keep up their livelihood. Consequently, they ought, to be given a compensatory ration of 4 *go* per day on the basis of the same price as the rice they have delivered. So, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to take an appropriate step for this end.

This House considers the said request to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its utmost to meet the purport of the Representation, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Mastery of Obstacles in Foodstuff Delivery.

Presenter—Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the complete delivery of foodstuff quota is essential for our economic rehabilitation and the stabilization of our national life. In reality, however, the Government has failed to supply the necessary motive power and oil for threshing and transporting grains. In view of this fact, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to give the farmers the needed materials as soon as possible, with a view to stimulating their will for production.

This House considers that requests to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet it, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Revision of Price of Rice.

Presenter: Mr. Jun-ichi Kunii, Chairman of the All-Japan Rural Youngmen's League, 1-2, Kanda-Misakicho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo Metropolis.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation states that the current official price of rice was decided by a method of computation that ignored the prevailing price, and those of other commodities have soared up since then. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation asks the Government to revise the said official price of rice now quite out of touch with reality, and also to give a consideration to those points set forth in it regarding the agricultural income tax.

This House deems that request to be a reasonable one. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,

Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Increase of Funds for Agricultural Adjustment Commission.

Presenter—Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation requests the Government to increase the funds for the Agricultural Adjustment Commission in order to facilitate the enforcement of the prospective Food Production Encouragement Law which is to be shortly enacted by the Diet.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation, I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with the Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Complete Enforcement of the Sericulture Restoration Plan.

Presenter: Mr. Itaru Shigenari, Governor of Kagoshima Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation requests the Government to take the necessary step as soon as possible both for raising the cocoon price and for increasing the ration of bounty goods.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,

Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Ration of Compensatory Goods for the Delivery of Foodstuff Quota.

Presenter: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the distribution of compensatory goods for the delivery of foodstuff quota is apt to take time before they are actually handed over to the farmers. This is naturally a cause of some doubts among them and tends to decrease the amount of food delivery. In view of this fact, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to take a step for expediting the distribution of compensatory goods as soon as possible.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Prices of Raw and Dried Sweet Potatoes.

Presenter: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above Representation requests that in case the Government revises the prices of raw and dried sweet potatoes, it should officially announce the new prices before the goods are actually delivered, as this step will serve to stimulate the productive will of the farmers.

This House considers the said Representation to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Prior Assignment of the Foodstuff Quota.

Presenter: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the basic survey of land now being carried out in connection with the prior assignment of foodstuff quota. As it needs a large amount of expenditure. Consequently, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to pay the whole expense in order to leave nothing to be desired in this undertaking, and in addition, to apply the provisions for a revision of the assigned quota to the cases of general damages to the crops such as one caused by a disease or insects.

This House deems that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Reduction of Levies on Farmers and the Revision of Price of Rice.

Presenter: 402 persons including Mr. Shinzo Tanaka, Busa-mura, Gamo-gun, Shiga Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, our farmers are making their utmost effort to increase the production of foodstuff and complete the delivery of their assigned quotas. But, regardless of the fact that their incomes are on the decrease because of the aggravation of inflation, heavy taxes have been imposed upon them, so that they are now confronted with an economic crisis—a fact which is bound to have an adverse effect on the production and delivery of foodstuff. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation request the Government to reduce the levies on farmers and readjust the price of rice.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Promotion of Live-Stock Industry.

Presenters: 8 persons including Mr. Sentaro Chiga, Chairman of the Union of Aichi Prefectural Horse Associations.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the promotion of live-stock industry is essential for the modernization of our agricultural management. Moreover, the increase of home manures in this way will serve to multiply the productive power of our agriculture. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation request the Government to adopt the measures mentioned therein for the encouragement of the live-stock industry.

This House considers the said Representation to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet its purport. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Increasing the Ration of Staple Foods.

Presenter: Mr. Naoyuki Okamoto, President of Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, it is absolutely necessary to ensure the distribution of foodstuffs in order to give a full play to our man power. However, as the present ration of staple foods is very poor, the daily life of our people is being thereatened, their morality degenerated, and the economic order of the country confused, and all these are necessarily causing social uneasiness. There can be no other way to obviate these difficulties than to increass the ration of staple foods. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to adopt 3 *go* ration system at an early date.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Election of Chairman of the Local Food Adjustment Commission.

Presenter: Mr. Nagataka Asano, Headman of Funaka-machi, Nehi-gun, Toyama Prefecture.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the chairmanship of the Local Food Adjustment Commission is to be filled up by the headman of a town or of a village. It must, however, against the spirit of the new Local Autonomy Law and the principle of democratic Government as well, that the communal headman should occupy the said office, notwithstanding the fact that Law otherwise excludes him from the chairmanship of local committees. For this reason, the sponsor of the Representation requests the Government to devise a measure for the election of the chairman of the Commission in question.

This House considers that request to be a reasonable one in the main. Hoping, therefore, that the Government will do its best to meet the purport of the Representation. I herewith forward the attached papers in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 2)

June 30, 1948.

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 approved by this House.

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

Representation No. 353: Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

Representation Nos. 459, 531: Emergency Measure for Hail Damage in Gumma Prefecture.

Representation No. 507: Reform in the Rationing of Staple Food.

Representation No. 510: Objection to the Revision of the Agricultural Cooperative Union Law.

Representation No. 554: Maintenance of the Live-stock Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Representation No. 576: Exemption of scenic Areas from the Application of the Special Measure Law for

the Creation of Owner-farmers.

Representation No. 578: Establishment of a System of Self-sufficiency in "shoyu".

Special Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 2)

June 30, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following eight representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the Agricultural Committee.

Representation for the Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

No. 353. Presented by Jun Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Emergency Measure for Hail Damage in Gumma Prefecture.

No. 459. Presented by Shigeo Kitano, Governor of Gumma Prefecture and one other.

No. 531. Presented by Makoto Ubukata, President of the Federal Assembly of Towns and Villages in Gumma Prefecture, c/o the Gumma Prefectural Office, and 1,749 others.

Representation for the Reform in the Rationing of Staple Food.

No. 507. Presented by Koji Matsuhisa, President of the Nagoya City Assembly.

Representation for the Objection to the Revision of the Agricultural Cooperative Union Law.

No. 510. Presented by Koji Higuchi, of the Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Union, No. 18, Asahi-machi, Kofu City.

Representation for the Maintenance of the Live-stock Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

No. 554. Presented by Yozo Sugiura, of the Kanto-Shin-etsu District Horse Shoeing Council, No. 1,421, 3-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

Representation for the Exemption of Scenic Areas from the Application of the Special Measure Law for the Creation of Owner-farmers.

No. 576. Presented by Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of All-Japan Tourist Industry Federation, a Corporation Aggregate, No. 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Representation for the Establishment of a System of Self-sufficiency in "shoyo".

No. 578. Presented by Yoshio Nakata, President of the Tottori Prefectural Assembly.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Maintenance of the Kagoshima Stallion Pasture.

Presenter—Jun Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purpost of the above Representation: The Kagoshima Stallion Pasture in playing an important role is the breeding of stud-horses and making efforts for the improvement and multiplication of cattle and horses for production purposes, rationalization of the management of the breeding industry, and for making every farm-house keep some live-stock. However, it is reported that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is to abandon the said pasture with a view to increased production of food. This will deal a hard blow to the breeding industry of our prefecture. The pasture which is a sloping and of acid soil, is unfit for farming, and besides, as it is situated in the center of the National Kirishima Park its conversion into farm land will impair its scenic beauty. It is, therefore, desired that the Government will take its preservation into consideration.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for an Emergency Measure for Hail Damage in Gumma Prefecture.

Presenters—Shigeo Kitano, Governor of Gumma Prefecture and one other.
—Makoto Ubukata, President of the Federal Assembly of Towns and Villages in Gumma Prefecture, c/o the Gumma Prefectural Office, and 1,739 others.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The acreage damaged by hail in Gumma Prefecture on May 27 and 28 reached 11,400 "chobu," the heartest damage being done to those districts stricken by flood last year. The farmers there were so hard hit both economically and spritually that they must not be left without relief. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government will take some adequate step for the alteration of delivery quota of rice, the special distribusion of taxes by way of helping these farmers out of the dire distress.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for the Reform in the Rationing of Staple Food.

Presenter—Koji Matsuhisa, President of the Nagoya City Assembly.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The smooth transportation of rice by strong measures, constant and accurate investigation of recipients of rice rations, and improvement of services by Kodan employes —these are essential for the adequate and speedy distribution of staple food as well as for eliminating delayed or suspended rationing. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government will ake these matters into consideration.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for the Objection to the Revision of the Agricultural Cooperative Union Law.

Presenter—Koji Higuchi, of the Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural Cooperative Union, No. 15, Asahi-machi, Kofu City.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The restriction on the subsidiary businesses of the Federation of Agricultural cooperative Unions will induce its disintegration and sap the foundation of the rationalization of its management, at the same time causing an increased burden on the part of farming people. The representation, therefore, is opposed to the revision of the said law.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for the Maintenance of the Live-stock Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Presenter—Yozo Sugiura, of the Kanto-Shin-etsu District Horse Shoeing Council, No. 1, 421, 3-chome, Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The Live-stock Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is absolutely necessary for the live-stock industry and horse-shoeing. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government will maintain its existence.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for Exemption of Scenic Areas from the Application of the Special Measure Law for the Creation of Owner-farmers.

Presenter—Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of All-Japan Tourist Industry Federation, a Corporation Aggregate, No. 1, 1-chome Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

——, 1948.

Mr Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: The beauty of scenic places all over the country may be impaired by the enforcement of the Special Measure Law for the Creation of Owner-farmers. This would be a great loss to the nation. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government, in enforcing this Law, will take some adequate step for the preservation and protection of such scenic places.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation for the Establishment of a system of Self-sufficiency in "shoyu".

Presenter—Yoshio Nakata, President of the Tottori Prefectural Assembly.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above representation: The shipment of "shoyu" from the Kansai Factory of the Noda "Shoyu" Company to partially fill the demand of Tottori Prefecture is extremely unsatisfactory, which fact causes not only great inconvenience to the consumers but a feeling of unrest among the workers. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government will establish a system of self-sufficiency in "shoyu" in Tottori Prefecture by alloting necessary materials for it, stopping the shipment thereof from outside.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and recommends the Cabinet 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.

Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 3)

July 1, 1948.

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 approved by this House.

1. Those to be referred to the House.

No. 61. Representation for the Expansion and Intensification of Afforestation Work.

No. 87. Representation concerning Various Measures for Afforestation.

No. 92. Representation for Acceleration of Reclamation by Drainage of the Oura Beach.

No. 100. Representation for the Revision, etc. of the Prices for Firewood and Charcoal of Superior Quality.

Nos. 122 and 142. Representations concerning Afforestation Measure.

No. 135. Representation for Acceleration of the Restoration of Cultivated Lands Damaged by

Various Calamities.

No. 147. Representation for the Establishment of Various Measures for the Forestry Industry.

No. 166. Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Irrigation Works.

No. 184. Representation for Acceleration of the Land Development Work (Consisting of 2 Items).

No. 193. Representation concerning Forestry Administration.

No. 196. Representation concerning the Tillage of Uncultivated Lands.

No. 233. Representation for the Unification of Land Development in Tottori-ken.

No. 248. Representation concerning Wages for Charcoal Producers.

No. 254. Representation for Land Development, etc.

No. 297. Representation concerning the Distribution of Materials to Wood-cutters and Saw-mill Employes.

No. 303. Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Shizuoka-ken.

No. 307. Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Farmlands.

No. 324. Representation for the Increase of Purchasing Price, Commission and Transport charge of Firewood.

No. 332. Representation for the Repair, etc. of the Yosuishukukawara Dam at Inagezaki.

Nos. 336 and 378. Representation concerning the Measure for Extermination of Insect Pests to the Pine-tree.

No. 359. Representation concerning Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers in connection with the Municipalities in the Hanshin Districts.

No. 366. Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy to Experts Attached to the Forestry Association.

No. 368. Representation concerning the Objection, etc. to the Establishment of a Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Kodan.

Nos. 369, 465 and 521. Representation for the Revision of the Production Cost of Firewood and Charcoal.

No. 370. Representation for the Increase of the Expenditure for Land Improvement and Development Work.

No. 382. Representation for the Enactment of a Private Forestry Industry Law and an Afforestation Bank Law.

No. 386. Representation concerning the Revision of the Farmland Readjustment Law.

No. 394. Representation for the Enactment of a Law for the Special Measure for Forestry Readjustment.

No. 427. Representation for the Reform of the Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Organization.

No. 432. Representation for the State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Anti-Disaster Facilities.

No. 466. Representation for the Continuation of Land Development and Irrigation Improvement in Aichi-ken.

No. 376. Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development.

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

Special Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 3)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following thirty-six Representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached Recommendations thereon.

Representation concerning the Expansion and Intensification of Afforestation Work.

No. 61. Presented by Mr. Shigeo Kitano, Chairman of the Gumma Prefectural Anti-flood Afforestation Association within the Gumma Prefectural Office at Maebashi-shi.

Representation concerning the Various Measures for Afforestation.

No. 87. Presented by Mr. Shigeyoshi Uraki, President of the Wakayama Prefectural Federation of the Forestry Associations within the Wakayama Prefectural office.

Representation concerning the Measure for Afforestation.

No. 122. Presented by Mr. Shinjiro Sano, President of the Shiga Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 21, Konan-machi, Otsu-shi.

No. 142. Presented by Mr. Keikichi Nakai, President of the Osaka-fu Federation of Forestry Associations within the Osaka Prefectural Office.

Representation for the Enactment of a Private Afforestation Industry Law and on Afforestation Bank Law.

No. 382. Presented by Mr. Seiichi Omura c/o the Central Society of the Forestry Organizations on the Seventh Floor of the Daido Life Insurance Bldg., No. 1, Nihombashidori 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.

Representation for Acceleration of reclamation by Drainage of Oura Beach.

No. 92. Presented by Mr. Jun Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Revision, etc. of the Prices of Firewood and Charcoal of Superior Quality.

No. 100. Presented by Mr. Junzo Matsushita, Chief of the Kitaandon-gun Branch of the Nagano Prefectural Firewood and Charcoal and Forestal Products Association, O-machi, Kitaandon-gun, Nagano-ken.

Representation concerning Wages for Charcoal Producers.

No. 248. Presented by Mr. Kenkichi Kokubu, Governor of Iwate-ken.

Representation for the Revision of the Production Costs of Firewood and Charcoal.

No. 369. Presented by Mr. Kiyoichi Itamochi, c/o the Shimane Prefectural Federation of Firewood and Charcoal Producers, Associations, No. 19, Fuji-machi, Matsue-shi, and 3 others.

No. 465. Presented by Mr. Tsunesaburo Sato, c/o the Charcoal Producers' Association, Fukuoka-mura, Kattagun, Miyagi-ken.

No. 521. Presented by Mr. Torao Fujita, President of the Nasu District Federation of Firewood and Charcoal Production Associations, Higashi-

shimata-machi, Utsunomiya-shi, and 8 others.

Representation for Acceleration of the Restoration of Cultivated Lands Damaged by Various Calamities.

No. 135. Presented by Mr. Tamekichi Shimizu, President of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Establishment of Various Measures for the Forestry Industry.

No. 147. Presented by Mr. Tadahiro Takaoka, President of the Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 9, Kawabata-machi-2-chome, Niigata-shi.

Representation concerning Forestal Administration.

No. 193. Presented by Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga-ken.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Irrigation.

No. 166. Presented by Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for Acceleration of Land Development (Consisting of 2 Items).

No. 184. Presented by Mr. Juzaburo Ogirima, President of the Mie Prefectural Assembly and one other.

Representation for Land Development, etc.

No. 254. Presented by Mr. Ryuzaburo Chiba, Chairman of the Miyagi Prefectural Ishinomaki District Farm-land Association, c/o the Monoo Ojika District Office, Ishinomaki-shi, and 22 others.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Shizuoka-ken.

No. 303. Presented by Mr. Yozo Mikami, President of the Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Farm-land.

No. 307. Presented by Mr. Tsuneo Kususe, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Improvement, etc. of the Yosuishukukawara Dam at Inagezaki.

No. 332. Presented by Mr. Mankichi Horiuchi, President of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Increase of the Appropriation for Land Improvement and Development.

No. 375. Presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Anti-Disaster Facilities.

No. 432. Presented by Mr. Shoji Hayashibara, Chairman of the Tottori Prefectural Towns and Villages Council.

Representation for the Continuation of Land Development and Irrigation Improvement in Aichi-ken.

No. 466. Presented by Mr. San Tsukamoto, Mayor of Nagoya, and 11 others.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement Work.

No. 476. Presented by Mr. Yasutomo Tomo, President of the Okayama Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning the Tillage of Uncultivated Lands.

No. 196. Presented by Mr. Shusaku Inoue, President of the Mie Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 139, Shimobeta-machi, Tsu-shi.

Representation for the Unification of Land Development Administration in Tottori-ken.

No. 233. Presented by Mr. Yoshio Nakada, President of the Tottori Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning the Revision of the Farm-land Readjustment Law.

No. 386. Presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Enactment of a Law for the Special Measure for Forestry Readjustment.

No. 394. Presented by Mr. Eishiro Sasaki, Chairman of the Tokushima Prefectural Forestry Association, No. 71, Bandai-cho-5-chome, Tokushima-shi.

Representation concerning the Distribution of Materials to Wood-cutters and Saw-mill Employes.

No. 297. Presented by Mr. Rikichi Minakawa, c/o the Mie Prefectural Federation of the General Federation of Japan Labor Unions, and one other.

Representation for the Increase of the Purchasing Price, Commission and Transport Charge of Firewood.

No. 324. Presented by Mr. Den-ichi Kotani, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations within the Hiroshima Prefectural Office.

Representation concerning the Objection, etc. to the Establishment of a Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Kodan.

No. 368. Presented by Mr. Tatsugoro Onozawa, c/o the Japan Briquette Industry Association No. 9, Kanda Misaki-cho-2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

Representation for the Reform of the Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Organization.

No. 427. Presented by Mr. Seiritsu Tsujimoto, President of the Nara Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning the Measure for Extermination Insect Pests to the Pine-tree.

No. 336. Presented by Mr. Naoyuki Okamoto, President of the Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly.

No. 378. Presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation concerning Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers in connection with the Municipalities in the Hanshin District.

No. 359. Presented by Mr. Seinosuke Mutsujima, Mayor of Amagasaki.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy for Experts Attached to the Forestry Association.

No. 366. Presented by Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

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

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Expansion and Intensification of Afforestation Work.

Petitioner: Mr. Shigeo Kitano, Chairman of the Gumma Prefectural Anti-flood Afforestation Association within the Gumma Prefectural Office at Maebashi-shi.

Representation concerning the Various Measures for Afforestation.

Petitioner: Mr. Shinjiro Sano, President of the Wakayama Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations within the Wakayama Prefectural Office.

Representation concerning the Measure for Afforestation.

Petitioner: Mr. Shigeyoshi Uraki, President of the Shiga Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 21, Konan-machi, Otsu-shi.

Mr. Shinjiro Sano, President of the Osaka-fu Federation of Forestry Associations within the Forestal Production Section of the Osaka-fu Office.

Representation for the Enactment of a Private Afforestation Industry Law and the Afforestation Bank Law.

Petitioner: Mr. Seiichi Omura, c/o the Central Society of the Forestry Organizations on the Seventh Floor of the Daido Life Insurance Bldg., No. 1, Nihombashidori 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-to.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the abovementioned Representations all of which concern the afforestation work. The only measure to maintain an equilibrium between supply and demand of forestry products and to prevent disasters resulting from reckless deforestation is to accelerate the afforestation work. It is therefore necessary that policies should be established and carried out for the production of seedlings for afforestation, fixing of jurisdictional divisions of forests, increased distribution of production materials and supply of additional rations of rice to laborers. In parallel with these policies, it is also necessary to take such economic measure as to make the deduction rate of the income tax, especially of the required expenses, comform to the actual condition or to finance the afforestation work. It is also desired that the national subsidy to the work will be increased and a single Law effective to accelerate it, as in the form of a Private Afforestation Law and an Afforestation Bank Law will be enacted.

My House admits that the purports of the Representations are reasonable, and recommends the Government to give them a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Acceleration of Reclamation by Drainage of Oura Beach.

Petitioner: Mr. Jun Arima, President of the Kagoshima Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the Representation: The reclamation by Drainage of Oura Beach in Kagoshima-ken has been continued since 1943, but it is making very slow progress today. As things are, we cannot tell when it will be completed. The progress of the work is affected by monsoon every year, and accordingly, from the technical viewpoint, it must be completed as speedily as possible. It is therefore desired that the work will be accelerated under the Government control.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Revision, etc. of the Prices of Firewood and Charcoal of Superior Quality.

Petitioner: Mr. Junya Matsushita, Chief of the Kitaandon-gun Branch of the Nagano Prefectural Firewood and Charcoal and Forestry Products Association, O-machi, Kitaandon-gun, Nagano-ken.

Representation concerning Wages for Charcoal Producers.

Petitioner: Mr. Kenkichi Kokubu, Governor of Iwate-ken.

Representation for the Revision of the Production Costs of Firewood and Charcoal.

Petitioners: Mr. Kiyoichi Itamochi, c/o the Shimane Prefectural Federation of Firewood and Charcoal Producers Association, No. 19, Fuji-machi, Matsue-shi, and 3 others.

Mr. Tsunesaburo Sato, c/o the Charcoal Producers Association, Fukuoka-mura, Katta-gun, Miyagi-ken.

Mr. Torao Fujita, President of the Nasu District Federation of Firewood and Charcoal Production Associations, Higashishima-machi, Utsunomiya-shi and 8 others.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the abovementioned Representations: Charcoal producers in out-of-the-way places in the mountains, without enjoying social, economic or cultural advantages, are devoting themselves exclusively to fuel production in order to reconstruct our land. But their overwork and high prices impede increased production and the cost of living goes on rising every day, and thus their will to work is growing lower and lower. It is therefore desired that the production costs of firewood and charcoal will be speedily raised.

My House admits that the Representations is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for Acceleration of the Restoration of Cultivated Lands Damaged by Various Calamities.

Petitioner: Mr. Tamekichi Shimizu, President of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: The rural economic condition in Yamaguchi-ken has been adversely affected by the recent sucessive occurrences of drought, flood and tidal waves. Hence heavy expenses are required for the restoration of rural economy. It is therefore desired that the restoration and land improvement work will be accelerated in order to ensure increased production of foodstuffs.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Establishment of Various Measures for the Forestry Industry.

Petitioner: Mr. Tadahiro Takaoka, President of the Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 9, Kawabata-machi, 2-chome, Niigata-shi.

Representation concerning Forestry Administration.

Petitioner: Mr. Iwakichi Hattori, Governor of Shiga-ken.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the abovementioned Representations concerning the acceleration of the anti-flood afforestation work. Owing to the reckless deforestation during and after the War, the forestries have been denuded to an alarming extent. This is an impediment to economic rehabilitation and the people's livelihood stabilization. Hence the need of speedy progress of the anti-flood afforestation work. It is therefore desired that the national subsidy thereto will be increased and besides a program will be framed for anti-flood afforestation as a counter-measure against unemployment.

My House admits that the Representations are reasonable, and recommends the Government to give them a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement and Agricultural Irrigation.

Petitioner: Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for Acceleration of Land Improvement Work (consisting of 2 Items).

Petitioners: Mr. Juzaburo Ogirima, President of the Mie Prefectural Assembly, and one other.

Representation for Land Improvement, etc.

Petitioners: Mr. Ryuzaburo Chiba, Chairman of the Miyagi Prefectural Ishinomaki District Farm-land Association c/o the Monoo Ojika District Office, Ishinomaki-shi, and 22 others.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement Work in Shizuoka-ken.

Petitioner: Mr. Yozo Mikami, President of the Shizuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement and Farm-land Works.

Petitioner: Mr. Tsuneo Kususe, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Repair, etc. of the Yosuishukukawara Dam at Inagezaki.

Petitioner: Mr. Mankichi Horiuchi, President of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for the Increase of the Appropriation for Land Improvement and Development Work.

Petitioner: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

Representation for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement and Anti-Disaster Facilities.

Petitioner: Mr. Shoji Hayashibara, Chairman of the Towns and Villages Council, Tottori Prefecture.

Representation for the Continuation of Land Improvement and Agricultural Irrigation Improvement Works in Aichi-ken.

Petitioners: Mr. San Tsukamoto, Mayor of Nagoya, and 11 others.

Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Improvement.

Petitioner: Mr. Yasutomo Tomo, President of the Okayama Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above-mentioned Representations concerning acceleration of land-improvement works Foodstuff production will not be increased till fertilizer shortage is overcome and land improvement work is carried out in order to make possible intensive cultivation of farm-lands. It is therefore desired that the 6th plan for land improvement will be formulated and carried out as speedily as possible.

My House admits that the Representations are reasonable, and recommends the Government to give them a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Tillage of Uncultivated Lands.

Petitioner: Mr. Shusaku Inoue, President of the Mie Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations, No. 139, Shimobeta-machi, Tsushi.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: As regards the actual state of urgent development of uncultivated lands under the Farm-land Readjustment Law it is pointed out that many of the areas most suitable for the forestry industry are earmarked for government purchase, and the majority of them are infant forests which need afforestation. This may dampen the love of forests and the will for afforestation of forestry industrialists. It is therefore desired that a proper guidance will be given as a counter-measure against this.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Unification of Land Development Administration in Tottori-ken.

Petitioner: Mr. Yoshio Nakada, President of the Tottori Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: The land development in Tottori-ken was Formerly carried out by the Prefectural Farm-land Development Corporation and by the Agricultural Associations respectively. It has today been placed under the direct control of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, but in view of the smooth operation of the work and the complicated relation with the settlers, it is desired that work will be carried out vicariously by the prefectural government. My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Revision of the Farm-land Readjustment Law.

Petitioner: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: The Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers, provides that the Municipal Farm-land Committee Members are to form a plan for farm-land and uncultivated land purchase, and no persons connected with the forestry industry are elected as Members of the same Committee. This gives rise to trouble between the Committee Members and the forest owners in connection with the purchase of land, which often leads to reckless deforestation and decrease of the will for afforestation, and eventually to the devastation of forests. It is therefore desired that the persons connected with forestry will be elected Members of the Municipal Farm-land Committee.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Enactment of a Law for the Special Measure for Forestry Readjustment.

Petitioners: Mr. Eishiro Sasaki, Chairman of the Tokushima Prefectural Forestry Association, No. 71, Bandai-cho, 5-chome, Tokushima-shi.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: The forests and fields have considerably been devastated since the War-time. Under the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers, however, the intentions of forest owners are ignored by the Farm-land Committee and the private afforestation forestries are denuded and also lands unsuitable for cultivation are earmarked for land development or incorporated into farm-land, thus dampening, the will of forest owners for afforestation. This will imperil the maintenances of forest resources and the safety of our land. It is therefore desired that a Law for the Special Measure for Forestry Readjustment will be speedily enacted and that a basic policy for forestry will be established.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Distribution of Materials for Wood-cutters and Saw-mill Employ'es.

Petitioners: Mr. Rikichi Minakawa c/o the Mie Prefectural Federation of Japan Labor Unions, and one other.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: The distribution of materials for wood-cutters and saw-mill employ'es has been carried on in propartion to the volume produced on the basis of the

War-time control. It is desired that this system of distribution will be democratized, that the additional ration of rice for them will be increased to the level of the 1st class business and that a Commission for Distribution of materials to Laborers will be organized in several Prefectures as for factory workers.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, accordingly, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in aocordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Increase of the Purchasing Price, Commission and Transport charge of Firewood.

Petitioner: Mr. Den-ichi Kotani, President of the Hiroshima Prefectural Federation of Forestry Associations within the Hiroshima Prefectural Office.

Representation concerning the Objection, etc. to the Establishment of a Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Kodan.

Petitioners: Mr. Tatsugoro Onozawa, c/o the Japan Briquette Industry Association No. 2, Kanda Misakicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

Representation for the Reform of the Firewood and Charcoal Distribution Organization.

Petitioner: Mr. Seiritsu Tsujimoto, Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above-mentioned Representations concerning the reform of the control organization. As the existing control on firewood and charcoal is based upon the single pool calculation by the charcoal office, it does not conform to the actual local situation. This control, causing big differences between producer and consumer prices. On cne hand, is lowering the will to produce of producers at the same time stimulating blackmarketeering. It is therefore desired that will ensure production by securing timber, lowering the real production cost by increasing the ration of production materials, and of rice. It is also desired that the Government will take a measure to cope with the actual local situation, abolishing the nationwide single pool calculation system, at the same time taking some proper measure to check blackmarketeering by abolishing the system of charcoal-making for personal use.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning a Measure for Extermination of Insect Pests to the Pine-tree.

Petitioners: Mr. Naoyuki Okamoto, President of the Nagasaki Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of the Fukuoka Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representations concerning the extermination of insect Pests to the pine-tree. Damage done to the pine-trees by noxious insects is growing more and more serious every year in the Kyushu and the Chugoku Provinces. Unless a basic measure for extermination of noxious insects be taken, the forests of red pine as principal wood will be devastated in the end. It is therefore desired that a total expenditure for extermination of noxious insects will be defrayed out of the national treasury, the Government, if necessary, taking a strong counter-measure by enacting a single law.

My House admits the Representations are reasonable, and recommends the Government to give them a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representations in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers in Connection with the Municipalities in the Hanshin districts.

Petitioners: Mr. Seinosuke Mutsujima, Mayor of Amagasaki.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: According to Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Creation of Owner-Farmers, the town planning areas are excluded from the application of the same Law, and so most of the farm-lands in the municipalities of the Hanshin districts, including the town planning areas, are said to have been decided to be thrown open as legal farm-lands. This is a fatal blow to the city, especially the Hanshin districts which are the center of economic activity. It is therefore desired that the Government will give special consideration to the authorization of Article 5 of the same Law.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Increase of State Subsidy to Experts Attached to the Forestry Association.

Petitioner: Mr. Minoru Inakazu, President of Fukuoka

Prefectural Assembly.

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the Representation: At present only a small amount of state subsidy is granted towards the expenditure for institution of experts attached to the Forestry Association and it is difficult for the Association to bear the expenditure. It is therefore desired that the Government will increase the appropriation for the institution and training of experts in order to cover the required expenditures and to better the quality of experts.

My House admits that the Representation is reasonable, and recommends the Government to give it a favorable consideration. I have the honor to forward herewith the Representation in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 4)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following representation should be approved by this House.

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

Representation No. 560 Re: Increase of the National Subsidy for Recovery of the Flood-damaged Farms.

Special Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 4)

July 1, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following Representation should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendation thereon.

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

Representation No. 560 Re: Increase of the National Subsidy for Recovery of the Flood-damaged Farms, presented by Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly and 6 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Increase of the National Subsidy for Recovery of the Flood-damaged Farms.

Presented by Mr. Tominosuke Kato, President of the Yamagata Prefectural Assembly, and 6 others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above Representation, the National subsidy for recovery of the flood-damaged farms in the fiscal year of 1947 amounted only to 12% of the total expenditure, and could hardly serve the purpose for which it was instituted It desires, therefore that the Government will proportionality increase the amount of its subsidy and, at the same time, will also subsidize the expenses required for land improvement works.

This House deems the said representation as a reasonable one and requests that the Government will do its best to meet the proposals contained in it. Accordingly, I forward herewith the attached paper under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition for Revision of the Livelihood Protection Law.

Presenters: Mr. Sumiyoshi Asakura, 1, 3-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, and 15 others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above petition desires that, the Government may revise the Livelihood Protection Law in these points desired in the paper such as the defrayment of all expenditure for protection from the National Treasury, the raising of the assessment level of living expenses for persons to be protected and the selection method of the members of the Public Welfare Commission, and that by those means the Government will operate the law positively for the sake of war-sufferers, repatriates and the destitute.

This House regards the petition as reasonable and requests that the Cabinet will do its best to meet it. I hereby forward the document in accordance with Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation for the Increase of the Basic Sum Fixed in the Livelihood Protection Law.

Presenter—Seikuro Yamagishi, President of the Ogaki Municipal Federation of Welfare Committees, c/o Ogaki City Hall, Maruno-uchi-machi, Ogaki City.

——, 1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

Purport of the above Representation: All the families living on the benefits of the Livelihood Protection Law are finding it hard to make a living because of the smallness of the basic sum fixed therein. The representation, therefore, desires that the Government will raise it to such an extent they may have a minimum standard of living ensured.

This House regards the representation as reasonable and requests the Cabinet 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.

Report on Committee
Deliberation

Re: Bill for National Holidays.

July 4, 1948.

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 separate Report, with the signatures of those in favor of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yuzo Yamamoto,
Chairman of the Cultural Affairs Committee.

Signatures of Members in favor of the decision:

Tsuyo Mishima, Hajime Miyoshi, Katsuzo Wakagi, Kinai Matsuno, Sadatake Hisamatsu, Ino Dan, Gesshu Iwamoto, Jiro Miki, Takudo Kuruma, Yorisada Tokugawa, Nobuyuki Okuma, Hiroshi Takada.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the committee decision.

The Imperial Ordinance No. 25, of 1927, which prescribes as national holidays some of the annual festival days observed by the Imperial court should be, as a matter of course, repeated under the new Constitution. But the provisions of this kind are proper to be enacted by a law which have great bearing for many years to come on the life, thought, and feeling of the people. Thus, this bill sets forth the days on which all the nation of this country shall celebrate, enjoy gratitude, or commemorate, founded on new standard in the light of the spirit of the new Constitution; through the observance of which it is intended to cultivate good usage, more resourceful life of the people than heretofore. The bill is thus to be an adequate one.

2. Merits of the Bill.

Through the enforcement of the law, the nation shall have national holidays selected by themselves and appropriate to democratic people, and through the observance of them, the culture of the nation might be enhanced.

3. Expenditure.

No direct expenditure is necessary for the enforcement of the law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation

Re: Temporary Food Control Measure Bill

June 4, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by the House and to present herewith the 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, Binkei Ota, Shigeo Fujino, Kameshichi Nishiyama, Kei Takahashi, Yataro Hiranuma, Bunshiro Okamura, Kazuo Kitamura, Shinichiro Matsumura, Hisashi Yamazaki, Shigeyasu Kosugi, Noboru Utsunomiya, Sanshiro Kogure.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision:

This is a Bill once presented by the Government under the name of "Temporary Agricultural Production Adjustment Bill" at the first session of the National Diet.

The former Bill had been shelved by the House of Representatives, but this open question was again taken up by the authorities who have now introduced it into the Diet for a second time. The present Bill assumes a new name as mentioned above, the old bill being duly modified with respect to the then disputed points. The majority views of the present Committee on the previous occasion are mostly taken into the new Bill. Still, the Committee found it defective in two points namely, (1) that it had but meagre, financial backing for the agrarian need of funds and (2) that it lacked penal provisions for the offence against the Administration directives to those engaged in production, distribution or transportation of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, farming tools and other materials for the purpose of agricultural production. Thereupon, the Committee reached to conclusion that (1) it means a neglect of duty on the part of the Government to demand too much of farmers without making provision, in spite of the pre-harvest allotment of production delivery quotas to the latter, for finance of which they have dire need at present, and (2) that the lack of penal clauses is a remarkable one-sided treatment in comparison with the penal provisions for a breach of puty pertaining to production delivery on the part of the farmers. This Bill had been considered not fit for passage until it happened that the Bill was forwarded to this House by another House with modifications on the said two points. The Committee has therefore decided by majority that the Bill should be approved by the House, as amended by another House.

2. Merits of the Bill:

In view of the current food situatioh in Japan, especially of the dependence on the import to cover the deficiency, it is incumbent on Japan to readjust the planned production and the delivery structure, this bill has no small bearing not only on international connection but on national affairs. It will improve the delivery system and secure its more democratic operation, culminating in an increased food production.

3. Expenses:

To enforce the proposed law, it will cost the State in the fiscal year of 1948-49 about 89 million yen including office and subsidiary expenses.

Committee
Report on Bill Deliberation

Re: Bill for the Agricultural Improvement Encouragement Law.

July 4, 1948.

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, attached with signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,

Yoshio Kusumi,
Chairman of the
Agricultural Committee.

Signatures of Other Members.
Junkichi Ishikawa and 12 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

This Bill has for its purpose the advancement of scientific skill in farming and the quick diffusion of the information of improved methods among the farmers. Its provisions are (1) to grant aids to research laboratories, both prefectural and private, under a fixed plan with a view to their mutual organic connections to elimination of duplication and repetition of their studies, (2) to give aids to the information diffusing business such as guidance tours, the opening of model farms to public inspection and distribution of publications to be undertaken by information officers appointed under the cooperation between prefectures and the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to popularize the improved methods among all over farming communities. Our Committee certainly has no objection to the accelerating agricultural improvement, but this Bill includes not a few points unsatisfactory and requiring revision. Our Committee, nevertheless, has decided by majority that it should be approved as drafted, leaving, out of necessity, its amendment of the future in view of the urgent requests by the related quarters and the lack of time for thorough deliberation, resting our consent on condition that the Government will pay special attention to the operation of this Bill.

2. The Merits of the Bill.

It will be a long time before one can judge the merits of various facilities for agricultural improvement as provided for in this Bill especially such experiment and investigation institutes. But if this Bill especially the part pertaining the information-diffusing business is operated properly in accordance with the actual circumstances of our country, a fair effect may be expected in achieving the envisaged purpose. But if aiding private organizations should be neglected in the enforcement of this Bill, it is to be feared that bureaucratic evils will encroach upon the technical field and the improvement of technique will be retarded.

3. The Expenses.

The new expenses needed for the promotion of experimentation and investigation in persuance of this Bill are to be appropriated in the budget for the next fiscal year; As for this fiscal year about 500,000,000 yen has been included in the budget for the fostering of the information business.

Committee Report
Re: Bill for Temporary Exceptions to the Pension Law.
July 4, 1948.

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 herewith 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:
Ryosuke Adachi and 15 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

The existing pension system is to be drastically changed in accordance with the Public Service Law. But it is considered necessary to revise the present law in this connection and to enable the payment of pension to public officials even before the prospective change in the pension system, so that they may live decently after their retirement from office. The Bill is intended to provide for certain exceptions to the application of the Pension Law and to set up a new criterion for the calcuration of pensions in behalf of the sick and wounded.

2. Merits of the Bill.

It serves to realize the ends for which the Bill is intended.

3. Expenses.

For this enactment, some ¥390,000,000 is estimated for the present fiscal year.

Committee
Report on Bill Deliberation
Re: Bill for Enterprisers' Organization.
July 7, 1948.

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, with the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Heitaro Inagaki,
Chairman of the
Mining and Industry
Committee.

Signatures of other Members.
Kichinojo Tamaki and 14 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

It is to meet a need of the times to define by law the limits of activities of enterprisers' organizations under the new economic system, and thereby to make them aware of the direction for them future activities. Our Committee, therefore, regards this Bill as adequate and necessary.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of making clear the sphere of proper-activities of such an organization and consequently of enabling in to contribute to the development of industry under the new economic structure.

3. The Expenses.

No expense is needed for the enforcement of this Bill.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
Re: Bill for the Government Communications Employees Training.
July 5, 1948.

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 the House and to present herewith following Summary Report attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Rokuro Fukami,
Chairman of the
Communications
Committee.

Signatures of Other Members:
Yoshio Fujita, Kentaro Yui, Jun-ichi Suzuki, Sadakichi Oshima, Tosaku Mizuhashi, Seiichi Suzuki, Torasaburo Shintani, Naoto Suzuki, Yukiteru Ozaki, Giro Horikoshi, Natsue Inoue.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

This Bill aims to legalize the tranining of the in-ministerial employees of the Communications Ministry with respect to its objects, limits, etc., according to the spirit of the new Constitution, while training of the extra-ministerial employees hitherto conducted by the same ministry is to be shifted to the care of the Education Ministry. This is considered as an appropriate measure.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of precisely defining the ground for the training through legalization of limits and others of training to be imparted to the in-ministerial employees, and of conducing to educational unification by transferring the training of the extraministrerial employees to the business of the Education Ministry.

3. Expenses.

No particular expenses are necessary.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
Re: Bill for the Establishment of an Agricutural Improvement Bureau.
July 5, 1948.

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 supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit
Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Akira Ono, Kameshichi Nishiyama, Shichiro Takenaka, Binkei Ota, Tenko Nishida, Tomozo Ogawa, Tadashi Chida, Susumu Takata, Den-ichi Kaneiwa, Yoshinobu Yamashita, Shozaburo Iwasaki and Gen-ichiro Date.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

This Bill is intended the establishment, within the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, of an Agricultural Improvement Bureau consisting of the three bureau of Technical Research, Economic Investigation and Popularization, thereby to increase agricultural production, improve the farmers' living condition and useful, proper and practical knowledge on the various problems concerning agriculture, and thus to promote the public welfare. My Committee admits that this measure is reasonable under the current situation.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of accelerating the scientific promotion and improvement of the agricultural production technics and of battering the life of farmers predominating in our land.

3. Expenses.

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliveration
Re: The Local Finance Bill.
July 5, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Dear Sir;

I have the honor to report we have unanimously decided that the above Bill is worthy of passage, I present the summary report and herewith, with the signatures of the majority in favour of the Bill.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Peace and Local
Systems Committee.

The Signatures of the Majority:
Naoto Suzuki, Shigeo Murao, Aisuke Okamoto, Saijiro Atake, Kenji Osumi, Takeo Kurokawa, Sanshichi Hanyu, Mitsuji Nakai, Kikuji Okada, Tohei Komai, Shoichi Aoyama, Kuraji Kashiwagi.

Summary Report

1. The Reasons for the Committee's Decision:

It is necessary of insure the soundness of local finance for the purpose of firm establishment of the rights of local self-government; and this point of view the present Bill is appropriate.

2. The Advantage.

This Bill will serve to consolidate local self-government and will becure the sound development of local finance.

3. Expenses.

The operation of the Bill requires no expenses.

Committee Report
Re: Bill for Revision of a Part of the Local Tax Law.
July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Order and Local
Government System
Committee.

Signatures of other Member:
Naoto Suzuki and 11 others.

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1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

It is deemed necessary to revise our local tax system in order to cope with the current financial difficulties of local government, so that the Committee considers this Bill as timely and reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill.

It serves to adjust our local tax system which is the foundation of local finance.

3. Expenses.

No expense is required for this revision.

Committee Report on Bill
Investigation
Re: The Local Apportionment Tax Bill.
July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors,

Sir:

We have unanimously decided that the above Bill is worthy of passage. Therefore I have the honor to report to the effect, with the summary report and the signatures of the members.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government system Committee.

The signatures of the members.

Naoto Suzuki, and 11 others.

Memorandum

1. The Reasons for the Committee's Decision.

It is necessary to look to the equality of the redistribution of economic resources among local public bodies, consequent on the revision of the recent local tax system; and in this respect the present Bill is recognized as appropriate.

2. The Advantage.

This Bill will contribute to the smooth operation of local finance.

3. Expense.

The operation of the Bill will require no expense.

Report on Examination
Re: Bill for Partial Amendment of the Local Self-Government Law.

July 5, 1948.

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. Accordingly, I beg to submit herewith a summary report with signatures of the members in favor thereof.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Signatures of the Majority Supporters.

Naoto Suzuki, Yoshito Okamoto, Aisuke Okamoto, Saijiro Atake, Kenji Osumi, Takeo Kurokawa, Ryuen Kusaba, Kikuji Okada, Tohei Komai, Sanshichi Hanyu, Mitsuji Nakai, Kuraji Kashiwagi.

Summary Report

1. The reason for the decision of the Committee.

In order to accelerate the positive solution of the current housing problem and to transfer to the local authorities the business of the branch offices of the Construction Board, after discontinuance of the said branch offices, the present Bill is regarded as reasonable.

2. Merits and demerits of the measure.

The measure will contribute to harmonization of the building administration in local districts.

3. Expenses.

No Expenditure is required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
Re: Bill for the Establishment of a Newsprint Allotment Office.

July 5, 1948.

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 supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Signatures of other Members:
Gen-ichiro Date, Yoshinobu Yamashita, Akira Ono, Kohei Nakagawa, Kameshichi Nishiyama, Shichiro Takenaka, Binkei Ota, Tenko Nishida, Tomozo Ogawa, Den-ichi Kaneiwa, Kazuo Kitamura, Susumu Tagata, Tadashi Chida.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

The Newsprint Allotment Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office has hitherto been taking charge of affairs concerning newsprint allotment under no special law but the regulations concerning newsprint allotment, sanctioned by the Prime Minister. In view of the present acute shortage of newsprint the Government, in order to legalize the existing system make the allotment of newsprint more proper and reasonable, intends to provisionally establish a Newsprint Allotment Office to take charge of the related affairs as a outer bureau of the Prime Minister's Office. But the Government must take proceedings to obtain approval subject to the decision at each ordinary session of the Diet for continuing the application of the same Law without revising in order that the Diet may be given an opportunity to reexamine whether or not it is necessary to continue the allotment of newsprint hereafter, or whether or not the allotment system is reasonable. Accordingly in this Bill the following provisions are made: When the Diet authorises the continuation of the application of the same Law without revising, the Law will still hold good without revision or the repeal of this Law, the Government must take a measure necessary for that. My committee admits that under the new Constitution, from the viewpoint of the democratization and rationalization of the administration, this measure is reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of legalizing the system of newsprint allotment and rationalizing the administration.

3. Expenses.

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Report on Committee Deliberation
Re: Bill for the Establishment of a Deliberation Commission on the Measures for Repatriates.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has unanimously decided to revise the above Bill as mentioned in the annexed paper, submitting the following Summary Report with the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,

Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Before the phrase "in order to conduct investigations and deliberations on the following matters" in Paragraph 1, Article 1 shall be put the phrase "in the Prime Minister's Office," and to the phrase "the Deliberation Commission on the measure for Repatriates" shall be added the phrase "(hereinafter referred as Deliberation Commission)".

The term "supervision" in Paragraph 2 of the said Article shall be amended as "administration".

The term "chairman" in Articles 3 and 4 shall be amended as "president".

Article 5 shall be amended as follows:

Article 5. The following officials shall be attached to the Deliberation Commission in order to dispose of the business of the Commission.

One Chief Secretary Several other officials

2. The Chief Secretary shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the first-class officials of the Welfare Ministry.

3. The officials other than the Chief Secretary shall be appointed by the Commission.

Article 8 shall be deleted.

Signatures of other Members:
Gen-ichiro Date, Yoshinobu Yamashita, Akira Ono, Kohei Nakazawa, Kameshichi Nishiyama, Shichiro Takenaka, Binkei Ota, Tenko Nishida, Tomozo Ogawa, Den-ichi Kaneiwa, Kazuo Kitamura, Susumu Tagata, Tadashi Chida.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

This Bill aims at the establishment in the Prime Minister's Office a Deliberation Commission on the Measure for Repatriates in order to investigate and deliberate on the matters concerning (1) the acceleration of repatriation, (2) the relief of bereaved families and dependents of unrepatriated persons, and (3) the repatriated persons in general, on the basis of the resolution concerning the measures for repatriates adopted at the second session of the Diet. The Deliberation Commission, composed of less than 15 members, is to come under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and the presidency of the Welfare Minister. The Bill is to remain valid for only one year after its enforcement. Our Committee recognizes the Bill as appropriate in view of the present national conditions.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of contributing to the realization of matters concerning repatriation by taking various necessary measures therefore based on the Resolution on the Measures for Repatriates.

3. Expenses.

The expenses required for the enforcement of this Law are estimated at about 5,000,000 yen.

Committee Report on Bill Deliberation
Re: Bill for Temporary Exceptions to Election Campaign.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report our committee has decided that the above Bill should be approved by the House with amendments as per text attached, and to present herewith the Summary Report attaching the Signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the Diet Operation Committee.

Amendments

In Article 16, Paragraph 1, "within three times" is to be struck out; in the same Article, Paragraph 2, "the foregoing Paragraph" is to read "the two foregoing Paragraphs"; and the Paragraph is to be made Paragraph 3, and the following Paragraph is to be added next to Paragraph 1:

"2. In regard to the broadcasting in the foregoing Paragraph, equal opportunity shall be given all the candidates in the same constituency to use the broadcasting facilities, for an equal space of time, etc."

Signatures of other Members:
Yataro Hiranuma and 11 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

This Bill purports to enlarge the sphere of the public management of elections so as to reduce election expenses while enhancing the equity of elections. These new provisions are applicable from the next election of members to the House of Representatives onwards. But in view of the fact that it is necessary for elections to be conducted with utmost equity, and for equal facilities to be given all candidates in respect of broadcasting their political views, the Committee, finds it relevant to modify Article 16 as per text attached.

2. Merits of the Bill.

Attainment of the object at which this Bill aims will provide the candidates with a greater and yet equal opportunity to speak to their constituencies with the result that the election of really good candidate will be made the lasier.

3. Expenses.

The expenses to be incurred by the enforcement of the proposed law is estimated at about 450 million yen.

Committee Report on Bill Investigation
Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives.

July 5, 1948.

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 abovementioned bill for passage by this House. Accordingly, I beg to submit herewith a summary report of the investigation with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
(Yataro Hiranuma and 11 others.)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee.

The purport of the present bill is to enact new provisions and to make amendments to the provisions concerning voting-overseers, vicarious voters, ballot-counting witnesses, the case of officials of the state and local public bodies becoming candidates in spite of the prohibition concurrently hold the office of Member of the House of Representatives, notice by elected persons to decline then elections, election deposit money, and restrictions on candidates' post-election acknowledgement to the electorate. Further, as there will occur a case where an election of the person becomes invalid as a result of litigation pursuant to the enactment of the Law for Regulation of Political Contributions and Expenditures, provisions necessary for such a case are newly to be added.

Moreover, necessary steps are prescribed in this bill to make people thoroughly informed of the matters relative to the election, to prevent abstention from voting, to secure fairness in the election through strict enforcement of election control regulations. In all these respects this is considered a timely and appropriate legislation.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This legislation will enable the election to be conducted more fairly.

3. No expenses are required to put this revision into effect.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for Revision of a Part of the Law concerning the Transfer of Funds from General Accounts to Replenish the 1948 Revenue Deficit in the Special Accounts of the Finance Ministry Deposit Section.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members: Mitsu Koro and 14 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

As fixed revenue for the Special Accounts of the Finance Ministry Deposit Section is ¥2,413,926,000, a deficit of ¥4,579,979,000 has been caused during the current financial year. Similarly, in the National Railway Service Special Accounts, a deficit of ¥29,174,000,000 has been caused to cover the expenses other than that for the land traffic administration, despite the increase in its revenue from a raise effected in the railway fare, and, in the Communication Service Special Accounts, a sum of ¥6,026,000 has come to be short for the payment of expenses other than the Communication administration expense, notwithstanding the increase in its revenue because of the change made in the postal charges. Consequently, this Bill is intended to amend a part of the existing law with a view to making these deficits good by transferring the necessary amount from General Accounts. The Committee considers this to be an unavoidable step.

2. Marits of the Bill.

This legislation will serve to accomplish the object for which it is intended.

3. Expenses.

The funds required for this revision are to be transferred from the General Accounts as stated above.

Committee
Report on Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning Compensations for Post Office Life Insurance Losses Resulting from Payment of Insurance Money against Deaths Caused by War.

July 5, 1948.

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 this House. Accordingly, I beg to submit herewith a summary report of the investigation with the signatures of the members in favor thereof appended.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other members: (Ryutaro Takahashi and 14 others.)

Summary Report

1. Reasons for Decision of the Committee.

The amount of the insurance money paid out of the Post Office Life Insurance Account against deaths caused by the last war having exceeded the fund reserved for the insured persons, a loss totalling some 473,200,000 yen had come out in the said Account by the end of the 1947 fiscal year. Further, insurance accidents are being revealed in increasing numbers with the progress of the repatriation of Japanese. The loss for 1948 fiscal year is expected to amount to about 120,000,000 yen, and thereafter a considerable loss will be further entailed. Taking into consideration the compensations paid by the national treasury for the losses of private insurance companies, the Government intends, under this legislation, to cover the aforesaid loss up to the end of 1947 fiscal year by delivering bonds to the Post Office Life Insurance Account to be charged upon the General Account, and as to the losses for 1948 fiscal year and thereafter, the Government intends to cover them by transfering moneys from the General Account to the said account. This legislation is considered an inevitable step.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This legislation has an advantage of making the management of the Post Office Insurance enterprise run smoothly.

3. Expenses.

To put this legislation into effect, the aforesaid amounts of compensations to be charged upon the General Account are required.

Committee Report
Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning the Collection of Changes for Goods Allocation, etc.

July 5, 1948.

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 submitting the following Summary Report, with the signatures of those who supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members: Monjuro Kuki, Tsunekichi Komiyama, Yonesaburo Kobayashi, Yasuhei Ito, Masagoro Taguchi, Daichi Yamada, Junkichi Ishikawa, Yoshio Kuriyama, Tamae Fukagawa, Hajime Hoshi, Mitsu Koro, Kanae Hatano, Kisaku Matsushima, Yoshiaki Tamaya and Jingoro Nishikawa.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee:

The expenditure required for the allocation business concerning the materials for production, which is conducted according to the Regulations based on the Law for the Temporary Adjustment of the Demand and Supply of the Materials is disbursed out of the National Treasury, and they are estimated at some 1.9 billion yen for the current year. The purport of this Bill aims to provide funds for the same expenditure by charging one per cent of the Commission for applying under 50 yen the value of the allotted goods on the applicant who has paid an application fee less than charge corresponding to one per cent of the amount of 50 yen per item, and to make him pay in the charge revenue stamps in order to make sure the collection. My Committee admits that this measure is necessary.

2. Merits of the Bill:

This Bill has the merit of covering the expenditure required for the business of the allocation.

3. The Expenses:

No special expenses are required to enforce this Law.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for Revision of a Part of the Banking Establishments Readjustment Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members: Tsunekichi Komiyama, and 13 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision:

The present Bill is intended to amend a part of the Banking Establishments Readjustment Law with a view to prolonging the period of registration, effecting a change in the limit of the Government Compensation, while setting up an Adjustment Account, etc., because of the completion of the final adjustment of our financial institutions.

As to the prolongation of the period of registration, this step is to be taken in consideration of the delay caused in its formal authorization, so that the period for such registration in connection with the amalgamation of the old and new accounts, as well as with the reduction of bank capitals, will be extended to 120 days.

Next the limit of the Government compensation, which was set up at ¥10,000,000,000 is to be raised to ¥16,300,000,000, including the compensation funds for the Deposit Section and those necessitated by the transfer of old bank debentures, because of the fact that their valuation was based upon a book account system.

In view of this valuation system, it is expected that a large sum of profits will accrue from the disposal of the old account assets. The banking establishment, which had to bear certain losses should be allowed to set up an adjustment account after amalgamating the old and new accounts and even the deficits with the profits obtained by the disposal of the old account assets. And the net profits should first be given back to the Government in case where a compensation was paid by it and, then, to the creditors of the designated debts and of the adjustment debts, reversing the order of those who shouldered the above-mentioned losses.

For the purpose of assuring a fair appliciation of this rule, the Claims Examination Committee is to be set up, and its agreement will be necessary for the payment of said profits. Besides, the transfer of the right to receive such a profit is to be prohibited in order to prevent any speculation thereon. The blocked deposits and the blocked-deposit payment system are to be abolished so as to consolidate the new-yen system. The Government compensation for the transfer of old bank debentures and the compensation for the Deposist Section will be paid from the National Treasury, just as the payment made under the Banking Establishments Readjustment. The same rule will be applied to the Deposit Section. The Committee, therefore, considers this revision to be a necessary and timely step.

2. Merits of the Bill:

This Bill will serve to hasten the readjustment of our financial establishments and the disposal of their profits.

3. Expenses:

The expenditure required by this legislation has been set forth above.

Report on Committee
Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning Treatment of Saving with Premium.

July 5, 1948.

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 supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the
Finance and Banking
Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Monjuro Kuki, Yonezaburo Kobayashi, Ryutaro Takahashi, Rokurobei Ogata, Saichi Yamada, Jingoro Nishikawa, Kisaku Matsushima, Yoshiaki Tamaya, Kanae Hatano, Yasúhei Ito, Kihachiro Kimura, Yoshio Kuriyama and Mitsu Koro.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee:

Treatment of various sorts of savings with premium by lottery has been discontinued since March 26 of this year following the abrogation of the Temporary Funds Adjustment Law, and this Bill has been drafted in recognition of necessity of continuing such savings. This Bill is to be applied to all financial agencies except the Bank of Japan, so that when details concerning saving with premium are determined by the Finance Minister, every financial agency may freely treat such savings. Furthermore, no income tax is to be levied on the premium nor stamp-duty on a special certificate of deposit. Our Committee considers this measure adequate.

2. Merits of the Bill:

This Bill has the merit of contributing to an increase in savings.

3. Expences:

The enforcement of this Law requires no expences.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
Re: Bill for Lottery-ticket with Prize.

July 5, 1948.

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 supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the
Finance and Banking
Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Ryutaro Takahashi and 13 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee:

Following the abrogation of the Temporary Funds Adjustment Law, the Government has not been able to issue an order for issuing new "Takara" lottery tickets for sale, since March 26 of this year. This Bill has been drafted in view of the necessity of continuing this kind of system for the time being. According to this Bill, the Takara lottery is offered for sale by the Government or the metropolitan and prefectural government itself. The sale by the prefectural government, however, requires a permission of the Prime Minister. The central Government or the prefectural government can entrust a sale of the said lottery and payment of its prizes to those bank-agents who desire to undertake this. Regaring the payment of prizes, a wining lot-ticket is a perfect exchange-coupon. Moreover, no temporary income tax nor real estate, acquisition tax is to be levied on the prize. The handling of the lottery by the banks which are entrusted with its sale and other matters, must be distinguished from the ordinary business of the banks, and it is prohibited to use these accounts for an ordinary business. Our Committee considers this measure inevitable.

2. Merits of the Bill:

This Bill has the merit of absorbing surplus purchasing-power.

3. Expenses:

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
Re: Foreign Trade Special Yen Fund Special Account Bill.

July 5, 1948.

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 supported this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the
Finance and Banking
Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Yonesaburo Kobayashi, Yasuhei Ito, Rokurobei Ogata, Saichi Yamada, Jingoro Nishikawa, Kisaku Matsushima, Yoshiaki Tamaya, Kanae Hatano, Hajime Hoshi, Yoshio Kuriyama, Katsumasa Amada, Masagoro Taguchi and Mitsu Koro.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee:

A Cabinet Ordinance concerning custody and Disposition of Property of the Dissolved Corporations has been enacted in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance concerning Orders issued in Pursuance of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. According to this Cabinet Ordinance, property of corporations dissolved under Potsdam Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 are, except those which are specially designated, to belong to the state, and with the cash included in the property and income derived from disposition and administration of the property other than cash, the Foreign Trade Special Yen Fund is to be established for use for foreign trade. A special Account is established to manage this Foreign Trade Special Yen Fund, and with this, partial amendments required for this purpose are to be made to the Foreign Trade Fund Special Account Law and the Owner-farmer Creation Special Measure Special Account Law. This House considers the measures adequate.

2. Merits of the Bill:

This Bill has the merit of adequately employing the income to be derived from administration and disposition of the property of the dissolved Corporations.

3. Expenses:

No expenses are required for the enforcement of this Law.

Report on Committee
Deliberation
Re: Bill for Performance of Police Duties.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith a summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the
Public Order and Local
Government System
Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Naoto Suzuki and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision:

The Committee in charge recognizes the appropriateness of the proposed legislation, in view of the necessity of adopting rules that will enable our police officials and employees to perform their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Police Law.

2. Merits of this Bill:

The present legislation has the merit of clarifying the duties of our police officials and employees with a view to the complete enforcement of the new police system.

3. Expenses:

No expenses is required for the enforcement of the proposed law.

Committee Report on Bill
Deliberation
Re: Bill Revising the Code of Penal Procedure.

July 5, 1948.

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 revised by this House as per the text annexed herewith, and to submit the following Summary Report attached with the signatures of the members.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the
Judicial Committee.

Proposed Revisions

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 30:

"Any person may choose a counsel with the consent for the accused or the suspected with his consent".

Article 34 shall be revised to read:

"The principal of the counsel shall represent the other members in a process taken against or by his counsel according to the Rules of the Court, excepting the supplementary examination of a witness, expert, interpreter or translator, the demand for the deposition provided for in Article 311, para. 3, and the statement provided for in Article 293, para. 2."

"Remuneration" in Article 38, para. 2 shall be followed by the phrase "and the compensation for the actual expenses required for the preparation of a copy of the process record."

In Article 40, the 1st paragraph shall be made the 2nd and the following inserted as the 1st:

"The counsel may make the examination necessary for the purpose of exercise of his right to plead. But he may not use compulsion in obtaining a disposition."

Article 48, para. 3 shall be revised to read:

"The public trial records shall be put in due order as speedily as possible after the respective trials, in five days at the latest. But, when the trial shall be continued for consecutive days, or when there are unavoidable circumstances making the above procedure impracticable, the records may be prepared by the time that the judgement is pronounced."

The proviso of the 1st paragraph of Article 53 shall be revised to read:

"An exception may be made to the foregoing stipulation in case it is found that the person asking for the perusal has previously used his right improperly or the perusal shall cause impediments to the business of the court or the Public Prosecutors' Office."

The 4th paragraph of the same Article shall be made the 6th and "custody and its" in the same paragraph deleted; the following two items shall be added to the 3rd paragraph:

"The person to whom perusal of the process records has been refused under the proviso of the 1st paragraph, or under the 2nd may enter a protest according to the Rules of the Court.

"The process records shall be preserved at the court of the first instance."

Article 60 shall be revised to read:

"The Court may detain the accused in case there is the sufficient reason to suspect him of being guilty of the crime and moreover if he falls under one of the following items:

1. When the accused has not a settled residence;
2. When there is the sufficient reason to suspect that the accused may destroy evidence of the crime;
3. When has attempted to abscond the accused or there is the sufficient reason to suspect his of absconding;

"The term of detention shall expire in two months from the date when the arraignment is lodged. If there is a special need to extend the detention of deferment, it may be done month by month by the decision of the court stating the concrete reasons. But, the extention shall be made once only, except where the case falls under the provisions of the 1st item or of the 3rd-5th items of Article 89, para. 1.

"To a case punishable with a fine of 500 yen or less, detention or a petty fine, the 1st paragraph shall only be applied, where the accused has not a settled residence."

In Articles 105 and 149, "dentist" shall be followed by "pharmacis the phrase "when the said person consents," shall be changed to "when the said person consents, and"; the phrase "or when there are the cause designated in the Rules of the Court" shall be deleted.

In Article 89, the following paragraph shall be inserted as the 1st:

"In case the Court thinks fit, it may admit the accused to bail, even if the case falls under

one or more of the items in the foregoing paragraph."

The following paragraph shall be inserted in Article 83:

"If a case to be prosecuted only upon the sufferer's complaint or demand, is withdrawn by the complaint, the court may charge the process expenses on the accuser or to the demandant." In Article 237, para. 1 "institution of an arraignment" shall be change to "decision in the first trial."

In Article 304, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be deleted; paragraph 3 shall be made paragraph 6; "foregoing two paragraphs" in the same paragraph shall be changed to "foregoing five paragraphs," and thus, the following five paragraphs shall be inserted as paragraphs 1 to 5:

"The witness, expert, interpreter or translator shall be questioned in the first place by the person who has called for the examination of him.

"After the questioning in the foregoing paragraph has closed, the other persons concerned than him who has made the demands may put questions, having signified the chief judge of his intention.

"The Chief Judge or an Associate Judges may put questions in person when he thinks it necessary. But the Associate Judge, shall signify the chief of his intention judge before he puts questions.

"The witness, expert, interpreter or translator whom the court examines by authority shall be in the first place examined by the Chief Judge or an Associate Judges. But an Associate Judge shall signify the Chief Judge of his intention before his examination.

"The Public Prosecutor, the Accused or the Counsel may ask questions after the questioning in the foregoing paragraph has closed."

In Article 344 "Article 89" shall be changed to "Article 89, para. 1.

In Article 393, para. 1 "when necessary" shall be followed by "by the demand of the Public Prosecutor, the accused or the Counsel, or."

In Article 338, item 4 shall be made item 5 and the following item shall be added as item 4:

"Item 4. When in a case to which cognizance is taken only after accusation or demand, the accusation or the demand is withdrawn."

Signatures of other Members:
Tomozo Ogawa and 9 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

In respect of those parts of the code of Penal Procedure which have an absolute need of revision in order to make the code adopted to the spirit of the new Constitution, the Law concerning the Emergency Measures for the Code of Penal Procedure Attendant upon the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan has been enacted, as a provisional measure. Meanwhile an examination of the whole code has been conducted with a view to complete revision.

Unlike the former procedure in the Law concerning the Emergency Measures certain restrictions are established on the arrest of the criminal for forcible search, and the short time limits are placed on the detention of the criminal and the necessity of the warrant of the Court is stipulated on all such occasions. This Bill embodies the whole contents of the Law concerning the Emergency Measure and besides, and further contains may a new revision. The text is written in the colloquial style of the language and that in the familiar style of penmanship ("hiragana"). Compared with the existing code, in the content of this Bill is remarkable in that it adopts the thorough-going adoption of the trial center principle, that it makes the second trial exclusively concerned with matters of law, while confining the third trial to cases of violations of the Constitution and precedents; and that it recognizes the right in the suspect and the accused to keep silence. In the proposed Bill the Prosecutor may prosecute a person by a letter of indictment. The Judges will open the court without having any preconceived opinions and proceed with the trial on the basis of the evidences which will successively be adduced by the prosecutor, the accused and the counsel. The Bill does adopted the cross-examination system to its full extent, but the new system comes very near it. The accused is perfectly placed on the defensive defender as a party to the suit. It is not allowed to make use of him as witness against himself. This Bill provides carefully for the counsel in order to perfectly protect the rights of the accused as defender as well as his human right. The right to decline to depose, namely, to keep silence is allowed to the accused and in some cases his attending the Court is left to his discretion to preclude a possibility of his being be forced to confess. The forcible search by the prosecutor is placed under strict restrictions, and needs a warrant issued by the court. The person who is suspected of a crime can not detained for any other reason than that particular offence. The bail may be allowed to a considerable range. The accused is to be presumed to guiltless until the trial in the first instance finds him guilty, but after such a decision, he is presumed to be guilty, though his find sentence is still pending. The trial-center system means all importance attached to the trial in the first instance as far as facts in the case are concerned. All the evidences brought forth are to be minutely examined in the court of the first instance and the trial to be conducted carefully and strictly. As the trial of the first instance is assumed to have done its best with regard to investigation if the facts in a case, the business of the second instance court is confined to consider whether or not the finding in the first instance is just as quaestis question juris court; therefore adducing of new evidences is restricted to an extreme extent, and if the violation of the law, the misapprehension of the facts of the case and the unjust fixation adjudication of the penalty are discovered, the court may declare the reversal of the sentence or the case to the original court. However, the court is not without the authority to take evidence a certain extent. All the cases in the second instance come under the jurisdiction of the High Court, and all the cases in the third instance under that of the Supreme Court. The nature of the third instance Court has undergone considerable changes in conformity with the new Constitution and the Court Organization Law. Consequently its principal function is trial of cases of unconstitutionality and judgement of precedents, the trial of cases of the violation of law in general being as a rule left in the hands of the second instance court, and cases where an evident misapprehension of the facts or an unreasonable imposition of penalty have been done, being handled in the supreme court to a very limited extent. Some details the court procedure, which are to be provided for by the Supreme Court's right to make rules are left out of this Law. The private suit system is abolished. The above is the main points of this Bill.

This proposed legislation is in conformity with the spirit of the new Constitution which respects the dignity of the individual and protects the foundamental human rights, and it is a consistent embodiment of some reasonable principles. But the bill leaves some room for improvement and the amendment has been proposed on these points.

The House of Representatives has made amendments to the provisions concerning the chief counsel, the making of the trial records, the case where the person under the bail of the suspension of detention is sentenced to a penalty of confinement or a heavier one, and the taking of evidence in the court of appeal.

This House is recommended to adopt the system of cross-examination, to make some detailed provisions concerning the reasons for detention, and its term, and to provide the way for the taking of evidence in the court of appeal by the demand of a party to a suit. Altogether 14 amendments are proposed.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merits of embodying the spirit of the Constitution of Japan in the field of the criminal procedure, strengthening the guarantee of the fundamental human rights and accelerating the democratization of the criminal trial.

3. The Expenses.

The expenditure required to enforce this Law is estimated at 144,820 yen for the 1948-49 fiscal year and at 5,609,050 yen in and after the 1949-50 fiscal year.

Committee Report
Re: Bill for Economic Inspection Board.

July 28, 1948.

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, amended in the annexed form, 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,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Tomozo Ogawa and 9 others.

The date "July 1, 1948" in Article 37, Clause 1, of the Bill shall be altered to read, "the day of promulgation."

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

The economic control for the production, distribution and consumption, as well as that over the prices of commodities, have hitherto been mainly entrusted to the police authorities. In order to remedy this defect, however, the above Bill is intended to set up a Central Economic Investigation Board in the Metropolis, District Boards in eight districts and a Prefectural Board in each Prefecture. By the close cooperation of these organs, the planning for and the enforcement of economic control, the inspection of economic administration, the investigation for the violation of law, and the disclosure and delivery of the hoarded or concealed goods will be effectively carried out. The Committee considers this to be a necessary step for the strict enforcement of economic control, in view of the drastic reform made in the police system.

2. Merits of the Bill.

It will serve to contribute to our economic rehabilitation by stimulatings thorough understanding of the law in this respect, and by laying a stress upon the preventive feature of the economic measures, and will ensure the smooth operation of our control work.

3. Expenses.

For this revision, a sum of ¥677,000,000 is to be appropriated by the 1948 Budget.

Report on Committee Deliberation
Re: Bill for Amendment of the Diet Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith a summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Ken-ichi Suzuki and 10 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee decision:

In view of the conditions prevailing since the enforcement of the Diet Law, this Bill is designed to promote the smooth functioning of the Diet, and proposes certain amendments of the Diet Law concerning the length of prorogation that may be made by the decision of each House; the appointment and dismissal of secretaries and other staff members of the Houses; the procedure for obtaining the permission of the Houses by chairmen of various standing committees and its members, or for the arrest of members of the two Houses; the prohibition of Diet members from having another occupation concurrently; the procedure for holding meetings, when urgently need, by the expert or investigating members of the standing committees; the conferences which the President of either

House may hold with sub-committees about the order of business; the hearings by the House Management Committee of explanations on the purport of Bills; the discussions at a meeting of either House of interim reports submitted by committees or on matters examined by committees; the limit regarding to the time of speeches; the presence in committee meetings of the Chief or inspecting officials of the Board of Audit or the Chief of the Supreme Court or of representatives nominated by them; the free discussions; the legislative committees of the Houses; the sending of Diet members to local places for inspection; the National Diet Library; and the establishment of Legislation Bureaus of the Houses. The Bill has been found to be an appropriate measure necessary for the operation of the Diet Law.

2. Merit and demerit:

The present Bill will promote the efficiency of Diet deliberations.

3. Expense:

A sum of about 70,000,000 yen will be needed for the current year as expenses for the National Diet Library, and some 3,400,000 yen as expenses for the Legislation Bureau of the House of Councillors.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Amendment of the Diet Secretariat Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith a summary report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Shin-ichi Fujii and 11 others.

Summary Report

1, Reason for the Committee decision.

In consequence of the enactment of the National Diet Library Law of the amendments made to the Diet Law and of the Judges Impeachment Law, this Amendment Bill proposes the correction of words and terms necessitated by the abolition or alteration of certain posts of the secretariat, and provides for the appointment qualifications of secretaries, and as well as expert members of standing committees and investigating members of the National Diet Library. These amendments have been found to be appropriate timely ones.

2. Merit and demerit:

These amendments will tend to elevate the qualities of the Diet personnel and enhance their efficiency.

3. Expense:

No expenses is required for the enforcement of these amendments.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Partial Revision of the House's Secretariat Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Ken-ichi Suzuki, Ushiro Saeki, Giro Horikoshi, Tatsuo Kinoshita, Toyoji Takeshita, Muneyoshi Tokugawa, Shinryu Umehara, Shin-ichi Fujii, Tatsuro Sakurauchi, Seiichi Kadoya, Kiyoshi Shima and Nobuo Asaoka.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee.

This Revision Bill provides for necessary measures to be taken in consequence of the revision of the Diet Law, and the old Law is to be so revised that a new position of senior investigators attached to the Standing Committees be created, besides such minor revisions as read justments wor ofding due to the abolition and change of positions.

2. Merits of the Bill.

The Bill has the merit of corresponding to the revision of the Diet Law.

3. The Expenses,

The amount of expenses necessary to enforce this Bill is expected to be about ¥860,-000.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Diet Legislation Bureau Bill.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided with 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,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of members in support of the bill:
Shin-ichi Fujii, Tatsuo Sakurauchi, Kiyoshi Shima, Moriichi Kadoya, Ushiro Saeki, Giro Horikoshi, Tatsuo Kinoshita, Toyoji Takeshita, Shinryu Umehara, Katsumasa Amada, Muneyoshi Tokugawa.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee:

This Bill is found to be an appropriate measure in that it is designed, through expansion of the organization of the hitherto existing Legislation Section, Business Bureau, of each House, to enhance its functions.

2. Merit and demerit:

This bill has the benefit that it would advance the legislative functions of the Diet.

3. Expenses:

It is estimated that about 3,400,000 yen will be required for the enforcement of the bill.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Partial Amendments to the Judge Impeachment Law.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that our Committee has decided, by a majority, to recommend the abovementioned Bill for passage by this House. Accordingly, I beg to submit herewith a summary report of the investigation, appended with the signatures of the members in favor thereof.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
(Shin-ichi Fujii and 10 others)

Summary Report

1. Reason for Decision of the Committee.

The purport of this Bill is to lay down new provisions regarding preparation of budgets for the Indictment Court and the Impeachment Committee, establishment of new secretariats for the abovementioned Court and Committee, the Impeachment Committee's duties to examine, dispatching of members of the impeachment committee and the impeachment court special measures concerning the period for instituting indictments, conditions for requesting impeachment and those for alleviation or exemption of penalties to persons guilty of false statements, etc. Our Committee considers that these proposed revisions are necessary for the functioning of the Indictment Court and the Impeachment Committee.

2. Merits of the Bill.

The Bill has an advantage of making the Judge-Impeachment Law to be operated appropriately.

3. Expenses.

It is expected that about ¥2,410,000 will be required for the current fiscal year to put this Bill into effect.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law Governing Annual Compensation, Travelling Expenses and Allowances to Members of the Diet.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided with a majority that the above Bill be passed, and to submit herewith a Memorandum accompanied by the signatures of the members in support of this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee

Signatures of other members:
Shin-ichi Fujii, Tatsuo Sakurauchi, Nobuyuki Okuma, Moriichi Kadoya, Ushiro Saeki, Giro Horikoshi, Tatsuo Kinoshita, Toyoji Takeshita, Shinryu Umehara, Katsumasa Amada, Muneyoshi Tokugawa.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the decision of the Committee:

In view of the prevailing economic conditions, it is considered that the amendment proposed by the Bill is a proper measure.

2. Merit:

Through the operation of the measure, payment might be made adequately.

3. Expense:

It is estimated about 63,094,-000 yen will be required for the current year for operation of the measure.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning the Allowances of Members of a Committee Engaged in Deliberation during the Prorogation of the Diet.

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 herewith a summary report attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Shin-ichi Fujii and 12 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee decision.

This Bill provides for certain amounts of allowances to be given to the Standing or Special Committee members engaged in deliberations during the prorogation of the Diet. The Committee in charge finds this measure to be an appropriate one.

2. Merit of the Bill.

This Bill aims at to give a proper compensation for services to those committee members for services they have rendered during the prorogation of the Diet.

3. Expense.

A sum of about 3,000,000 yen will be required by this legislation for the current year.

Committee Report

Re: Request for Approval of:

1. General Statement on Payment of 1st Reserve Funds for 1946 Fiscal Year.
2. General Statement on Payment of Special Accounts 1st Reserve Funds for 1946 Fiscal Year.
3. General Statement on Payment of Special Accounts Reserve Funds 1946 Fiscal year.
4. General Statement on Payment of Economic Stabilization Funds.

July 5, 1948.

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 four Statements 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,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Signatures of other Members:
Gen-ichiro Date and 11 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

The appropriation for the General Accounts 1st Reserve Funds for the 1946 fiscal year amounted to ¥2,000,000,000, and the sum disbursed totalled ¥178,000,000.

The Special Accounts 1st Reserve Funds for the same fiscal year was ¥156,000,000, which included 17 special Accounts, and the sum paid out of this total was ¥58,000,000.

The Special Accounts Reserve Funds for the same period was ¥294,000,000, inclusive of 3 special Accounts, and the sum disbursed totalled ¥79,000,000.

The Economic stabilization Funds appropriated for the same fiscal year amounted to ¥6,519,000,000 including the outlay of ¥5,899,000,000 for making up the deficit in the main budget and one of ¥620,000,000 paid out as extraordinary disbursments.

The Committee considers that these disbursements were proper and necessary, and should be approved by this House.

Committee Report on Bill Deliberation

Re: The Board of Education Bill.

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee has unanimously decided that the above Bill should be approved by this House and to submit herewith the following Summary Report attached with the signatures of all members.

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the Educational Committee.

Signatures of Other Members: Mochinaga Nakagawa, Kinai Matsuno, Shinryu Umehara and 13 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

This Bill means a main factor of educational democratization. It stipulates measures for educational decentralization, popular election of boards of educational and security of autonomy for educational administrative organs with a view to effecting an epoch-making reform in local administration of eduction. And for their purposes the Bill is regarded as quite adequate.

2. Merits of the Bill.

Enactment of this Bill will greatly accelerate the measures for educational renovation including the new school system already in effect on one hand, and on the other will make a mighty factor of a series of educational reforms that will follow. Such is the merit of the Bill.

3. Expenses.

The expenses avising from the enforcement of the bill for the first fiscal year are roughly estimated at 350 million yen.

Committee Report on Bill Examination

Re: Horse-race Bill.

July 5, 1948.

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, with the signatures of those who favoured this decision.

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

Signatures of other members: Kazuo Kitamura, Kei Takahashi, Sigeo Fujino, Toshikatsu Tanaka, Gengo Kinoshita, Sanshiro Kogure, Shigeyasu Kosugi, Shikazo Sasaki, Noboru Utsunomiya, Masaji Shibata, Yataro Hiranuma, Shin-ichiro Matsumura, Muneyoshi Tokugawa, Kameshichi Nishiyama and Shichiro Takenaka.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

So far horse-races have been of two closses: "authorized horse-races" and "local horse-races," populary so called and the former are managed by the Japan Horse-race Society, a special juridical person, and the latter by the Metropolitan and Prefectural Horse-owners Association or by the Confederation of the same Associations. These organizations, however, are to be dissolved by the Government policy for prohibition of private monopoly. And so a measure to meet this situation is required but it cannot be formulated in a short time the matter deserving a careful study, and consequently, to meet the immediate need, this Bill is drafted management of to provide for the both "authorized" and "local" horse-races by the State and the metropolitan and prefectural government respectively. This Bill is to have validity for one year only during which the thorough-going fundamental study of this matter is expected to be finished.

Some amendments to the Bill have been made by the House of Representatives: "those cities which have suffered severe damages from a disaster and been designated by the Prime Minister" have been added to the agencies to organize and manage local horse-races; and another amendment recognizes a sale of pool-tickets outside a race-course.

Considering this Bill necessary as a temporary and urgent measure, our Committee has unanimously decided that it should be approved by this House as in the amended form made by the House of Representatives.

2. Merits of the Bill.

Our Committee has recognized the inevitability of this Bill as a temporary and urgent measure. But, its real merits or demerits can only be ascertained by a fuller study. However, this Bill is expected to have a merit of remarkably increasing the financial revenues of prefectural governments and contributing to the acquisition of rehabilitation funds by those cities which have damaged by disasters.

3. Expenses.

The amount of expenses necessary to enforce this Bill is estimated at about ¥400 million for this fiscal year.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning Liquidation of the Horse Raising Associations.

June 5, 1948.

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 signature of those who favored this decision.

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

Signature of other Members: Kei Takahashi and 14 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Committee Decision.

This Bill aims at the dissolution of the Horse Raising Associations as early as possible and provides for the procedure to be followed, in view of the fact that this step has been anticipated by the enactment of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, in addition to the recent change effected in the horse race system. Considering this step timely, our Committee has unanimously decided that the Bill should be approved by this House in its original form.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of contributing to an adjustment of various existing systems related to agriculture.

3. The Expenses.

No expense in necessary for the enforcement of this legislation.

Committee Report on Bill Deliberation

Re: National Horse Race Special Account Bill.

June 5, 1948.

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, attached with the signatures of all the members of the Committee.

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

Signatures of other Members: Kei Takahashi, and 14 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee:

Now that the Horse Race Law has been enacted, it is found that the revenue and expenditure in connection with the sale of pooltickets at the State-managed horse races are inadequate, in their nature, to be dealt with in the General Account. This Bill is to establish a new Special Account in order to make clear the above accounts. Considering the measure pertinent and reasonable, our Committee has unanimously decided that the Bill should be approved by this House as in its original form.

2. Merits of the Bill:

The Bill has the merit of makin clear the management of the national account and making its operation adequate.

3. The Expenses:

The amounts of revenue and expenditure of the National Horse Race Special Account for this fiscal year are estimated at about ¥4 billion each, and of the expenditure about ¥1.4 billion is to be transferred from the General Account.

Committee Report on Representation (No. 3)

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following representation should be approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Toraichi Hara,
Chairman of the Labor Committee.

Representation No. 280: Increase in the Pay of Revenue Officials.

Committee Report on Representation (No. 3)

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following Representation should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendation thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Toraichi Hara,
Chairman of the Labor Committee.

Representation No. 280: Increase in the Pay of Revenue Officials, presented by Mr. Yoshio Tachibana and 53 others, the Tokyo Regional Financial Bureau, Daikancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

Recommendation (Draft)

Re: Representation for an Increase in the Pay of Revenue Officials.

Presenters: Mr. Yoshio Tachibana and 53 Others, the Tokyo Regional Financial Bureau, Daikancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-to.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

According to the above representation, the revenue officials working in taxation offices all over the country are suffering from too heavy burden of their duties because of a shortage of hands; in fact, some of those officials have succumbed to diseases due to overwork. Therefore, the Representation desires that the tax collection appropriation should immediately be increased substantially, the labor agreement revised democratically, and their treatment improved, so that the efficiency in discharging their duties may be enhanced greatly.

This House considers it reasonable that the pay of those officials who are confronted with various difficulties in performing their functions should be improved and accordingly requests the Cabinet to do it utmost to meet the wishes of the presenters. 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.

Committee Report on Petitions (No. 3)

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report

that my Committee has decided that the following petition should be approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Masaji Hitotsumatsu,
Chairman of the
Commerce Committee.

No, 980. Petition concerning price differentials of silk and rayon textiles.

Special Report on Petitions
(No. 3)

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the above petition should be forwarded to the Cabinet.

Yours respectfully,
Masaji Hitotsumatsu,
Chairman of the
Commerce Committee.

Petition No. 980 Price differentials of silk and textiles, presented by Yoshio Numata, Managing Director of the Association of Japanese Silk and Rayon Textiles Merchants 6 of 1, Horidome cho, Nihombashi, Chuo Ward, Tokyo.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition concerning Price differentials of silk and rayon textiles.

Petitioner: Yoshio Numata, Managing director of the Association of Japanese Silk and Rayon Textiles Merchants, 6 of 1, Horidome, Nihombashi, Chuo Ward, Tokyo Metropolis.

The Purport of the above petition:

Merchants are permitted to reserve one-fifth of the new and old prices in accordance with Regulations for the Disposal of Price Differentials but this part permitted to be reserved is the so-called "Undecided profit", it is petitioned that merchants will be permitted to dispose of it as temporary receipts on unsettled account and, include it in the profit dividing it into five years parts.

The House of Councillors considers that so far as silk is concerned it is appropriate to include the price differences in the profit, dividing them into two years. The Cabinet is therefore requested to give the petition a favorable consideration.

I submit herewith the accompanying paper under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for Revision of a Part of the Income Tax Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance
and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members:
Jinkichi Watanabe, and 14 others.

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1. Reason for the Committee Decision:

This Bill is intended to reduce the rates of the Income Tax and Corporation Tax, to increase the indirect levies, Commodity Tax, Registration Fee and Stamp Tax, etc., and to readjust, at the same time, the tax rates on certain commodities of which the burdens are considered to be too heavy. It also proposes to mete out a heavy punishment to offenders and to extensively authorize investigations concerning the direct national taxes. The Committees considers this to be an unavoidable step under the existing economic conditions.

2. Merits of the Bill:

I serves to readjust and rationalize our taxation system and to assure the tax returns in order to meet the present financial needs.

3. Expenses:

No expense is required for this revision.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for the Sales Tax.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance
and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members:
Jinkichi Watanabe and 14 others.

---

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

The present Bill is intended to replenish a decrease in revenue caused by the reduction of income tax and corporation tax, to assure the tax returns, coping with the fluctuation of prices, and to levy a tax on various business transactions in order to consolidate the bases of our finance. The Committee considers this to be an unavoidable step.

2. Merits of the Bill.

It serves to attain the intended objectives.

3. Expenses.

The expense required for the enforcement of this Bill is roughly extimated at ¥2,000,000,000.

Committee Report on Bill
Deliberation

Re: Bill concerning Payment into the National Treasury with Stamps.

July 5, 1948.

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, attached with the signature of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance
and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other members:
Junkichi Ishikawa, and 13 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

As a result of the enactment of the Sales Tax Law, it has become necessary to revise a part of the Imperial Ordinance concerning Payment into the National Treasury with Stamps. This Bill is to replace the said Imperial Ordinance, abolishing the latter and providing anew for those matters which are governed by the said Ordinance for the purpose of coordinating them. This House considers the measure adequate.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of adjusting the matters concerning payment with stamp to the new circumstances.

3. The expenses.

No expense is required for the enforcement of this law.

Committee
Report on Petitions
(No. 8)

July 2, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following petition should be approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Peace and Local
Systems Committee.

Petition No. 1157: Residence of social Education Directors in cities, towns and villages.

Special Committee
Report on Petition
(No. 8)

July 5, 1948.

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 forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Safety and Local System
Committee.

Petition No. 1157: Residence of Social Education Directors in Cities, Towns and Villages, presented by Shizuka Masuda, President of the Kagoshima Municipal Assembly, 814, Take-machi, Kagoshima City.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Petition concerning the residence of social education directors in cities, towns and villages.

Petitioner: Shizuka Masuda, President of the Municipal Assembly of Kagoshima.

1948.

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The above petition desires that in order to restore to normalcy the present society in which is seen a decline of national morality, the Government will station social education directors in all cities, towns and villages, and that the expenditures required for this purpose be borne by the state or prefectures. The House of Councillors considers the petition as appropriate, and recommends the Cabinet to give it a favorable consideration.

I submit herewith the accompanying memorandum under Article 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Committee
Report on Representations
(No. 4)

July 5, 1948.

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 approved by this House.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Safety and Local System
Committee.

Representation No. 406: Expansion and Strengthening of the National Rural Police.

Representation No. 462: Establishment of the Local Finances.

Representation No. 514: Allocation of the Coal Tax.

Representation No. 581: Partial revision of the Local Self-Government Law.

Special Committee
Report on Representation
(No. 4)

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of
Councillors.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that my Committee has decided that the following four Representations should be forwarded to the Cabinet with the attached recommendations thereon.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public
Peace and Local System
Committee.

Representation No. 406: Expansion and Strengthening of the National Rural Police, presented by Mr. Tomo Tomoyasu, President of the Okayama Prefecturai Assembly, and 6 others.

Representation No. 462: Establishment of the Local Finances, presented by Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and 9 others.

Representation No. 514: Allocation of the Coal Tax, presented by Mr. Jimpei Ikemoto, Headman of Oto Village, Tagawa County, Fukuoka Prefecture and others.

Representation No. 581: Partial revision of the Local Self-Government Law, presented by Mr. Hideo Oike a member of the Kumamoto Prefecture Inspection Committee, c/o the Kumamoto Prefectural Office, Kumamoto City, and 3 others.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Expansion and Strengthening of the National Rural Police.

Presenters: Mr. Tomo Tomoyasu, President of the Okayama Prefectural Assembly, and 8 others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation: All towns and villages which have not reached the standard for the establishment of municipal police have been put under the jurisdiction of the National Rural Police since last April in accordance with the Police Law, but as the number of policemen is limited, only one or two are stationed in one village, and this causes

are increased in the number of crimes, It is therefore petitioned that the number of policemen will be increased for the maintenance of public peace.

The House of Councillors considers the representation as appropriate in the main, and recommends the Cabinet 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: Representation concerning Establishment of the Local Finances.

Presenter: Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and 9 others.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation: The finance of Kanagawa prefecture is on the verge of bankruptcy due to a rapid increase in the personnel expenses and other expenditures and to a fatal decrease in revenues. If this state of things continues, the prefecture is doomed to self-destruction. It is therefore petitioned that a maximum state subsidy will be granted toward the personnel expenses and the road improvement expenditure and at the same time fundamental special measures be taken regarding the floatation of local loans and the taxation system.

The House of Councillors considers the representation as appropriate in the main, and recommends the Cabinet to give it a favorable consideration. I hereby forward the attached paper in accordance with Articie 81 of the Diet Law.

Yours respectfully,
Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Recommendation
(Draft)

Re: Representation concerning the Allocation of the Coal Tax.

Presenters: Mr. Jimpei Ikemoto, Headman of Oto Village, Tagawa County, Fukuoka Prefecture, and 1 other.

Date.....

Mr. Hitoshi Ashida,
Prime Minister.

Sir:

The purport of the above representation: Oto Village, Tagawa County, Fukuoka Prefecture, well known for the production of coal, is sandwitched between Tagawa City and Kawasaki Town, both noted places, and the greater part of the coal mine lots is included in it, and as the present mining is done in the lot of this village, the ground goes on sinking lower and lower year after year, entailing a large expenditure for recovery from the damage. We understand that a coal tax is to be created for the relief of it, but, as in the case of other taxes, a very small percentage of the proposed tax will be allocated to towns and villages where mine lots exist. It is therefore petitioned that the Government, recognizing that the production of coal is being carried on at the sacrifice of some villages, should give special consideration to the allocation of this tax.

The House of Councillors regards this representation as reasonable in the main, and recommends the Cabinet 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.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for Revision of a Part of the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other members: Ryutaro Takahashi, and 19 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

This Bill is intended to amend a part of the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law in order to increase its funds to 135 billion yen by adding 45 billion yen, in expectation of some increase in its loans from the month of July to December, 1948, because, despite the fact that the funds of the Bank was increased to 90 billion yen some time ago and our industrial circle is still depending upon its advances, its operation has left much to be desired.

The Committee, therefore, considers this measure to be a timely one.

2. Merits of the Bill.

It will serve to increase the financing power of the Bank and enable it to carry out its mission.

3. Expenses.

No expenditure is required for this legislation.

Committee Report

Re: Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Government Employees as from June, 1948, onward.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith the following Summary Report, attaching the signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Hideo Kuroda,
Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee.

Signatures of other Members: Ryutaro Takahashi and 15 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision:

The Bill is intended to make the average allowance for the Government employees ¥3,791 per month retrospectively as from July 1 onward. By this measure, each of the salaries in the classified table will be increased by 30 per cent, except those of the employees who are receiving more than the maximum limit in the category to which they belong at the time of enforcement of this law, which is to be increased by 15 per cent, while the family support allowance of ¥225 a month will be increased to ¥250. The Committee in charge considers this to be an appropriate and opportune step.

2. Merit of the Bill:

It serves to alleviate the difficult living conditions of the Government employees.

3. Expense:

This legislation entails an expenditure of some ¥8,300,000,-000 in the General Accounts and of about ¥12,161,000,000 in the Special Accounts, this being the sum in excess over the ¥2,920 salary standard.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: The Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association Bill.

July 5, 1948.

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 herewith 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: Katsuma Kobayashi and 12 others.

Summary Report

1. Reason for the Committee Decision.

This Bill is intended to promote the voluntary and autonomous spirit in the development of the people's cooperative associations and thus it contribute to the stabilization of their livelihood, by giving a democratic criterion for the structure and management of these associations. The Committee in charge recognizes this to be an appropriate and timely step.

2. Merit of the Bill.

The passage of this Bill will serves to stabilize the people's livelihood, elevate their culture, and develop their spirit for the cooperative movement.

3. Expense.

No expense is required by this enactment.

Report on Committee Deliberation

Re: Request for Approval on the Establishment of Local Economic Inspection Boards in pursuance of Article 13, Paragraph 1, of the Economic Inspection Boards Law, under provisions of Article 156, paragraph 4, of the Local Self-government Law.

July 5, 1948.

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,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Signatures of other Members: Aisuke Okamoto, Yoshio Okamoto, Shigeo Murao, Saijiro Atake, Sanshichi Haniu, Mitsuji Nakai, Shoichi Aoyama, Naoto Suzuki and Kuraji Kashiwagi.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

It is necessary to establish Local Economic Inspection Boards as government agencies in local districts in order to make a strict enforcement of the economic control over the production, distribution and consumption of goods as well as over commodity prices (excluding wages). This House considers the request reasonable.

2. Merits of the Bill.

This Bill has the merit of promoting the enforcement of the economic control.

3. Expenses.

The expenses necessary for enforcement of this Bill are about ¥43 million, which amount has been appropriated in the Budget for the 1948-49 fiscal year.

Committee Report on Bill Deliberation

Re: Bill for the Prosecution Examining Commission.

June 5, 1948.

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, attached with signatures of those who favored this decision.

Yours respectfully,
Tsune Okabe,
Director of the Judicial Committee.

Signatures of other members: Kiichiro Maenosono, and 8 others.

Summary Report

1. Reasons for the Decision of the Committee.

According to this Bill, the Prosecution-Examining Commission composed of 11 members selected from the public shall, by its own authority or by demand of a complainant, examine the right or wrong of the non-prosecution of cases by public procurators, and notify its findings to the chief public procurator as well as to the procurator's Qualification-Examining Committee.

The chief public procurator shall weigh the contents of such a notification and if he finds fit he shall take a procedure of indictment of the procurator involved. The total number of the Prosecution-Examining Commissions in the whole country is to be 200. Each of these Commissions is composed of 11 persons, a half of whom are to be newly appointed every six months.

The House of Representatives has made some amendments to the procedure of their selection and in some other points. This House considers those amendments made by that House appropriate and adequate.

2. Merits of the Bill.

The Bill has the merits of democratizing the system of prosecution and of making prosecution fair and of satisfying the claims of the complements, it real.

3. The Expenses.

An enforcement of this law is expected to require an expenditure of ¥150 million each year.

RECEIVED SRS

THE HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

The 2nd 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. 60　Tuesday, July 6, 1948　Price ¥13.00

Minutes of the Proceedings in the House of Councillors

Diet Minutes of the House of Councillors No. 60.

Meeting opened at 10:3 a.m. July 5 (Monday), 1948

The Order of the Day, No. 58 Scheduled for 10 a.m.

No. 1. During the Prorogation of the Diet, Continuation of the survey regarding the Actual Conditions of Industries Related to the Foreign Trade. (Submitted by the Commerce Committee Chairman)

No. 2. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Survey regarding the Operations of the various Kodans. (Submitted by the Commerce Committee Chairman)

No. 3. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, the Survey regarding the Reorganization of the Electric Industry. (Submitted by the Electric Industry Committee Chairman)

No. 4. Continuaion, during the Prorogation of the Diet, the Survey regarding the Public Safety and Local Government System. (Submitted by the Electric Industry Committee Chairman)

No. 5. Continuaion, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Examination of the Revenue and Expenditure General Accounts Settlement for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, the Revnue and Expenditure Accounts Settlement in the Special Account for the 1946-7 Fiscal Year and the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts Settlement of the Special Property Fund. (Submitted by the Audit Committee Chairman)

No. 6. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Survey regarding the Administrative Organization, etc. (Submitted by the Audit Committee Chairman)

No. 7. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Survey regarding the Uujust Disposition by Judges of Criminal Cases (Submitted by the Judicial Committee Chairman)

No. 8. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Examination regarding the House Management (Submitted by the House Management Committee Chairman)

No. 9. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Survey regarding the Increase of Transport Capacity. (Submitted by the Transportation and Traffic Committee Chairman)

No. 10. Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Examination of the Petition for the Relief of the Japanese Orphans in China and 6 other Items. (Submitted by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals.)

No. 11. Bill for Partial Amendments of the Law for the National Subsidy toward Expenditure for Compulsor, Education and of the School Education Law. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 12. Japan Science Conference Bill. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives.) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 13. Bil for the Sum Transferred from the General Accounts in order to meet the Financial Resources of the Necessary Expenditure for the Administrations except the Business Management in the National Railway Business Special Account and the Communicaions Business Special Account. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 14. Bill for Partial Amendments to the Special Account Law for Demand and Supply Adjustment of Charcoal and Firewood. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 15. Bill for the Transfer of the Precious Metal Ores to substitute for the Precious Metals, etc. Released from the Control of the Allied Occupation Forces to the Same Forces (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 16. Bill for the Temporary Measures for the Coal Mining Right, etc. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No .17. Exports Control Bill. (Submitted by the Cabinet and received from the House of

Representatives) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 18. General Account Report on the Decrease and Increase of the National Property for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 19. Statement of General Account of the National Property as of March 31, 1947. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 20. Petition for Revision of the Pawn-broking Control Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 21. Petition for the Operation of the Police System. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 22. Petition for the Reopening the Restaurant Business. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 23 Petition for Equal Treatments of the Authorized Mess-hall within the Station Precincts and the Luncheon-provider. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 24. Petition for the Reopening of the Bar for the People of Yokohama. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 25. Petition for the Authorization of the Floatation of Loans for the Purpose of Establishing the Kagawa Prefectural Takase High School (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 26. Petition for the Reform of the Local Finance System (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 27. Petition concerning the Expenditure of the Municipal Police (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 28. Petition concerning the Expenditure for Personnel in charge of the Deligated Business (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 29. Petition for the Transfer of the Financial Resources of the Expenditure for the Municipal Police and the Fire-brigade Office. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 30. Petition for the Restoration of the Koraku Gardens in Okayama-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 31. Petition for Revision, etc. of the Livelihood Protection Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 32 Petition concerning Cleaning of Rice and Wheat. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 33 Petition for the Raise of the Price of Rice Produced in the Single Crop Areas in the Tohoku Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 34. Petition for the Increased Ration of Feeds for Poultry Farming. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 35. Petition for Reasonable Ration of Dairy Products to Sucklings. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 36. Petition for the Guarrantee of the Right to Live to Dairy-farmers. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 37. Petition for the Raise of Rice Price, following the Revision of the commodity official prices. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 38. Petition concerning the Treatment of Bounty for Early Delivery. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 39. Petition for Smooth Distribution of Incentive Goods. (Consisting of 2 same Items.) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 40. Petition for the Development of the Rural Industry. (Consisting of 35 same Items.) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 41. Petition for Revision etc. of Milk Price. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 42. Petition for the Establishment of the Ginseng Experimental Station. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 43. Petition concerning the Allotment of Staple Food Delivery Quotas in Shizuoka-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 44. Petition for the Creation of a Horse Infectious Anaemia Research Institute. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No.45. Petition for Speedy Organization of a Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 46. Petition for the Increased and Complete Delivery of Foodstuffs. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 47. Petition for Rationing of 3 "go' Staple Foodstuff. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 48. Petition for the Increase of the State Subsidy towards Agricultural Insurance Money. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 49. Petition for the Increased Distribution of Incentive Goods to Sericultural Farmers. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 50. Petition for the Prevention of Damage by Noxious Insects to Citrus Fruits. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 51. Petition for the Industry in the Snowy Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 52. Petition for the Retention of the Kagoshima Breeding Stock-Farm. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 53. Petition for the Development of the Rural Industry. (Consisting of 2 Same Items.) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 54. Petition for the Raise of the Green Straw-mat Price. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 55. Petition for the Retention of the Kitami Breeding Stock-farm. etc. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 56. Petition for the Remission of Taxes on the Rural Communities and the Revision of Official Rice Price. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 57. Petition for the Retention of the Kitami Breeding Stock-Farm. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 58. Petition for the Revision, etc. of the Sakurajima Radish Price. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 59. Petition for the Counter-measure against Haildamage in Higashiyokonomura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 60. Petition for the Removal of Anxiety about Staple Foodstuffs Ration. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 61. Petition for the Grant of Subsidies to Single Crop Areas. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 62. Peition for the Counter-measure against Haildamage in Ibaraki-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 63. Petition for the Revision of the Delivery Quota of Wheat and the Counter-measure against Damage by Germs. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 64. Petition for the Retention of the Miyazaki Breeding Stock-farm. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 65. Petition for the Sale of the Former Kanazawayama Imperial Estate. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 66. Petition for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenses for Drainage Work of Shinasaka. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 67. Petition for the Abolition of the Regulations for Control of Charcoal and Firewood Distribution and of the Controlled Prices thereof. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 68. Petition for the Commencement of the Improvement Work on the Shin River for Agricltural Irrigation. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 69. Petition for the Suspension of the Land Development Program at Oyamamura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 70. Petition for Reclamation by Drainage at Sone in Kokura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 71. Petition for Execution of Irrigation Work on the Ikushunbetsu River. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 72. Petition for the Improvement and Repairs of Forest. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

Nom. 73. Petition for Speedy Reclamaion by Drainage of Toutsuru Swamp. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No.74. Petition for State Subsidy towards Restoration Expenditure of Storm-damaged Arable Lands in Shimaneken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 75. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent counter-measures against Drought-damaged Districts in Wakayama ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 76. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent counter-measures against Drought damage in Nara-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 77. Petition for the State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent Counter-measure against Drought damage in Shiga-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 78. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent Counter-measure against Dought damage in Gifu-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 79. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent Counter-measure against Drought damage in Osaka-fu. (Consisting of 2 Same Items). (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 80. Petition for the Effectuation of the Improvement Measure for the Arable Lands (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 81. Petition for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Afforestation Work (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 82. Petition for the Increase of Farming Relief Fund of the Cultivators (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 83. Petition for Repairs of Agricultural Road for Cultivating (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 84. Petition for the Regulation, etc. for Control of Charcoal and Fire-wood Distribution (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 85. Petition for the Development of Yufutsu Plain (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 86. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Permanent Counter-measure against Drought damage in Aichi-ken (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 87. Petition for Execution of Extensive Anti-flood Afforestation Work in 4 Prefectures in Shikoku Province (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 88. Petition for the Coexistence of Land Development Administration and Forest Administration under the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmers (consisting of 2 Same Items) (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 89. Petition for the Establishment of a New Koriyama Forestry Bureau (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 90. Petition for the Suspension of the Land Development in Nakanohara Area (consisting of 2 Same Items) (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 91. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Agricultural Public Work (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 92. Petition for the Suspension of the Land Development Program Near Mishima-mura (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 93. Petition for Increase of Estimated Appropriations for Land Development and Agricultural Irrigation Works (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 94. Petition concerning Permanent Measure for Agricultural Irrigation and Land Development Work (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 95. Petition concerning the Agricultural Facilities in the Basin of the Iho River (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 96. Petition concerning Afforestation Measure (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 97. Petition concerning Estimated Appropriation for Land Development Work in Niigata-ken (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 98. Petition for the Construction of a Reservoir at the Chijiiwa River (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 99. Petition for Payment out of the National Treasury of Total, Expenditure for Draining Work executed by Miyagi Prefectural Government (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 100. Petition for Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 101. Petition concerning Permanent Counter-measure against Drought damage and State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Gifu-ken

(Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 102. Petition for the Construction of the Kurozawa Forest Road (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 103. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development in Wakayama-ken (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 104. Petition concerning Agricultural Irrigation in Osato-gun (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 105. Petition concerning Permanent Counter-measure against Drought damage and State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Nara-ken (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 106. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Extension of Agricultural Roads in Sakata-shi (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 107. Petition for the Acceleration of Land Development Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 108. Petition concerning Land Development Work at Warabioka-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 109. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Sakekawa-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 110. PePtition for Construction of an Irrigation Pond at the Northern Part of Shiraishi in Saga-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 111. Petition for State Subsidy for Land Development Work in Nagano-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 112. Petition for State Subsidy towrads Expenditure for Land Development Work in Shiga-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 113. Petition for Acceleration of Land Development Work in Yonezawa City and 2 other Counties. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 114. Petition concerning Land Development and Restoration of Flood-damaged Districts in Gumma-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 115. Petition for State Subsidies towards Expenditure for Land Development Work and Expenditure for Irrigation Work in Hyogo-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 116. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Oi and 2 other Villages. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 117. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Shiga-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 118. Petition for Land Development Work at Nishiyusa-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman).

No. 119. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work, etc. in Akita-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 121. Petition for Land Development Work at Otajima and 2 other villages. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 122. Petition for Land Development Work at Nishine and 18 other villages. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 123. Petition for State Subsidies towards Expenditures for Land Development Work in Higashitsugaru and 4 other Counties, Aomori-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 124. Petition for Commencement of Large-scale Irrigation Work in the Shonai Granary. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 125. Petition for Land Development Work at Otakane-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 126. Petition concerning Reclamation by Drainage at Nishikunizaki. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 127. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expeiditure for Farm Land Readjustment in Kagoshima-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 128. Petiion concerning Restoration of Farm Land and Land Development at Togo-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 129. Petition concerning Land Development Work at Tamano-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 130. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Kameida-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 131. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Tomimoto-mura. (Report of the Commitee Chairman)

No. 132. Petition concerning Reclamation by Drainage the Coast of the Suo Channel. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 133. Petition for Payment out of the National Treasury of total Expenditure for Land Development Work at Senzui, Kotoura-machi. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 134. Petition concerning Drainage-pump Facilities at the Tamashima Stagnate River. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 135. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Reclamation by Drainage under the Kurashiki Farm Land Office's Management. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 136. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Repairs of Hirata Irrigation Canal. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 137. Petition concerning objection to the Transfer of Vegetable Wax oilstuff Kodan. (Consisting of 2 Same Items.) (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 138. Petition concerning objection to the Drainage Program of the Ochi-Gata (Beach.) (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 139. Petition for Acceleration of Land Development near the Aka and its Branch Rivers. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 140. Petition for Increase of Estimated Appropriation for Land Development Work in Oita-ken. (Report to the Committee Chairman.)

No. 141. Petition for Commencement of Irrigation Work in the Buzen Plain Area. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 142. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Tozawa-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 143. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work at Omiya-mura. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 144. Petition for Payment out of the National Treasury of Total Expenditure for Reclamation by Drainage at Kure-shi and 6 towns and villages. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 145. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Cultivation Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 146. Petition for Payment out of the National Treasury of Total Expenditure for Restoration of Flood-damaged Farm Lands in Yamagata and 11 other Counties. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 147. Petition concerning Reclamation by Drainage of 13 Lakes. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 148. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Repairs of Hakko Irrigation Channel. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 149. Petition concerning Farm Land Development Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 150. Petition for Construction of a Reservoir at the Mononobe River and the conservancy work thereof. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 151. Petition for Reform of the Control System for Charcoal and Firewood. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 152. Petition for the Authorization under Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmers in respect to Cities, Wards and Villages in the Hanshin Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 153. Petition for the Construction, of a Dam on the Upper Reaches of the Miya River. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 154. Petition concerning the official Price of Household Fuel for Winter-time in Hokkaido. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 155. Petition for Acceleration of Land Development at the Asozan Area. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 156. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Restoration of Flood-damaged Drainage Works at Kasumigaura. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 157. Petition for the Correction of the Program for Purchase of uncultivated Lands in Nakakambara-gun, Niigata-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 158. Petition for Removal of the Bottle-neck in charcoal-making Enterprise. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 159. Petition for Establishment of a Forestry Station at Tsuchisawa-machi. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 160. Petition concerning objection to the Program for Construction of an Irrigation Pond in Toyoda-gun. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 161. Petition for State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 162. Petition for the Establishment of a National Forestal Experiment Station in the Kyushu Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 162. Petition for the Establishment of a National Forestal Experiment Station in the Kyushu Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 163. Petition for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Restoration of Damaged Forest Area. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 164. Petition for Acceleration of the Construction of the Nobeyama Reservoir. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 165. Petition concerning Farm Land Development Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 166. Petition for the Farm Land Development Works. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 167. Petition for the Revision of the Production cost of Charcoal and Firewood. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 168. Petition for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Restoration of Damaged Farm Land at Otaniike. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 169. Petition concerning the Program for Purchase of uncultivated Land. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 170. Petition for the Coordination of Land Development and Forestal Management. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 171. Petition for Suspension of the Land Development at the Source of the Kogai River. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 172. Petition for the Authorization under Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of owner Farmer in respect to Osaka City. (Report of the Committee Chairman.)

No. 173. Petition for Development of the Forestal Industry. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 174. Petition for the Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Irrigation Work at the Northern Part of Shiraishi in Saga-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 175. Petition for the Coexistence of Land Development Administration and Forestal Administration under the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of owner Farmer. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 176. Petition for Increase of Estimated Appropriation for Forestal Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 177. Petition for Increase of Estimated Appropriations of Forestal Work in Ehime-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 178. Petition concerning Application of the National Public Service Law to the Municipal Officials. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 179. Petition for Appointment of Members of the Public Safety Commission. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 180. Representation concerning operation of the Municipal Police System. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 181. Representation concerning Establishment of a

construction Division in the Principal Prefectural Offices. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 182. Representation concerning Payment out of the National Treasury of Total Expenditures for Compulsory Education and Publice. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 183. Representation concerning the Financial Resources of the Municipal Police Expenditure. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 184. Representation concerning the Amplification and Strengthening of the National Regional Police. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 185. Representation concerning Raise of the Wage Base under the Livelihood Protection Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 187. Representation concerning the Agricultural Accident Compensation Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 188. Representation concerning the Fixing of Reasonable Prices of Foodstuffs, Charcoal and Fire-wood. (Report of the Committee Chairman

No. 189. Representation concerning the Measure, etc. for the Agricultural Scientific Guidance. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 190. Representation concerning Subsidy towards expenditure for Farm-land Commissions. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 191. Representation concerning the System of Rationing Agricultural Implements. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 192. Representation concerning Increase in the Sum of Money to be Granted to the Farm-land Commissions. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 193. Representation concerning Revision of the Official Prices of Vegetables. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 194. Representation concerning Compensatory Ration to Farmers Delivering Staple Foods. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 195. Representation concerning Removal of the Bottleneck in Foodstuff Delivery. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 196. Representation concerning Revision, etc. of the Official Price of Rice. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 197. Representation concerning Increase of the Expenditure towards for Agricultural Rea_justment Commission. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 198. Representation concerning Effectuation of the Restorative Program of the Sericultural Industry. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 199. Representation concerning the Distribution of Incentive Goods for Foodstuff Delivery. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 200. Representation concerning Official Price of Sweet Potato and Dried Potato. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 201. Representation concerning Pre-planting Allotment of Foodstuff Delivery Quotas. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 202. Representation concerning Remission of the Taxes on the Rural Communities and the Revision of Official Price of Rice. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 203. Representation concerning Development of the Stock-breeding Industry (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 204. Representation concerning Increased Ration of Staple Foodstuff. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 205. Representation concerning Election of the Chairman of the Town and Village Foodstuff Adjustment Commission. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 206. Representation concerning Retention of the Kagoshima Breeding Stock Farm (Report of the Committee Chaiman)

No. 207. Representation concerning Emergency Countermeasure against Hail-damaged Districts in Gumma-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 208. Representation concerning Reform of the Staple Foodstuff Rationing System. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 209. Representation concerning Objection to the Revision of the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 210. Representation concerning Retention of the Stock-Breeding Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 211. Representation concerning Exceptions to the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmer in respect to Scenic Places. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 212. Representation concerning Institution of the Soy Self-Supply System. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 213. Representation concerning Amplification and Intensification of the Afforestation Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 214. Representation concerning Various Afforestation Measures. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 215. Representation concerning Acceleration of Reclamation by Drainage of the Oura Gata (Beach). (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 216. Representation concerning Revision, etc. of the Officials Prices of Charcoal nad Firewood of Superior Quality (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 217. Representation concerning Afforestation Measures. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 218. Representation concerning Acceleration of Repair Work on the Cultivated Lands Damaged by Various Disasters. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 219. Representation concerning Establishment of Various Measures for the Forestal Industry. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 220. Representation concerning State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Irrigation. (Consisting of 2 Same Items) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 222. Representation concerning Forestal Affairs Administration. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 223. Representation concerning Development of Uncultivated Lands. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 223. Representation concerning Development of Uncultivated Lands. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 224. Representation concerning Unification of the Land Development Administration in Tottori-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 225. Representation concerning Land Development. etc. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 227. Representation concerning Distribution of Incentive Goods to Lumbermen and Sawers. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 228. Representation concerning State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work in Shizuoka-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 229. Representation concerning Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development and Cultivation Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 230. Representation concerning Raises of Purchasing Commission and Freight Charges for Firewood. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 231. Representation concerning Conservancy Work, etc. on Shukugawara of the Inagezaki River. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 232. Representation concerning Measure for the Extermination of Noxious Insects Destroying Pine Trees. (Consisting of 2 Same Items) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 233. Representation concerning Authorization under Article 5 of the Law for the Special Measure for the Establishment of Owner Farmer in respect to the Cities, Wards and Villages in the Hanshin Provinces. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 234. Representation concerning Increase of State Subsidy to Experts Attached to the Forestry Associations. (Repor of the Committee Chairman)

No. 235. Representation concerning Objection to the Establishment of a Charcoal and Firewood Distribution Kodan (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 236. Representation concerning Revision of the Production Cost of Charcoal and Firewood. (Consisting of 3 Same Items) (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 237. Representation concerning Increase of the Expenditure for Land Development and Cultivation Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 238. Representation concerning Enactment of the Privately-managed Afforestation Bank Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 239. Representation concerning Revision of the Farmland Readjustment Law. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 240. Representation concerning Enactment of the Law for the Special Measure for Forestry Improvement. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 241. Representation concerning Reform of the Charcoal and Firewood Rationing System. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 242. Representation concerning State Subsidy towards Expenditures for Land Development Work and Disaster Prevention Facilities. (Report of the Committee Shairman)

No. 243. Representaion concerning Continuation of Land Development and Irrigation Work in Aichi-ken. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 244. Representation concerning Increase of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Land Development Work. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 245. Representation concerning Increase, etc. of State Subsidy towards Expenditure for Restoration of Flood-damaged Districts. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 246. Petition concerning Expenditure, etc. for Personnel in charge of Delegated Business. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

No. 247. Petition for Transfer of the Financial Resources of the Expenditures for the Municipal Police and Fire Brigade Stations. (Report of the Committee Chairman)

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): The reading of the Reports will be omitted.

Report

On July 4, this House notified the House of Representatives that this House had approved the following Cabinet Bills received from the House of Representatives:

Bill for Japanese Government Railways Fares and charges.

Bill for Establishment of the Construction Ministry.

Bill for Non-life Insurance Rating Organization.

Bill for Partial Amendments to the Pension Law.

On the same day, this House notified the House of Representatives that this House had approved the following Cabinet Bill received from the House of Representatives:

Request for Approval of Establishment of more Finance Bureaux and Tax Offices in Conformity with the Provision of Art. 156, para. 4 of the Local Autonomy Law.

On the same day, this House approved the following Cabinet Bill after amendment and forthwith forwarded it to the House of Representatives:

Bill for National Gvernment Organization Law.

On the same day, this House approved the following Bill submitted by the House of Representatives after amendments and forthwith forwarded it to that House:

Fire Service Bill.

On the same day, the following Bills were submitted by the House of Representatives:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Judge Impeachments Law.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Personnel of the Secretariat of the Diet.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Annual Allowance, Travelling Expense and other Allowance to the Diet Members.

Bill for the Establishment of a Deliberation Council on

the Measure for Repatriated Nationals.

Bill for the National Revenue Sources.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Autonomy Law.

On the same day, the following Cabinet Bill was submitted by the Cabinet:

Bill for LPartial Amendments to the Law for the Temporary Creation of the Parliamentary Vice-Minister.

On the same day, a Request was submitted by the Cabinet for Dispensing with the Committee Deliberation on the following Bill:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Temporary Creation of the Parliamentary Vice-Minister.

On the same day, the following Cabinet Bills were received from the House of Representatives:

Bill for the Temporary Measure for the Security of Foodstuffs.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Sum Transferred from the General Accounts in order to Supply the Shortage of the Revenue for the 1948-49 Fiscal Year in the Finance Ministry Deposit Division Special Account.

Bill for the Compensation for the Loss by the Payment of Insurance Money for Death due to War Risk in the Postal Life Insurance Enterprise.

Bill for the Collection of Commissions, etc. regarding the Allotment of Materials.

Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Government Employes' from June, 1948 onwards.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Financial Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law.

Bill for the Management of Premium-bearing Savings.

Bill for the Coupon with Prize.

Bill for the Establishment of an Agricultural Improvement Bureau.

Communications Employes' Training Bill.

Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the First Reserve for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Statement of the General Account of the Defrayal of the First Reserve in the Special Account for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the Reserve Fund in the Special Account for the 146-47 Fiscal Year.

Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the Economic Stabilization Expenditure for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

The above concern Request Approval.

Horse Race Bill.

Bill for the Readjustment, etc. of the Horse Dealers' Associations.

Enterprisers' Organization Bill.

On the same day, a notification was received from the President of the House of Representatives to the effect that the other House had approved the following Cabinet Bills forwarded from this House:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Organiation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Bill for Establishment of an Industrial Technique Board.

Bill to Amend a Part of Forest Resources Fostering Law.

On the same day, the President of this House referred to the Committees concerned the following Cabinet Bills received from the House of Representatives:

Bill for the Temporary Measure for the Security of Foodstuffs;

Horse-race Bill;

Bill for the Readjustment, etc. of the Horse Dealers' Association;

The above referred to the Agriculture and Forest Committee.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Sum Transferred from the General Accounts in order to Supply the Shortage of the Revenue for the 1948-49 Fiscal Year in the Finance Ministry Deposit Division Special Account;

Bill for the Compensation for the Loss by the Payment of Insurance Money for Death due to War Risk in the Postal Life Insurance Enterprise;

Bill for the collection of Commissions, etc. regarding the Allotment of Materials;

Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Government Employes from June, 1948, onwards;

Bill for Partial Amendments of the Financial Institution Reconstruction and Reorganization Law;

Bill for the Handling of Premium bearing Savings;

Bill for the coupon with Prize;

Bill for the Special Accounts for the Special Fund in Yen for the Foreign Trade;

The above referred to the Finance and Banking Committee.

Bill for the Establishment of an Agricultural Improvement Bureau;

Statement of General Accounts of the Defrayal of the First Reserve for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year;

Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the First Reserve in the Special Account for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year;

Statement of General account of the Defrayal of the Reserve Fund in the Special Account for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year;

Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the Economic Stabilization Expenditure for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year;

(The above four Statements of Accounts concern Request for Decision.)

The above referred to the Audit Committee.

Communications Employes Training Bill;

The above referred to the Communications Committee.

Enterprisers' Organization Bill;

The above referred to the Mining and Industry Committee.

On the same day, the President of this House referred the following Bills submitted by the House of Representatives to the Committees concerned:

Bill for partial Amendment to the Judge Impeachments Law;

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Personnel of the Secretariat of the Diet;

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Annual

Allowance, Travelling Expense and other Allowance to the Diet Members;

The above referred to the House Managament Committee

Bill for the Establishment of a Deliberative Council on the measures for Repatriated Nationals;

The above referred to the Audit Committee

Bill for the National Holidays;

The above referred to the Cultural Affairs Committee

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Autonomy Law;

The above referred to the Public Safety and Local Government.

Bill for Temporary Excentions to the Pension Law;

The above referred to the Welfare Committee

On the same day, the President of this House referred the following Cabinet Bill received from the Cabinet to the Welfare Committee:

Firemen's Livelihood Cooperative Association Bill.

On the same day a notification was received from the President of the House of Representatives to the effect that the promulgation of the following Law had been reported to the Throne;

Law Governing Japanese Government Railways Fares and charges.

Law for Establishment of the Construction Ministry.

Law concerning non-life Insurance Rating organization Law for the Partial Amendment to the Organization of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Law for Establishment an Industrial Technique Board.

Authorized Forestal and Agricultural Materials Inspection Law.

Law to Amend a Part of Forest Resources Fostering Law.

On the same day, a notification was received from the President of the House of Representatives to the effect that the following application of which the Diet decided to approve had been forwarded to the Cabinet:

Request for Approval of Establishment of more Finance Bureaux and Tax Offices in confermity with the provisions of Art. 156, para. 4 of the Local Autonomy Law.

On the same day, a notification was received from the President of the House of Representatives to the effect that the following Budget which the Diet decided to approve had been forwarded to the Cabinet:

General Accounts Budget for the 1948-49 Fiscal year.

Special Account Budget for the 1948-49 Fiscal year.

On the same day, this House decided to adopt the Petition for the Improvement and Repairs of the Prefectural Road between Mihara and Kure and 183 other Items and the Representation Subsidy towards Expenditure for Recovery from War damage in Kuwana City and forthwith forwarded them to the Cabinet, together with Statements of view.

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

Report on Approval of the Bill Revising the Juvenile Law.

Report on Approval of the Juvenile Home Bill.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Commercial Law.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Public Procurator etc. from June, 1948, onwards.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Remuneration, etc. for the Judge, etc. from June, 1948, onwards.

Report on Approval of the Japan Science Conference Bill.

Report on Approval of the National Days.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Temporary Exceptions of the Pension Law.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Temporary Measure for the Security of Foodstuffs.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Temporary Measures for the Coal Mining Right, etc.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Special Account Law for Demand and Supply Adjustment of Charcoal Firewood.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Sum Transferred from the General Accounts in order to Supply the Financial Resources of the Necessary Expenditure for the Administrations except the Business management in the National Railway Business Special Account and the Communications Special Account.

Report on Approval of the Transfer to the Allied Occupation Forces of Precious Metal ores as Substitute for the Precious Metals, etc. Released by the same Forces.

On the 28th ult., the following written requests for approval of continued examination and investigation were submitted by the respective Committee chairmen:

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation.

June 28, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our committee, for approval of an investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter of investigation: Actual conditions of industries concerned with foreign trade.

2. Reason: Investigation of industries concerned with foreign trade has been conducted within the metropolitan area during the 2nd Session of the Diet. But, as regards those industries in local regions investigatjons can be more conveniently conducted during the prorogation of the Diet, and so, our Committee consideres it necessary to continue the investigation of this kind even during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Masaji Hitotsumatsu,
Chairman of the Commerce Committee.

Request for approval of Continued Investgation

June 28, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of an investigation into the

matter as set forth below:

1. Matter for investigation: Activities of various Kodan.

2. Reason: The investigation into the above matter is now being conducted according to the Resolution adopted by the House in the present session of the Diet. But, the collection and analysis of data and the invitation of views from various quarters require further considerable time, and so, our Committee considers it necessary to continue the investigation into the matter during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Masaji Hitotsumatsu,
Chairman of the Commerce Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation
June 28, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir:

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of my Committee, for approval of an investigation into the matter as set forth below:

1. Matter for investigation: Reorganization of the Electric Industry.

2. Reason: The electric industry is affected by the Anti-economic Power Concentration Law, of Economic Power, and this necessitates a fundamental revision of the related Laws. However, opinion is devided on this problem which has complicated connections with various quarters, An impartial and reasonable solution of this problem, therefore, require a thoroughgoing investigation and study which must be discontinued even for a moment. So, my Committee consideres it necessary to continue the investigation even during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Ryosaku Sasaki,
Chairman of the Electric Industry Committee.

Asking Approval on Continuation of Examination
June 28, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors

Sir:

In according with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval of an examination of the matter as set forth below:

1. Matter for examination:
Petition, No. 981, concerning Relief of Japanese Orphans remaining on the Continent.
Petition, No. 1040, concerning Speedy Repatriation of Japanese Nationals abroad.
Petition, No. 1134, concerning Establishment of a Repatriates Measures Deliberative Council.
Petition, No. 1173, same as in No. 1040.
Petition, No. 1174, ditto.
Representation, No. 502, concerning Urgent Measures for repatriates from Formosa.
Representation, No. 526, concerning Speedy Repatriation of Japanese Nationals abroad and Protection of Non-demobilizees' Family-members.
Representation, No. 526, concerning Refund of Money advanced by Japanese Residents in Tsing-tao.
Representation, No. 540, concerning Speedy Repatriation of Japanese National abroad (2 items).

2. Reason: After examinating a large number of petitions and representations concerning repatriation of Japanese nationals abroad, our Committee finds their requests reasonable and hopes together with people that the repatriation of Japanese nationals abroad may be completed as early as possible. However, some 690,000 Japanese nationals are, to our regret, still detained in foreign areas. As it is hardly possible to expect all these nationals to be repatriated prior to the freezing season of this year, on Committee finds it necessary to continue its activities still further, which is, after all, the way to respond to the good-will of the Allied Powers and the measures taken for speedy repatriation. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue an examination on this matter during the prorogation of the Diet so as to meet the expectations of the people.

Yours respectfully,
Tsunetaro Nakajira,
Chairman of the Special Committe on Repatriation of Japanese National Abroad.

On the 29th ult., the following written requests for approval of continued examination and investigation were submitted by the respective Committee Chairmen:

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation
June 29, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors. I beg to apply through the decision of my Committee, for approval of an investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Public safety and local government system.

2. Reasons: Our Committee started an investigation into the above subject-matter with the approval by the President of the House on February 3 this year, After careful investigation, our Committee has finished its investigation into a portion of the subject-matter. But the matter covers a wide range, especially, as regards the establishment of the local finances, it is impossible to finish an investigation during the present session of the Diet. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue the investigation during the prorogation of the Diet in order to achieve fruitful results.

Yours respectfully,
Suejiro Yoshikawa,
Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Examination
June 29, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for continuation of the examination on the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for examination:
Auditing of general account of revenues and expenditures for the 1946-47 fiscal year.
Auditing of special accounts of revenues and expenditures for the 1946-47 fiscal year.
Auditing of account of revenues and expenditures of the Special property funds

2. Reason:
Auditing of accounts for the 1946-47 fiscal year is in a difficult condition reflecting the confusion after the war and also contains a disposition of former war supplies and other items requiring careful deliberations. Moreover, the House was blamed by the Audit Board on 175 items. As it is difficult to complete the examination during the Diet session, our Committee wishes to continue it during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation
June 27, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira.
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Administrative organizations etc.

3. Reason: Our Committee started an investigation into the above subject-matter with approval of the President of the House on January 28 this year. But our Committee has been unable to conduct a full investigation on the matter during the present Session of the Diet, because the Committee has been compelled to devote itself to deliberation on the bills for ex-post-facto approval of audit and other important bills concerning administrative organization. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue the investigation during the prorogation of the Diet in order to achieve fruitful results.

Yours respectfully,
Yasumaro Shimojo,
Chairman of the Audit Committee.

On the 30th ult., the following written requests for approval of continued examination and investigation were submitted by the respective Committee Chairmen:

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation
June 30, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Unjust disposition of criminal cases by Judges, etc.

2. Reason:
Our Committee comenced an investigation into thet above subject matter on May 7 in this year with the approval by the President of this House, and after careful investigation the Committee has reached a conclusion on the Ozu and Matsushima cases, among others, which have been scheduled to be taken up as objects of investigation. But our Committee has not yet finished all its business and consequently it wishes to continue the investigation during the prorogation of the Diet so as to achieve fruitful results.

Yours respectfully,
Shu Ito,
Chairman of the Judicial Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Examination.
June 30, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors,

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued examination of the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for examination: Management of the House.

2. Reason: Under the delicate political situations and complicated social conditions of today, it is expected that the activities of our Committee will be required in connection with the House management even during the prorogation of the Diet. So, it is necessary to put our Committee in readiness for its activities at any moment in order that the House of Councillors may perform its full functions even if such situation should happen.

Yours respectfully,
Shiro Kiuchi,
Chairman of the House Management Committee

On the 1st inst., the following written request for approval of continued investigation was submitted by the Committee Chairman:

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation.
June 30, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House of Councillors,

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigation into the matters as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: of transporting capacity.

2. Reasons: For the purpose of working out a plan for in crease of the transporting capacity our Committee submitted a written request for approval of an investigation concerning increase of the transporting capacity in order to investigate and study the actual conditions of equipments and organs concerned. But, as it becomes difficult to complete the said investigation by the end of the present Session of the Diet, our Committee wishes to continue the investigation during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Junsuke Itaya,
Chairman of the Transportation Traffic Committee.

On the 2nd inst., the fol-

llowing written request for approval of continued examination and investigation were submitted by the respective Committee Chairmen:

Request for Approval of continued Investigation.

July 2, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Investigation concerning national land planning.

2. Reason: Our Committee commenced an investigation into the above subject-matter on February 2 this year, with the approval of the President of this House. However, in order to map out a fundamental program required for stabilization of the people's living which is the basis of political, economic, industrial and cultural activities in our country, it is necessary further to collect data and to hear explanations of the officials concerned and to conduct on-the-spot surveys of local conditions. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue its investigation still further in order to achieve fruitful results.

Yours respectfully,
Masao Akagi,
Chairman of the
National Land
Planning Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Examination.

June 2, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued examination of the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for examination: Matter concerning Operation of the Diet Library.

2. Reason: In view of the character of our Committee, it is conceivable that its activities may be requested even during the prorogation of the Diet.

Yours respectfully,
Goro Hani,
Chairman of the
Library Management
Committee.

(The reports, the reading of which is omitted today.)

Today, the following written requests for approval of continued examination and investigation were submitted by the respective Committee Chairmen:

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation

July 5, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira.
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Medical treatment system.

2. Reason: Our Committee commenced an investigaion into the above subject-matter on February 3 of this year with the approval of the President of this House in an attempt to adjust and re-establish the medical treatment system. After proceeding with the investigation with our best effort, our Committee reached a conclusion on the social insurance system, among other matters, which were scheduled to be taken up as objects of investigaion. But our Committee has not yet finished all its business. Therefore, it wishes to continue its investigation during the prorogation of the Diet in order to achieve successful results.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the
Welfare Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation

July 5, 19448

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigaion into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Housing problem.

2. Reason: Our Committee commenced an investigation into the above subject-matter on February 3, this year, with the approval of the President of this House for the purpose of establishing a plan concerning solution and disposition of Housing problem. After proceeding with the investigation with our best effort, our Committee reached a conclusion on some matters, among others, which were scheduled to be taken up as objects of investigation. But, as our Committee has not yet finished all its business, it wishes to continue the investigation into the above matter during the prorogation of the Diet, hoping that more fruitful results may be obtained.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the
Welfare Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Investigation

July 5, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued investigation into the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Promotion of social work.

2. Reason: Our Committee commenced an investigation into the above subject-matter on February 3, this year, with the approval of the President of this House for the purpose of establishing a plan concerning promotion of social work. After proceeding with the investigation with our best effort, our Committee reached a conclusion on some maters, among others, which were scheduled to be taken up as objects of investigation. But, as our Committee has not yet finished all its business, it wishes to continue the investigation, hoping that more fruitful results may be obtained.

Yours respectfully,
Juzo Tsukamoto,
Chairman of the
Welfare Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Examinaion

July 5, 1948

Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply, through the decision of our Committee, for approval of continued examinaion of the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for investigation: Bill concerning Appointment and Relief of Public Officials Educaion.

2. Reason: This Bill is now under preliminary examination of our Committee. But, the examination on the Bill cannot be expected to be finished by the end of the present Diet Session, and moreover, there are many points requiring further study. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue the examination during the prorogation of the Diet. (This Bill is to be examined continuously in the House of Representatives as well.)

Yours respectfully,
Kotaro Tanaka,
Chairman of the
Education Committee.

Request for Approval of Continued Examination

July 5, 1948.

Mr. Tsuneo Matsldaira,
President of the House
of Councillors.

Sir,

In accordance with Article 53 of the Rules of the House of Councillors, I beg to apply through the decision of our Committee, for approval continued examination of the matter as set forth below.

1. Matter for examination: Broadcasting Bill.

2. Reason:

The Broadcasting Bill being submitted on June 25 near the end of the present Diet session, our Committee finds it difficult to finish the examination during this session notwithstanding the importance of the Bill. For this reason, our Committee wishes to continue the examination during the prorogation of the Diet. (The House of the Representatives decided to continue the examination on the Bill at the Cultural Affairs Committee meeting of that House.)

Yours resppectfully,
Rokuro Fukami,
Chairman of the
Communications
Committee.

On July 5, the following Cabinet Bills were received from the House of Representatives:

Bill for a Public Prosecutor's Inquiry Commission.

Bill for an Education Commission.

Draft of the Local Finance Law.

Bill Revising the Local Tax Law.

Local Apportionment Tax Bill.

Bill for the Establishment of a Newsprint Allotment Office.

Government-Managed Horse-Managed Horse-race Special Account Bill.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Rehabilitation Finance Bank Law.

Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association Bill.

On the same day, the following Bill was submitted by the House of Representatives:

Bill for Allowances to the Committee Members in case the Same conducts during the Prorogation of the Diet Examination's.

On the same day, the President of this House referred the following Cabinet Bills received from the House of Representatives to the Committees concerned:

Bill for the Public Prosecutors' Inquiry Commission;

The above referred to the Judicial Committee.

Bill for an Education Commission;

The above referred to the Education Committee.

Draft of the Local Finance Law;

Bill Revising the Local Tax Law;

Local Apportionment Tax Bill;

The above referred to the Public Safety and Local Government Commission.

Bill for the Establishment of a Newprint Allotment Office;

The above referred to the Audit Committee.

Government-managed Horse-race Special Account Bill;

The above referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Rehabilitation Finance Bank Law;

The above referred to the Finance and Banking Committee. Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association Bill;

The above referred to the Welfare Committee.

On the same day, the President of this House referred the following Bill submitted by the House of Reppresentatives to the Committee concerned:

Bill for Allowances to the Committee Members in case the Same conducts Examinations during the Prorogation of the Diet.

The above referred to the House Management Committee.

On the same day, a notification was received from the House of Representatives to the effect that the other House had decided not to consent to the amendment made by this House to the following Cabinet Bills, at the same time demanding the opening of a joint conference of both Houses:

Bill for National Government Organization.

Bill Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure.

On the same day, the following Members were coopted a Chairman and a Vice Chairman by the committee of Joint Conference of both Houses:

The joint Committee of Both Houses on the National Government Organization Bill and one other Bill.

Chairman: Mr. Shu Ito.

Deputy Chairman: Mr. Yasumaro Shimojo.

On the same day, the following Reports were submitted by the Chairman.

The Joint Conference Committee of both Houses:

Report on the Definite Bill Approved by the same Committee for the Draft of Na-

tional Government Organization Law.

Report on the Definite Bill Approved by the Same Committee for the Bill Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure.

On June 29, the following Report was submitted by the Committee Chairman:

Survey Report on the Disposition, etc. of criminal cases by Judges.

On July 4, the following Report was submitted by the Committee Chairman:

Survey Report on Reorganization of the Electric Industry.

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

Report on Approval of the Tradesmens Association Bill.

Report on Approval of the Draft of the Government Communications Employees Training Law.

Report on Approval with Amendment of the Bill for Temporary Exceptions to the Election Campaign, etc.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Money Transferred from the General Accounts in order to Supply the Shortage of the Revenue for the 1948-49 Fiscal year in the Finance Ministry Deposit Division Special Account.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Management of Premium-bearing Savings.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Special Account for the Special Fund in Yen for the Foreign Trade.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Compensation for the Loss by the Payment of Insurance Money for Death due to War Risk in the Postal Life Insurance Enterprise.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Readjustment, etc. of the Horse Owners' Asociations.

Report on Approval of the Education Commission Bill.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Establishment of on Agricultural Promotion and Improvement Bureau.

Report on Approval with Amendment of the Bill for the Deliberative Council on the Measures for Repatriated Japanese Nationals.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the collection of Commissions, etc. concerning the Allotment of Necessary Materials.

Report on Approval of the Bill for partial Amendment of the Banking Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Prize-attached Coupon.

Report on Approval of the Horse race Bill.

Report on Approval of the Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the First Reserve for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Report on Approval of the Statement of General Account of the Defrayal of the First Reserve in the Special account for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Report on Approval of the Special Account Reserve Fund for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Report on Approval of the General Protocol of the Defrayal of the Economic Stabilization Expenditure for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Diet Law.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for the Secretariat of the House.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Bureau of Legislation Attached to the House.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Bill for Annual Allowances, Travelling Expenses and other Allowances to Diet Members.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Allowances to Committee Members in case the Same Conducts Examinations during the Prorogation of the Diet.

Report on Approal of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law for Personnel of the Secretariats of the Diet.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Judge Impeachment Law.

Report on Approval with Amendment of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Report on Approval of the Public Prosecutors' Inquiry Commission.

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

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Performance of the Policemen's Duties.

Report on Approval of the Local Finance Bill.

Report on Approval of the Bill Revising the Local Tax Law.

Report on Approval of the Local Appotionment Tax Bill.

Report on Approval of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Autonomy Law.

Report on Decision on the Approval of the Request for the Establishment of the Local Economic Inspection Agency under Art. 13, para. 1 of the Economic Inspection Law, in conformity with Art. 156, para. 4 of the Local Autonomy Law.

Report on Approval of the Consumer's Livelihood cooperative Association Bill.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Payment of Revenue in Stamp.

Report on Approval of the Bill for the Salary, etc. of Government Employees from June, 1948, onwards.

Report on Approval with Amendment of the Economic Inspection Board Law.

Survey Report on the General Labor Problem.

National Land Planning Committee Report on No. 15 on Examination of Petition.

National Land Planning Committee Special Report No. 15 on Petitions.

National Land Planning Committee Report No. 10 on Examination of Representation.

National Land Planning Committee Special Report No. 11 on Representations.

Welfare Committee Report No. 5 on Examination of Petitions.

Welfare Committee Special Report on Petitions.

Welfare Committee No. 5 on Examination of Representations.

Welfare Committee Special Report No. 5 on Representations.

Labor Committee Report No. 3 on Examination of Representation.

Labor Committee Special Report No. 3 on Representations.

Mining and Industry Committee Report No. 4 on Examination of Petitions.

Mining and Industry Committee Special Report No. 4 on Representations.

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): We shall now hold the meeting. Item No. 1 on the agenda is the Matter anent Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigation into the Actual Conditions of Industries concerned with Foreign Trade (submitted by the Chairman of the Commerce Committee), Item o. 2, the Matter anent Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigaion into the Activities of Various Kodans (submitted by the Chairman of the Commerce Committee), Item No. 3, the Matter anent Coninuation during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigaion into the Reorganization of the Electric Industry (submitted by the Chairman of the Electric Industry Committee), Item No. 4, the Matter anent Continuation during the Prorogation, of Investigation into the Public Safety and Local Government System (submitted by the Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government System Committee), Item No. 5, the Matter anent Continuation during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Examination concerning the Auditing of the General Account of Revenues and Expenditures for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, Auditing of the Special Accounts of Revenues and Expenditures for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year and Auditing of the Account of Revenues and Expenditures for the Particular Property Funds (submitted by the Chairman of the Audit Committee), Item No. 6, the Matter anent Continuation during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigation into the Administrative Organizations etc., (submitted by the Chairman of the Audit Committee), Item No. 7, the Matter anent Continuation during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigation into the Unjust Disposition of Criminal Cases by Judges etc. (submitted by the Chairman of the Judicial Committee), Item No. 8, the Matter anent Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Examination concerning the House Management (submitted by the Chairman of the House Management Committee), Item No. 9, the Matter anent Continuaion during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigation into the Increase of Transportation Capacity (submitted by the Chairman of the Transportation and Traffic Committee), and Item No. 10 the Matter anent Continuaion, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Examination concerning the Petition for Relief of Japanese Orphans remaining of the Continent and another Petition (submitted by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Repatriaion of Japanese National Abroad). Is there any objection to giving approval to these ten Matters anent Continuation of examinations and investigaions during the Prorogation of the Diet, as requested by each Committee Chairman

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly, it has been decided to give approval to all of them.

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up en bloc for discussion the Matter anent Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Investigation concerning National Land Planning (submitted by the Chairman of the National Land Planning Committee) and the Matter anent Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of Examination concerning the Management of the National Diet Library (submitted by the Chairman of the Library Management Committee)?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. Is there any objection to giving approval to these two Matters anent continuation, of examination and investigation, during the prorogation of the Diet, as requested by each Committee Chairman?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly, it has been decided to continue examinations and investigations on these two matters during the prorogation of the Diet.

The President: Is there any obejction to taking up en bloc for discussion Item No. 11, the Bill for Partial Amendments of the School Education Law and the Law concerning the Payment out of the National Treasury of Compulsory Education Expenses and Item No. 12, the Bill for the Japan Science Conference, submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. I call for the the Committee Chairman's report.

Mr. Kotaro Tanaka, Chairman of the Educaton Committee!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Kotaro Tanaka takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Kotaro Tanaka: The first of the Bills on which I am going to reports is the Bill for Partial Revision of the School Education Law and the Law for the State Derayment of Expenses for Compulsory Education. Revision is limited to only two articles. In the case of the School Education Law revision has been made principally in regard to school names and from the viewpoint of legal technique. Moreover, concerning schools for the blind and for the deaf, whose primary courses are to be placed under compulsory system from this fiscal year, the first year grade is to be started in the present fiscal year and the second year grade in the next fiscal year. The second point of revision concerns the Law for State Defrayment of Compulsory Education Expenses which is dealt with in the second article. The principle that half of the compulsory education expenses is defrayed by the national treasury is to be extended to the teachers' family allowances, and their

allowances at places of duty which have hitherto been defrayed by the Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures. Furthermore, half of the retirement allowances, day-watch and night-watch duty allowances to teachers, which have hitherto been defrayed by cities, towns and villages are as a matter of principle, to be paid out of the national treasury, whereby to lighten the financial burden of local governments. What especially became a problem during the deliberation is the fact that the words "day-watch-duty and night-watch-duty of teachers" are used in the revised Law. What is the character of day-watch-duty and nightwatch-duty?

Are they compulsory or not? Has the government an intention to continue such system? Is it not possible to change such allowances to overtime work allowances? These questions were asked. The Government's answer to them was briefly as follows: Day-watch-duty and night-watch-duty are not essentially teachers' duties, and accordingly they are not compulsory; this is simply a custom of long standing. The law does not specially prohibit them. And we believe that to watch and defend school-houses has nothing to do with education. Again, as a problem for the future, the authorities will do their best to provide all schools with full-time watchmen. But it is not advisable, in view of the present fiscal year's Budget, to establish a system of overtime work allowance. Not only that, viewed from the character of teachers' duty, it is not advisable to solve this problem by means of overtime work allowances. It is better to take it into consideration in fixing their regular salaries. During debate Committee-man Mr. Iwama of Kondankai, an independent party, opposed to the bill, stating that day-watch duty and night-watch duty are not teachers' regular duty, that such systems are apt to be practised compulsorily and to make teachers' work too heavy, and that they ought not to be provided for in the law. On the other hand, Committee-man Mr. Horikoshi of the Ryokufukai supported the bill, stating that the provision for day-watch duty and night-watch duty in this Bill is intended for specifying the defrayment of half of the expenses from the national treasury and it does not make the system compulsory. He added that he will exercise full consideration so as not to make it compulsory.

When the bill was put to the vote, they were 13 ayes and 7 noes, and the Bill was decided to be passed in its original form. The second Bill on which I am just to report is the Bill for the Japan Scientic Conference. The Japan Scientific Conference to be established by this Law is a new scientific organization established by the general will of our scientists and is expected to be operated independently in accordance with their general will. The Scientfii Research Council and the and the Japan Scientific Promotion Society have already been dissolved, and the Japan Academy, which still exists, is to be amalgamated with it, and these organizations are to be combined into one. It is going to be a representative organ of our Scientists both for home and overseas; and its object consists in the promotion and development of sciences and a thorough permeation of the scientific spirit in the administration, industries and the national life in general. The Japan Scientific Conference is to answer the Government's Questions on the problem concerning scientific policies or can advise the Government on these matters; but in matters concerning science and scientific studies, it will perform its full functions independently without being circumscribed by anybody.

Next, the Science Council of Japan consists of those members who are elected from our academic circles by most democratic ways and who have three years' term of office. The Council is devided into seven Section according to the usual scientific classifications, of which sections the Cultural Science Department has three Sections, and the Natural Science Department has four.

What formed a special subject for discussion at the deliberation on this Bill, was the selection of the members of the Academy of Japan. The Academy of Japan, as you know, has existed heretofore as an organ rewarding the scientists who made a special contribution to the country, and now it is to be set up within the Science Council of Japan, and the members of the former are to be selected by the latter. At the Joint conference of the Cultural Affairs Committees of the Houses, we requested the President of the Academy of Japan and the Chairman of the Science Structure Reform Committee, the drafter of this Bill, and others concerned, to attend the conference, and listened to their opinions. As to the method of selecting the members of the Academy of Japan, their explanations made the following fact clear, that the members, it was decided, would be selected in accordance with the memorandum, which the Chairman of the Reform Committee had sent in to the Premier June 5, 1947, saying that, at the execution of the Law, the Science Council of Japan would not select by itself the members of the Academy, but select them from the list of candidates fixed by the majority vote of the Candidate Selection Committee consisting of members, one half of which were elected by the Council and the other half by the Academy.

At the stage of discussion after the questions, Mr. Uméhara of the Ryokufukai expressed his opinion that the Bill be revised, if circumstances allowed, and the said memorandum be specified in the provisions; if this was impossible bill as it stood, be adopted, with a strong request addressed to the Government for realizing this memorandum in practice. Mr. Matsuno and Mr. Horikoshi were in favor of his opinion, and this Bill was unanimously decided to be approved. This conncludes my report on the above two Bills. (Applause.)

The President: We will now take a vote on these two Bills. First, we may take up

the Bill for Partial Amendments of the School Education Law, and the Law concerning the Treasury's share of Compulsory Education Expenses, as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

The President: I see that a majority of members stood up for the Bill. Accordingly, it has been passed by this House.

The President: Next, we may vote on the Science Council of Japan Bill, as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have stood up in favor of the Bill. Accordingly, it has been approved unanimously by the House.

The President: Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion the Item, No. 13, namely, the Bill concerning the Transfer of Funds from the General Accounts to the Government Railway Special Accounts and the Communications Special Accounts for the purpose of replenishing the Expenses of Administration other than Business Management; the Item, No. 14, the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Charcoal Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law, and the Item, No. 15, the Bill concerning the Delivery of the Precious Metal Bullion to the Allied Forces in lieu of the Precious Metals, etc. Released from under their Control, submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives? (A member: "No objection")

The President: I see there is no objection, I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Hideo Kuroda, Chairman of the Finance and Banking Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Hideo Kuroda takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Hideo Kuroda: I shall report on the process and result of the deliberations made by the Committee on the three Bills now before this House.

I shall first explain the Bill for transfer of money from the General Accounts to the State-owned Railway Enterprises Special Account and the Communications Enterprise Special Account of actual enterprise.

In the Railway Special Account and the Communication Special Account are expenses required for administration, besides the expenses required for the operation of enterprises, and this Bill has been introduced for transferring money from the General Accounts to these Special Accounts to cover such expenses. To be more precise, this Bill is to transfer from the General Accounts money to cover, in the case of railways, such expenses as are required for supervision, fostering, or control of manufacture of implements and machinery to be used in land transport, fostering and direction of tourist industry, and maintenance of public peace and order in the state railway service, and in the case of communication enterprise, such expenses as are required in the control of electric waves.

I shall mention one or two points questioned and answered. Both Railways and Communications Special Accounts have hitherto shown a large amount of deficit balance, and even if the fees and fares have been increased as now projected, the accounts will still show some deficits. Investigations have revealed that there have been expenses paid which do not directly relate to the enterprises, and accordingly such expenses are to be borne by the General Accounts, amounting to 1,414,400,000 yen in the case of the railway and 610,413,000 yen in the case of the communications. In connection with this, it has been questioned if it is not fair for the Railway to bear such expenses as are paid in connection with police constables kept aboard passenger cars. To this, it has been answered that after due study about the matter, it has been held that this expense been incurred to meet the requirements of the State, and accordingly it is to be charged to the General Account.

After debate, a vote was taken, which showed an unanimous approval of the Bill as drafted by the Government.

Next, I shall explain the Bill for Amendment to the Special Account for Adjustment of Supply and Consumption of Firewood and Charcoal Law.

This bill is to make amendment on two points. One is to increase the limit from 3.-000,000,000 yen to 5,500,000.-000 yen of the amount of loans. loans against firewood and charcoal bonds and temporary loans proviedd for in the Special Account for Adjustment of Supply and Consumption of Firewood and Charcoal Law. Owing to the recent position of transportation facilities, the stocks of firewood and charcoal in the producting centers are gradually increasing, for the financing of which the present limit of loans prescribed in the law is already nearly fully used. In addition to this, the purchase prices of firewood and charcoal are shortly to be raised and a system of registration of dealers is to be established. The stocks are very likely to reach the largest quantities in September, when it is estimated the funds required will amount to some 5,000,000,000 yen. Hence it is proposed to increase the limit from 3,000,-000,000 yen to 5,500,000,000 yen. The second point of amendment is, according to the original draft of the Government, to entrust the payments of purchase prices of firewood and charcoal to such subordinate organizatoins as agriculture cooperative unions and agriculture associations, as in the case of the Foodstuffs Special Account as amended recently. The House of Representatives has amended this government draft to read that, instead of entrusting the payments to such subordinate organizations, the payments will be entrusted to the Agriculture and Forestry Central State Bank, by furnishing it or the Bank of Japan with the necessary amount of funds to pay the purchase costs of firewood or charcoal. Ques-

tioned if such amendment, which will make a difference from the case of the Foodstuffs Special Account, if adopted, will not cause any trouble. it has been answered that whereas in the case of the Foodstuffs Special Account the funds to be used amount to 120,000,000,000 yen, the funds to be used under the present Special Account are only about 5,500,000,000 yen; so it is not necessary to have the funds provided to the subordinate agents. Further the time during which the funds will be mostly required is a certain particular season of the year. In these circumstances, there will be, the Government said, no trouble even if there is a difference between the Foodstuffs Special Account and the present Special Account. The price of charcoal is scheduled to be raised from 53 yen to 106 yen a bale, and the above amount of funds has been calculated on this basis.

Upon a vote being taken. the bill as originally drafted has been uanimously approved that it should be passed by the House.

Next, I will explain the Law concerning the delivery to the Allied Occupation Forces of bullion of precious metals to be substituted for the precious metals etc. released from the custody of the Allied Occupation Forces.

As you know, most of the precious metals, such as gold, silver, platinum, etc., and jewels such as diamond, etc. were transferred after the war end to the custody of the Allied Occupation Forces regardless of whether they were official or pprivate property.

After that, the Allied Occupation Forces, granting the applications of the former owners, released most of the above precious metals and jewels. But it was recently instructed by the SCAP that, bullion of the same value should be delivered, as substitutes for some of the above released precious metals and jewels, by the Japanese Government to the Allied Occupation Forces.

This Bill is designed for discharge of the aforementioned duty imposed on the Government.

Some of the released precious metals and jewels hal been used for industrial use during the war time and are now used again for the same purpose, after being released by the SCAP who granted the application of the Minister of Finance to whom the former owners' applied for release.

The Government is to deliver to the Allied Occupation Forces bullion as a substitute for the above released precious metals and jewels.

To the question what sorts of metals and jewels were released, it was replied that they were diamond for industrial use, gold, silver, platinum wire-netting, silver-netting, platinum-netting, etc.

According to this Bill, the owners of the released precious metals and jewels should pay for the gold and silver which had been owned by the Special Account for the Gold Fund and were delivered to the G.H.Q. As to the price to be paid, it is provided for in this Bill that the same price as was current in the days when they were released should be paid.

The price of the gold and silver delivered by the Government to the G.H.Q., is much lower than that of the present days, the value of the currency having changed as many as three times since then. However, it is not adequate to request them to pay for the gold and silver at current prices, because they are selling their goods at the prices fixed by estimating the released metals and jewels at the prices current in the days when they were released. So it is provided that the prices should be the same as in those days and that the loss caused by the change of the value of the currency should be borne by the Special Account for Gold Fund.

Bullion to be delivered to G.H.Q. is the gold bought after the war end by the Special Account for Gold Fund, and is delivered every time G.H.Q. requests.

A member pointed out that when the Special Account for Gold Fund bears the loss, it will have a deficit at times. To which it was replied that the amount of the deficit would not be so large, for the price of the gold owned by the Special Account for Gold Fund, some of which had been acquired in the former days, had often changed.

Then, after finishing discussion, we took a vote on this Bill and unanimously decided that it should be approved as originally drafted and submitted to the House.

With this I concluded my report. (Applause)

The President: We will now take a vote on the three Bills. We may take them up en bloc. Those in favor of the Bills are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have stood for these three Bills. So, they have been passed unanimously by this House.

The President: Next, we will take up for discussion to Item, No. 16, on the agenda, viz., the Bill concerning Temporary Measure for Coal-mining Right, etc., submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives. I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Heitaro Inagaki, Chairman of the Mining and Industry Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Heitaro Inagaki took the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Inagaki: I shall make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Mining and Industry Committte concerning the Bill for Temporary Measure for Coalmining Right, etc., which has now been taken up for discussion. The present Bill provides for adjustment of the coal fields and creation of the lease of coal fields. As is well known to you, the development of new coal mines, has become an important issue since the inauguration of the State control of the coal mining industry. In our country, there exists a net of small coal fields, and we find many irrational points in their

management. Again, because of their complicated distribution, coal production is much hindered. Accordingly, an adjustment of coal fields must be effected. In some cases, conduct of coalmining is handed over to leaseholders without any legal basis. Such being the case, the location of responsibility is quite obscure. However, the location of responsibility should of course be made clear, and at the same time, legal basis should be given, so that the most capable enterprisers may be able to engage in the development of new coalmines as the leaseholders. This is the contents of this Bill. These provisions had been contained in the Important Minerals Production Increase Law, which became null and void on June 9th, and submission of a bill prescribing the extention of the term of the validity of the said Law in somewhat amended form would answer the purpose. However, as the Law was enacted during the war, it has a strong smack of wartime legislation. Accordingly it is desirable that this Law should be abolished and a new, democratic law should be enacted instead. In this Bill, regarding the adjustment, of coal fields aid the creation of the lease of coal fields, businessmen should confer with each other of their own free will: in case, however, no agreement is reached between them, an arbitration should be applied for. And in case the said application is made and the Director of the Coal Bureau makes arbitration according to the petition, he should consult the Local Coalmine Control Committee concerned. This is the purport of this Bill. Today, when it is of urgent need to develop new mines, this legislation is considered most timely and appropriate. Accordingly, the Committee unanimously decided that it should be passed by this House. (Cheers.)

The President: We will now take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have risen in favor of the Bill. So it has been unanimously passed by this House.

The President: We will next take up for discussion the Item No. 17, on the agenda, namely, the Bill for the Control of Export Commodities, submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives. First, I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Masaji Hitotsumatsu, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Masaji Hitotsumatsu takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Hitotsumatsu: I may report on the proceedings and findings of the Commerce Committee on the Bill for the Control of Exports, which has been taken up for discussion. The Bill is for "the Control of Exports" but it mainly deals with the examination of the export goo s, and embodies the provisions of the following four existing Laws: The Staple Exports Control Law, the Silk Textile Exports Control Law, the Woolen Textile Exports Control Law, and the Marine Products Exports Control Law. But it not merely aims at the repeal or unification of those four Laws, but it is endowed with five characteristic features different from those Laws.

First, the examination of the export good has been entrusted to a private concern heretofore, and the State has only dealt with silk textiles, the rayon textiles, and woolen textiles, besides raw silk. But, as the compulsory examination by a private concern is against the spirit of the Private Monopoly Prohibition Law, this Bill is intended that all export articles should be examined by a State institution. This is the fundamental principle of the Bill.

Secon ly, as objects of control, the seven articles are enumerated in Article 4, including tea, matches, and the bulbs, and some ten other articles to be specified in future are mentioned in Article 3, including yarns and textiles. Still, the goods mentioned in the Bill are fewer in number than those in the existing Laws. A special attention, however, must be paid to the change of the examination system regarding those specified articles. According to the existing Laws, those articles which have not passed the examination can not be exported, but this Bill has adopte a different principle. Those commodities mentioned in Article 4 can not be exported when their qualities are under the lowest export standard, but as to those commodities in Article 3, the trader himself may grade them in accordance with the standard grades formally indicated and may export them which are lawfully graded by himself. The trader himself must bear the responsibility for the quality of exports, and the Government authorities may, if necessary, examine the commodities whether or not they have been properly graded, or their quality have arrived at the lowest export standard in accordance respectively with Article 3 and Article 4.

Thirdly, the existing Law provides for charging the examination fee, but the present Bill will not do so, on account of its different principle.

Fourthly, in order to prevent the export goods from taking an illegal channel to the black-markets, the Bill has a provision that those goods which have been manufactured or processed with the materials rationed for exports, when they failed to pass the examination, shall be purchased by a state organ.

Fifthly, as regards the decision on the examination, the traders and the parties concerned, when not satisfied with the decision, may request the Government to have Public Hearings held, and this means the respect for and the protection of the rights of the people. This concludes my explanation concerning the characteristic features of the Bill.

Needless to say, foreign trade plays an extremely important role in the rehabilitation of Japanese economy;

and because the present Bill has a great significance for the promotion of the reputation of our exports and for the improvement of their quality, the Commerce Committee has made a very careful study of the Bill; it held two meetings before it was formally submitted and four meetings; and at one of these sittings, representative people who are concerned with the matter invited to give their opinions, we listened to those of business men and of people who are in charge of inspection. The deliberation was made enthusiastically from all possible angles; and I will speak of the two or three principal points which emerged during the discussion.

The first point is about state inspection of export goods. The question was whether the Government, inexperienced in this matter, can effectively conduct the inspection which private bodies are now doing on the basis of long experience and advanced technique. To this question, the authorities replied that they would utilize the private bodies as much as possible. Again, if inspection is to be made by the state, it is feared the formalities would become complicate and the procedure unkind and tardy. But the Government has answered that great care will be taken lest such likely evils should arise.

The second point is about the goods mentioned under Article 3 which are subject to inspection, but not liable to the prohibitive measure. It is feared that through the arrangement inferior goods may be exported overseas to the injury to the reputation of our exports.

On this point the Government has answered that they will compel exporters to definitely indicate the classes of their goods; if goods of low grades are indicated as if they are high grade goods, a compulsory inspection may be made, and in the phase of practical operation the Government will exercise full supervision.

The third point is: It is the Government's rule not to charge an inspection fee but how to meet its expenses? And it was feared, that under some other name than a fee, contributions might be exacted from exporters—as evil of frequent occurrence in the post. The Government's answer to this question was as follows: The inspection expenses are to be defrayed from the General Accounts and already an increased amount of more than a hundred million yen is appropriated in the present fiscal year's Budget Bill and besides full care will be taken so as not to cause exporters any cost.

Besides the above questions, several questions and answers were made but allow me to omit mentioning them. A debate was held during which a desire was expressed: Namely, this Bill which appeals to exporter's sense of rsponsibility for the improvement of goods and assigns to the Government a police-like role of control is probably a new departure in Japan and also means a highly progressive and ideal method of superintendence; but the spirit of this Bill is too advanced for the present economic morality of our country. So the Government should never neglect full surveillance and guidance lest the evils of inefficient inspection and unkind guidance may arise and lest exporters should be placed under compulsory contributions and other expenses or annoyances. These desire were expressed; but the Bill itself was satisfactory to all of us and the vote resulted in a unanimous decision that Bill be passed. So far for my report. (Applause.)

The President: We shall now take a vote on this Bill. We take it up in its entirely. The Members favoring it are requested to stand up.

(All the Members stand up.)

The President: I see all the Members stand up. Accordingly, it has been unanimously approved.

The President: Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion the 18th Item on the Agenda, viz., Statement of General Account of the Decrease and Increase of National Property for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year and the Item, viz., Statement of General Account of the National Property as of March 31, 1947

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. I call for a report of the Committee Chairman.

Audit Committee Chairman, Mr. Yasumaro Shimojo, pelase!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Yasumaro Shimojo takes the rostrum.)

Mr. Yasumaro Shimojo: I shall report on the General Statement of Increases and Decreases in State-Owned Property in the Year 1946 and the General Statement of State-Owned Property Existing as of March 31, 1947.

Under the State-owned Property Law, the Government is called on to report to the Diet the amounts of increases and decreases is state-owned property occurring in each year and the amount of state-owned property existing at the end of each fiscal year. During the fiscal year 1946 the combined amount of increases in state-owned property occurring in the General Accounts and Special Accounts was 38,400,000,000 and odd yen, and the combined amount of decrease was 16,700,000,000 and odd yen, leaving a sum of 21,700,000,000 and odd yen of increase over decrease.

The total amount of state owned property existing as at the end of the same fiscal year, that is, March 31, 1947, was 42,400,000,000 and odd yen, consisting of some 14,200,000,000,000 yen of property in use by Government, some 13,300,000,000 yen of forestry property, and 14,800,000,000 yen of miscellaneous property.

A detailed report has been submitted by the Government on the above matters to the Committee, which after due deliberation has found them to its satisfaction. Accordingly, the Committee has decided that the reports should be approved. This concludes my report. (Cheers.)

The President: Is there any objection to approving Both Matters as reported by the Committee Chairman?

(Some Members: "No objection!")

The President: I see there is no objection.

The President: Now, is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion en bloc the Bill Revising the Juvenile Law, the Bill for the Juvenile Home, the Bill for the Remuneration, etc. of the Judge, etc. from June, 1948, onwards and the Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Public Procurator, etc. from June, 1948, onwards, all submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(Some Members: "No objection!")

The President: I see there is no objection. First, I may call for the report of the Committee Chairman. The Judicial Committee Director, Mr. Tsuneo Okabe, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Tsuneo Okabe takes the rostrum.)

Mr. Okabe: Of the Bills now on the agenda, I should like to report on the findings of the Judicial Committee regarding to the one for a Partial Amendment of the Juvenile Law and that for the Juvenile Reformatory Law.

In view of the increasing trend of vicious Juvenile offences, the first Bill proposes to make overall amendments to the existing Juvenile Law in order to prevent the degradation of our younger generation. The proposed revision deals with various matters; but I shall only give a brief explanation of some of its main points.

The jurisdiction over the juvenile protective measures, which has hitherto been exercised by the Juvenile Court under the Attorney General Office, is to be transferred to the Court for Family Affairs that has been lately established as an independent judicial organ having the same status with the Local Court, so that the fundamental human rights under the new Constitution may be thoroughly guaranteed. The revision of the Court Law for this purpose will be made separately in the near future.

In view of recent juvenile offences, the specified age is to be raised from 18 to 20. Under the existing law, the Juvenile Court handles a case forwarded from a public procurator, concerning which he has been allowed a stay of prosecution. But the present revision is intended to reverse this procedure. All the juvenile cases will be first handled by the Court for Family Affairs for a decision as to whether they should be dealt with by a protective measure or as a criminal case. Of the provisions stipulated for protective punishment under the existing Law, relatively minor ones are to be deleted. An appeal to the High Court will be made possible against the decision of the Court for Family Affairs. As a special case, the Court for Family Affairs is to be vested with a judicial power over the adult's criminal case against the juvenile welfare. It is remarkable that the present Bill proposes the abolition of death penalty for the juvenile under 18 years of age. These are the main points of the present Bill.

Under the provisions of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of this Bill, it is prescribed that the Court for Family Affairs shall be vested with the power of trial over the juvenile under 18 years of age, only in case he has been forwarded as a potential criminal from the Chief of the Juvenile Consultation Office. By our Committee, this specified age was amended to '14 years of age', and as a result, its relevant provisions of Article 24 were adjusted. The Committee, after a careful deliberation on the present Bill, passed it unanihously with the amendments made by the other House and by us.

Next, I shall take up the Bill for the Juvenile Reformatory Law.

In the existing reformatory institution, juveniles are interned irrespective of their ages. But in view of their physical and mental development, they should be interned separately. Hence, the present Bill provides for four kinds of institutions in which the juvenile criminals and potential criminals are to be sent to from the Court for Family Affairs according to the difference in ages. These four institutions are as follows.

1. The 'Primary Juvenile Home' for those from 14 to 16 years of age who have no marked physical and mental trouble. This first stage has been specified from the physiological point of view.

The 'Secondary Juvenile Home' for those from 16 to 20 years of age.

The 'Special Juvenile Home' for those from 18 to 23 years of age who have no marked physical and mental trouble, but have advanced criminal disposition.

The 'Juvenie Medical Home' for those from 14 to 26 years of age who have marked physical and mental trouble.

The reformatory education to be carried out in these institution is intended to make the interness able citizens. It appeals to their better sense on the hard, but also gives, on the other hand, regular habits and vocational training; intellectual, moral and physical education is to be undertaken in addition to medical treatment. Some part of the reformatory education is as same as that which is governed by the School Education Law. Keeping close contact with the Minister of Education, the Chief of the Juvenile Home issues a certificate to the internee who has finished the course of the reformatory education. In other words, the said internee is to be qualified equally with those who have completed the ordinary school courses under the School Education Law, and may be admitted to any other school class of the same grade. There exists no discrimination.

The internee's age is limited under 20 years old. In principle, when he reaches that age, he is sent out of the institution. But in case this internee has marked physical of mental trouble, or is in need of the further reformatory education, the Chief of the Institution may apply for the continuation of his intern-

ment to the Court from which this internee has been sent. With the approval by the Court. the said internee may be detained there until he reaches 23 years old. Again, if he has remarkable mental trouble. he may be detained until 26 years old.

The "Shonen Kangosho" (Juvenile Protection Home), which has been newly stipulated for under the present Bill, is a detention house for the juvenile criminal suspects awaiting trial of the Court for Family Affairs. This institution has been designed in order to prevent evil practices possibly arising from detaining them in the detention room in the police station, or in the branch of the reformatory institution, or in the ordinary detention house.

The "Shonen Kambetsusho" (Juvenile Diagnosis Center) has been newly provided for under the present Bill as an attached organ to the aforesaid Juvenile Protection Home. This has for its purpose the making of a scientific classification of juvenile criminals on the basis of medical science, sociology and various other relevant branches of science. Such a diagnosis of juvenile natures may serve to give a foundation for their reformatory education. These are the main points of the present Bill. In order to complete our deliberation on this Bill, we called upon the Officials of the Attorney General Office, the Chief of the Tokyo Juvenile Court and the Chief of the Tama Juvenile Home to testify before us. Then, the Committee, approving the propriety of the present Bill, passed this Bill unanimously without a debate. (Cheers.)

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): We shall now take a vote. I take up the whole of both Bills for discussion. Those in favor of these Bills are requested to rise.—Please wait a while—Some mistakes have been found in the present dicision. We shall take a vote anew. We shall take a vote on both Bills now laid before you. Those for the Bills are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): I see all are for the Bills. Accordingly, they have been passed unanimously.

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion, adding to the agenda for otday, the Bill for the Law concerning the Renumeration, ets. for the Judge from June, 1948, the Bill for the Law concerning the Salary, etc. of the Public Procurator from June, 1948, the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Commercial Law and the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Limited Company Law and others. submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives)?

(A voice: "No objection.")

The President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): I see there is no objection. First, I ask the Committee Chairman to make a report. The Director of the Judicial Committee, Mr. Yasutaka Suzuki.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Yasutaka Suzuki took the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Suzuki: I shall make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Committee conerning the two Bills have now been taken up for discussion; that is, the Bill concerning the Remunerations. etc. for Judges in and after June, 1948, and the Bill concerning Salaries, etc. for Public Procurators in and after June. 1948. As to the remunerations, etc. for judges and public, procurators, Law No. 75, 1948 and Law No. 76, 1948 respectively were passed by the Diet at the previous session and were promulgated and put into force. The base of those remunerations is ¥2,920. As the level of wages of Government employes has recently been raised from ¥2,920 to ¥3,791, it has become necessary to raise the level of remunerations for judges and public procurators. According to this Bill, all judges and public procurators, except those whose appointment and dismissal require Imperial attestation, are be paid 130 per cent per month of the amounts previously fixed, after June 1. After the deliberation on these Bills, the Committee unanimously decided to recommend these Bills for passage by this House.

Next I shall report on the proceedings and result of the deliberation of the Committee regarding the following two Bills now taken up for discussion; namely, the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Commercial Code and the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Private Company Law.

The Commercial Code now in force prescribes, with respect to the joint stock company and the joint stock limited partnership, the system of payment for the stock by instalment, in consideration of the needs of the company management and for the convenience of the minor stockholders. In other words, a stockholder may pay more than a quarter of the face value of a stock when a company is established or its capital is increased. And the payment of the balance may be made as occason demands, after the establishmtnt of the company is determined or an increase in the capital becomes effective. However, as a matter of fact, this system involves many demerits. For instance, a delay in payment of the unpaid part of a stock necessitates call, sometimes distraint, or the procedure regarding the loss of the rights of a stockholder, various other troublesome procedures. Again, the full securement of a company's capital is frequently impossible; especially in the case of a panic or the bankruptcy of a concern, the collection of the prices of stocks is uttrly impossible, which entails a great loss upon the creditors to the company. Moreover, in case, through an increase in the capital, there come into being two classes of stocks, of which the paid-up amounts are not the same, there arises such an injustice that some stockholders can place the concern under their control through the new stocks issued for the capital increase, since the holders of those two classes of stocks

are entitled to the same right of voting, regardless of the paid-up amount of stocks. And non-paid-up stocks are apt to be made the object of speculation, which is not at all a desirable phenomenon from the view-point of commercial transactions. On top of this, under the present condition where the value of money has declined due to the inflation, the system of payment for stocks by instalment has almost not the expected merits as a matter of fact; moreover the stocks of most of the important concerns of our country are entirely paid up. Therefore, it is considered that the abolition of the system has no great harm. By this Bill. it is intended to abolish the said system, which will wipe out the aforesaid evils, to simplify the capital accounting of concerns. to enhance their credit, and to contribute towards the preparation for the induction of foreign capital.

Instead, for the benefit of investors of small amounts and for the convenience of executing adjustment of the results of the proposed revision, it is provided that the minimum value of a stock may be ¥20, while up to the present, it has been ¥50. This is for the purpose of popularizing stocks. According to the Government, out of ¥51,400 million, the aggregate of capital amounts of all concerns of Japan, the unpaid amount of stocks is ¥7,-700 million, the major part of which is that of the special accounting companies. The unpaid capital amount of ordinary concerns is only ¥385 million. The adjustment of these amounts is expected to be finished within two years by the collection of the unpaid part of stocks or by reducing the capital amounts.

As to the Private Company Law and the Non-Litigant Case Procedural Law, Amendment is to be made in those provisions to which the abovementioned provisions of the Commercial Code in their unrevised form are being applied mutatis mutandis.

The above is the contents of the two Bills. The Committee, after the deliberation on those Bills, omitting the debate, unanimously decided that the Bills should be recommended for passage by this House. (Cheers.)

The President: If no one wishes to speak, we shall now take a vote on four Bills. We take them up in their entirety. The members favoring them are requested to stand up.

(All the Members stand up.)

The President: I see all the Members stand up. Accordingly, they have been unanimously approved.

The President: Is there any objection to changing the sequence of the Agenda, and taking up en bloc for discussion the Petitions listed on the 20th to 29th Items and the Representaitons menioned on the 179th, the 180th, the 182nd, the 183rd, and the 185th Items?

(Some members "No objection.")

The President: I see there in no objection. First, I call on the Committee Chairman to make a report. Public Safety and Local Government Committee Chairman, Mr. Sueijro Yoshikawa, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Suyejiro Yoshikawa takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Suyejiro Yoshikawa: I beg to report to the House the Committee proceedings and findings on ten petitions and five representations, which have just been laid before the House for discussion. I will divide these petitions and representations into the groups for the sake of convenience.

Let me begin with the first group. (1) Petition No. 790 and Representations No. 253 and 72 relate to the operation of the new police system, while Petitions No. 1858, 352, and 396 concern the resources for the police expenditure, these latter petitions requesting the Treasury disbursement of the whole amount of the expenditure. (2) Petition No. 222 relates to the supervision of pawn shops. A law of 1895 regulates the matter, but the petition requests an up-to-date revision of this law. (3) Petition 452 asks for the abolition of the special road repairs tax, which is often imposed on motor vehicles on account of local financial difficulties. (4) Petition 1,076 requests the approval of a loan fer the establishment of the Kagawa Prefectural High School, Takase Kotogakko. (5) Petition No. 72 requests the permission to sell lunches at Koriyama Station, Fukushima Prefecture, for the benefit of passengers, as the application for the opening of a Travellers' "meal ticket" restaurant at the station has not yet been approved. (6) Petitions 58 and 353 relate to the reopening of restaurant business. This business is prohibited by Administrative Order, and restaurant proprietors and employees are in a very difficult situation, so the first petition requests the permission to reopen the business using stuffs not under rationing regulations, while the second petition asks for the permission to reopen communal bars in Yokohama, where there are many stevedores.

The Committee carefully examined these petitions and representations, and decided that they be transmitted to the Cabinet with the endorsement of this House. As to the restaurant business, there were other petitions, which requested its wholesale reopening, but the Committee decided that such petitions should not be adopted, considering the circumstance that this country was still relying upon the Allied Powers for food supply. (7) The first group also contains Petition No. 1, 123, which requests a reform of the local finance system. The purport of the petition is that the present centralized system of finance be reformed at an early date, in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution establishing local decentralization in general. The Committee decided that this petition, like other petitions and representations, be transmitted to the Government.

I now come to the second group of petitions and representations. Petition No. 1,162 requests that the whole amount of the expenditure for the municipal officials, who are conducting the central business delegated to the local bodies, be paid by the Treasury, and that the grants-in-aid from the yields of local

allocation taxes be continued respecting the expenditure for other local officials. Petition No. 1,165 asks for the grant of financial means or resources for the operation of the new police and fire service systems, in view of the financial difficulties of local bodies. Though we fully understood the purport of these two petitions, we decided that it was not necessary to transmit them to the Cabinet. This is my report to the House. (Cheers)

The President: If nobody else wishes to speak, we will take a vote. Those in favor of adopting these Petitions and Representations and sending them, with the exception of the Items, Nos. 28 and 29 on the agenda, to the Cabinet as recommended by the Committee in charge, are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present stood up in favor of recommendation. Accordingly, the Committee has unanimously decided to approve these Petitions and Representations and send them, except the Items No. 28 and No. 29 on the agenda, to the Cabinet.

The President: We will now take up for discussion the Petition listed as the Item, No. 30 on the agenda. First, I may ask for the Committee Chairman's report.

Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu, Director of the Cultural Affairs Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu takes the rostrum. (Applause)

Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu: I wish to report on the proceedings and findings of the Cultural Committee on the Petition, No. 204 concerning the restoration of the "Koraku-En" (a famed garden) of Okayama now before this House.

This Petition asks for a State subsidy for the following reason! The said "Koraku-En" is in a desolate condition due to the flood disaster and the havoc wrought by the war. The residents of the Okayama Prefecture are making utmost efforts to rehabilitate this excellent garden but, because of lack of funds—and the subsidy from the Education Ministry being too small for the purpose—its restoration in near future cannot be hoped for at present. And, in order to accomplish it, the minimum requirement for the 1948-49 fiscal year amounts to ¥2,300 thousand yen—a sum for which the Prefecture has no available financial resources.

Apropos of this, it may be observed that our national or rare treasures have become few in number on account of the war and other causes, and most of those devastated are left as they are, owing to the financial difficulties. In view, moreover, of the existing crisis, it is very difficult to works. Nevertheless, we, as a cultural people, cannot afford raise funds for the repair to leave them as they are. Hence, the Cultural Committee, after a careful deliberation, has reached the conclusion that appropriate measures should be taken to restore that excellent garden and so preserve it from the cultural standpoint. Accordingly, it has unanimously decided that the Petition in question should be given the approval of this House and be transmitted to the Cabinet. This concludes my report. (Applause)

The President: We shall now take a vote. The Members in favor of adopting this Bill as reported by the Committee Chairman and forwarding it to the Cabinet are requested to stand up.

(All the Members stand up.)

The President: I see all the Members stand up. Accordingly, this House has decided to adopt it unanimously and forward it to the Cabinet.

The President: Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion the Petitions listed on the 32nd to 177th Items on the Agenda and the Representations listed on the 187th to 245th Items?

(Some Members: "No objection".)

The President: I see there in no objection. I call for a report of the Committee Chairman. Agriculture and Forestry Committee Chairman, Mr. Yoshio Kusumi, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Yoshio Kusumi takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Yoshio Kusumi: I shall report on the progress and results of the Committee deliberation on the petitions and representations now taken up for discussion concerning matters dealt with by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. The contents of the petitions and representations referred to the committee are marked by variety and they reach an enormous number—214 petitions and 88 representations. The Committee, in order to deal carefully with these, organized two sub-committees for deliberation on them, as a result of which it has been decided that 187 petitions and 64 representations should be taken up for discussion at this meeting and forwarded to the Cabinet.

Matters incorporated in these petitions and representations are an increase in agricultural production, security of foodstuffs, democratization of farming communities, revision of the prices of agricultural products, stability of agricultural economy, promotion of the live-stock industry, development of forestal resources, recovery from damage, and promotion of agricultural technology—all very important matters, which require an immediate settlement from the viewpoint of national reconstruction. I beg you will allow me to omit a minute explanation about the meanings of these problems which you are well aware of. The Government authorities, however, have but poor understanding of the promotion of agricultural technology, in spite of its being a most important problem when we consider the present condition of farming communities and future prospect of our agricultural industry; they have begun to understand it only recently after repeated discussions thereon. The Committee, therefore, strongly demands the Government to make every effort for the solution of this problem. With this I conclude my report. (Applause.)

The President: We may now take a vote. Those in favor of adopting these Petitions and Representations and of sending them to the cabinet as recommended by the Committee in charge, are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have stood in favor of the recommendation. Accordingly, it has been unanimously decided to adopt these Petitions and Representations and send them to the Cabinet.

The President: Is there any objection to altering the Order of the Day and taking up en bloc for discussion the Item, No. 31, the Petition, and the Item, No. 186, the Representation?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection, First, I may call for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto, Chairman of the Welfare Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Tsukamoto: I would like to make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Welfare Committee anent the Petition and Representation now taken up for discussion.

The Petition, No. 778, concerning the Revision of the Livelihood Protection Law and the Representation, No. 300, concerning the Raise of the Basic Amount Payable under that Law both request the improvement of the recipients' livelihood protection. Their purports being almost identical, I may explain them en bloc. The gist of these follows: Whereas those who are given relief by the Livelihood Protection Law can hardly maintain even the minimum standard of living in the present economic condition, the sponsors of these proposals hope that their living standard will be raised through a more positive application of the said Law and the defrayment by the State Treasury of the total expenses necessary for that purpose.

And the Committee, considering that the Government should raise the basic sum in question because of the present economic condition and make a fundamental revision of the existing Law in conformity with spirit of the new Constitution, has decided that the above Petition and Representation should be submitted to this House for the Diet session and transmission to the Cabinet. This concludes my report. (Applause.)

The President: We will now take a vote. Those in favor of adopting these Petitions and Representation and of sending them to the Cabinet as recommended by the Committee in charge, are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have risen in favor of the recommendation. Accordingly, the Committee has unanimously decided to adopt these Petitions and Representations and send them to the Cabinet. The Petitions listed as the Items No. 178, No. 246 and No. 247 on the agenda and the Representations No. 181 and No. 184, will be deleted from the agenda because of the errors they contain. With this, all our business for today has been finished. But, as this is the last day of the present Session of the Diet, we will take a recess until one o'clock in the afternoon in order to match the Committee examinations.

(The House rises for a recess at 11:58 a.m.)

(The meeting resumed at 1:43 p.m.)

The President: We will resume our business in continuation of the meeting held before the recess. Now, here is a matter of which I wish to consult you. The Chairman of the Special Committee on Repatriation of Japanese Nationals Abroad has asked approval for despatching Miss. Natsu Kawasaki, Mr. Bunkichi Tamura, Mr. Torio Yano, Mr. Uemon Ikeda, Mr. Shinrokuro Hozumi, Mr. Yoshiki Hoshino, Mr. Nobuo Asaoka, Mr. Shuichi Hojo, Mr. Karoku Hosokawa, Mr. Setsuo Yamada, Mr. Noboru Utsunomiya, Mr. Gijin Okamoto, Mr. Ryosuke Adachi, Mr. Tadashi Senda, Mr. Binkei Ota, Mr. Gishin Jo, Mr. Gengo Kinoshita, and Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, for a period of 6 to 20 days, during the interval between July 10 and September 20, to Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Akita, Yamagata, Kyoto, Fukuoka and Nagasaki Prefectures respectively, in order to conduct investigations into the facilities and welfare measures in those localities where the repatriates disembark, for the purpose of contributing to the future deliberation of the measures in this respect. Is there any objection to this request?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly decided by this House.

The President: On this occasion, I wish to call for the report of the members who were sent to the Hokuriku Region by the decision of this House, for the purpose of conducting investigation in the area devastated by the recent earthquake. Mr. Shinji Fujimori, please.

(Mr. Shinji Fujimori took the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Fujimori: To perform our mission charged with by this House, six of us, Mr. Kohei Nakagawa, Mr. Seiji Uchimura, Mr. Junichi Kunii, Mrs. Natsue Inoue, and myself left Tokyo June 1. as soon as we were nominated, to inspect those quake-stricken districts. Hoping to be back, if possible, before the end of this session, we used despatch in inspection, and came back to Tokyo this morning. As we were extremely busy travelling about speedily inspected those districts where the traffic we feel exhausted, and have had no time to put the data in order, I hope you will patiently listen to my report at random.

Taking the local circumstances into account, we took the course from Ishikawa to Fukui. We went to Kanazawa first and had an interview with the Governor and other officials and people concerned at the Ishikawa Prefectural Office, who informed us of the earthquake damages within the prefecture, and we handed the Governor ¥20,000

out of the ¥50,000 which was at our disposal as presents in token of sympathy by the members of this House.

There we met Mr. Kasai, Vice-Minister of the Welfare Ministry, and his party who were inspecting these district, and they also gave us various useful informations. They arrived here from Fukui, taking the just contrary course to ours. We then went to see Daishoji Town which was damaged, it is said most terribly in Ishikawa prefecture, and we finished our first day trip there.

On the following day, at 2 p.m. we arrived at Fukui experiencing all sorts of difficulties and hazards while travelling through the centers of the disaster, such as Maruoka and Nagaune. We at once repaired to the prefectural Office, saw the Vice-Governor and others, listened to them about the earthquake, and handed them ¥30,000 sent in the token of sympathy by the members this House.

On the way to Fukui, when we were passing a village called Nakishika we met the Fukui Governor's party unexpectedly, who were making a tour of inspection in a jeep, and we had a standing up talk with them on the muddy road, they gave us some useful information and told us what they required. While at the prefectural office, we happened to see a consolation mission from the House of Representatives, and together with them we listened to the officials concerned explaining the details of the damages. Then we went on inspection all over the city. Being told, however, that no hotel to lodge in was to be found in Fukui, we were obliged to go back to Kanazawa in the night.

On the third day, we inspected Shioya-mura, a fishing village which was utterly destroyed, and then we went to see the State Hospital at Yamanaka to which serious patients from Ishikawa and Fukui prefectures had been taken. Our inspection being finished, we left Kanazawa on the same evening, and came back to Tokyo this morning.

The earthquakes at Hokuriku had done the greatest damages to the north-eastern parts of Fukui prefecture and the south western parts of Ishikawa prefecture, with Fukui City at its centre. Near about the epicentre, we had so many houses collapsed that so many dwellers found their shelters under the eaves of those crumbled houses. To make the matters worse, fires broke out at several parts in those districts, and wrought havocs for the dwellers who were placed in the most pitiful condition.

Next, the whole County of Enuma in Ishikawa prefecture was heavily damaged, Shioya Village being the hardest hit among the rest, and Daishoji the next. To give figures:

Wholly collapsed houses	572
Half collapsed houses	4,580
Dead	36
Seriously wounded .	521
Slightly wounded ...	312
Missing	6

As Ishikawa Prefecture, however, is more or less distant from the basin of the River Kuzuryu, which was thought to be the epicentre, its damage seem to be lighter than those of Fukui prefecture, except a part of the seashore zone. I should like to add one thing here that the laborious efforts of those concerned have succeeded in preventing the wide conflagrationtions in these localities. But for their efforts, the damages suffered by them would have been far greater.

In Fukui Prefecture, the whole area on the banks of the River Kuzuryu was greatly damaged—covering 1 city, 10 towns, and 46 villages and this area was comprised of Sakai County, Asuha County, Yoshida County, and Fukui City. According to the report made on July 2, the damages sustained by those districts follows:

Wholly collapsed houses	332,874
Half collapsed houses	9,480
Burnt-down houses .	8,780
Dead	5,507
Injured	19,628

Among those districts Kanatsu Town, and Maruoka Town were so utterly destroyed that we could not find one standing house left.

There remain some parts in the epicentre where the means of communications was completely destroyed and was not restored yet. Hence, no informations could be obtained about them. It is feared, therefore, that the above figures on damages may be increased in the future.

In Fukui City, the houses in which the Occupation Forces were lodging all collapsed or were burnt down. Nevertheless, we were pleased to see the soldiers being elated in spirits and invariably playing their active parts.

As you are well aware, the earthquake not only demolished houses in an instant, but also started fires on many spots, adding frightful scenes to the disaster. So the enormous size of the death roll is quite natural. This seismic disaster being the first to deserve the applicaion of the Disaster Relief Law legislated during the First Session of the Diet, we have paid a special attention in this respect during our inspection trip. As regards the relief and emergency measures, I am going to report briefly under the following items:

To begin with, I will touch on the condition of staple food-stuff supplies. We observed that the immediate release of rice from freezing precluded much of the difficulties in food distirbution for immediate use. Still, I strongly feel that we should not take it easy, at this juncture when shortage of materials makes it impossible to form the emergency storage in accordance with the Disaster Relief Law into effect.

Next, as for medical treatment and epidemic prevention, this side of relief work is sufficiently manned, as a large number of relief-squads had been dispatched from various directions. But it appears that the insufficient relief facilities and the bad condition caused by the collapse of houses and destruction of roads for the transportation of the wounded are the stumbling blocks exceedingly hampering medical relief work. As for medicines and other hygienic materials, hospitals and other places with accommodations to receive the wounded can barely meet, the needs, depending upon their stocks, but the on-the-spot relief squads are in no little trouble, being cut from replenishment of these materials. Such materials as tetanus serum, diadine, and penicilline, as far as I know, were not distributed to the small relief units. The demand for them seemed to be pressing. On the whole, however, the first stage of the emergency measures seem to have been satisfactorily concluded.

In the field of epidemic prevention, no report has yet been received of the outbreak of infectious diseases which, however, threaten to occur and must be thoroughly cautioned against. The reason is that the city-water supply is totally ruined. and that there are very few wells, in addition to the fact that the quality of the well water is not generally good to drink. It is fortunate that they met with the disaster after the precautionary injection against typhoid fever and paratyphoid had been given to the majority of inhabitants there.

Now, I want to report on damage to the industries. As you know, these affected districts are the center of our textile industry, and especially, Fukui City and Taishoji Town are filled with textile manufacturers and merchants. These plants and their weaving machines have been damaged almost beyond restoration. Silk fabrics being one of our most important exports, we could not help desiring that their rehabilitation be realized as speedily as possible to acquire foreign money which is sorely needed.

As to damage to agriculture, about 4,000,000 'chobu' of farmlands were damaged in Ishikawa Prefecture, and two-thirds of the whole farmlands in Fukui Prefecture. As the earthquake occurred immediately after the transplanting of rice. all the seedlings have been sunk under mud or swept away by the ensuing floods, requiring an immediate retransplanting of rice. All irrigation systems were destroyed. Please pay attention to the point that these affected districts belong to the single crop zone. Farm houses were demolished, cattle killed, and agricultural implements damaged, and relief is not being extended quickly, to the farming villages, which fact might induce them to become desperate.

The worst damaged of all rivers is the Kuzuryu. As reported in the newspapers, the banks cracked in various places, and there is a danger of a flood more formidable than that of the Tone flood last year, if they should be broken down by a heavy rain. We want to request the Government to take proper anti-flood measures at once. Not only on the banks of the river Kuzuryu, but on those of various other big and small rivers we saw dangerous cracks. I ask for your careful attention to this point.

As to damage to the traffic condition, roads were cracked and sunken, and bridges destroyed. Owing to the interruption of traffic on main roads, it is very difficult to go from a Prefecture to another. The road connecting Fukui and Ishikawa was reopened some day ago, but it takes five or six hours to go by bus that short distance from Fukui to Taishoji. The traffic on the Taishoji-Fukui section on the Hokuriku line is tied up owing to the collapse of tunnels and the sinking of roadbeds. The collapse of the Kuzuryu railway is a fatal blow to the restoration of railway traffic. As from July 2, three trains have begun to run as far as Fukui. What is called the "Relief Train" loaded with relief materials arrived at Fukui Marshalling Depot. But before anything else, efforts must be given for restoration of the Kuzuryu Bridge.

Telegraphic and telephone communications are still interrupted. No means of communication was available except the radio between Fukui and Taishoji. In the area near the seismic center, all communications are being relayed from measenger to messenger. This primitive way is the only available one. We fear it will take a long time to have the damaged facilities restored to normalcy.

Next, I may report on the condition of labor. A great deal of labor was needed for the recopening of roads. Fortunately, a large number of people came from Ishikawa and Toyama Prefecture immediately after the earthquake to work in the stricken district, north of the river Kuzuryu. But in Fukui Prefecture, the labor capacity had been very low. Hence, during the early period following the earthquake, the provisions of Article 24 of the Disaster Relief Law were exercised to raise labor compulsorily. But subsequently, volunteers arrived in succession in large number from various parts of the country.

As to the damage to education, a large number of schoosl were entirely destroyed. Even of the partly destroyed, there were very few which seemed to be available. It was regrettable that among the destroyed educational institutions there were lots of high schools which had been lately established in order to realize the democratic reform of our education. Whenever we saw a pupil who had lost his or her school, we could not help deeply sympathizing the affected.

These are the summary of our report on the recent inspection made of the earthquake stricken districts. On this occasion I want to convey to you the following wishes of the people in these localities. In short, they were related to (1) financial matters, (2) materials, (3) rehabilitation of schools, (4) sanitation problems inclusive of the preventive measures for epidemic diseases and the recovery of water-works as well as the digging of wells, (5) drainage for cultivation, (6) reconstruction of public buildings, (7) restoration of the electric service, and (8) restoration of transportation facilities.

Before closing my report, I would like you to remind of the valuable aids extended by the Occupation Forces in order to encourage the rehabilitation by the people of the stricken areas through their efforts, for which assistance we all are sincerely grateful to the Allied Command.

With this, reiterating our profound gratitude to the

kind help and relief that have been, and are, given by the Occupation Forces to the earthquake-damaged districts and the striken people, I conclude my report to the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. Junichi Suzuki: I make an urgent motion for question to the Director General of the Counstruction Board concerning recovery from flood damage.

Mr. Toyokazu Ishizaka: I second the motion.

President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): Members supporting the urgent motion by Mr. Suzuki are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

President (Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira): I see all members stand up. Mr. Junichi Suzuki, please!

(Mr. Junichi Suzuki takes the rostrum, Applause.)

Mr. Junichi Suzuki: Now that the motion has been seconded I shall make an urgent interpellation to the Director General of the Construction Board in regard to the main points. The prefectures in the Kanto, Tohoku and other districts were hard hit by the floods in September last. Recovery from damage caused thereby has not been progressing as satisfactorily as expected due to financial and various other circumstances. The restoration of farm lands are being vigorously carried on by farmers themselves who have been enduring exhaustion for a long time. They have been supplied with only a few necessary materials. Now that the annual budget for this fiscal year has been fixed, I hope that the Construction Board will deal with the matter boldly and enthusiastically under the leadership of Director General Hitotsumatsu. We are very glad that the Construction Board is to be promoted to the Construction Ministry. But it is regrettable that owing to jurisdictional disputes, roads and bridges repaired or built at the cost no anti-flood or sand-guard work has not been operated on swamps, small and large, lying near the roads. Again, in some places, as reported by a fellow member yesterday, the ground at the foot of a bridge has been dug for the restoration of farm lands. I hope, on this occasion, that the Government will, under the leadership of the Director General of the Construction Board, make every effort to maintain national land on the basis of its scientific and solid general plan and discard the narrowmindedness of adhering to the jurisdictional authority of each Ministry so that we may not suffer from any disaster of a similar nature. (Applause)

An connection with jurisdictional dispute referred to, I shall here give an instance. The recent issues of the Yomiuri and other newspapers reported on what greatly excited the local farmers. As you are aware, some places in Saitama and Gumma Prefectures were miserably submerged owing to the collapse of the embankment at Kurihashi. In order to prevent all future disasters to be caused by this embankment, every possible effort has being made since last year, but, as I stated before, the program has not been carried on as smoothly as slated, for want of materials, funds and labor. The opposite bank of the river belongs to Gumma Prefecture. A small County named Oragun of that prefecture suffered from disaster caused by the breakdown of the said embankment last year, and over ten thousand acres of cultivated fields and thousands of houses remained under water for more than a month. The flooded area at that time is said to have extended to three times the width of Lake Biwa. An official of the Water Administration Bureau, the Construction Board, visited this place, together with some members of the Japan Rivers Association and made inquiries about the progress of the repairing work. On that occation the official said, it was reported, that if another big flood should occur in the immediate future, the bank on the Gumma side would be blasted so that Gumma Prefecture might suffer less damage than the Tokyo and Saitama areas. He made such absurd remarks without reflecting on the inferiority of his technique and the delay of the work. The Director General may not be aware of this fact, but now that the people's lives and property are explicitly guaranteed under the New Constitution, such an utterance of the official made merely from the technical point of view must be called in question.

I wish the Director General of the Construction Board will give his views on my statement, brief as it is.

(The State Minister, Mr. Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu, takes the rostrum. Applause.)

The State Minister (Mr. Hitotsumatsu): I will answer Mr. Suzuki's interpellation. I simply feel it regrettable to see tht fact that though the authorities concerned have been making a continuous effort, almost night and day, in the restoration work of the immense damage done to the roads, bridgts as well as to river embankments by the last autumn's floods, yet the work has not yet been completed. Thanks to your earnest deliberations, the present Budget has passed the Diet. On this occasion, I wish you would be rest assured that the authorities concerned are proceeding with the work so as to check the future possible damage as slight as ppossible. The Board of Construction is far from considering an artificial explosion at a point near Kurihashi on the Tone river. If an Aquatic Affairs Bureau official dared to express such an opinion, it must have been his personal view, and I have nothing to do with it. But an official should refrain from mouthing such a view, though a private one, as would create unrest among the public, I consider. (A member: "Have a tight rein!") I will try to give a warning to such an official not to repeat such a big talk as might shock the public. Not only that, but I will make efforts to remove insecurity by ordering the engineers to make a full survey of the place, since I am in duty bound to conserve the Tone, regardless on which side of the river

the point in question is located. (Applause.)

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion the Bill for National Holidays, introduced by the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection!)

The President: I see there is no objection. First, I call for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu, Director of the Cultural Affairs Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu: I shall report on the process and result of the deliberation made by the Culture Committee on the Bill concerning Festival Days, now before this House.

I shall first briefly state the contents of this Bill. Article 1 determines the appellation of the whole of festival days; Article 2 determines respective festival days; and Article 3 determines that these festival days shall be observed as holidays. In its supplementary provisions are provided that this law shall be effective as from the day of promulgation and that the now observed festival days shall be discontinued on the enforcement of the law.

This Bill was passed by the House of Representatives yesterday evening and was sent to this House, and was submitted to the Culture Committte, which immediately took up the matter.

This Bill deals with the same subject as was dealt with by the report of investigation on festival days submitted in detail by Chairman Yamamoto of the Culture Committte yesterday. The Culture Committee, since the end of last year, had studied the matter in conjunction with the Culture Committee of the House of Representatives. In these circumstances, this Committee, dispensing with making interpellations on the bill, took up debate.

In the course of the debate some members expressed opinion that it is not agreeable to them to call the holiday as "Shukujitsu," (Feast Day), since our Committee had proceeded with the study to call it as "Kokumin-no-hi" (People's Day).

A member has said that the "Children's Day," which has for tis subject the children, is a legal holiday unseen in any other country and is fitting for a new Japan to observe, and that he is in support of the bill.

Another member, pointing out that the public opinion mostly favor the retention of the Kigensetsu or creation of any other substitute day to commemorate the day of founding of the country, has regretted that there is no such day made in the bill, but days to celebrate only the people themselves, but he said he would support the bill because the Constitution Memorial Day, May 3, serves to celebrate the newly born Japan.

After debate we took a vote on the bill, which has resulted in unanimous approval of the bill as originally drafted. This concludes my report.

The President: I am notified of debating. Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi!

(Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi took the rostrum. Applause.)

Mrs. Kiuchi: The Nine national holidays are going to be newly established. There will be some criticism when an old custom gives place to a new one, which appears novel to our eyes. I express my support to the Bill with my wholeheart with respect and gratitude for the committe's effort, for it is the fruit of the careful deliberation at tens of meetings extending over half a year's time by persons of high culture. They must have considered the matter from every angle and with due respect to public opinion, not neglecting the international view point.

But I think the deep-rooted establishment of national holidays depends upon the effort to popularize them. Any good law of this sort will prove of no avail unless it becomes part and parcel of national life by being observed by the people cheerfully, thankfully or memorially. For example, just call to your mind how you observed the New Year's Day—I am so pleased it is kept among the rest—when you were boys and girls. It is the first day of the year, The New Year's Day! How we used to look forward to it! The grown-ups too do so in a different sense, in anticipation of such a happy day as would turn a frowning devil on the eve into a smiling friend on the morning. Splendid dinner, beautiful dress, no scolding, and what was better, the New Year's presents! The strictest disciplinarian is forbidden to find fault on this very day. The custom with a historical backing is woven into national life as an auspicious day.

On the other hand Maturity Day on January 15, the Culture Day on November 3, the Labor Thanks Day on November 23—they sound strange to our ears; they fail to impress a woman of my age. They must have the backing of pleasant functions before they can be heartily observed by the people. I pray that they may be observed decorously as well as pleasantly. (Applause.)

The Girls' Festival on May 3 is more like the new year's Day. The crisp cakes offered to the dolls and enjoyed by the family are intended to teach thriftiness to girls, for they are made of dried rice which is the accumulation of grains saved through out the year for every time when rice is washed clean before boiling it some grains are liable to go to waste.

The Maturity Day is intented for the day for some young people of Japan to be reminded they have attained their majority and for others to felicitate the former. Some significant function is must be devised for the day. The Culture Day, too, must be backed by something that will awake everybody to, aspire to be freedom-loving and peace-loving persons of culture. The Labor Thanks Day falling on November 23 which has so far been the day for us to sit at the table with heart-felt thanks to farmers for the year's new rice. This time, it is going to be a day on which we are to feel grateful to toilers of all sorts, saying, "Thank you so much," "I owe you my happiness," or "Thank you for your trouble,"

I wish such greetings may come to be expressed on this day, not only exchanged between household members, but also between passers-by on the road all over Japan.

The Children's Day—the sound of which simply makes my heart leap with joy, as my life-long profession is with children. Ever since I heard of it I have been trying to devise every possible function that I can think of to mark the day, in order to bring about as beautiful a day as possible for children's sake. The Children's Day should be really for the sake of children. In the past I have been satisfied with those so-called enterprises for children which actually amused grown-ups instead of children. Hereafter, newspapers, shops, banks and all public places ought to serve children on this day. How delightful it will be, if children of all Japan, rich and poor, healthy and unhealthy alike, are given chance to enjoy themselves, not only on this day, but also for a week or fortnight around this holiday, on land and sea, hills and plains. How good it would be if an honorable member of the House like Mr. Mishima who is an authority on children's welfare work take the lead of a movement in this line! I wish to bring up the Children's Day just as we bring up children. Japan is now taking pains to correct the juvenile crimes which form a social problem. A huge sum of money, a great deal of trouble and much energy are now spent to eliminate the vices. If children's happiness on this day in this season contributes to their character building, a decline in juvenile crime may be expected!

My only complaint is that I cannot find the Mothers' Day on the list. The Children's Day reminds us of the Mothers' Day. Good children cannot be expected without good mothers. When any one stops to think, he will see the reason why the Mothers' Day should follow the Children's Day. I believe the latter must be accompanied by the former. With these feelings, I second the Bill. You may laugh at my dreams. But, if all of you hang together, I feel my dreams can be realized, though Japan is impoverished. There is also a saying, however, that nothing comes out of nothing. So I express my desire for the Government to help take the lead of the movement by appropriating something out of the limited Budget, not only for children's sake, but also for the sake of making these national holidays true festival days conductive to the happiness of Japan. Together with my support of the present Bill, I express my heart's desire to make the Children's Day as significant as possible. I thank you. (Applause.)

The President: All the members notifying for debate have been recognized. So, the debate has come to an end.

We will now take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

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

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up en bloc for discussion the Temporary Food Control Measure Bill and the Bill for the Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture, both submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection!")

The President: I see there is no objection. First, I request the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Yoshio Kusumi, Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Yoshio Kusumi took the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Kusumi: I beg to make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee regarding the following two Bills which have now been taken up for discussion; viz., the Food Procurement Temporary Measure Bill and the Agricultural Reform Encouragement Bill.

First I shall explain the former: The gist of this Bill is as follows: First, with respect to the production and quota delivery of the staple foods, the spheres of responsibility of the Government and farmers require to be determined rationally. And within this sphere, the Government should try to secure delivery of the staple foods in reasonable quantities. Secondly, the quota delivery system should be operated democratically and fairly from the standpoint of both farmers and local public bodies. Thirdly, the new delivery system is to be so devised that it will contribute toward enhancement of the farmers' will for production. Its details are as follows: In mapping out a plan for the staple foods, the amounts of their production and delivery are to be fixed beforehand; at the same time, the amounts of distribution of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, implements, etc., which back up the production, are to be fixed too. Thus, by enforcing the previous allocation, the limits of responsibility of farmers should be made clear; and as to the production over the quota, no additional quota of compulsory, delivery should be made, so that the farmers' will for an increased production may not be broken. (The President retired; the Vice-President took his seat.) Again, necessary steps for expediting delivery will be taken. For instance, to the delivery over quota, three times the ordinary price will be paid, as has been announced by the Government. To those who are engaged in the production, distribution, and transportation of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, implements, etc., which back up the production of the staple foods, the Government may give necessary directions and orders for the purpose of assuring the supply of those goods.

Next the manner of allocating quotas by the central Government, through intermediate Government agencies, to farmers is as follows: First the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, consulting with the Central Agricultural Council and prefectural governors, determines agricultural programs for each prefecture and gives direction to its governor; the governor, on the basis of the said instructions works out agricultural programs for city, town and village and give directions to the chiefs of those administrative districts; mayors and headmen in their town, according to the governor's directors, map out necessary programs and give directions to farmers. And a governor, before giving directions, must obtain approval of the Prefectural Agriculture Adjustment Commission; and the municipal and parochial chiefs, before giving directions to producers, are required to obtain approval of the local Agriculture Adjustment Commission. Those Agricultural Adjustment Commissions are the key agencies to successful operation of this new delivery system. Unless they are managed democratically, no improvement can be achieved in the delivery system. For this reason, the members of the Commission are to be appointed, in principle, by election from among farmers, and the recall system is adopted with regard to the members. Thus utmost attention is paid to the democratization of the delivery system.

Again, in deciding on the quota to mayors and headmen must ask for information from each farmer concerning the production conditions, and they must make public the quota determined in this manner. Farmers are permitted to file objections if necessary, so that the quota may be settled fairly and the production and delivery may be made by farmers willingly.

Next, in case it becomes impossible for farmers to deliver the allotted quota, though they planted as they were directed, due to disasters or some other unavoidable causes, those farmers may ask the mayors or headmen to reduce the quota for delivery.

Further, as the present Bill is intended for overcoming the present food crisis, the enactment is to be valid till the end of March, 1951.

So far I have explained the outline of the present Bill. As you know, a bill having nearly the same purport as the present Bill was submitted to the Diet during the first session. That is, the Bill for Temporary Agricultural Production Adjustment was submitted by the Government, but the House of Representatives did not finish its deliberation. Taking into consideration the views of the Diet members at that time, the Government made necessary revision, and changed the title into the present one, before it submitted it as a new bill to the Diet. Next I shall state the course which this Bill has followed up to the present, as it will deepen your understanding of the Bill.

In connection with this Bill, there exist two different view. One of them, according to the Government, is this: Under the system now in force, farmers should deliver as much as they produce. However, under this Bill, the responsibility for delivery is notified to each farmer beforehand and this legally binds the Government. Allocation of quota is made most democratically with the approval of the Commission, and the necessary goods for production are taken into consideration in the formulation of the agricultural program, so that the production may be increased. However, fundamentally, the manner of allocation of quota under this Bill still holds of the nature of bureaucratic arbitrariness, and is similar to that prescribed in the Planting Control Act which was enacted during the war. Therefore the farmers' will for an increased production will not be stimulated. Further, the Bill, if it becomes a law, will tend to restrain farmers unilaterally. For these reasons, the present Bill is not to be approved. This is one of the views. The otrer view is this: Under the existing food situation of our country, which is closely connected with that of the whole world, it is not permissible that the plan of the production and delivery of food should be let alone for it is necessary that the Government should request the importation of the deficient part of national food. Again, allocation of quota in advance has been much desired by farmers. So that it is well to systematize the production and delivery of foodstuffs. But what is important is the manner of allocation. So long as the farmers' will to increase production is not weakened and farmers are not unilaterally obliged to deliver a planning for production and delivery is desirable and should be executed positively. This is the second view. At the meeting of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee during the first session of the Diet, the aforesaid two views were thoroughly examined, and as the result of deliberation, the majority of the Committee members came to a conclusion that the latter view should be adopted, that is, the Bill should again be submitted to the Diet after necessary amendment.

Our Committee met eight times, and the Sub-Committee several times. And after devising necessary amendments, the Committee waited for an opportunity to submit it to the plenary meeting, for passage. However, as I have stated above, the deliberation of the Bill at the House of Representatives was not finished. Those provisions in the present Bill, which are different from those in its predecessor, are as follows: The compulsory allotment of the area to be planted is retracted; besides fertilizer, agricultural instruments and chemicals are added to the list of the materials that are required for securing the production; the term during which objections may be raised is extended; the chief of the Agriculture Adjustment Commission of city, town or village should be elected from among the Commission members; alleviation of the penal rules, etc. Most of the amendments which our Committee proposed have been taken up into the new Bill. Accordingly, with respect to these points, the present is the more satis-

factory. Nevertheless, the present Bill contains the following defects. First, no provisions concerning the measures for supplying necessary funds for which farmers are most straightened, are found, secondly, though it is prescribed that the Government may give necessary directions, for the purpose of securing the supply of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, implements, etc., to those who are engaged in the production, distribution and transportation of the above goods, no penal regulations are laid down in the Bill against the violations of those directions and orders; while, various punishments are to be meted out to farmers, to prevent delinquencies in the quota delivery; the unbalance between the two is only too remarkable; besides these, there are a few other unsatisfactory points in it. Accordingly, we opined that, unless the aforesaid demerits are amended, the present Bill should not be passed. However, the House of Representatives formally forwarded the Bill to this House with the following amendments: Besides the aforesaid two points, the provisions concerning the farmers' rice holdings, the kinds and ratio of the substitutes for rice, are specified, according to the Government's draft, the provision prescribing the formulating by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister of the agricultural programs for prefectures, reads ". . . taking into account the opinions of the Central Agricultural Adjustment Council and of each prefectural governor . . ." This is amended as "on the basis of the opinion. . . ." And a provision to the effect that no compulsory expropriation should be made during the period for raising objections, is added. Our Committee met yesterday for deliberation of those amendments which have been made by the House of Representatives. On that occasion, Mr. Ishikawa of the Democratic Party stated that though this Bill is considered urgent under the present food situation, this legislation, in the essence is restraints of farmers' freedom. And therefore it is desirable that great attention should be paid to its operation, especially in the part of administration which has directly to deal with farmers. Next, Mr. Itano, of the Communist Party, citing five itmes, expressed his view against this Bill, stressing that the Bill provides for a unilateral authority of superintendance through an arbitrary bureaucratic system. He will possibly express his view for himself later. Then Mr. Ota of the Socialist Party pointed out the indispensableness of this Bill and at the same time its feudalistic nature, and desired that special attention would be paid to its operation. Mr. Kitamura of the Democratic Liberal Party expressed his view like this: By the amendment of the House of Representatives, the character of the Central Food Adjustment Council has been improved, however, as the Council is the primary agency for determining the delivery quota, due consideration should be given to the operation of the amended provisions of this legislation. Further, expressing his desire that the provisions stipulating the prices, etc., might be faithfully observed, he supported the Bill. Mr. Fujino and Mr. Okamura expressed the following desire: For the purpose of securing the production-assuring goods and of distributing them smoothly, cooperative unions and federations thereof should be made the most use of; in the execution of the agricultural policies, the real conditions of farmers' life should be understood. After this, they supported the Bill.

After the discussion was over, a vote was taken on the Bill, and as the result, the Committee decided by a majority that the Bill should be recommended for passage by this House as amended by the House of Representatives.

I want to report on our findings regarding the Bill for the Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture. This Bill has been, as prescribed in Article 1 thereof, aims at the furtherance of agricultural researches and experiments and their popularition, so that our agricultural method may be improved, production be increased, and thus farmers' living standard be elevated. Hence, it is a measure designed to contribute toward the accomplishment of these purposes. The outstanding features of this Bill are as follows:

First: As to the steps for the furtherance of scientific researches and their experiments, State subsidies will be granted to the Prefectural Governments as well as to various instituions, on the following conditions.

1. Such subsidies will be given to special experiments, provided that they are not conducted by any other institutions and are regarded as urgently necessary from the national and local point of view.

2. The number of subsidized institutions is to be limited to less than 75 throughout the country.

3. The sum of subsidies to the institutions not belonging to any Prefectural Governments is to be limited to less than 20 per cent of the sum total of the appropriation for the subsidies.

The Agriculture and Forestry Minister must endeavor to prevent the repeptition and overlapping of researches and experiments by various institutions, and to coordinate their reports; he is responsible for the submission of the annual reports to the Diet on the activities of the subsidized institutions.

Second: As to the furtherance of popularization of the results of the researches and experiments, so conducted, State subsidies will be given to a campaign which will be started under the joint auspices of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Prefectural Governments for the purpose of spreading scientific agricultural knowledges among farmers. The program of this campaign includes the dispatch of itinerant agronomists, the display of model farms, and the distribution of publications.

As for the rate of subsidies under the present Bill, every year, within the limit of the appropriation for this purpose in the Budget, 45 per cent thereof are to be given in proportion of the agrarian population of prefectures, another 45 per cent in proportion of the acreage of the arable lands, and 10 per cent are reserved for special uses. As in the ease for the furtherance of researches and experiments, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister is responsible for submiting the annual report on popularization activities.

These are the main contents of the Bill.

Needless to say, it admits of no argument that the diffusion of the practice of research and its results is necessary for the increase of agricultural production. For instance, this country is remarkably ahead of other countries in the rice growing. Its harvest per unit is several times as much as those in foreign countries. This owes not only to the agricultural exploitation peculiar to Japan, but also to the results of tests and researches made since the early period of Meiji. But further efforts should be made for the increase of harvest of rice and other crops. Much should also be done for the development of vegetable pathology, soil research, and others. The introduction and progress of scientific technique are essential to the agricultural prosperity for this country.

At present, there are the agricilltural colleges and the experiment stations, national and private in various prefectures. In many cases, they have made similar tests and researches. It is necessary, therefore, that the most efficacious results should be produced. This Bill aims at establishing the close connection and coordination among the research institutions, and at making most suitable tests and researches for the agricultural development to meet the needs of the times.

Various steps have been taken by the Government for the spread of the practice of tests and researches. The Bill expects the Government, together with the prefectural authorities, to diffuse the agricultural technique and to better the farmer's life. Its purport is commendable. And it is necessary that this plan will be carried out in a satisfactory manner. From this point of view, the Committee had examined the Bill. In the questions asked, stress was placed upon the elimination of bureaucratism in the tests, researches, and the method of their diffusion, and on the promotion of private enterprises connected therewith. About this, each Committee member expressed his opinion also in a debate.

Mr. Kitamura of the Democrat-Liberal Party said: "I agree to the Bill in consideration of various attendant circumstances. But there are many unsatisfactory points in its contents. Therefore, I wish the Government to realize fully the main point of the discussion at the Committee sittings and to take good care of the application of the Bill.

Mr. Takahashi of the Democratic Party made a similar statement.

Mr. Itano of the Communist Party proposed an amendment on the following line: The Agriculture Amelioration and Promotion Deliberative Council should be created. This Council should consist of the members selected from among the farmers, labor union, scientists' group, the learned and experienced, the officials concerned, etc. The restrictions on the number of the test or research institutions and on the subsidies granted to the private organizations should be removed. The organization other than those of prefectures should also become the object for promotion of the spread of tests and researches.

Mr. Ota of the Socialists' Party was in favor of the Bill, desiring that due consideration should be given to the fostering of the private research institutions.

Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. Fujino, and Mr. Okamura of Ryukufukai, agreeing to the Bill, emphasized as follows: "The tests and researches on sericulture are not mentioned in this Bill. Nor is the budget for the encouragement of stock-raising satisfactory. The tests and researches should correspnod to the actual condition of agriculture. The Government must strive to complete the organization of the cooperative unions.

After that, a vote was taken. And Mr. Itano's Amendment was rejected by a mojority. Thus, it was decided by a majority that the Bill should be approved as originally submitted.

This concludes my report. (Cheers)

The Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumot): On the Bill for Temporary Regulation of Matters relating to the Maintenance of Food Supply, we have just received notice of a debate. Mr. Katsuji Itano.

(Mr. Katsuji Itano takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Katsuji Itano: The Bill now before the House involves a weighty issue. The whole agricultural population, you must remember, is watching you. The House will soon proceed to the vote, but I extremely regret to see the chamber in this condition. We have listened to the Chairman's report and speaking on behalf the Communist Party, I will state the reason why the Bill for Temporary Regulation relating to Matters for the Maintenance of Food Supply must be opposed.

The purpose of this Bill is to secure food supply by compelling the farmers to make deliveries fixed in advance, in conformity with an agricultural plan framed by the administrative authorities. This plan is to be fixed by these authorities alone, with no real participation of the farmers. The whole scheme, that is to say, is to be imposed from above, and this is the essence of the scheme. The food adjustment committees of various stages have only to assign the production quotas ordered by the central authorities. There is no guarantee for the democratic operation of the scheme, though there is a good deal of camouflage. As a matter of real fact, the committees envisaged in the Bill are conservative or reactionary than the Farmland Committees. The bureaucrats hold the power of decision in their hands, while the adjustment committees are to serve as their instrument, the wealthy farmers cooperaring with the

administrative authorities. Under such a system, no fair distribution of agricultural materials—let alone the assignment of delivery quotas—can be expected. Though the adjustment committees have little power to do good, they are armed with coercive power with respect to the kinds of crops to be raised, the areas to be cultivated, etc. Under such a scheme, there can be no autonomy in agriculture, and the farmers' will to produce must decline as an inevitable consequenec.

This Bill means a control worse than the fascistic control enforced during the war time. We cannot support a Bill of this description. We are very much anxious about the prices of agricultural produce, which are not enough to cover the cost. The official prices of industrial products are now being raised to a levl more than a hundred times as high as the datum prices, now the prices of agricultural produce are still unsettled. The wages, moreover, are to be held down to the 3,700 yen basis. In the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and also in plenary meetings of the House, anxious questions have been asked about the new official price of rice, as well as agricultural finance. The farmers are laboring under the domination of capitalists' and bureaucrats, which fact was clearly revealed in these questions. According to the reply the Minister gave in the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, the rice price was not to be revised until the harvest season, the Minister intimating that no retrospective payment of the new price was to be admitted.

In order to secure the agricultural production of 1949, there must be enough supply of materials and funds to the farmers. If the present Bill is adopted, before the supply of materials and funds is guaranteed, agricultural production will inevitably decline, aggravating the food situation, which is already very serious. The "democratic camauflage" I referred to may also be seen from the following instances. In regard to the production quotas assigned, the farmers must protest within ten days, if they have any protest to make, but the local chiefs may take twenty days in making any decision on the protests raised. The agricultural plan fixed from above for each prefecture is to be unalterable, and the adjustment committees, as well as the local chiefs, are armed with the authority to coerce the reluctant farmers. Such farmers are to be punished with a fine of 20,000 yen or less. We cannot subscribe to such a scheme.

The Communist Party has urged the "people's control" since the war, for neither increased agricultural production nor working of the rationing system can be secured, without the "people's control". The prevailing situation confirms—unfortunately—the correctness of our contention. The democratic control of agriculture is the first prerequisite to increased agricultural production and smooth functioning of the rationing system. To that end, we are now drafting a bill for the people's control of food supply, which measure will be submitted to the Diet in the coming session. As an immediate, however, we propose the revision of the Food Control Law, so that the farmers may secure minimum quantities of rice for their own consumption, fair prices for agricultural produce, enough materials for production, etc., and that the adjustment committees, the procedure for assignment of production quotas, etc., may be thoroughly democratized. Then there will be no trouble about the delivery quotas of produce. The Bill for Temporary Regulation of Matters relating to the Maintenance of Food Supply is a thoroughly vicious measure, which will involve a fall in agricultural production. We, further, propose the repeal of the Emergency Regulations concerning Food Supply, which has served throughout as an instrument of authoritarian compulsion of produce deliveries. We oppose the Bill now before the House, emphasizing that no increased agricultural production is unattainable under the proposed system.

The Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Mr. Tsuneo Ikeda!

(Mr. Tsuneo Ikeda takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Ikeda: Of the two Bills that have just been reported by the Chairman of the Committee, I wish to favor the Bill for Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture, though its content is so immature that I cannot tell whether it is a good law or a bad one. Most of the Bills submitted during the current session by the Administration inclusive of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry are on the whole, crude and ill-timed. Of the many Bills referred to our Agriculture and Forestry Committee, I could find some cultural significance in only two Bills: they were the Breeding Cattle Bill and the Bill for Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture. I am not an authority on agriculture, but I can see that even these two Bills have many parts to be patched up. With the end of the current session close at hand, we cannot spend so much time for our deliberation on those Bills. Therefore, finding something to recommend in the Bill for Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture as a cultural measure, I want to favor it, though I think it rather necessary to promote and improve this Bill. However, I cannot find anything to recommend in the Food Maintenance Temporary Measure Bill now before the House. As has been just reported by the Chairman, this Bill remained on the table throughout the previous Diet session. Subsequently, it has been rewritten in compliance with the wishes of the other House and our Committee. But still it has many unsatisfactory points. Now I want to give my reason for objection to this Bill. But it is the end of the current session today, I will state the reason with the help of a paper I have prepared so as to save time.

The proposed measure goes beyond the control over the circulation of commodities. In fact, this means a large scale control over production. But this Bill does not deal with relations of the production control to the self-supporting production, which is one of the outstanding features of our agriculture. I find here one of the greatest defects of the Bill. For the production control, it is of necessity to execute the planned production of agriculture. However, throughout the present Bill, no consideration is paid to the relations between the planned production and the small scaled production based on the management and labor of each family of our farmers. This is another major defect of this Bill.

In addition, no key is found in this Bill to the solution of the problems as to unemployment and the deficit in agricultural management which have constitute fatal obstacles to our agriculture since the end of the war. If the planned production be carried out without taking any measure for these problems, it will turn out only a reckless attempt and drive our agriculture into bankruptcy. I am bound to entertain grave apprehensions about this point.

To the content of the proposed Law, I have no further remark to make besides the foregoing basic ones.

Next, I want to touch on the relevancy of the present Bill to the existing situation of our country. In my view, our agrarian villages have not as yet been democratized thoroughly, politically economically. Hence, if such measures as proposed by the present Bill be enforced at once, much is apprehended about the revival of the bureaucratic treatment of the food problem.

Arrogant officials will abuse these measures, so to speak, as a child spoils a toy. During the war, they committed such a mistake repeatedly. As I was interested in the business of agricultural control during the period from 1941 to the end of the war, I got lots of evidences to testify the defects of the bureaucratic control. I shall not refer to them at this time, but it is clear that those evil practices will be revived in near future, if the proposed measures in this Bill be carried out.

Some may say that the proposed measures will bring about an increase of food production. But irrespective of such a law, our agricultural production has increased, if a little. This is entirely due to the farmers' own efforts. Just think of the recent decline in the price of eggs, and you will understand how our agriculture is being restored. If the bureaucratic and immature production control be carried out under such a situation, the farmers' efforts spent for the recovery of agriculture will not be repaid, and the food production will be deformed. This is a tragedy both to the agrarian and non-agrarian population of the whole country. From this point of view, I wish to raise a stout objection to the Bill for Food Maintenance Temporary Measure.

If the Diet must approve this immature and nervous measure, I would rather recommend that prior to our passage of the present Bill, a legislative action be taken to legalize the black market dealing in rice, even in case it is conducted by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister.

In my view, it is extremely ridiculous to enact such an immature and nervous law as proposed by this Bill. The enactment of this law will be as ridiculous as the establishment of a feudalistic law prescribing that the prostitute shall color her lips red, the unmarried woman dye her teeth black, and the married woman shave off her eyebrows. In a nutshell, I object to the Bill for Food Maintenance Temporary Measure, believing that it will drive our farming villages into confusion. (Cheers)

The Vice-President: All the members notifying for debate have been recognized. So, the debate has come to an end. We will now take a vote. First, we will take up the Temporary Food Control Measure Bill in its entirely. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

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

The Vice-President: Next, we may vote on the Bill for the Promotion and Improvement of Agriculture in its entirety. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that a majority of members present have stood in favor of the Bill. So, it has been passed by this House.

Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda, taking up for discussion the Bill for Provisional Exceptions to the Pension Law?

(A member: "No objection")

The President: I see there is no objection. First, I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto, Chairman of the Welfare Committee, please. (Applause)

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto: I shall report on the process and result of the deliberations made by the Welfare Committee on the Bill for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law, now before this House.

I shall first mention the reason for the introduction of the Bill. The Government is shortly going to make a radical revision of the pensions system in accordance with the State Public Officials Law. But along with the recent revision of the system of pay of public officials, it has become necessary to amend the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law and to provide, as a provisional measure until the pensions system is radically revised, for pays to enable public officials, after retirement, to maintain some decent living. Hence this Bill has been introduced which provides for the abolition of the existing Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law and for new provisional exceptions to the Pensions Law concerning the method of calculation of the amounts of pensions for those who have been disabled on duty and a temporary suspension of pensions.

Next, I shall mention briefly the chief points of the Bill.

1. According to the new amounts of general pensions such as ordinary pensions, family relief allowances, pensions paid in a lump sum, and family relief allowances paid in a lump sum, are calculated on the basis of the amount of salary the public official was receiving at the time of his retirement or death.

But the existing Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law provides, modifying the method of calculation as a temporary measure, for calculation of the amounts of pensions on the basis of an imaginary amount of salary corresponding to about the amount of salary the public official was in receipt before the war. But in view of the commodity prices now ruling and the level of salaries given to the public officials now in service, the amounts of pensions calculated under this system are found to be inadequate. So this system is to be removed, and the amounts of pensions are to be calculated on the basis of the amounts of salaries the officials were receiving at the time of their retirement or death, as provided for by the Pensions Law.

2. Under the Pensions Law and the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law, the amounts of additional pensions and injury and sickness annuities given to those who have received injury or contracted sickness on duty are to be fixed classified according to the official grades of the officials and to the causes and degrees of injury or sickess. In view, however, of the considerably increased salaries now given to public officials through the recent radical revision of the pay system, the above system is to be so altered that the amounts of additional pensions and sickness and injury annuities are calculated by multiplying the rates, fixed only according to the causes and degrees of sickness or injury, by the amounts of salary the officials were receiving at the time of retirement. The above rates to be multiplied by the amounts of salary are so fixed that they will not be unfavorable for the receiver than the rates heretofore applied to the calculation of pensions prior to the enactment of the Law for provisional exceptions to the Pensions Law. In the case of pensioners receiving sickness or injury pensions who have dependents to support, in order to alleviate the burden of living cost, they are to be given a monthly allowance of 200 yen for each of their dependents, as in the case of those in actual service.

3. Under the Pensions Law and the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law, the amounts of relief allowances given to the dependents of the public official who died from injury or sickness received on duty, are calculated by multiplying certain rates, fixed according to the official grades of officials and the causes of sickness or injury, by the amounts of ordinary relief allowance. But, for the same reason as mentioned in the case of injury or sickness pensions, this system is to be so altered that the amounts of the relief allowance are calculated by multiplying the rates, fixed according only to the causes of sickness or injury, by the amuonts of ordinary relief allowance worked out on the basis of the salary the public official was receiving. And, the above rates are so fixed that they will not be less than those applied prior to the enactment of the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law.

According to the Pensions Law and the Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pensions Law, an additional relief allowance is given in case dependents of the deceased official, which is calculated by multiplying the basis amount of relief allowance by a rate fixed according to the official grade of the public official and the number of dependents. This system is now to be so revised that a monthly sum of 200 yen will be given for each of the dependents of the deceased official.

The fourth point of amendments is the suspension of ordinary pensions to comparatively young persons and high income-earners. Under the existing Pension Law, ¼—⅛ of the amount of pension to those under 40 years are suspended according to their age. This Bill is to remove the restrictions on the calculation of amount of ordinary pensions, and count it in pursuance of the provisions of the Pension Law. As a result, the amount of ordinary pension will be increased. Furthermore, from the view-point of social policy it is considered proper to enlarge the scope of suspension of pension and it has been decided that no pension should be paid to persons of 40 and downwards, excepting the sick and wounded who are incapable of earning any income. (The Vice-President leaves his seat and the President takes his place.) Those under 45 are granted 50% of the yearly amount of pension; those under 50 30%.

According to the existing Law for Provisional Exceptions to the Pension Law, 15%-30% of the amount of pension are suspended for those who receive an ordinary pension of more than ¥1,000 a year and have an additional income exceeding ¥10,000. In this regard the following amendments have been made: The amount of ordinary pension has been increased; to keep pace with the present situation of commodities prices, a certain amount of pension is to be suspended for those who receive an annual pension over ¥15,000 and have an additional income exceeding ¥150.000.

Fifthly, consideration has been given to the relation of pension with the compensation for accidents. Under the Labor Standard Law public workers can receive accident compensations for their sickness, injuries or death resulting from official work. On the other hand, it may happen that pension for allowance for those sick and wounded is given to them. For this reason, the amount of their pension equal to the accident compensation will be suspended for a period of 6 years after they receive the latter. In this way, the Bill is intended for a compromise between the pension and accident compensation.

Sixthly, adequate steps will be taken for the present annuity pensioners. It is imagined that the sick, wounded, and old pensioners are in distress because of the smallness of the sum they receive. Therefore, the amount of their pension should also be raised to—but not exceeding—that of the pension which will be given to the person who will retire at the time of enforcement of this Bill.

In addition to these, the Bill contains the following matters: the handling of money paid to the national treasury by the personnel of the police, the penitentiary, the primary and lower secondary schools: provisional exceptions to the Pension Law, etc.

These are an outline of the contents of the Bill. Detailed explanations were made about it at the Committee sittings by the member who had submitted the Bill to the House, and many questions and answers were exchanged. In the full light of the present social circumstances, this Bill is considered an appropriate legislation. An earnest desire was expressed for the reform of the pension system during the deliberations on the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Pension Law, and the Petitions and Representations concerning Pensions. For this reason, it was decided at the committee meeting that the Bill should be approved as one of the expedient measures pending the establishment of the social security system. A debate being dispensed with, the committee decided that the Bill should be unanimously passed

With this, I close my report on deliberations of the committee. (Cheers)

The President: We will now take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The President: I see that all members present have stood are for the Bill. Accordingly, it has been unanimously passed by this House.

The President: I may ask the secretary to report.

(Secretary Teramitsu reads the report.)

(Refer to the Report in the heading.)

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Tradesmen Association Bill, submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. First, I request the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Heitaro Inagaki, Chairman of the Mining and Industry Committee, please!

(Committee Report in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Heitaro Inagaki takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Heitaro Inagaki: I shall report on the proceedings and findings of the Mining and Industry Committee concerning the Tradesmen Association Bill, which has now been taken up for discussion.

To begin with, I shall briefly explain the reasons for the introduction, and the outline, of this Bill. As you know, in our country, especially during the war, what they call industrial associations had played the leading part in the systematization of our industries. They had contributed toward the prosecution of control. After the termination of the war, however, the wartime control formula was entirely abolished. At the same time, due to the application of the Private Monopoly Prohibition Law, the responsibilities and functions of control have been all centralized in the hands of the Government or Government agencies, and direct or indirect participation by private tradesmen associations in controlling business is, in principle, not recognized. On the other hand, for the purpose of protecting the freedom and fairness of competition, which are the fruits of the Private Monopoly Prohibition Law, tradesmen associations are prohibited from turning into cartels. The legal steps thereof are the designation of various kinds of controlling bodies as Closed Institutions under the Closed Institution Ordinance, and issuance of the dissolution order to controlling bodies in accordance with the provision of the Private Monopoly Prohibition Law. In this way, all tradesmen associations, so far as they have been engaged in any control business, are to be liquidated. As a natural outcome thereof, it becomes necessary to clarify what the new tradesmen asssociations that replace the old ones should be.—it has become necessary to clearly stipulate the sphere of the activities of the new controlling bodies and what they should not do. The present Bill is intended for clarifying the above matters. For that purpose, this Bill has come to be submitted.

Next, I shall state the gist of this Bill briefly. In the first place, Article 2 of the Bill gives a definition of tradesmen association. It means a combination of more than two tradesmen or a federation of such combinations. All combinations of tradesmen,—whether they may be concerns, incorporated bodies, foundations, unions, or mere combinations of tradesmen based on a contract,—that aim at an increase in common profits, are regarded as the tradesmen associations. The limits of the associations are much more limited than we usually think them to be. In other words, the extent of the prohibition covers a very large area.

Article 3 stipulates that, in principle, all tradesmen associations have the duty of reporting on certain matters, so that their conditions may always be made clear.

Article 4 prescribes the sphere of activities permitted to tradesmen associations. Article 5 stipulates the prohibited matters of them. Thus the sphere of fair activities are concretely specified both positively and negatively.

Now in the Private Monopoly Prohibition Law, there are provisions stipulating the cases to which the Law is not applied. How to harmonize the control and the free competition is a very important problem. In the case of this Bill, too, Article 6 gives those associations to which the provisions of this Bill are not to be applied, though they are tradesmen associations.

This is the outline of the present Bill. In view of the fact that this Bill has been paid special attention among

the economic circles, a joint committee with the Commerce Committee was formed as soon as the Bill was referred to our Committee for preliminary investigation. And its deliberation has always been conducted jointly. In the course of our deliberation, we invited to our meeting the representatives of various quarters and listened to their views. At the same time, we have frankly exchanged views several times with those persons who had played an important role in drafting the present Bill. Some members of the other House also partook in this Meeting. Accordingly, in connection with the revision of this Bill, consultations were conducted with the Committee concerned of the House of Representatives. Views were exchanged in the course of our preliminary investigation and Amendments were made by the hand of the other House.

Next, I shall introduce to you the amendments made by the House of Representatives. First, the sphere of activities prescribed in Article 4 of the Government's draft is too small. Besides the nine kinds of activities mentioned in Article 4, it is possible that there should exist other spheres of activities to be permitted to tradesmen associations. Therefore, an item was added as No. 10 which reads, "Besides those actions stipulated in the preceding items, the actions which the Fair Trading Committee permits." In this way, elasticity is given to the activities of the tradesmen associations.

Secondly, from the same purport, No. 19 of Article 5, which provides for the prohibited actions, was deleted. No. 19 prohibits the tradesmen associations from doing, "Besides those actions prescribed in the preceding items, such actions as exceed the sphere of activities stipulated in all the items of the preceding article." As the actions in this No. 19 are considered, in some cases, to overlap the authorized actions, No. 19 of Article 5 was deleted.

Next, paragraph 2 of Article 6, that provides for those tradesmen associations which are exempted from application of this Law was wholly revised as follows: "An association, of which the number of constituting tradesmen does not exceed 19, and which is formed by small-scale tradesmen with the aim of mutual aid, is exempted from the application of the provisions of this Law.

Fourthly, the penal provision No. 3 of Article 14 was so revised that the infringement of reporting duty shall not be liable to any corporal punishment, but only monetary penalty.

The above-mentioned is the draft of amendments made by the House of Representatives to the bill. But, the controversies in the Mining and Manufacturing Industries Committee were mostly over the provision of Article 2, contending that the provision "a body combining or affiliating more than two entrepreneurs" is ambiguous in expression, which in some cases is liable to be operated to give suppression to a combination made in the interest of minor manufacturers. But this uncertainty has been removed by making an exemption from the application of this law of a combination of less than twenty of small-scaled entrepreneurs, whether farmers, fishermen, manufacturers, or tradesmen, employing less than twenty employes.

Article 4 and 5 have also been subject to much discussion. But as I have mentioned just before, with the addition newly made of Item No. 10 to Article 4 and the deletion made of Item No. 19 of Article 5, the controvesy as to the scope of "permitted activities" has been eliminated to some extent.

There are many other ambiguous wordings in Article 4 and 5 and other Articles, about which interpellations have been made. There is, for example, mentioned that "To draw up for the Government a draft or a plan for allocation of equipment" is a matter prohibited to be done, and about this Member Hoashi has questioned if such matter may be submitted to the Government if only for its information. To this it has been replied that sum information may be submitted. There have been many wordings vague in meaning, such as "other equivalent" and about the question of accommoadtion of funds, but the interpretation of these have been made clear by explanations given by the Government.

Member Tamaki has pointed out that since the Fair Transactions Committee is in the position to interpret the wordings of the provisions and to give permission on production of notifications of "permitted activities", though the present members of the Committee have good knowledge of the matters, if in future there occurs a change in the members there may occur matters not clear to them, and has requested that the Government pay due attention to such things.

After debate, all the members, but Member Hosokawa, voted approving the bill. This concludes my report. (Cheers.)

The President: I have received notice of debate on the bill. Mr. Karoku Hosokawa, please.

(Mr. Karoku Hosokawa takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Karoku Hosokawa: I am in opposition to the bill. The reason is this: Article 1 provides for the scopes of fair activities of associations of entrepreneurs of industry and for the filing of notifications with the Fair Transaction Committee. This is aimed at controlling private monopolies of trade. This is apparently a god democratic provision, but in practice this will result in blocking counter-actions of the minor tradesmen, farmers and fishermen, who are already in serious difficulties from lack of funds and materials, against the oppressive actions of large capitalists—monopolistic capitalists. It will suppress the freedom of their trade, will make them slaves of the large, monopolistic capitalists. Unlike in other mere advanced countries, the minor industries have an important economic position in this country. Not to promote healthy development of these minor industries, but to suppress them would be against democratism and against the Potsdam Declaration. Hence my opposition to the bill.

Secondly, this Bill will expand the authorities of the Government-sponsored Fair Transactions Committee composed of seven members and will give it a vital power against the honest minor enterprisers. It will facilitate the induction of foreign capital not in the interest of the masses of people but in the interest of the small number of large capitalists and monopolistic capitalists; and in the process of promoting the so-called recovery through the introduction of foreign capital, it is to serve in rehabilitating the large capitalists and monopolistic capitalists, who are superficially now disbanded, and in promoting imperialist development. We cannot but oppose recovery towards imperialism and aggression. I believe all members belonging to whatever political parties, if they recall to themselves the crimes of the recent war and if they wish realization of democracy, should oppose this anti-people bill.

Article 5 provides for prohibitions of joint ownership and management of equipment, joint ownership of patents, joint conduct of sales and purchases, production and processing and of packing work and joint conduct of transactions and collection of sales accounts. These would entirely block the activities of the minor enterprisers. There is, however, a provision in Article 4 which gives power to the Fair Transactions Committee to give permission if notification has been filed and if such notification has been found fair. This provision has given a relief to the Committees of both Houses. At first all members of the Committees were surprised at the provisions as drafted by the Government. But the amendment made to Article 4 has given a relief to those who are in the position to avail themselves of the provision, and consequently they have agreed to the bill.

As mentioned above, this Bill will block all counter-actions of the minor enterprisers against the domination of the large; monopolistic capitalists, who will be little affected by the prohibitive provision of Article 5. In these days the large capitalists in affiliation with state capital are dominating over about eighty per cent of national life. To give an instance, in the direction of funds, they are controlling the allocation of funds to be accommodated; in the direction of materials, they are controlling the allocation of materials; in the direction of flow of goods, they avail themselves of the service of the Distribution Public Corporations; in the direction of taxation, they gain such large incomes as to make the working masses to pay seventy per cent of the taxes and they pay out only 1.6 per cent to the masses. By letting the people bear such a heavy burden, the large capitalists and monopolistic capitalists are steadily growing. While the position is such, now this bill has been introduced. This is not the only one bill of the kind. There have been enacted a number of anti-people laws by the Yoshida Cabinet, Katayama Cabinet and the present Cabinet, by which the rights of people have been taken away step by step. The Coal State Control Law, the Currency Issue Council Law, the Securities Transaction Relations Law, the various Distribution Public Corporation Laws, and other similar laws are completely combined with the large capital and monopolistic capital Financing State Bank. (A member: "There is no large capital in Japan.") The reception structure of foreign capital is steadily being developed through the enactment of the Economic Power Decentralization Law and the Exemption of Import Duties on Foodstuffs Law and and through the lowering of Corporation Tax rates. The Non-Pharmaceutical Articles Control Law and the Food Articles Hygiene Law have already degenerated to bureaucratic measure and are cooperating with the large capitalists and monopolistic capitalists. They give the bureaucrats extensive powers and are working in the direction of suppressing the minor enterprisers and the masses of people. In the direction of politics, there are the Minor Offences Law, Political Funds Regulation Law and Election Law, and a Bill for Police Officials' Functions is about to be submitted to a committee. All these anti-people laws—economic and political laws in disregard of democracy—are all aimed at suppressing the working classes in the interest of the large capitalists and monopolistic capitalists. I believe that without democratic government in the interest of the working classes, no healthy development of the country could be achieved, no recovery from this great destruction would be possible. So, I object to these laws and to the one now before this House. It is the duty of all members of the Diet, of whatever political party, to express opposition to the bill, to criticize the past laws and to proceed to establish democracy, and in this sense I expect they will support my opposition to the Bill. (Cheers.)

The President: All the members notifying for debate have been recongized. So, the debate has come to an end.

We will now take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

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

The President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion the Communications Personnel Training Bill, submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives. (A member: "No abjection".)

The President: I see there is no objection. First. I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Rokuro Fukami, Chairman of the Communications Committee, please.

Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Rokuro Fukami takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Rokuro Fukami: I shall report on the outline of the progress and results of the deliberation of Communication Committee on the Bill for the Government Communications Employees Training Law now taken up for discussion.

First, the reason for the introduction of the bill is as follows: The Communications Ministry, in view of the importance of giving its employees specialized techniques on account of the peculiar nature of the business, has since long before been maintaining training schools to train its employees in every line of its business, and when necessary, has given them particular technical training at the working places so as to make them able to work at once in running the business.

In these training institutes not only technical training but also an ordinary education has been given to some extent so as to improve the quality and character of the communications employees. But with the enforcement of the new Constitution, it has been found necessary to define the object and scope of the training and character of the communica- the authority and duty of the Commonications Minister regarding the training. This is the reason for the introduction of this Bill.

I shall next mention about the contents of the bill. The first point is that the training is limited to communications employees. Hitherto not only the communications employees but also wireless technicians have been trained, but considering it proper to have the training of the latter transferred to the Education Ministry under the Education Standard Law, the training under jurisdiction of the Communications Ministry is to be limited to communications employees alone.

The second point is that the ordinary school lessons hitherto given by the training institutes of the Communications Ministry are to be discontinued, since the 6:3 compulsory education system is now enforced, and the training is to be limited to such technical matters as are directly related to communications jobs.

The third point is that communications employees may be made to attend ordinary or special research institutions to study technical matters.

The above is the outline of the contents of the Bill. The draft Bill of the Government stipulated in Article 2, Par. 2, "Communications Minister shall particularly give importance to the job training, limiting the class room instruction to the minimum", but this provision was deleted by the House of Representatives. This matter had been also discussed at the preliminary examination by this Committee, and it was held in question whether or not adequate facilities are available for the training at the working places. The House of Representatives has deleted the provision on the ground that it is not necessary to prescribe the matter by law, since it is a matter to be arranged in the operation of the law.

As to the discontinuance of the ordinary school lessons and the elimination of the form of school education, representations of strong objection were presented by the All-country Government Communication Workers Union and the Communications Almuni Association composed of the graduates of the High Communications Training School. The Committee has been careful in deliberation on the matter and Mr. Katsuma Kobayashi, member of the Diet but not a member of the committee, has also participated in the discussion.

Now, I shall briefly report on the questions asked about this Bill.

Article 2 of the Bill reads, "The Minister of Communications can not include in the curriculum such subjects of study as are generally included in the curricula of public schools and universities excepting technical subjects of study." The decrease of the efficiency of communications employees which, is now talked about, may be attributed to their loss of moral sense rather than to the low standard of their technical skill. It is necessary, therefore, that the Communications Minister should include in the curriculum common subjects of study in order to elevate the moral character and cultural level of the employees. This Bill does not meet this purpose. A question was asked about the reason therefor. To this, the Government replied as follows: Their character and cultural level will be elevated by the 6-3 educational system. The communications authorities should give their employees vocational training. It is not proper from the standpoint of communications business entrusted by the people that the Communications Ministry should give common education to its employees at the expense of a few scores of thousand yen per head.

Other questions asked were: Is it not advisable to enforce this Bill, after the 6-3 educational system has achieved good results? The percentage of high school, college and university graduates among the Government communications employees, is smaller than that in the Government railway business. It is requisite to raise the educational level of employees so that the business may be conducted smoothly. Isn't it necessary for that purpose to give them instruction in common subjects of study?

To these, the Government replied: It is due to the unsatisfactory treatment of employees and the people's imperfect understanding of the communications business that high school or college graduates do not seek employment in this field. Therefore, much will depend upon the betterment of treatment and good understanding.

To the question to what extent instructions in common subjects at study have hitherto been given, the following answer was made: In the Communications Training School, 2,052 hours are assigned for communications subjects; 2,040 hours for common subjects. In the Higher Communications Training School, 1,000 hours for the former; 2,870 hours for the latter. The number of hours for common subjects has been increased since the end of the war. Even if they are cut off under the new system, they will be more than those before the war.

Further questions was asked: Is the Radio Telegraph Training Institute is to be raised to the status of college after it has come under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry? To this question, the Government replied: There is an opinion that the Institute in Tokyo should be raised to the status of college from next year on, and a plan therefor is under consideration.

Then questions were asked by many other members and Mr. Kobayashi. For these, you are referred to the stenographic records.

Questions over, we entered into a debate. Mr. Chiba of the Socialists, objecting to this Bill, stated: The qualities of the employees must be improved in order that the communications business may be conducted without a hitch. They must not be trained in such a way as apprentices are. However, this Bill provides that the Communications Minister can not include in the curriculum such common subjects of study as are included the curricula of public schools and universities, we cannot expect to improve their qualities in this way.

Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Yui of the Democrats, Mr. Fujita of Mushozoku Kondankai (Independent Club), Mr. Oshima of the Democrat-Liberals, Mr. Shintani of Ryokufukai, and Mr. Mizuhashi of the Socialists, supporting the Bill, desired as follows: The improvement of employees' qualities is desired by themselves. That is also necessary for this business. Among the young men engaged in the communications business, there are many who have good qualities but are badly off. It benefits not only such young men but also the business itself to inspire them with aspiration. Careful steps should, therefore, be taken in the application of this Bill.

A vote being taken, it was decided by a majority that the Bill should be approved as passed over by the other House.

With this, I close my report, brief though it is.

The President: If nobody else wishes to speak, we will take a vote on the Bill. We may take it up as a whole. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

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

(The House rises for a recess at 4.02 p.m.)

Meeting reopened at 7:09 p.m.

The Vice-President: If there is no objection, the reading of the various Reports will be omitted.

The Vice-President: We shall resume the business of the meeting adjourned for recess. Is there any objection to now making an addition to the Agenda and taking up the Matter pertaining to the Continuation, during the Prorogation of the Diet, of the Survey on the Medical Treatment System, the Survey on the Development of the Welfare Works and the Survey on the Housing Problem (submitted by the Welfare Committee)?

(Several members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly, this House decides to continue the surveys on these three Matters during the Prorogation of the Diet.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to now making an addition to the Agenda and taking up en bloc for discussion the Local Finance Bill, the Bill Revising the Local Tax Law and the Local Apportionment Tax Bill, all submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives, and the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Autonomy Law submitted by the House of Representatives?

(Several members: "No objection.')

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I call for the report of the Committee Chairman. Public Safety and Local Government Committee Chairman, Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa, please!

(Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa takes the platform. Applause)

Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa: I would like to report on the proveedings at, and the outcome of, the Committee meetings in reference to the Local Government Finance Bill, the Bill to amend the Local Tax Law, the local Tax Assignment Bill, and also the Bill to partially amend the Local Self-Government Law, which have just been tabled for discussion.

Firstly, the Local Government Finance Bill. While, with the introduction of the Local Self-Government Law, the autonomy of the local communities was epochally strengthened, the financial basis for such political autonomy has not as yet been established. Meanwhile, the drastic changes in the economic conditions have wrought such serious effects on the local finance, that the local governments are now placed in a precarious situation. As you are no doubt aware, it is one of the most pressing problems at the moment to enable them to tide over the crisis and to establish an autonomous local financial system in keeping with the local self-government. In the circumstances, it is obvious necessary to replete and integrate the independent sources of revenue for the local finance. no less than to rationalize the relations between the national and local government finances, so that the local finance as well as local system of taxation may be given a basis of autonomy, and brought on a more rationalized and sounder foundation. The Local Government Finance bill has been submitted with this end in view.

I will outline the essentials of the bill as explaned by the Government. The bill refers in the first place to the basic questions of the working of local government finance. Firstly, the bill lays down the rules in regard to issuance of local loans, which is mainly responsible for deficit financing, with a view to ensuring actual balancing of local payment and receipt. Secondly, in regard to public enterprises, the bill proposes the so-called business accounting. And thirdly, the bill proposes the establishment of amortization funds also in the local fiovern-

ment finance. As a matter of general principle underlying the bill, the soundness of local government finance is aimed at.

In the second place, the bill pertains to the relations between the local and national government finances. Firstly, it is intended to clarify the distinction between the local and national expenses according to the nature of business to which they are expended. Secondly, it is proposed to rationalize the system of assigning officials subsidized by the national government. Increase or decrease is the amount of subsidies unilaterally determined according to the circumstances on the part of the National Treasury as in the past, deprives the local government finance of its required stability. Besides, the undesirable interference by the national government through the payment of subsidies is apt to impose unnecessary restrictions on the authorities of chiefs of local communities. In view of this, it is proposed to abolish the system of assigning the national government officials, and to institute, instead, a system of appointing officials paid by the National Treasury, wherein the number of such officials, the extent of the expenses to be borne by the State as well as its proportion, will be prescribed by law. By so doing, it is intended to eliminate the difficulties of the local government finance in this connection. Thirdly, it is proposed to rationalize the payments of charges on, and subsidies from, the National Treasury. The bill gives basic provisions in regard to the basis of calculating these charges asd subsidies, as well as to the time payment, in order to forestall the possibility of these payments from the National Treasury either fixed on absurdly low unit prices regardless of the actual price level, or abnormally delayed as it is the case at present.

In the third place, the bill pertains to the mutual financials relations between the local communities. In particular, the financial relations between Prefectures and District on the one hand and cities, towns and villages within such Prefectures and District on the other may be compared to those existing between the state and local communities. The bill intends, therefore, to rationalizs these relations after the pattern of the proposed method of financial adjustment between the state and the local communities.

Lastly, i.e. in the fourth place, the bill provides for the measures to be taken in case the regulations pertaining to the working of local government finances are violated. Firstly, in case the national government or the local government wastes the subsidies or other assignments in contravention of legal provisions, it is provided that the state may order the repayment of such subsidies or other assignments, or the local government may demand the state to repay the same, as the case may be. Secondly, in case the local government wastes a large amount of fund in contravention of legal provisions, it is provided that the amount of tax assignment may be reduced that much by way of adjusting the sources of revenue.

This is the outline of the Local Government Finance Bill.

Secondly, I would explain the Bill to amend the Local Tax Law.

The proposed amendments to the Local Tax Law consist of 153 Articles in all. As the time allowed for me is limited, I would like to eliminate details in regard to these Articles, which contain far-flung provisions. Boiled down to essentials, the bill in the first place introduces such amendments covering all phases of local government finance as would ensure the sources of revenue required by the local governments. In the second place, in order to establish local financial autonomy, requirement to obtain approval of supervising offices as stipulated in the past is abolished without exception in the proposed amendments. These are the main points of the proposed amendments. As a means to ensure the sources of required revenue, various new taxes are proposed, such as business tax, special servic tax, mineral production tax, electricity and gas tax, lumber transaction tax, employe tax, spacious residence tax, and so on.

It is also proposed to increase the tax returns by means of raising the rates of existing taxes. Namely, it is proposed to raise the rates of land tax, house tax, resident tax, and so forth.

Next is the transference of some of the national taxes to the local communities. It is proposed to transfer the admission tax, hunting permission tax, and others to the local governments. It has long been a demand of the local governments for establishing their financial autonomy to abolish the authority of the supervising offices to give approval to local governments. With the amendments now proposed to the Local Tax Law, the idea is going to be materialized. However, if as the result of these amendments the local governments take a wrong step in the working of their finance, such a step would endanger, rather than strengthen, the basis of local autonomy, so that it is proposed to set up what will be called the Local Tax Deliberative Council, who will examine the actual practices.

Such is the outline of the proposed local tax amendments. Some time ago, the government established the Local Government Finance Comittee, who has been assigned with the task of deliberating upon the measures for giving firm basis to the local government finance and for formulating appropriate plans. But unfortunately the proposals submitted by the Committee as a whole were not approved by the government, with the result, it is regrettable to say, that the government proposals and the Committee's proposals were pitted against each other. In the circumstances, the government has submitted to the Diet the proposals of the Committee, which are in part in opposition to the government proposals, as reference materials for our deliberation.

Thirdly, I have to explain the Local Tax Assignment bill.

According to the explanations given by the government, the current Local Tax Subsidy Law is to be abrogated, and in its stead the proposed Local Tax Assignment bill is to be introduced. in view of the basic principle to promote the local financial autonomy, the word "subsidy" as used in the present local Tax Subsidy Law is not considered as a proper expression. It is proposed to substitute the word "assignment" for "subsidy" and to introduce certain minor changes in the provisions of the current Law. But the basic ideas of the Law remain unaltered. The key points of changes are this: In the first place, the provision pertaining to the assignment tax in general. Firstly, the admission tax is to be made an independent local tax, and is to be removed from the list of tax assignments Secondly, it is proposed to advance the ratio of tax assignment. The amount of local taxes yearly required is estimated at ¥1,17.2 billion Even with national taxes transferred to local government. and introduction of local independent taxes, as well as advances in the current rates of taxation, the local revenue is expected to fall short of the requirement by about ¥41.5 billion. It is proposed in the circumstances to make up this shortage by means of increasing that proportion of the income tax and corporate tax revenues, which is to be transferred to the Local Tax Assignment Special Account. Thirdly, the proportions to be assigned to Prefectures and District on the one hand, and to cities, towns and villages on the other, are to undergo an alteration in favor of the latter. If the estimated deficit of local tax revenue, after taking the receipts from independent and additional taxes into account, is to be made up by tax assignments from the national government, the sum to be assigned is expected to amount to 209 billion yen in the case of Prefectures and District and 206 billion yen in the case of cities, towns and villages. The proportions to be assigned to Prefectures and District and to cities, towns and villages, therefore, will work out roughly at 50 per cent. The current proportions are 67 per cent to Prefectures and District and 33 per cent to cities, towns and villages. With the proposed amendment, the share of the cities, towns and villages will be considerably increased as compared with the current allocation. Fourthly, in the light of the decrease in tax revenues resulting from war damages, it is proposed to exclude the local communities in the war-devastated areas from the system of local tax assignment.

In the second place, the questonis relatng to the formula of distributing the tax assignments. How are the direct proportion to the local financial needs? How are such amounts to be determined? Certain modificatons are proposed in regard to the weighing of the number of inhabitants; a formula of assignment on the basis of the number of school classes which are to be newly included in compulsory education is proposed; there is also proposed a formula in reference to assignments to towns and villages, making distinction between those which are going to have local police and those which are going to have none; and there are other proposals aiming at equitable distribution of the tax assignments. But as to particulars of these proposals, I would refer you to the stenographic record. So much for the outline of the Local Tax Assignment Bill.

Now I report on the main questions in regard to the three bills pertaining to local government finance just mentioned, which were asked at our Committee meetings.

The first of the questions were this: Whereas the Local Government Finance Committee proposed, seemingly with sufficient confidence, the introduction of excise tax on "sake" and tobacco as a local tax, why was it that the government did not adopt the proposal? Further, why was it that a surtax on income tax as a local source of revenue, as favored by the Governor's conference was not recognized by the Government? To these questions a Government representative replied: that the proposal ran counter to the basic principle of taxation to make all excise taxes a source of national revenue; that it was not considered a proper mesaure to levy a local tax on commodities which belonged to State monopoly; that as regards a surtax on income tax, the income tax itself formed a source of local tax assignment already, and therefore might be consdiered as a local tax in a certain measure, and that as a considerable portion of this tax was collected at the source of income, it was not suitable as a local tax.

The second of the questions raised pertained to the method of choosing the members of the Local Tax Deliberative Committee, an agency to be newly set up under the bill to amend the Local Tax Law as I have mentioned before. In obtaining the appproval of the Diet as to the choice of the members, as required in the bill, it was considered by the choice of the members, as required in the bill, it was considered by the interpellator that the Diet should be consulted previously, instead of the Diet's approval asked for without any prior consultation as it was actually the case with the selection of members of the Public Order Committee in reference to the National Police, and other instances. In answer to the interpellator's question as to the Government's intention, a representative of the Government replied that the matter would be arranged as desired by the interpellator.

Thirdly, it was pointed out that while under the proposed bill twenty per cent of the livelihood protection expenses was to be borne by the local governments, increase in these expenses was creating difficulties to the local communities. It was desired by the interpellator that in giving local tax assignments the portoin to be appropriated for livelihood protection expenses would be designated. It was further opined by the interpellator that in regard to certain towns and villages, where numerous persons without relatives had

to be protected, these expenses should be borne by the National Treasury to the full amount. In answer to this the Government explained that the local tax assignment had the nature of an adjustment fund for the local finance, so that it is not technically feasible to designate the uses of funds. But the Government admitted that the argument of the interpellator was quite justified in reference to towns and villages which had to bear heavy financial burdens for accommodating persons without relations, and replied that special consideration would be given in distributing the tax assignments.

In the fourth place, the views of the Government were asked as to the proposal to exempt persons to be repatriated from abroad in the future from the resident tax for the period of one year after repatriation, along the lines as resolved by this House to relieve the repatriates from taxes. The views of the Government were also asked as to the propriety of assessing the entertainment tax on restaurant and other eating house business which was not in operation. The Government replied that it was sympapthetic with the plight of the repatriates, and that as under the current regulations those receiving aids, whether public or private, were exempted from taxes, proper measures could be taken by means of applying the regulations to actual cases. The Government also replied that it did not consider it possible that restaurant and eating house business which was actually out of operation should be levied the entertainment tax.

On July 5th, i.e. today, the bills were sent from the House of Representatives along with its proposed revisions to our Committee, who thereupon examined the bills together with the proposals of the House of Representatives. I think I have to briefly explain the gist of the revisions as proposed by the House of Representatives.

The first of the revisions as proposed by the Hous of Representatives is to introduce an excise tax on "sake" and an additional levy on it. With a uniform rate of 5 per cent, an annual revenue of some 1.5 blilion yen is counted upon.

The second is to reduce the resident tax by means of making the increased receipts from "sake" as a substitute source of revenue. It is proposed to reduce the basic amount of assessment from ¥1,000 to ¥900.

The third point is to change the effective date of the law, i.e. the amended local tax law, from July 1 as originally proposed to the date of announcement.

Then our Committee having finished with interpellations proceeded with discussions on the subject. Mr. Yoshindo Okamoto of the Ryokufukai submitted a proposal of revision, which was intended to exempt the repatriates from abroad arriving in Japan on and after April 1 this year from the resident tax for the period of one year after repatriation. To this proposal, a Government representative stated that, of the repatriates, those who were destitute would be exempted from the tax by means of flexible application of the pprovisions of Article 47 and 102 of the bill to amend the Local Tax Law. The result of voting on the proposal of Mr. Yoshindo Okamoto was that nobody but the proposer supported it, and the proposed revision was voted down. In the course of discussions, Messrs. Habu of Social Democratic Party, Aisuke Okamoto and Naondo Suzuki of Ryokufukai, who are members of our Committee, gave expression to their views in support of the bills along with the proposed revisions sent from the House of Representatives. It was stated that the three bills together with the proposed revisions of the House of Representatives taken as a whole were generally in conformity with the views of the Public Peace and Order, and Local Administrative System Committees of the House of Councillors, which had been sent to the House of Representatives after having been examined by us, and in which our opinions were incorporated. It was also stated that the demands of the local communities would partially be met by the proposed revisions, though not quite completely, and that these bills would make a good start for acquiring more flexibility for the local government finance in the future, and were considered under the circumstances the most appropriate proposals. Thus the three members expressed their views in support of the proposals from different viewpoints respectively. The result was that by a majority our Committee voted approval on the three bills with the proposed revisions sent from the House of Representatives taken as a whole.

With this I conclude my report. (Applause)

In addition, I desire to take up the Bill for partial amendment of the Local Self Government Law and report briefly on its deliberations and the result thereof.

This Bill for amending a part of the Local Self-Government Law relates to the administrative machinery concerning Construction affairs. The affairs were formerly in charge of the Public Works division or bureau of To, Do, Fu or Ken in accordance with the Local Self-Government Law. But since this business has become considerably expanded and complex owing to rehabilitation of war damaged areas and housing problems, most of the local government are anxious to have the administrative department concerning constructions made independent and strong. Accordingly, it has been found necessary to revise Article 158 of the Local Self-Government Law so as to permit Tokyo metropolis to set up a Construction Bureau, and the Do and Fu and Ken to establish each a Construction Division. It happens that the local offices of the Construction Board have been abolished, and the affairs relating to allocation of building materials under the Temporary Commodity Demand and Supply Adjustment Law and also the affairs relating to the granting of constructions permits have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan and prefectural governors. At this juncture this Bill aims to serve as a legislative measure for enabling Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal prefectures to set up a Construction Division (Construction Bureau in the case of Tokyo), and at the same time for the promotion of the two Divisions of General Affairs, and Financial Affairs of Tokyo Metropolis to Bureaus.

Such are the purposes and provision of the present Bill. The Committee after careful deliberations reached a general agreement on the point that the proposed revision is necessary in order to push forward positively the housing construction which is the most urgent need of the day.

The matter has submitted to debate and vote, with the result the Committee unanimously decided that the Bill should be approved.

This concludes my report on the three Bills and the Bills and the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Local Self-Government Law on their deliberations and the results thereof. (Applause)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): To begin with, I must announce that there is a member who has served notice of an interpellation concerning the three bills, that is, the Local Finance bill, for amendment of the Local Taxation Law, and the Local Tax Assignment bill. Mr. Katsuji Itano, please.

(Mr. Katsuji Itano takes the platform.)

Mr. Katsuji Itano: As these three bills purport to invite the failure of local finance, I oppose them.

The first reason is that the expenditure that ought properly to be defrayed entirely from the national treasury in order to alleviate local burdens is, in those bills, devolved in full or partly upon the local finance. Such expenditure includes those items of outlay required for education and learning, payments to those engaged in compulsory education, promotion of children's welfare and maintenance of health institutes, establishment, maintenance and management of vacational guidance facilities, assurance of living, construction of facilities necessitated by the extension of compulsory education years, relief for repatriates, etc. The shifting of all these burdens on to the shoulders of the local finance would mean a cancer to the local finance, which is already threatening to fail. It is proper that such expenditure should be met entirely by the national treasury. Then again, expenses involved by city-planning and enterprises thereof, public construction works of importance, such as rivers, roads, quicksand checks, and harbors, rehabilitation of schools, roads, harbors, hospitals, clinics, water-works and sewerage, and other public facilities, cost of housing and land section adjustment, etc., ought to be defrayed for the major part from the national coffers.

The second reason of my opposition is that these bills provide for too much interference of the state in local self-government and would impede the autonomy of local finance to a conspicuous degree. It is my opinion in this connection that due respect should be paid to the autonomy of local finance.

The next is the question of reinforcement of the independent account system of public enterprises. Such enterprises are now, for the most part, in a dilapidated condition owing to war disaster and the cruelly excessive employment of equipments in the wartime. To make the worse, they are without any basis on which to establish an independent account of their own because of the state's control policy. In order to solidify such a basis at this time, it would be unavoidable to carry out a drastic dismissal of employees or the enforcement of labor. Such being the case, I think it will be necessary, in the case of absence of the basis for an independent account, to recognize a transfer from the general or other special account.

The third reason of my opposition is that, as I have already stated, it will be possible to lighten the burden of local finance by about 80 per cent and lay corner-stones of local finance only by making the expenditure of the six and three years school system, teachers' allowances, the assurance of living, etc., defrayable in full from the national treasury and by raising the rates of income tax and tax assignment. By such means, the raising of land and house tax rates will become unnecessary, and the need of levying such bad taxes as enterprise tax, liquor tax, additional tax, electric and gas taxes, etc., will cease altogether to exist. The expenditure as referred to above, which is at present made defrayable partly by each locality concerned will, even in the case of ¥5,200, as demanded by the Government and Public Service Union for each employees' not allowance, being assured as the standard, amount to approximately ¥63,900,000,000, and if this expenditure is made defrayable entirely from the national coffers, the burden of local finance will be considerably alleviated. On the part of the central finance, as is clear from the Budget for the current fiscal year, it is to defray the cost of protecting major capitalists amounting to about ¥200,000,000,000, but such item of outlay might very well be eliminated, and also, in view of the Government's confession that the evasion of taxes in the current fiscal year has amounted approximately to ¥400,000,000,000, it will not be impossible for the national treasury to bear the whole of the expenditure in question. In spite of that, the Local Finance bill before us provides that the whole burden may be imposed on the masses. For those reasons as stated above and also for the reason of the possibility of forming a taxation policy so as to contralize the burden, our Communist Party opposes these three bills. (Clapping.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Next, concerning the bill for a partial amendment of the Local Self-Government Law, notice of an interpellation has been served. Mr. Yoshito Okamoto, please.

(Mr. Yoshito Okamoto takes the platform. Clapping.)

Mr. Yoshito Okamoto: As a member of the Overseas Residents Special Committee, I oppose those two bills, namely, the Local Finance Law and the bill for amendment of the

Local Taxation Law.

Let me mention two or three principal points in this connection. The first is related with the inhabitants' tax. The bill as revised at the House of Representatives makes a reduction of ten per cent and puts such tax at ¥900 per capita. The proposal of ¥800 as maximum previously presented by the Local Finance Committee was not accepted by the Government. There are other reasons, too, but it is a fact generally known that Mr. Yasui, representative of the metropolis, 'do,' and prefectures, Mr. Kambe, representative of the six major cities, and Mr. Ikuta, representative of local towns and villages, filed their resignations. Those three representatives clearly represent practically the whole nation, and yet the Government refuses to respect the general will of the people and insists on presenting its own own bill, which is evidently an extremely high-handed instance of Fascism and to our great regret. What I regret more than anything else is that the seven hundred thousand brothren of ours who have come home after their three years' painful labor in the freezing area of the Soviet Union territory against their will, to discharge the obligation of a defeated nation and as victims of the state, should be charged the inhabitants tax, which is a poll-tax, and that immediately on their return to their dear fatherland, which they wished for even at the risk of getting drowned in the Japan sea on their homeward voyage. Indeed, I cannot bear just to imagine their disappointment. In the Repatriates Relief Measure resolution, paragraph 2, passed by the House of Representatives and that of Councillors on May 25 and 26 respectively, it is expressly stated that the repatriated and demobilized in future shall be exempt from all taxation for twelve months from the date of their return home. (Clapping) Such exemption has been unanimously supported at this House of Councillors. Nevertheless, the revised bill has been rejected owing to various circumstances. For such reason, I can by no means support the bill before us.

The second point is that it is provided in the Finance Law, Article 10, para. 14, that, for the assurance of living, 80 per cent of the necessary expenditure shall be defrayed from the national treasury and the balance of 20 per cent by local self-governing bodies. The local defrayal of the said 20 per cent, however, is actually met by the re-assigned tax. This point is not made clear enough locally. The defrayal of cost of assuring living is a burden extremely heavy upon local finance because of the hard condition in which it actually finds itself. Such a system is firstly regarded as conducive to the prevention of disorderly grant of aid by the abuse of the Living Assuring Law, and secondly, it contemplates the sharing of duty by local neighborhood groups. In the actual condition of Japan after the war, a major part of the aid necessary to be extended goes to sufferers from war damage, repatriates, families left at home by people detained abroad, bereaved families and other war victims, and the object of such aim is quite different in feature from the indigent of former years. If the measure is intended simply for the first purpose, that is, the prevention of disorderly grant of aid, it cannot but be called a cruel measure which gives the recipients of such aid the utmost amount of spiritual pain and oppression. Even if the measure were based on the genuine spirit of assuring living, it is, of course, against such spirit in practice. Again, among those who are to be repatriated in the current fiscal year, there are, it is estimated, about eighty or ninety thousand who have no relatives at home. Those solitary people will be accommodated in the six North-east prefectures and Hokkaido. At present there are, at Toyohira, Hokkaido, more than five thousand repatriates accommodated, which represent over twenty per cent of the whole population there. For such persons who unexpectedly join local communities, since they are, for the most part, under the application of the Living Assuring Law, aid must be supplied by local finance, which would mean a terrible overburden to such finance. (Clapping.) It is simply impossible to understand the reason of such a measure. That the outlay due to the application of the national treasury is self-evident, and for that reason, I cannot support this bill.

Another point is that, in the local tax now under contemplation, a good amount of revenue is expected, as reported just now by the chairman of the Committee, from the taxes levied on entertainment, eating and drinking at restaurants but restaurants are at present prohibited their business by ordinance. The Government, nevertheless, recognizes clearly their secret business to prepare such a bill of the local tax, and the reason is altogether beyond my understanding. Therefore I definitely oppose this bill. I must appeal to your intelligent judgment in the matter. (Clapping.)

The Vice-President: All the members notifying for debate have been recognized. So, the debate has come to an end. We will now take a vote. First, we will take up the Bill for Local Finance, the Bill for a Revision of the Local Tax Law, and the Bill for the Distribution of Taxes to Local Governments, en bloc. Those in favor of these Bills are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that a majority of members are in favor of the three Bills. So, they have been passed by this House.

Next, we may vote on the Bill for a Partal Amendment of the Local Autonomy Law. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that a majority of members are in favor of the three Bills. So, they have been passed by this House.

Next, we may vote on the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Local Autonomy Law. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that a majority of members

stood up for the Bill. Accordingly, it has been approved by this House.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion en bloc the Bill for the Establishment of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau, the Bill for the Establishment of the Newsprint Allocation Office, both submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives, and the Bill for the Establishment of the Repatriates Measures Advisory Council, introduced by members of the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Toshie Ota, Director of the Audit Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appepndiv to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Ota, Toshie, takes the platform)

Mr. Toshie Ota: With reference to the Bill for the Establishment of the Agricultural Reform Bureau, which is presented for discussion now. I wish to report the progress and result of deliberation at the Committee meeting. This Bill is made for the Establishment of the Agricultural Reform Bureau as an internal part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The said Bureau will comprise three divisions, namely, the Technical Research Division, the Economic Research Divsiion, and the Dissemination Division, and it is aimed at that the public welfare may be promoted by the increase of agricultural production in this country, the improvement of farmers' life, and the diffusion of useful, adequate and pragmatic information concerning the various problems of agricultural industry. On the part of this Committee, it recognizes the measure as a timely one for the promotion of development of agricultural technique aimed at the increase of agricultural foodstuff production, and for the improvement of life of farmers, who constitute the greatest majority of the people. The Committee, after conducting deliberation article by article, has decided unanimously to pass the bill as it is.

Next, concerning the Bill for the Institution of the Newsprint Allocation Board, I shall report briefly the progress and result of deliberation at the Committee meeting.

This bill aims at the legislation of a system for the allovation of newspprint in view of the present shortage of printing paper and at the rationalization and adjustment of the affairs concerned by completing this organization.

The existing system for the allocation of printing paper may be briefly described as follows: The Government, in compliance with the directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in October, 1945, had such affairs managed by the Cabinet Board of Information at first, but, with the abolition of the said Board, those affairs were transferred under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce and Indutry. In November, 1946, the Newprint Allocation Office was established in the Cabinet, and has since been attending to the affairs to this date. There being at present no law to govern the business of the Allocation Committee, such business is being conducted exclusively in accordance with the regulation prescribed by the Prime Minister for the allocation of printing paper. On interrogation being entered, a member of the Committee asked whether any abuse of official authority might be made in the appointment of members of the Discussion Council, to which the Government replied that, for the appointment of such Council and the method of conducting its affairs, etc., basic pprovision is clearly made in the bill presented this time, and that it was the Government's intention to make the democratic will of the Diet reflected thoroughly in such business. To the question concerning a possible abuse of official authority in the appointment of members of the Council in the case where the Government may reject such candidates as it deems unfit, the Government replied that such a case would actually be extremely rare, and that it was, for example, the case where black marketeers or persons whose object is to divert commodity into illegal channels of supply attempt to obtain membership by canvassing.

Another member expressed his opinion that the allocation in the past had been too much concentrated for commercial relations and that for labor and cultural bodies was extremely limited, and asked whether any improvement was not feasible in that connection. It was also asked whether an increased allocation of paper of better quality, necessary for publications of science and art, could not be realized, etc. To these questions, the Government replied that a more rational and adequate allocation of printing paper might be hoped for by the legislation of printing paper allocation affairs. As for further details of questions and answers exchanged, I beg leave to refer you to the minutes.

Debate took place then, but no oppinion of special importance presented, and the bill was unanimously decided to be passed.

Now, let me report on the bill for the institution of the Repatriated Brethren Relief Measure Deliberation Council. This bill is made for the establishment of the Repatriated Brethren Relief Measure Deliberation Council in the Prime Minister's Office, based on the resolution passed at the Second Session of the Diet concerning the measures of aid for repatriated brethren, with the purpose of investigating and discussing matters related to the acceleration of repatriation, and the aid for bereaved families and families left at home by persons detained abroad, and other matters concerning the repatriates in general. The Council will be composed of one President and fifteen or less members, and the Minister for Public

Welfare will be appointed to the post of President. For the management of its affairs, the Council will have its own office, and the Director of the office will be appointed from among the officials of the Ministry of Public Welfare. This law will be made effective for one year only. Such is the purport of the bill. Concerning this bill, as it was generally known due to the relevant resolution having been previously passed, and the need for such measure was keenly felt by every person, no particular objection was raised, and the bill was unanimously supported. Only, concerning the wording of the bill, the necessity for some revision was expressed, and here is a list of the changes suggested, which I will read out now.

In Article 1, paragraph 1, before "for the investigation and discussion of," insert "in the Prime Minister's Office"; and after "the Repatriated Brethren Relief Measure Deliberation Council," add "hereinafter to be called simply the Council" in brackets.

In the same Article, paragraph 2, for "superintendence" read "management."

In Article 3 and 4, for "Chairman of the Committee" read "President."

Article 5 shall be revised as under:

Article 5. The Council shall have the following staff to attend to the coordination of its affairs:

1. One Chief Secretary.
   A certain number of other officers.
2. The Chief Secretary shall be appointed by Prime Minister from among the first ranking officials of the Ministry of Public Welfare.
3. Officers other than the Chief Secretary shall be appointed by the President of the Council.

Article 8 shall be deleted.

The the discussion was finished, and voting was held. The amendment was first submitted to voting, and passed by a majority. Then followed the voting concerning the other part of the original bill, with the result that it was unanimously decided to be passed. This is all I have to report now. (Clapping)

The Vice-President: We will now take a vote. First, we will take up the Bill for the Establishment of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau in its entirety. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that all members present stood up in favor of the Bill. So, it has been unanimously passed by this House.

The Vice-President: Next, we may vote on the Bill for the Establishment of the Newsprint Allocation office in its entirety. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority of members stand up.)

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

The Vice-President: Next, we will vote on the Bill for the Establishment of the Repatriates Measures Advisory Council in its entirety. The report of the Committee Chairman is for the approval of the Bill with amendment. Those in favor of the amended Bill as proposed by the Committee in charge, are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that all members present stood up for the Bill. Accordingly, it has been unanimously approved by this House in the form recommended by the Committee in charge.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion en bloc the Bill for Temporary Exceptions to Election Campaign and the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Law concerning the Election of members of the House of Representatives, introduced by members of the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I may call for the Committee Chairman's report.

Mr. Shinchi Fujii, Director of the House Management Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Fujii, takes the rostrum Cheers.)

Mr. Fujii: I am going to make a brief report on the progress and results of consideration by the Diet Operation Committee of the Bill Concerning Temporary Special Exceptions Respecting Election Campaigns, etc. and of the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives, which have just been placed before the House.

The Bill Concerning Temporary Special Exceptions Respecting Election Campaigns, etc. is applicable only to the election of the members of the House of Representatives, beginning with the next General Election. The election of the members of the House of Councilors and that of the members of local Assemblies will continue to be governed, as hitherto, by the provisions of the Law Concerning Special Exceptions Respecting Documents, Drawings, etc. for Election Campaigns. The object of this Bill is to enlarge the scope of public management of elections, in order that elections shall be carried out fairly and properly; and also to tighten the restrictions on other forms of election campaign, with a view to basically preventing such election corruption as might stem from the necessity of procuring vast amounts of electioneering funds. The scope of public management of elections is to be expanded on four points. The first point relates to speech meetings. A complete system of public management is to be enforced in regard to speech meetings of rival candidates. With respect to speech meetings of individual candidates, a part of the affair is to be publicly managed; that is arrangements for the place of meeting and public notification are to be taken over by public management. Second, it is expressly provided that all the expenses for broadcasting political views shall be borned by the National Treasury. Third, with regard to matters relating to documents and drawings, advertisements in the newspapers, and postcards and unsealed letters for purposes of liaison in election business are placed within the purview of public management. Fourth, with respect to the utilization of the means of communication, 15 special tickets, good for use within the areas concerned, are to be delivered at the expense of the National Treasury.

These four points concern the expansion of the scope of public management. It is estimated that the expenses for this phase of public management will amount to about Yen 450,000,000 in all. In order that a part of this expenditure shall be borne by candidates, and that hopeless persons shall be prevented from running for the election, each candidate is to pay Yen 20,000, in addition to the usual deposit. This payment is made a requirement for filing candidacy.

Along with this strengthening of public management, other forms of election campaign are subjected to greater restrictions on three points. First, restrictions are placed on speech meetings, of which there shall be only three kinds: speech meetings of rival candidates, speech meetings of individual candidates and street speech meetings. No other kind of speech meetings will be permitted. Besides, in the case of speech meetings jointly held by rival candidates, none of their agents shall speak for more than one-fifth the total number of times such meetings are held No speech meetings of indivitimes sucr meetings are held. more than 30 times. Moreover, no street speech meetings shall be permitted except when the candidates concerned are on the spot. Thus, it is intended to prevent those candidates who are provided amply with funds from mobilizing many assistants and from holding more speech meetings than are properly necessary.

Second, restrictions are imposed on documents and drawings used for election campaigns. Beyond 1,000 postcards and unsealed letters per candidate, which may be used for purposes of liaison in election business, it is prohibited to distribute, or circulate for reading, any other documents or drawings. Furthermore, all placard posts, lanterns, posters and signboards are forbidden, with the exception of three kinds: those used at street speech meetings, those used on motor-cars, microphones, etc, and those used to indicate election offices.

Third, there are restrictions in connection with vehicles, microphones and food. There shall be only one set each of motor-cars, ships and microphones. All food is prohibited, except tea.

If a candidate is convicted of violating any of these restrictions or prohibitions, his election will become null and void; and moreover, for the next five years, he may be divested of his right to vote and of his eligibility for election. Thus, it is intended to assure the enforcement of this law.

I shall next deal with the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives. This revision is intended to simplify the procedure for the selection of Election Referees, to alter the agencies to be used the making public the successful results of elections, to shorten the period during which candidacy is to be filed, and to make a readjustment of the other Articles of the law. The revision is thus concerned principally with procedural matters. The changes to be made in substance are on three points.

First, a person who is holding a public office which he is not permitted by law to hold in addition to membership of the House of Representatives, for example, a member of the House of Councillors or a member of a local Legislative Assembly, cannot run for the election except after he has relinquished that office.

Second, the amount of deposit money. It has been raised from Yen 5,000 to Yen 30,000. Moreover, the ratio of votes received, which makes the deposit money liable to confiscation, has been lowered from one-fifth to one-tenth.

Third, punitive provisions have been tightened, and also the fixing of responsibility for supervision has been made clearer than before.

These two Bills were considered by the Diet Operation Committee on two occasions, when they were made the subject of overall questions and answers. They were then referred to the subcommittees on political parties and on the election law. These subcommittees took up the Bills on four occasions, considering them article and, with regard to the matter of broadcasting political views, it has been decided to amend the relevant Articles of the Bill Concerning Temporary Special Exceptions Respecting Election Campaigns, etc Namely, the "within three times" in Paragraph 1, Article 16, is deleted; the "preceding Paragraph" in Paragraph 3 of the same Article is changed to "proceding two Paragraphs"; and the said Paragraph is made" Paragraph 3." with the addition, next to Paragraph 1, the following Paragraph: "2. With regard to the broadcasting mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, all candidates in the Election District concerned must be provided with equal facilities, including the employment of the same broadcasting equipment and the same length of broadcasting time." This amendment was reported back to this Committee, which has passed, by a majority, the Bill Concerning Temporary Special Exceptions Respecting Election Campaigns, etc. with that amendment. The Committee also has passed the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Law for the Election of the Members of the House of Representatives, as introduced by the House of Representatives. With this, I finish my report. (Cheers.)

Vice-President (Mr. MATSUMOTO): I have received a notification of debate on the two Bills. Mr. Katsuji Itano!

(A voice: "Brief, brief!")

(Mr. Katsuji Itano, takes the rostrum.)

Mr. Katsuji Itano: These...

(A voice: "Make it brief." Another voice: "That's it.") Keep silent and listen. These Bills bearing on the election law, when they were passed by the Diet Operation Committee, were suddenly decided upon, without debate and without notes being taken by the steno-

graphers. That fact I must first of all report to you. (A voice: "Its a matter of course!") In this, I think, you may have seen even an intrigue in connection with the revision of the election law. (A voice: "It's not an intrigue.")

Well, I shall describe my principal reason for opposing the revision. First, the deposit money is raised from Yen 5,000 to Yen 30,000. (A voice: "It's a revision of commodity prices.") Second, the preliminary payment, which is to meet what are said to be the expenses of public management of elections, is fixed at ¥20,000. The sum of ¥50,000, made up of those ¥30,000 and ¥20,000, is too large an economic burden for the toiling masses to bear. This may not be a burden to those gentlemen who have been interrupting us in our exposition of reasons for opposing the revision, but it is a big burden to us. The point I would like to make is that it is impossible to run for the election without bearing that burden. Third, legalized election expenses amount to around ¥100,000. Fourth, motor-car expenses are placed outside the bounds of legalized expenses. Putting the daily hire of a motor-car at ¥10,000, the motor-car expenses alone amount to around ¥300,000. Even when only such election expenses as are publicly recognized are taken into account, they amount to a minimum of from ¥450,000 to ¥500,000. What is this but a big economic burden?

Fifth, speech meetings are restricted in the name of public management of elections. Speech meetings of rival candidates are under this restriction that no representatives of the candidates can speak in excess of one-fifth the total number of times the meetings are held. No individual candidates can hold speech meetings for over 30 times. No speech meetings can be held on the streets except when the candidates concerned are then and there on the spot. In the course of his report, Sub-Committee Chairman Fujii has said that, if a street speech meeting could be held without the candidate continuing to be present, it would mean increased expenses. But no increment whatever of expenses would result from the persons concerned remaining while the candidate went on to another meeting on the street. The evident intention back of the statement that increased expenses would be required is to suppress speech meetings on the street by labor organizations and by groups of tillers of the soil. In consequence, it will become utterly impossible to hold speech meeings in the main interest of laborers and farm workers. Completely impossible it also will be to hold speech meetings and carry on other activities, from the standpoint of political parties. This restriction obviously spells a negation of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

Sixth, the conduct of acitivities through the use of documents is also extremely restricted. Beyond documents of a public nature put out by the Election Management Committee, restrictions are imposed in regard to the giving of publicity to books written by candidates, any documents, any legitimate activities of political parties, even the attachment of documents published by political parties. Obviously this also constitutes a negation of the freedom of expressing views through documents, a freedom guaranteed by the Constitution.

Evidently these extreme restrictions imposed on speech and documents are impeding the organized development of new democratic trends—the masses outside of the Diet are now bewailing this reactionary tendency of the Diet. This proposed law is simply one made by those who are possessed of personal influence, money and established electoral footholds, such persons as those who attempted to to heckle me when I ascended this rostrum, those who are bent upon sticking to office by hook or by crook. (A voice: "You shouldn't say such a thing.") Isn't the latest trend of the Socialist Party to be found in the fact that gentlemen of that party have approved, without any amendment, a Bill which entails upon candidates the expenditure of so much as ¥40,000 or ¥500,000? (Cheers.) I would call for self-examination on the part of the wise members of the Socialist Party. (A voice: "No. thank you!")

These are the reasons why I am opposed to the Bill. (A voice: "Thank you for your labor." Cheers.)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): All these members who have notified for their debates have been recognized. I take it that the debate is concluded. We shall now take a vote. First, I take up the whole of the Bill for the Law concerning Temporary Exceptions to the Election Campaign, etc. The report of the Committee Chairman is on the decision on amendments. Those who are in favor of the Bill as reported by the Chairman are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): The Bill has been approved as amended by the Committee. (Applause)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Next, I take up the whole of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Election Law for the Members of the House of Reuresentatives. Those in favor of the Bill are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichio Matsumoto): I take it that a majority is for the Bill. Accordingly, the Bill has been passed.

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Now, is there any objcetion to adding to the agenda for today, taking up en bloc the following Bills 7: the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law concerning the Transfer of Funds from the General Accounts in order to Cover the Deficit of the Revenue for the 1948-49 fiscal Year in the Finance Ministry Deposit Division Special Account; the Bill for the Compensation for the Loss caused by the Payment of Insurance Money for Death due to War Risk in the Postal Life Insurance Enterprise; the Bill for the Collection of the Commission regarding the Allotment of Necessary Materials; the Bill for Partial Amendment of the Banking Institutions Reconstruction and Reorganization Law; the Bill for the Management of Premium-bearing Savings; the Bill for the Prize-attached Coupon Law and the Bill for the special Account of the Special Yen Funds for the Foreign Trade.

(A voice: "No objection")

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First, I ask the Committee Chairman to make a report. The Chairman of the Finance & Banking Committee, Mr. Hideo Kuroda.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Hideo Kuroda, takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Hideo Kuroda: I am going to make a report on the progress and results of proceedings at the Committee meetings with respect to the seven Bills which have just been placed before the House. (A voice: "Please make it brief.") As little time is left before the end of the Session, I shall make my explanations very brief. (A voice: "Aye!" Cheers.) To begin with, I shall explain the Bill for a partial revision of the law concerning the transfer of funds from the General Accounts to make good the revenue deficit for the fiscal year 1948 of the Special Accounts of the Deposits Department of the Finance Ministry. Under the Budget Estimates for the current year, both the revenue and the expenditure of the Special Accounts of the Deposits Department of the Finance Ministry amount to ¥6,990,000,000 odd each. The real revenue amounts to ¥2,413,000,000 odd, the deficit reaching ¥4,579,900,000 odd. With regard to the State-owned Railroad Enterprise Special Accounts, the original estimate was that, even when the increase in revenue due to the boost of freight charges and passenger fares was taken into account, the deficit would amount to ¥10,000,000,000. As the necessary action of the House of Representatives for the boost has been delayed, the estimate of deficit has been revised ot ¥29,114,000,000. Then, about the Communications Enterprise Special Accounts, of which the revenue and the expenditure amount to ¥89,160,000,000 odd each. It was estimated that, even with the added yield resulting from the increase in mail charges, the real revenue would fall short by ¥5,000,000,000. In this matter also, the execution of the increase in communications charges has been delayed by the House of Representatives by about a month, and accordingly the estimated deficit has been raised to ¥6,026,000,000. For the details of questions and answers on these matters, I wish to be allowed to refer you to the Stenographic Records. The Committee has passed, by a majority, the Bill as drafted. In the course of a debate on the Bill, Mr. Nakanishi expressed opposition, but in this, too, I wish you will refer to the Stenograhic Records.

Next, I shall explain the Bill concerning compensation for losses caused by the payment of insurance money in respect of deaths due to war risks, under the Post Office Life Insurance Enterprise. In the Insurance Accounts of the Post Office Life Insurance Enterprise conducted by the Government, payments of insurance money made for deaths resulting from risks of the last war exceed the reserve fund put up for the benefit of the insured, the excess, as of the end of the fiscal year 1947, amounting ot over ¥473,200,000. In connection with repatriation from overseas and in other respects, it is estimated that the loss for the fiscal year 1948 will amount to around ¥120,000,000. For the fiscal year 1949 and thereafter, it is anticipapted that there will also be a considerable loss. Accordingly, it is proposed to make good the losses by means of Delivery Bonds transferred from the General Accounts. But the compensation is to be made in cash with respect to the fiscal year 1948 and thereafter. The Delivery Bonds are to be issued at face value, to be redeemed within ten years and to bear interest at 4.5 per cent per annum.

Then, about the Bill concerning the collection of fees, etc., respecting the allocation of supplies The allocation of supplies is done at the expense of the National Treasury, and these expenses amount to a considerable figure. In the Budget Estimates for the current year, those expenses are put at ¥1,900,000,000. This business is a sort of service, and the object of the Bill is to collect from applicants, from beneficiaries, specified application fees and allocation fees, thus increasing the revenue and creating a source of the expenses required for this business. The application fee is to be fixed by order at a figure not exceeding ¥50 per case, but I understand that the fee is intended to be about ¥50. As to the allocation fee, it is proposed to collect an amount corresponding to one-hundredth of the value of supplies allocated. On this Bill also, there have been questions and answers, but I hope you will permit me to omit them from my report. Upon a debate, Mr. Yamada, of the Democratic Liberal Party, expressed himself in favor of the Bill, with the reservation that, though there was not much hope for increased revenue on this head, the fees, if they amounted to much, should be lowered as far as possible with a view to reducing the cost of production. Together with the Post Office Life Insurance (A voice: "Brief, brief!"), this Bill was passed by a majority.

Then, I am to deal with the Bill for a Partial Revision of the Law for the Reconstruction and Reorganization of Banking Institutions. This is a very long law, but its purpose is this: The final disposition in the process of reconstructing and reorganizing banking institutions having been completed, New and Old Accounts were determined on March 31 of this year. In the latter part of March, however, it became necessary to re-examine the methods of final disposition and other matters, and this re-examination has been much delayed. (A voice: "Speak more clearly!") And

this re-examination is to be done by going back to the end of March. This means that there will not be enough time for registration. Accordingly, it is proposed to extend this period of registration. Another point is that, though the amount of compensations for banking institutions was estimated at ¥10,000,000,000, further careful appraisals have shown that the said figure is a little insufficient to meet the amounts required by banking institutions. Accordingly, it is proposed to increase the figure to ¥16,300,000,000.

I then proceed to the provisions concerning Adjustment Accounts, which deal quite strictly with the final disposition of the accounts of banking institutions. With regard to their assets, it is anticipated that farily large amounts of profits will come to be realized hereafter. It is deemed proper that such profits should be equitably reimbursed to those whose deposits have been curtailed and who have thus been made to bear prescribed losses, and it is proposed to lay down the necessary provisions in this regard. In cases where such profits are realized, they will be returned first to the Government where compensations had previously been received from the Government, and then, conversely to the order in which Prescribed Losses have been borne, to creditors in respect of Designated Debts and to creditors in respect of Adjustments Debts. Further, it is proposed to release Blocked Account Deposits, making all deposits free. This is the gist of the provisions of the Bill. Upon a debate on this Bill, Mr. Taguchi expressed himself in favor of it, but subject to a certain expression of views. Upon being put to the vote, the Bill as drafted was passed by a majority.

Next is the Bill concerning the treatment of savings with premiums. The encouragement of savings is necessary for keeping down the prevailing inflation, and all possible steps should be taken for that purpopse. In this connection, both banking institutions and the people expect much of the system of savings with premiums. But this system cannot work after March 26 when the Funds Adjustment Law ceases to be valid. Accordingly, it is proposed to take such measures as will render it possible that the said system should continue to work. Hereafter, when the Finance Minister has laid down detailed regulations concerning savings with premiums, it will become possible for any banking institution to arrange for such savings freely and in such manner as it may think fit. There are also provisions for the exemption of such savings from the Income Tax. After a debate and the taking of votes, the Bill was passed by a majority.

The next Bill is that concerning certificates with prize money. As is the case with the preceding Bill I have explained, such certificates cannot be issued after March 26. However, they are considered necessary for the purpose of encouraging savings. The Government will issue them with the objec of absorbing floating purchasing-popwer, while Prefectural Offices will be permitted to resort to this means in order to obtain funds for enterprises for which there is no specific source of revenue or for which it is difficult to procure funds through the issuance of bonds. Hitherto "Takara" (Treasure) Lotteries have been sold by a juridical person nominated by order. Here after the sale is to be undertaken by the Government and by Prefectural Offices, and these sellers can entrust the payment of prize money to such banks as they may desire. Detailed regulations are provided for certificates with prize money, but I shall omit them. After a debate and the taking of votes, this Bill also was passed by a majority.

Now, I shall explain the Foreign Trade Sppceial Yen Funds Spepcial Accounting Bill. (A voice: "Please speak louder.") In pursuance of the Cabinet Order concerning the management and disposal of the property owned by liquidated organizations, such as the Taisei Yokusan Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Association), such property is taken over by the National Treasury. When in such cases revenue is realized through the management and disposal of property other than cash, such revenue and all miscellaneous incomes relating thereto, will form funds under this Special Accounting. These funds are to be used in the interest of foreign trade. Therefore, when these funds are used in the interest of foreign trade, this use is to be made by transferring the amount so used to the Trade Funds. (A voice: "Brief!") Upon a debate, opposition was expressed by Mr. Nakanishi. But, after the taking of votes, the Bill as drafted was passed by a majority. With this, I finish my report. (Cheers)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If there is no one to speak, we shall now take a vote. The 7 Bills in their entirety are put to the vote. Those in favor of the 7 Bills are requested to rise.

(A Majority stands up.)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see the majority of those present is for. Accordingly, those 7 Bills have been passed. (Applause.)

Is there any objection, at this juncture, to adding to the agenda and to taking up the Bill for the Performance of Duties of the Police Officials etc., (submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives) for discussion?

("No objection" is voiced.)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I take it that there is no objection. To begin with, I call the Committee Chairman for a report. The Chairman of the Public Safety and Local Government Committee, Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Yoshikawa: I should like to make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Public Peace and Local Autonomy Committee regarding the Bill for the Execution of Police Authorities, which has just been taken up for discussion. A joint deliberation on this Bill was specially proposed by the Judiciary Committee, and from the beginning we held a joint deliberation. First of all, let me explain the purport and contents of this Bill. According to the explanations given by the Government authorities, the new Police Bill does not prescribe anything about the rights and responsibilities concerning the performance of the duties by the police officers and officials. In the past, the police officers' performance of duties as well as their rights and responsibiities were governed either by the Administrative Execution Law or by the Administrative Police Regulations, the form and contents of which were incongruous with the spirit of the new Constitution. Accordingly, the Administrative Execution Law was abolished recently, and it has become necessary to establish a new legal basis for the protection given by the police officers, for their entrance into private houses with the object of preventing crimes and concerning the measures to be taken by them in order to perform their duties in cases of necessity, etc.

This has been the purport of drawing up the present Bill which, in effect, provides for as follows: The police officers are authorized to ask questions necessary for the prevention of crimes or for making a search; in case there is any one who needs first-aid, give him suitable protection: when peace and order are disturbed and human life and property are in danger owing to natural calamities, traffic accidents, fires, explosions, congestion of traffic, etc. give warning to those who happen of necessity, make them take refuge and where it is really unavoidable, take necessary measures; when anyone is going to do something criminal involuntarily or intentionally, give a warning to him to prevent his action; in order to prevent crimes or occurrence of danger to human life and property, enter whatever places concerned. The measures of "necessity" taken by police officers, their authority to prevent crimes and check them, and the rights to use weapons were not hitherto clearly provided for by law, but from the new standpoint of respecting the human rights these are now to be prescribed in concrete terms. Only in cases necessary for the arrest of criminals, the prevention of escape, the lawful self-defence and the taking of measures justified by "necessity," the use of weapons is to be authorized within certain limits; but even in such case—excepting the case of a grave crime or where there is no other choice—no injuries can be inflicted to others. This is a summary of the purport and contents of this law.

The House of Representatives passed this Government Bill with amendments on July 2, and forwarded it to the House of Councillors. Now, let me explain the said amendments made by the other House. They were made so as not to make the proposed law misuderstood or enforced in a wrong way. The first amendment was related to Clause 2, Article 2, and read, "When the person concerned is apparently placed at a disadvantage, stands in the way of traffic or is likely to disturb public order and good manners, he may be taken to a police-box or a police substation in the neighborhood." But disregard of good manners or disturbance of public order was a rather ambiguous phraseology liable to be abused, so that and this provision was deleted. Clause 1, Article 3, was also striken out on a similar ground. Another amendment concerned Clause 3, Article 2, in which the provision of Article 3 was quoted. Article 3 contains a provision for the protection, and it was considered inappropriate to quote it in Article 2 which provides for asking questions. So, the said clause was likewise crossed out.

Still another amendment has been made by the House of Representatives to Clause 4, Article 3. At the end of this Clause, certain conditions have been added which must be clearly stated in the warrant for the purpose of preventing its abuse. The 4th amendment regards the use of weapons provided for in Article 7. "A crime to which imprisonment is applied' in it has been revised to read "a ferocious crime, etc." It means that only in a case of ferocious crime, the use of weapons is to be regarded as unavoidable. In view of the importance of this Bill, our Committee, as said before made a careful deliberation thereon together with the members of the Judiciary Committee. As there is not enough time, I wish to refer you to the stenographic minutes of the Committee proceedings for details.

Now, what was empphasized at the Committee meeting was: Was there no fear that the human rights would be trampled upon or that the police power would be abused because of this enactment? (A member: "Yes, the human rights would be trampled upon.") Was not the proposed law against the spirit of respecting the fundamental human rights provided for in the new Constitution? (A member: "Yes, it is.") To this, a Government delegate answered as follows: It was thought that what the Constitution pprovided for regarded the problems concerning the Law of Criminal Procedure but that the matters necessary for the administrative purpose could be provided for by law. Needless to say, the police authorities should not abuse their powers and take action beyond the necessary limits because of this enactment. (A member: "They may act that way.") At any rate, the Government was going to guide them so that they might dis charge their duties properly according to the provisions of this legislation.

What, above all, because the most mooted point related to the use of weapopns by the police officers. To a question whether or not there was a law abroad governing the use of weapons by the police, the Government delegate answered that in America the use of weapopns was authorized by law in case of necessity in order to prevent the escape of criminals or to overpower their resistance. (A member: "That is clearly stipulated in the Criminal Law.) Several

members of the Judicial Committee expressed their views pointing out the defects of this Bill article by article.

But as we have no time, I must ask you to read the minutes of the Committee proceedings for details. (A member: "A good excuse!") Questions and answers having finished, the Committee entered into a debate. Therefore, Mr. Sanshichi Hanyu of the Socialist Party expressed his opinion against the Bill. (A member: 'You are right.") A vote was then taken, and the Bill with the amendments made by the House of Representatives was approved by a majority. So much for my report. (A member: I am against it." Applause.)

Vice-President: There is a notice sent in for a question about this bill. Mr. Masao Nakamura:

(Mr. Masao Nakamura took the platform.)

(Some members: "Go on boldly and fearlessly!", "I look to you!", etc.)

Mr. Masao Nakamura: I hold an opinion adverse to the bill now before this House concerning the performance of of their duties by police officers and others. Now I wish to explain the reasons for my taking stand against this bill in order to ask for your support. (A member: "Go on boldly and fearlessly!") I may say that the first reason for my opposition is implied in provisions of the bill itself. I would like to refer to Paragraph 2 of Article 1 which states "The measures provided for in this Law shall be used to the minimum extent necessary for obtaining the object mentioned in the preceding paragraph and every precaution shall be taken against the abuse thereof. So I can safely state this is a bill which has been introduced by the Government with a fear of possible abuse of it. (Some members: "That's right!", "You are right". etc.) The fact that the Government has introduced a bill, the abuse of which is feared from the outset, proves that the Government itself recognizes defects and imperfections of the law. (A member: "They have diffidence about the law.")

The second point concerns the provisons under Articles 2 to 7. In these there are stated various conditions for resorting to coercive measures, such as the use of reasonable judgement and consideration of circumstances by those concerned, but after all, the use of such measures are left to the discretion of police officers. That is the point to which I wish to draw your attention. (Some members: "That's the most important point, "Leave it to them") As to this point, at a joint meeting of the Public Peace Committee and our Judiciary Committee a question was put to the Government and in reply the latter stated that whether the jugment of a police officer was right or not might be decided by the court of law later and that if the judgement of the officer was found wrong by the law-court (Some members: "Good!". Go ahead boldly!"), the authorities concerned should take the responsibility for it. The reply is not to the point, in our opinion, the prevention of abuse of the law or the prevention of an infringement of people's rights is our duty. There is absolutely nor remedy in case the power is once abused or the people's rights are infringed. (A member: "That's right". And cheers.) Even if there are a stipulated compensation for damages and other measures, these simply mean monetary reparation. If a man is once killed, it is absolutely impossible to bring him to life no matter-how much money be paid for compensation. (A member: "You are right" Cheers.) For these reasons, I cannot aprove of the idea of vesting police officers with the right of resorting to force judging the circumstances. (A member: "That's right" Cheers.)

The third point is the revision of the Code of Penal Procedure which is now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee. Examining the amendment bill, we find that the serving of a warrant is clearly stipulated there for any case where the use of coercive measures is required. In other words, the warrant serving system is adopted in the bill. (A member: "You are right".) In any case where a person is suspected of a crime or has clearly committed a crime, no coercive measure can be taken unless a warrant is issued by the court of law. But under the bill now before us, without the serving of a warrant, coercive measures may be taken for the prevention of crimes before the commission of a crime. This makes us feel that the present bill is one which violates the principle of respect for the people's rights which is the guiding spirit of the new Constitution. (Cheers. A member: "That's right.") The Government has said in reply to an interpellator that according to the interpretation of the Constitution, the serving of a warrant means a criminal procedure as has been explained by Chairman of the Committee in his report, but that the taking of coercive measures without the serving of a warrant in some cases, does not constitute the violation of the Constitution provided that such action is recognized by law. This may be correct as an interpretation of the Constitution. I am, however, of opinion that this way of interpretation is merely formalistic and the purport of the criminal procedure which requires the serving of a warrant has originated in the idea of respecting the people's rights and therefore, the thought that arrangements may be made by virtue of law to render it possible to encroach upon any right of the people, certainly does not accord with the spirit of the Constitution. (Cheers)

The fourth point concerns Article 7 of the law. On the receipt of a copy of the text I began to read it and, I was struck dumb when I came to Article 7. In the Article the use of weapons is recognized and nobody would oppose the theory that in certain instances police officers may be peprmitted to use weapons. However, this does not mean that we recognize the right of these officers to kill people in certain instances such as are stipulated under the proviso of the article. Under that proviso their right to kill people is recognized in certain

cases, and in some of the cases mentioned there such action are warrantable, for instance, the case of self-defense which is provided for under Article 36 of the Criminal Code and the case of "necessity" which is stipulated under Article 37 of the same code, but in addition, police officers are permitted to kill people in some other cases defined in Item 2 of Article 7. If I may use an extreme expression, it may be said that police officers are vested with the right to take human life. Technically speaking, the infringement of other's rights for the purpose of saving one's life as in the case of "necessity" does not constitute a crime under the Criminal Code unless it violates the principle of equilibrium. What I have said is about acts under "necessity", it does not mean the recognition of the right to encroach upon the other's rights, but it does mean to let such acts alone considering them inevitable. But under Article 7 of this bill the right of police officers to kill people is recognized. I cannot understand why such an dangerous action is legitimated in the law under the present democratic constitution. (A member: "That's right".) As to this point, I put a question to the Government, but they replied that as there was the proviso, the use of weapons under Article 7 would be restricted. The careful study of the article have made it clear that under this article the use of weapons is recognized and so it has to be interpreted that through the application of the article in question, the right of using weapons or killing people may be greatly extended. Although there are many other points which require further consideration, no one can deny the necessity of establishing some basic principles for the performance of their duties by police officers. With this in view, amendments were suggested in respect to imperfect points in this bill and some provisions which fail to accord with the principle of respect for the people's rights, at meetings of the Judiciary Committee by Members Onimaru, Ono, Hoshino, and Matsumura and others, but to our great regret, all the suggestions for amendment were rejected by both the Judiciary and the Public Peace Committees. What I want to emphasize to the members of the House of Councillors is that I oppose this bill on the ground that there are points in the bill conflicting with the principle of respect for fundamental rights of the people which is the guiding spirit of the Constitution, and that I do not take this stand for the sake of party interests. I presume that various discussions took place in the House of Representatives in regard to this bill, but I think that they probably did not deliberate on the matter as carefully as we have done here. Now I wish to recommend you to reject the bill, because the study of the bill by both the Judiciary and the Public Peace Committee has shown that it conflicts with the principle of respect for fundamental rights of the people, the underlying spirit of the Constitution. (Cheers.) Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto: Mr. Shinichiro Matsumura.

(Mr. Matsumura takes the rostrum.)

Mr. Matsumura: I am one opposed to this Bill. (Applause) As a reason for submitting the Bill it is stated the aim is to allow police officers to perfrom their duties faithfully. The very emphasis laid upon such a matter as faithful execution of this law itself strikes' me as anachronistic. I mean to say that Japan's police affairs have in the past most faithfully executed their functions; only they have faithfully observed bad laws. (Some one cries: "That's right") The fact is plain that because they carried out laws without any critical judgment as to whether they are good laws or bad laws, they were apt to trample upon human rights. Therefore, we must provide our police offices with good laws.

(Some one cries: "That's right")

It is obviously unreasonable to give a man a crooked rule and tell him to draw a straight line with it.

(Cries: "That's right!" That's right!") Now this Bill is extremely crooked. It is a law containing extremely erroneous provisions. To pick out each and every case and explain is too much, but let me state my point. I believe that it would be more appropriate if instead of faithful performance" the phrase were made to read "Kindly performance". Police officers are public servants withwhom we come into daily contact. It is their strict and stiff attitude that makes us feel unduly menaced.

(Some one cries: "That's right") I think they would be really liked and loved by all people if they were kindly and obliging." The police officers of the past have not been so, because they tried to be "Too faithful to law". This is the important point.

Now the first fault of the Bill lies in that it is built on the confusion of the subjective view with the objective view.

(Some one cries: "That's right! That's right!")

You will see it plainly if you read the text of the Bill.

In the first place, (Some one cries: "Go about it thoroughly, thoroughly.") We must go about it thoroughly in matters such as this. Take Article II! It says about" the case where traffic is considered in danger of being obstructed." Here it is not the police officer who does the "considering". Again in Article III, it says "In the case where protection and aid is considered necessary. Here again it is not to be so considered by the police officer, but so considered objectively. But now turn to the police officer to use arms. Here, all of sudden we are confronted with a provision which says that in case where the police officer considers it necessary, he may use arms. And I want to say that this is dangerous. It is extremely dangerous to let police officers use arms according to this subjective judgement, according to their own individual recognition of the necessity.

(Some one cries: "That's right!") If arms are used in the case where the necessity is generally recognized, that will be all right. Whereas only

in the case where such circumstances exists objectively the police should be permitted to act, Article 7 leaves the matter in every case to the descretion of the police. It is such bad confusion of objective criteria and subjective criteria that the Bill starts from. It gets therefore nowhere. It is incomprehensible with what idea the law has ever come to be approved.

We are not asking police officers to safeguard human rights according to their own subjective judgment. (Some one cries: "That's right, that's right.") We want our police officers to act where action is considered warrantable by all people. When I questioned a government reply was this: "The judgement of the police is a little more considerate than the judgment of ordinary people; it is a little more expert." But that is not what I want. If it can be explained away in such manner, we must accept the opinion that the personal opinion of a police officer is that he defend human rights with the same judgements as is held by the entire nation. We cannot approve a legal provision that leaves the matter to the individual subjective opinion of each police officer.

Furthermore, Article 7 provides that besides the cases of emergency refuge and self-defense, the police officer may inflict and injury on a person in the following two cases (Some one cries: "Stop talking nonsense!") It is no nonsense. Don't argue without having read the text of the law! I think the members of the House, when they are to deal with such an important bill, would do well to show so much earnestness as to bring with them a copy of the draft bill. (Applause) (Some cry: "You're right" "We understand; we understand;") The law recognizes two other cases than self-defense and emergency refuge, where the police are authorized to inflict injuries upon persons. Whereas the bill reads to the effect that arms may be used in the case where a crime subject to penal servitude or imprisonment for 3 or more years is actually committed, and resistance is made to the performance of duties by the police officer, the House of Representatives relieves the conscience merely by adding an adjective "heinous" before the word "crime". But that is very vague. "Heinous" is certainly a vauge term. Moreover, the House leaves untouched the case No. 2. The second (Some one cries: "Approve!") in the case where when the police officer is arresting a person on warrant, the latter resists again to the performance of duties by the police officer, or attempts to escape. In such case, the Bill states, the police officer may inflict an injury on the offender. This again is a very dangerous provision. To let such provision stand as this which authorizes the infliction of injuries in case resistance to execution of an arrest on warrant happens to be dangerous is, I believe, the height of carelessness.

Furthermore, there are many other defects. This may be a minor question, but the Bill says the police officer may demand entry into such places as theatres or a hotels at any time during the hours when they are open to the public. But even a theatre, or a hotel, has quarters open to the public and quarters not open to the public. In the case of a hotel in which the distinctions between the two does not exist, the law will permit the entry of the police into any part of the premises.

Such being the case, if we hand out this faulty law, and tell the police officers to execute it faithfully, what will be the result? I think you will fully understand the consequences from what I have already state. That is the reason why I insists that it is necessary to study the Bill more fully. To allow such a bill perfunctorily and heedlessly to pass at the close of the Diet Session is contrary to my conscience as a member of the House, and I object, therefore, to this Bill.

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I take it that the debate is over. We shall now take a vote. We take up the whole of the Bill. The voting is done by open ballet. Those who are in favor of this Bill are required to cast white ballots, while those against it blue ballots, all ascending the platform. The roll-call will be made. I order to close the doors.

(The doors are closed)

(The secretary calls the roll)

(The voting is carried out)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Is there any one who has not voted? I see all those present have voted. I shall now have the votes opened and counted, I order to open the doors.

(The doors are opened)

(The Secretary Counts the votes)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I shall announce the result of voting. Total number of votes case is 177. Number of the white ballots casted by those in favor of the Bill is 100, and number of the blue ones cast by those against it is 77. (Applause) Accordingly the Bill has been approved.

Names of those in favor of the Bill:

White ballots are 100 in number:

Mr. Toyoji Takeshita
Mr. Masao Akagi
Mr. Tatsuo Kinoshita
Mr. Giro Horikoshi
Mr. Sotaro Takase
Mr. Eiichi Shukutani
Mr. Junkichi Ishikawa
Mr. Hiroshi Takata
Mr. Sadatake Hisamatsu
Mr. Tadahiko Shimazu
Mr. Mochinaga Nakagawa
Mr. Akira Ono
Mr. Torasaburo Shintani
Mr. Gen-ichiro Date
Mr. Yasuhei Ito
Mr. Tsunekichi Komiyama
Mr. Keiki Machimura
Mr. Seitaro Iida
Mr. Yasuji Yuki
Miss Ine Kosugi
Mr. Shinryu Umemura
Mr. Bunkichi Tamura
Mr. Yonesaburo Kobayashi
Mr. Shunsaku Noda
Mr. Muneyoshi Tokugawa
Mr. Itsuro Kamata
Mr. Kotaro Tanaka
Mr. Naoto Suzuki
Mr. Aisuke Okamoto
Mr. Kichinojo Tamaoki
Mr. Ryutaro Takahashi
Mr. Naotake Sato
Mr. Giichi Murakami
Mr. Yoshio Kusumi
Mrs. Natsue Inoue
Mr. Gesshu Iwamoto

Mr. Yoshito Okamoto
Mr. Harahiko Uetake
Mr. Kikuji Okada
Mr. Jun-ichi Suzuki
Mr. Zenjiro Hirano
Mr. Tazo Irimajiri
Mr. Shigeyasu Kosugi
Mr. Kei Takahashi
Mr. Masagoro Taguchi
Mr. Susumu Takata
Mrs. Mitsu Koro
Mrs. Tamae Fukagawa
Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi
Mr. Seiichi Kadoya
Mr. Shichiro Takenaka
Mr. Shinji Fujimori
Mr. Hajime Hoshi
Mr. Sadakichi Ohshima
Mr. Tetsuo Iwaki
Mr. Shikazo Sasaki
Mr. Heitaro Inagaki
Mr. Kamejiro Hayashiya
Mr. Mitsuji Nakai
Mr. Shiro Kiuchi
Mr. Tatsuo Sakurauchi
Mr. Kazuo Kitamura
Mr. Tsunetaro Kato
Mr. Masao Nishikawa
Mr. Matsusuke Kawamura
Mr. Nobuo Asaoka
Mr. Uemon Ikeda
Mr. Sueji Hori
Mr. Jingoro Nishikawa
Mr. Shuichiro Oku
Mr. Shinzo Ohya
Mr. Saichi Yamada
Mr. Toshihiko Nakayama
Mr. Yutaka Terao
Mr. Ryuen Kusaba
Mr. Toyoichi Ishizaka
Mr. Masaji Shibata
Mr. Eizo Kobayashi
Mr. Junsuke Itaya
Mr. Masaki Imaizumi
Mr. Kinai Matsuno
Mr. Takeo Kurokawa
Mr. Kisho Tamaya
Mr. Kisaku Matsushima
Mr. Yorisada Tokugawa
Mr. Masaji Hitotsumatsu
Mr. Kenji Ohsumi
Mr. Rokuro Fukami
Mr. Ichizo Hiraoka
Mr. Rokurobei Ogata
Mr. Koyo Ono
Mr. Ino Dan
Mr. Kohei Nakagawa
Mr. Yuzo Shigemune
Mr. Kameshichi Nishiyama
Mr. Nobuyuki Okuma
Mr. Yoshiomi Jo
Mr. Gisen Sato
Mr. Seiichi Ogushi
Mr. Yataro Hiranuma

Names of those against the Bill. Blue Ballots are 77 in number.

Mr. Ko Nakanishi
Mr. Katsuji Itano
Mr. Karoku Hosokawa
Mr. Tomozo Ogawa
Mr. Yohei Hirose
Mr. Jun-ichi Kunii
Mr. Yoshio Fujita
Mr. Den-ichi Kaneiwa
Mr. Tadashi Senda
Mr. Yoshio Kuriyama
Mr. Goro Hani
Mr. Masao Iwama
Mr. Yoshiki Hoshino
Mr. Tsuneo Ikeda
Mr. Ryosaku Sasaki
Mrs. Tamayo Miyagi
Mr. Tetsuo Eguma
Mr. Masao Kono
Mr. Michio Matsui
Mr. Takudo Kuruma
Mr. Shin-ichiro Matsumura
Mr. Isuke Himei
Mr. Tatsuya Yonekura
Mr. Tsune Okabe
Mr. Kizo Iwao
Mrs. Mumeo Oku
Mr. Shoichi Aoyama
Mr. Shuichi Hojo
Mr. Torio Yano
Mr. Masao Nakamura
Mr. Kunihiko Kanie
Mr. Makoto Chiba
Mr. Koichi Ono
Mr. Seiji Uchimura
Mr. Tsunetaro Nakahira
Mr. Kihachiro Kimura
Mr. Kyohei Shimojo
Mr. Setsuo Yamada
Mr. Kin-ichi Umezu
Mr. Matsutaro Matsushita
Mr. Goro Niwa
Mrs. Tsuneko Akamatsu
Miss Natsu Kawasaki
Mr. Shin-ichi Fujii
Mr. Jiro Miki
Mr. Nobuo Ohata
Mr. Toshikatsu Tanaka
Mr. Gengo Kinoshita
Mr. Sadazo Kadota
Mr. Chujiro Haraguchi
Mr. Kanae Hatano
Mr. Toraichi Hara
Mr. Sanshichi Hanyu
Mr. Kiyoshi Shima
Mr. Senju Shimada
Mr. Matsuzo Wakaki
Mr. Binkei Ota
Mr. Hajime Miyoshi
Mr. Shu Ito
Mr. Suejiro Yoshikawa
Mr. Katsumasa Amada
Mr. Nobuyoshi Tanaka
Mr. Yasaburo Taniguchi
Mr. Kentaro Yui
Mrs. Tomi Kora
Mr. Kiichiro Maenosono
Mr. Tosaku Mizuhashi
Mr. Ichiro Asai
Mr. Shigeo Murao
Mr. Seiichi Suzuki
Mr. Shozaburo Iwasaki
Mr. Gisai Onimaru
Mr. Soji Okada
Mr. Masaichi Morishita
Mr. Hidekichi Koizumi
Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto
Mr. Man-emon Hashimoto

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Now, is there any objection to, a ding to the agenda, taking up for discussion the Bill for Amendment to the Code of Penal Procedure submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

("No objection" is voiced)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I take it that there is no objection. First, I request the Committee Chairman to make a report.

The Chairman of the Judicial Committee, Mr. Shu Ito.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Shu Ito, takes the platform. Applause.)

Mr. Shu Ito: With regard to the Bill for Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure just laid before you, I shall report on the progress and result of the deliberation thereon by the Committee. As you are aware, the legislation is indispensable following the enforcement of the new Constitution. Therefore, twelve meetings of the full committee, six meetings of the sub-committee, and one public hearing were held at which the bill was deliberated on very discreetly. A detailed explanation of the bill cannot be made now that the session coming to an end, and I wish to make my explanation as brief as possible, asking you to refer to the stenographic records for the details.

Please refer to the stenographic records about the reasons for the introduction of the bill, the order of queries and details thereof, the contents of the bill, etc. The important point of this bill is that a complete change has been made in the current proceedings for indictment, which require the investigation of a case by a procurators' Office and the submission of all corroborative facts to a court, before trials are conducted by the court on the basis of

these facts, and that in future a court is to try a case only on the basis of a written indictment submitted thereto. Further, while the examination of facts is repeated at the second trial at present in order to protect the rights of any individual, the bill has adopted a single trial system under which the examination of facts is concluded with the first trial. A court of appeal, therefore, is not to conduct a retrial, but a final trial. Its function is limited to examination of legal errors or gross errors committed in the recognition of facts, and other matters provided for by law.

It is the very function of courts of appeal to conduct a final trial. As a result of this amendment, the present business of the Supreme Court is to be transacted by the High Court in future, and the retrial of the High Court is to be discontinued.

As to the trial in courts, an entire change is to be made in the present manner in which the business commences with the questioning of the accused in order to take evidence. According to the bill, the accused is only to listen silently, and no questioning of him is to be allowed. A public procurator is first to state the facts which have led to the prosecution, for which a defense counsel is to play his part. This is the new order of the trial. And the court will hear the proceeding and pass judgment. In short, the method of Europe and America is to be adopted, with the basic change of the existing Code of Criminal Procedure with which we are familiar. The proposed law is a voluminous one consisting of 7 chapters and 506 articles, and modifications have been made throughout it. After careful deliberations on the bill the sub-committee decided on the amendment of the following points: Articles 30, 34, 38, 40, 48, 50, 53, 60, 73, 201, 89, 105, 149, 155, 183, 212, 237, 304, 313, 338 343, 344, 376, 377, 386 and 393. Of those points, the full committee carried out the following amendments and approved the bill: Article 30, 34, 38, 40, 48, 53, 60, 89, 105, 149, 183, 237, 304, 338, 344 and 393.

As regards the opints of revision I beg to dispense with dealing with all the details, but to explain only a few salient points.

Let me begin with Article 105. Under this Article, as revised, doctors and mid-wives have the right to refuse to testify.

Under the existing Criminal Procedure Law Pharmaceutical Chemists have also the same right. Now the original draft Bill omitted chemists. This has been revised so as to include chemists, as under the old law, and recognize their right to refuse to testify. As regards this point, in America persons of such professions are not permitted to refuse to testify. But our law has always recognized this right of refusal. Consequently, the incorporation of this old idea into the draft Bill was questioned in a way as to its constitutionality. But it was concluded by all authorities on the subject and at all conferences that the recognition of this refusal right is not only unconstitutional but rather conducive to the promotion of public welfare. It is from this view point that the right to refuse to testify was recognized in the case of these professions concerned.

Now let us turn to Article 304. Here is an important point. Under the old trial system of Japan and under the existing law it is, the chief judge who starts questioning—or opens the trial. But according to the original draft, the court, when admitting a case, has nothing but the indictment. It has no access to evidence other than what is contained therein. We of the Committee were greatly perplexed on the point of how the court is to proceed with the trial on the basis of a single indictment. The original draft revision, adopted in October last, has been based upon the Continent law. But we felt that the alternate questioning as is adopted in the Anglo-Saxon law—namely the cross examination system under which the prosecutors first ask questions and then the defense counsel conducts cross-questioning, which is the form of trial as is adopted by the Far Eastern Military Tribunal in Tokyo, as you know.

This would seem rather more consistent with the idea and purpose underlying the original draft, and serve better the purpose of democratizing the trial system of the future. It is on this belief that we made this important revision.

Besides this revisions, I should add that Mr. Hoshino of the Committee insisted firmely on his view that Articles 73 and 201 are totally unsatisfactory in that they permit arrest without warrant, and that as long as we have adopted the warrant principle and want to stick to it throughout, we should not permit arrest without warrant. But according to the original draft, the provision for arrests without warrant is made in anticipation of the circumstance that may occur, when a warrant of arrest or custody has been issued but it has not been delivered to the person concerned. Suppose a warrant of arrest has been issued, but the police officer or any other person authorized to make the arrest, happens not to have with him the said warrant. In such a case the arrest without warrant may be made provided that the warrant is shown to the person arrested as soon as possible after the arrests. Such is the provision of the law. But Mr. Hoshino stoutly maintained that it is this out of law that has been abused in the past so many times for tramping upon the fundamental rights of man, and he agrees to the revised bill only with the reservation that he will propose an amendment at a later date.

Furthermore, with regard to Article 313, Mr. Hoshino objected to the provisions which leaves to the court the choice between collective examination and separate examinations in a trial. He contended that this sort of provisions has led to evil practices in the past trials of thought cases, and that it should be cut out from the draft law.

However, the Committee made revisions to the Articles I have mentioned before, and let the rest stand as in the original draft. The amendments were approved unanimously by the Committee.

This concludes my report, brief as it is. (Applause)

The Vice-President: If there is no member to speak, we shall take a vote. The Bill is put in its entirety to vote. The Committee Chairman's report covers the decision of amendment to the original Bill. Those in favor of the original Bill. Those in favor of the amendment will please stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I take it that all members have stood up. Accordingly, the Bill as amended has been passed unanimously.

The Vice-President: I now wish, adding to the agenda, to take up the Bill for Economic Inspection Board for discussion. Is there any objection to this?

(A voice: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I ask the Committee Chairman to report. The Director of the Audit Committee, Mr. Binkei Ota.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Binkei Ota takes the rostrum. Cheers)

Mr. Binkei Ota: I shall briefly report on the proceedings and findings of the Audit Committee on the Economic Investigation Boards Bill now placed before this House.

The purport of this Bill is: The Economic Investigation Boards are to be created in order to secure the enforcement of economic control over the production, distribution, consumption, as well as of price of goods and services. These boards are to be comprised of: A Central Economic Investigation Board; 8 Regional Economic Investigation Board, and the Prefectural Economic Investigation Boards. They will deal with the following matters: the planning on securing of economic control enforcement program; the investigation on violations of the control laws; the investigation and promotion of delivery of hoarded and hidden goods. Among these Boards, a close connection and coordination will also be established.

This Bill is intended to be one of the provisional administrative measures valid until the economic condition of this country recovers its normalcy. In enforcing police as the arrest of violators, the supervision thereof, etc. In other words, it proposes to take into its own hands what, as a matter of principle, has hitherto been left to the Police authorities. Under these complicated economic circumstances, however, the placing of stress chiefly upon the arrest of violators has been considered unsatisfactory. Consequently, steps are to be taken for the prevention of violations of the economic laws by educating and guiding the general public.

The police administration of this country has, after its reform, been divided into two parts: the State's police in the prefecture and the police force of such a self-governing body as city or town. These two divisions of our police function independently of each other. This being so, it has become very difficult to enforce the economic control policy in a strict manner. Thus, the new organizations contemplated in this Bill are deemed to be necessary.

This Committee, sitting with the Public Peace and Local Government System Committee, held meetings for the joint deliberation of the present Bill. Later on this work was continued by our Committee alone. In addition to the amendments made by the other House, a proposal was made for the amendment of the phrase "the first day of July, 1948" in Article 37 to "the day of its promulgation." And it was decided by the Committee that this amendment should be apprved. For further particulars, you are referred to the stenographic records of the committee proceedings. (Cheers)

The Vice-Presidnet: If there is no further remarks, voting on the Bill will be carried out. The Bill is put in its entirety to decision. The report of the Committee Chairman recommends passage with amendments. Those in favor of the amended Bill as is suggested in the Committee Chairman's report are asked to stand up.

(A majority of the members present stand up.)

(Some members: "I'm against," "I support.")

The Vice-President: I take it that the majority is in favor.

(Some members: "I have an objection"; "Go on, go on"; "Dispose of it briefly," "I strongly oppose it," "The situation will be made clear by a standing-up vote." "Decide that a majority are in favor"; etc. The floor became noisy.)

Mr. Etzo Kobayashi: I move that the decision on this Bill be made by an open vote.

The Vice-President: Those who are in favor of deciding the Bill by an open vote are asked to stand up.

(Some members stood up.)

(Some members: "A failure!"; "Decided!". "The motion is lost." "I have an objection." "A minority; thus the motion is rejected." "A minority, a minority.")

The Vice-President: I take it that those standing up are over one-fifth of the members present. Cossequently, an open vote will be taken. (Applause)

(Some members: "The President is fair," "I have an objection to the proceedings"; etc. The floor was clamorous.)

The Vice-President: We shall take a short recess. (Applause)

(The meeting entered a recess at 9:32 p.m.)

(The session was reopened at 9:44 p.m.)

The Vice-President: We shall now open the meeting in continuation of the one before the recess.

The Bill for the Economic Inspection Board Law is put to a vote. (A member: "Keep cool.") Those in favor of the Bill are asked to stand up.

(Those who stood up were in a majority.)

The Vice-Presidest: I see a majority is in favor. Accordingly, the House has amended and passed the Bill as was recommended by the Committee Chairman.

(A member: "A capable President.")

The Vice-President: At this juncture, I propose, in addition to the agenda, to take up

the following 7 Bill en bloc for discussion: The Bill for Partial Amendmest to the National Diet Law; the Bill for Partial Amendment to the National Diet Personnel Law; the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Diet Secretariat Law; the Bill for the Diet Legislation Board Law; the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Judge Impeachment Law; the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Law concerning the Annual Allowances, Traveling Allowances and other Grants for the Diet Members; and the Bill for the Law concerning the Allowances for Committee Members Doing Committee Work during the Diet Prorogation. Is there any objection to my proposal?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I take it that there is no objection. To begin with, I ask the Committee Chairman to report.

The Chairman of the House Management Committee, Mr. Shiro Kiuchi!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Shiro Kiuchi takes the rostrum)

(Voices: "Be brief." Cheers)

Mr. Shiro Kiuchi: I shall report on the proceedings and findings of the House Management Committee on the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Diet Law, and 6 other bills.

First, I shall take up the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Diet Law. Amendments were made thereto as follows:

1. Under the Diet Law, standing committees are organized classified according to matters. But this Bill provides that these shall be organized classified according to Ministries.

2. Bills have hitherto been deliberated on only at standing committee meetings, but under this Bill they shall, if necessary, be taken up at plenary meetings prior to their decision.

3. An inter-party liaison meeting it to be replaced by a Sub-Committee selected by the House Management Committee.

4. The Legislative Division and the Specialist system, which assist the members in the deliberations of bills, are to be enlarged.

Other amendments are: Exceptions to the principle of discontinuity of deliberation after the conclusion of a session will be explicitly provided for the procedures for apprehending members during the session will be established; the chairmanship of the House Legislation Committee will be alternatively selected from among the members of both Houses, the member will be appointed Cabinet Chief Secretary and Vice-Minister concurrently; etc.

The Bill has since March been deliberated on in this House and in the other House simultaneously. During that period, the opinions expressed in this House have also been forwarded to the other House. The House Management Committee, holding as many as 14 sessions, conducted full deliberation on the Bill. After a debate a vote was taken on it to-day. During the debate, Mr. Amada submitted an Amendment that the standing committee system should be retained, and that no restriction should be put upon the committee, a member of which can be concurrently a member of some other comittee. This Amendment, however, was voted down.

Mr. Sasaki proposed the following Amendment: A standing committee of the other House is organized according to that House's plan, while one of this House functions according to the present Law. The number of committee men who are concurrently members of other committees, remains unchanged. This amendment was also voted down.

In conclusion, the other House's Amendment to the principle of establishment of the committee was strongly objected to at the committee sittings. As the result of voting, however, the Amendment of this House was rejected and the Bill was approved as amended by the House of representatives.

Now, I turn to the House Secretariat Bill, the Bill for Establishment of the House Legislative Bureau, and the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Diet Employees Law. These Bills were introduced in connection with the partial amendments to the Diet Law and the National Diet Library Law. It was decided by majority vote at the sitting of the House Management Committee that they should be approved as originated in the other House.

Now, I shall pass to the Bill for Partial Amendments to the Law concerning the Annual Allowance, Travelling Expenses, and extra Allowance to Diet Members. This Bill intends to increase the annual allowances, communications expenses, secretary's salary, etc. for the President, Vice-President, and members to meet the present economic situation.

The Bill for Allowance to Members of a Committee who conduct deliberation during the prorogation of the Diet is intended for granting to those members who attend a committee meeting which continues deliberation during prorogation of the Diet, according to the number of days of attendance.

The Bill for Partial Amendments to the Judge Impeachment Law is intended for ensuring appropriate function of the Commission for Supplementary Suit and the Impeachment Court, and for the enlargement of the organization of the secretariat.

The House Management Committee, carefully deliberating on these bills, considered them to be adequate and approved them by a majority vote as passed over by the other House.

With this, I close my report on the Bill. (Cheers.)

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote. I take up seven matters en bloc in their entirety. Those in favor of supporting them are requested to stand up.

(A member: "President! I have an objection!"

(A majority stands up.)

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see a majority stands up. Accordingly, the seven matters have been approved by this House. (Voices: "Well done!" "Splendid, keep it up!")

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Those in favor of supporting the Amended Bill for the Personnel of the Secretariat of the House of Councillors and the Bill for the Regulations Governing the Personnel of the Legislative Bureau of the House of Councillors now read are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see all members stand. Accordingly, the two Bills have been unanimously approved by this House.

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion, adding to the Agenda, four matters, viz., Request for Approval of the Statement of the Total Amount of Defrayal of the First Reserve Fund for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, the Statement of the Total Amount of Defrayal of the First Reserve Fund in the Special Accounts for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, the Statement of the Total Amount of Defrayal of the Reserve Fund in the Special Accounts for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, and the Statement of Defrayal of Economic Stabilization Expenses for the 1946-47 Fiscal Year, all submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded to the House of Representatives?

(A member: "No objection.")

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First I ask for a report of the Committee Chairman. Mr. Binkei Ota, Director of the Audit Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Binkei Ota takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Binkei Ota: I should like to report on the process and findings of the deliberations made by the Audit Committee as to on the Post Facts Approval of the Payments from the Reserve Fund in the General Account for the 1946 Fiscal Year, of the Payments from the First Reserve Funds in the Special Accounts for the same Fiscal Year, of the Payments from the Special Account Reserve Expenses for the same Fiscal Year, and of the Payments from the Economic Stabilization Expenses for the same Fiscal Year.

1. The appropriated sum total of the First Reserve Fund in the General Account in the revised Budget for the 1946 Fiscal Year was ¥200,000,000. Under the provisions of Article 1 of Imperial Ordinance No. 445 issued in 1946, ¥178,000,000 odd was paid from this Reserve Fund.

2. From the sum totalling ¥156,000,000, odd of the First Reserve Funds in the 17 Special Accounts in the revised Budget for the same Fiscal Year, ¥58,000,000,000 was paid under the same Ordinance.

3. Of the sum totalling ¥294,000,000 odd of the Reserve Funds in the Special Accounts in the revised Budget for the same Fiscal Year, ¥790,000,000 was paid from the Imperial Government Railway Special Account.

4. From the sum of ¥6,540,000,000 of the Economic Stabilization Expenses in the revised Budget for the same Fiscal Year, the sum totalling ¥6,519,000,000 odd was paid to make good the deficit of ¥5,899,000,000 odd in the Appropriation for economic stabilization and to pay expenses of ¥620,000,000 odd for economic stabilization not appropriated in the Budget, under the provisions of Article 2 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

The Audit Committee unanimously decided, after careful examination of these accounts, to recommend them for the approval of the Payments of the Expenses unprovided for in the Budget from the General Account and the Second Reserve Fund in the Special Accounts for the same fiscal year.

With this I conclude my report. (Cheers.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote. I take up four matters. Those in favor of supporting them are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see all members stand up. Is there any objection to taking up for discussion, adding to the Order of the Day, the Bill for the Education Committee Law (submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded to the House of Representatives)? (A voice: "No objection.")

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First, I ask for a report of the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Kotaro Tanaka, Chairman of the Education Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Kotaro Tanaka takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Kotaro Tanaka: (Voice: Be brief.)

The spirit of this Bill may be summed up as follows: educational decentralization, and independent operation by the people of local educational administration. The main points of the Bill are as follows:

An Education Commission will be organized in (1) the Metropolis and each prefecture, (2) cities including special districts, towns and villages with a population of over 10,000, and special educational districts. This commission will conduct the businesses concerning education, science, and culture, which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governor or headmen of cities towns, and villages. Further authority will be given thereto in the future. But matters concerning the university and private school are excluded.

The commissions in the Metropolis and each prefecture, will have 7 commissioners respectively; the local commissions 5. And one of the commissioners respectively; the local commissions 5. And one of the commissioners should be selected from among the members the assembly of the local public body; other commissioners being selected by general election. No restriction is, in principle, placed upon the qualifications for a commissioner according to the Government's original draft. But no teacher in active service is eligible for commissioner. A report on other parts of the contents is dispensed with.

This Bill provides that the special education district will be created not later than July 31, 1950, and the first election for commissioners of the education commission established

in towns and villages with a population of over 10,000 and in special educational districts will be conducted on October 3, 1950.

Now, I shall briefly report on the main questions asked at the joint committee meeting of the Education Committee and the Public Peace and Local Government System Committee. They were as follows:

Why is the commission organized on the basis of population, and why is the regular number of commissioners fixed on the same basis? Has the Government the intention of introducing the Private School Bill together with the Education Commission Bill? Is the enforcement of this Bill backed by the local finances? Will this not impose a heavier burden upon the local public bodies? Will suitable commissioners be elected at this time when democracy is in a state of infancy? Why is a teacher in active service uneligible for commissioner? Will no difficulty attend the operation of the commission which has educational power but not financial authority, and the other commission which has financial authority but not educational power?

For the replies made by the Government, you are referred to the stenographic records.

The Education Committee, requesting the attendance at the meeting of 6 men of learning and experience in various circles listened to the actual situaion and their opinions.

Several important amendments were made to this Bill by the other House. They are: According to the Government's draft, this Law is to be enforced in the Metropolis, each prefecture and the 5 big cities, and towns as from the day of its promulgation. But the other House amended the Bill as follows: The application of this law to other cities and towns other than the five big cities shall be deferred to November 1, 1950, in view of the present financial difficulties.

Secondly, in the original Bill the expenses for the Education Commission are to be borne mainly by the local body, but under the amended Bill State subsidies are to be granted toward the expenses.

Thirdly, the provision of Article 9, which prohibits a teacher in the active service from running for a commissioner, has been struck out.

Fourth, according to the Government's draft Bill, a commissioner is not paid, but the amended Bill provides that he shall be rewarded.

When we entered into a debate Mrs. Kora of the Democrats objected to the deletion of Article 9. A vote being taken, it was decided by a majority that the Bill should be approved.

Wih this, I close my report. (Cheers)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote on this Bill. I take it up in its entirety. The members in favor of supporting it are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up.)

Voices: "A mojority objects to it." "Decidedly." "Out of the question.")

Vice-President Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see a majority stands up. Accordingly, this Bill has been approved.

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Is there any objection to taking up for discussion, adding to the Order of the Day, three Bills, viz., the Bill for the Horse Race Law, the Bill for the Readjustment, etc., of the Horse Owners' Association Law, and the Bill for the State Horse Race Special Accounts Law (submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded to the House of Representatives)?

(A voice: "No objection.")

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First, I ask for a report of the Committee. Mr. Yoshio Kusumi, Chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minnutes No. 60.)

(Mr. Kusumi, Yoshio takes the platform, Cheers)

Mr. Kusumi: I wish to make a report on the discussion by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee with respect to the bill concerning horse-racing and two others which have just been laid before this House. In the first place I would like to report on the bills concerning horse-racing and the special account for the State horse race. At present there are two kinds of horse-races; one is the so-called officially recognized horse-race operated by the Japan Horse-Race Association and the other is known as the local horse-race operated either by the prefectural horse breeding association or the federation of prefectural horse breeding associations. But, as it has now become necessary immediately to dissolve chiefly with a view to prohibiting their monopoly, these organizations which have so far operated horse-races, and present bill has been introduced in a hurry. Under this bill the horse-races formerly officially recognized will be directly operated by the State and the local horse-races will be likewise operated by prefectural governments. As to the State-managed race, the former principles will be followed, generally with respect to the number of race-courses and the practice of holding race-meetings, but the restriction on dividends for pari-mutuel tickets will be removed and on the other hand, the penal regulations will be made more strict. It is further so arranged as the assets and liabilities of the former Japan Horse-Race Association may be taken over by the Government.

With regard to the local horse-race, the methods of holding race-meetings are almost the same as those now in practice, but the particular revisions made in the existing regulations include those, such as the abolition of the right of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister to sanction the holding of race-meetings, and the transfer to the prefectural authorities all the income from the pari-mutuel ticket and the admission taxes and the sum hitherto paid to the Central Horse Affairs Association. Arrangements have also been made to enable the prefectural governments to take over the property owned by the Federation of Horse Breeding Associations which is necessary for horse-racing, and other assets and liabilities may also be taken over by local governments as a provisional measure, but it is possible under this bill to sell these assets preferentially to agricultural cooperative associations and their federation. Lastly, the bill is to be enacted for a term of one year, with the intention of making full study of the new racing system during that period, and whether or not it is advicable to continue the measures adopted in the bill will be decided upon as a result of this study. As to the general purport and contents of the bill, I have already explained, but in the House of Representatives amendments have been made in the original bill whereby, in addition to prefectural governments, cities which suffered serious damages during the war may, when disginated by the Prime Minister, operate local races and pari-mutuel tickets may be sold also outside the race-courses. And with these amendments the House of Representatives has sent the present bill to this House.

Now, coming to the special account for State-managed horse-races, I would like to make an explanation. In view of the forthcoming enactment of the Horse-race Law, it is intended to establish a special account for State-managed horse-races for the reason that, of the revenue and expenditure in respect of horse-races, the items concerning the sale of parj-mutuel tickets are improper to deal with in the general account.

In connection with these two bills, there are not a few questions concerning, for instance, horse-race itself, which should be studied thoroughly, namely those related to the promotion of live-stock industry, race-managing bodies, general public enterprises, and also to public morals, but as to these questions, I think it pertinent to leave them to other occasions for careful study. The Committee, however, has unanimously decided to pass without making further amendment, the amended bill sent by the House of Representatives considering it inevitable to approve the bill as an emergent measure to cope with the special situation arising from the dissolution of existing race-managing bodies.

Next, I wish to make a report on the bill for winding up horse breeding associations. As you know, when the Agricultural Organization Law was enacted in 1943, these associations were organized according to the Horse Breeding Association Law based on the former Live-Stock Industry Law, in order to promote the horse affairs and for this purpose, the portion concerning horses was separated from the matters in the charge of the former live-stock industry associations and their federation, but with the enactment of the new Law for Agricultural Cooperative Association, the associations in question were destined to be dissolved. Now that the change of the horse-racing system has become necessary, it is intended at this juncture to dissolve the horse breeding associations quickly and peacefully in order to take necessary measures to encourage the healthy development of agricultural cooperative associations and in this bill the procedures for winding up the associations in question are provided for. In view of the purport of the bill, the Committee has unanimously decided, after making interpellations as to a few points concerning the procedures for dissolution, that it should be adopted in its original form. Now, I wish to bring my report to a close though it may be too brief. (Cheers).

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumotoo): If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote on this Bill. I take it up in its entirety. The members in favor of are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see all members stand up. Accordingly, the Bill has been unanimously approved by this House.

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Is there any objection to taking up for discussion, adding to the Order of the day, the Representation concerning the Better Treatment of Taxation Personnel?

(A voice: "No objection.")

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First, I ask for a report of the Committee Chairman. Mr. Toraichi Hara, Chairman of the Labor Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Toraichi Hara takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Toraichi Hara: I wish to report on the proceedings and findings in the Labor Committee on the Representation, No. 280, concerning improvement on the treatment of taxation personnel. The Purport of the Representation is this: While revenue officials are called on to perform their duties under difficult conditions and various dangers, their treatment is so bad that many are leaving the job, with the result that their volume of job is increasing and their efficiency decreasing. For this reason, the Government is requested to take a measure immediately for improving their treatment in order to raise the efficiency in tax collection. The Government is said to be paying due consideration to this matter, but our Committee, considering the purport of the Representation reasonable, has decided that it should be sent to the Cabinet. This concludes my report on the proceedings of our Committee on the said Representation. (Applause.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote. The members in favor of adopting this Representation as reported by the Committee Chairman and forvading it to the Cabinet are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see all members stand up. Accordingly, it has been unanimously decided that this Representation should be adopted by this House and forwarded to the Cabinet.

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): Is there any objection to taking up for discussion, adding to the Order of

the day, the Representation concerning the Margin of Prices of Silk and Rayon Textiles? (A voice: "No objection.")

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First I ask for a report of the Committee Chairman. Mr. Itsuro Kamata, Director of the Commerce Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Itsuro Kamata takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Kamata: I am going to report the proceedings and findings in the Commerce Committee on the Petition for Differential Profit acruing from the Revision of Official Prices of Silk and Artificial Silk Fabrics, a subject which has just taken up for discussion. The purport of the Petition is this: Tradesmen are recognized to retain one-fifth of the difference between new and old prices of the said textiles, under the Regulations governing Disposition of Differential Profit acruing from the Revision of Official Price; but as this portion of profit, which the tradesmen are authorized to retain and acquire, is the so-called non-settled profit, measures should be taken to recognize the disposal of the said portion as provisional receipt in an outstanding account and to allow the addition of the same portion to the profit by instalment of about five years.

After carefull deliberation on the matter, my Committee recognized that, regarding silk, it was fit in the actual conditions to include the difference acruing from the revision of prices in profit account by instalment of two-years, and unanimously decided that the Petition be adopted by the House and be sent to the Cabinet with the House Recommendation that the Government might comply with the request. Brief as it is, this concludes my report. (Members: "I support!" and "No objection.")

The Vice-President: If nobody else wishes to speak, we will take a vote. The members in favor of adopting these Petitions and sending them to the Cabinet as recommended by the Committee in charge, are requested to stand up.

(All members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see that all members present stood up in favor of the recommendation, Accordingly, it has been unanimously decided to adopt these Petitions and send them to the Cabinet.

We will now take a recess for a while.

(The House takes a recess at 10:21 p.m.)

(The meeting resumed at 10:42 p.m.)

The President: We will resume our business in continuation of the meeting before the recess. I ask the secretary to report.

(Secretary Aoki reads the report.)

(Refer to the Report in the heading)

The President: Is there any objection to taking up for discussion our next item, namely, the Election of Members of the Joint Committee of Both Houses on the National Government Organization Bill and the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Law of Criminal Procedure?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. Members of the Joint Committee are to be 10 in number.

Mr. Soji Okada: I move that the procedure for the election of members of the Joint Committee, just taken up for discussion, be omitted and that their nomination be left to the discretion of the President of the House.

(A member: "I support.")

Mr. Katsuma Kobayashi: I second the motion made by Mr. Okada.

The President: Is there any objection to the motion just made?

(A member: "No objection.")

The President: I see there is no objection. I ask the secretary to read the list of members of the Joint Committee.

(Secretary Aoki reads the list.)

The members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the National Government Organization Bill and the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Law of Criminal Procedure:

Mr. Yasumaro Shimojo: Mr Michio Matsui, Mr. Tetsu Ono, Mr. Koji Nakai, Mr. Kichiro Maenosono, Mr. Binkei Ota, Mr. Shu Ito, Mr. Tadashi Senda.

The President: I wish you to elect immediately the Chairman and the Deputy-Chairman of the Joint Committee of Both Houses. We will now take a recess for a short time.

(The House rises at 10:44 p.m.)

(The meeting resumed at 11:08 p.m.)

The Vice-President: We will resume our business in continuation of the meeting held before the recess. Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion en bloc, the Bill for a Partial Amendment of the Income Tax Law, the Transaction Tax Bill, and the Bill concerning the Payment of Revenue Money in Stamp?

(A member: "No objection!")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. Fifst, I ask for the Committee Chairman's report. Mr. Yasuhei Ito. Director of the Finance and Banking Committee, please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr.. Yasuhei Ito takes the platform, Applause.)

Mr. Ito Yasuhei: In reference to the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Law, the Transaction Tax Bill, and the Bill for Payment in Stamps of National Revenues, which have just been introduced, I shall report on the progress and result of the deliberation thereon by the Committee.

The Committee held a public hearing in connection with the first two bills to hear the opinions of learned and experienced men of various circles. As to the opinions expressed by the public speakers, queries were also made at the meeting of the Committee.

I shall first explain briefly the contents of and reasons for introduction of the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Income Tax Law. Regarding the income tax which is the most important of all taxes, the Government in carrying out the tax reform has decided to lessen the burden on the people as far as the state financial condition allows, giving thought to the change in incomes among people following the revision of wages and prices levels, and to the actual state of taxation imposing burdens upon them, and especially to alleviate the burden on wage-earners throughout considerably raising the basic exemption amounts for tax, for dependents, and for labor. As to the corporation tax also, necessary revisions are made with a view to contributing to the promotion of industry, the introduction of foreign capital, and the popularization of corporation stocks.

Further, to cope with the changes in prices, it has been decided to increase such specific duties among the indirect taxes as the sake tax, soft-drink tax, sugar consumption tax, and commodity tax on matches, wheat-gluten, etc., and such ad valorem taxes as the registration taxes, stamp-duties, etc. On the other hand, the adjustment of tax rates is to be made in connection with some commodities upon which the commodity tax has apparently been imposed too heavily. In view of the recent state of tax collection, it has also been decided to adjust and amplify penal regulations involving the imposition of additional taxes, and to expand the authority of investigation relating to the direct national taxes. The above is the contents of the amendment bill.

As for the details of questions and answers at committee meetings, I must ask you to refer to the stenographic records, and I omit the report thereon. No utterance was made in the debating stage, and the bill was put to the vote, and it was decided by a majority to pass the bill as amended by the House of Representatives.

Next, I shall report on the Transaction Tax Bill. On the enforcement of the proposed law, taxes are to be imposed on transactions carried on for profit. And the business subject to the taxes comprises forty kinds, including the sale of commodities, manufacturing, banking, etc., most of which are those upon which the business tax has been levied in the past. The transaction tax is also imposed on juridical persons whose object is not for profit, but who conduct the same kinds of business as the above-mentioned. The business upon which no transaction tax is imposed comprises the production or sale of essential foodstuffs, the publication or sale of textbooks for primary and secondary schools, the transaction on key commodities for which the price adjustment subsidies are granted by the State, the sale of agricultural, forestal or marine products acquired or of commodities manufactured from such products by persons who have produced them by their own hands, export transactions, etc. The persons liable to pay the transaction tax are the business men who receive payments for transactions. The taxable amounts are the amounts of money to be received on transactions, namely, the proceeds in the case of the sale of commodities, commissions or remuneration in the commission business and agency, and interest on loans, bill discounts, fees, etc., in the banking business. As regards insurance business, the taxable amounts are the premiums paid, less 75 per cent, in the case of life insurance, and less 30 per cent in the case of other insurances. The taxable amounts in other kinds of business are the amounts of money received on transactions. The transaction tax is to be imposed upon the above-mentioned amounts at the rate of one per cent.

The Committee held not only its meetings, but a public hearing to invite the opinions of learned and experienced men of various circles. The joint meetings with the Commerce Committee and the Mining and Industry Committee were also held twice to consider the bill discreetly. I wish to ask you to refer to the stenographic records as regards the proceedings of the Committee. No utterance was made in the debating stage and the bill was put to the vote, and it was decided by a majority to pass the bill as amended by the House of Representatives.

Next, I shall report on the Bill for Payment in Stamps of National Revenues. The Transaction Tax Bill provides that the payers of the transaction tax should pay it in transaction tax stamps which will be defined separately. The payment in stamps of national revenues is stipulated by Imperial Ordinance No. 190 of 1920. But this Ordinance should now be abolished since the transaction tax is to be paid in the said stamps. Hence the introduction of the present bill.

Please refer to the stenographic records about the questions and answers at the Committee meeting. The bill was put to the debate, and then the vote was taken. The bill was approved with a majority. The above is the report of the Committee.

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto):

If no one wishes to speak, I shall take a vote: First, I take up two Bills together, viz., the Bill for Partial Amendments, etc. to the Income Tax Law and the Bill for the Payment of Revenue in Stamps. Those in favor of supporting the said Bills are requested to stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see all members stand up. Accordingly, the two Bills have been unanimously approved by this House.

Next, I take up the Bill for the Transaction Tax Law in its entirety. Those members in favor of supporting the Bill are requested to stand up.

(Standing members—)

(Voices: "Objection!" "Voting, voting!" "Majority!" "A majority stand up!" "Open vote!" "number of standing members is not distinctive; voting, voting!" "Majority, majority!" "Not distinctive!" "Open vote!" "Time is pressing, time is pressing!" "Majority, majority!" "Indistinct, indistinct!" "Dispose of the matter quickly!" "Open vote!" "Decide at once!" Many other voices.)

Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto):

Those in favor of the Bill are 73 and those against it, 41. (Applause.) I see a majority stands up. Accordingly, the Bill has been approved by this House. (Applause.)

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto):

Is there any objection to taking up en bloc for discussion, adding to the Order of the Day, the Representation concerning the Establishment of Local Finances, Representation concerning the Extension and strengthening of the National Regional Police, Representation concerning the Partial Amendments, etc. to the Local Government Law, Petition concerning the Residence of Social Education Managers at Cities, Towns, and Villages, and Representation concerning the Apportionment of the Coal Tax?

(A voice: "No objection.")

Vice President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): I see there is no objection. First, I ask for a report of the Committee Chairman. Mr. Naoto Suzuki, Director of the Public Safety and Local Government Committee, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60).

(Mr. Naoto Suzuki takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Naoto Suzuki: I am going to report on the proceedings of deliberations made by our Committee on the Petitions and Representations now presented before this House.

First, Petition No. 1157 concerns the stationing of social education superintendent officials in cities, towns and villages. The purport of the Petition is this: Social education superintendent officials be stationed in cities, towns and villages in order to recover public moral from the present state of corruption; and the expenditure required for this purpose be borne by the National or Prefectural Government.

The purport of Petition No. 406 is this: Those towns and villages which have not yet reached the standard of establishing autonomous police force of their own are now placed under the jurisdiction of the national local police; however, the policemen stationed in villages are only one or two each because of an inadequate number of police personnel, with the result that crimes are more and more increasing to the danger of public safety. For this reason, the Government is asked to take measures for increasing the number of police personnel.

Representation No. 462 concerns the establishment of local finance, and requests that the Government take special radical measures for the highest possible state grants towards personnel and roads improvement expenses and for floating local bonds and local taxation system.

Representation No. 514 concerns a division of coal tax. This representation is submitted by Mr. Jimpei Ikemoto, chief of Ohito Village, Tagawa County, Fukuoka Prefecture, and another person, and says that the land of the same village is more and more sinking on account of the coal mines, which necessitates the village to spend much more money for restoration from the damage than the amount of compensation given out of the coal tax to the towns and villages where the coal mines exist. Therefore, the Government is requested to pay special consideration to the division of this tax, considering that there are villages which are making sacrifices in the interest of production of coal.

Lastly, Representation No. 581 concerns the partial amendment to the Local Self-government Law. This is submitted by Mr. Hideo Onoike, Inspection Commissioner of Kumamoto Prefecture, and three others. The purport of this Representation is this: As the inspection system is created for the purpose of democratization and improvement of administration, a clause should be made in the Local Self-government Law authorizing the inspection commissioners to request the chiefs of the local public bodies to submit a report on actions taken on the basis of the report on findings of inspection. Further, the Government is requested to take steps to increase the number of assistants to the commissioners in order to make the inspection performed by the inspection commissioners more strictly and more effectively.

After careful deliberation on the above Petitions and Representations, this Committee, finding them reasonable, has unanimously decided to adopt them and that they should be sent to the Cabinet.

This concludes my report. (Applause.)

The Vice-President: If there is no other Member to speak, we shall now take a vote. I ask the Members in favor of adoption of these Petitions and Representations as reported by the Committee Chairman and forwarding of them to the Cabinet will please stand up.

(All the Members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see all the Members stand up. Accordingly, this Houses has decided to adopt these Petitions and Representations unanimously and to forward them to the Cabinet.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to now taking up for discussion in addition to the Agenda the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Rehabilitation Finance Bank Law, introduced by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(Some Members: "No objection."

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I call for the report of the Committee Chairman. The Finance and Banking Committee Chairman, Mr. Yasuhei Ito, please.

(Mr. Yasuhei Ito takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Yasuhei Ito: Regarding the Bill for Partial Amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law, which has been just introduced in this House, I am going to report on the proceedings and result of deliberations made by the Committee on it and its contents. Amendments to the Reconstruction Finance Bank Law had been deliberated and passed several times by the Diet, and recently, the capital of the Bank was increased to ¥90 billion in April this year. It is now proposed to increase the capital of the Bank to ¥135 billion, estimating the industrial

funds required from July to the end of December of this year at ¥45 billion.

At the Committee meetings, questions and answers were earnestly exchanged on such points as the question of financing to cover deficits, inflation, business conditions of the Reconstruction Finance Bank and others. As for details of the interpellations and answers, I wish to refer you to the stenographic records.

After a debate, we took a vote and the Committee decided with a majority that the Bill be approved by the House.

This concludes my report. (Applause.)

The Vice-President (Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto): If no Member wishes to speak, we shall now take a vote. We take up this Bill in its entirety. The Members favoring it are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up.)

The Vice-President: I see a majority is in favor. Accordingly, it has been approved.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up the matter pertaining to the Appointment of the Members of the Local Tax Deliberate Council?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. On July 4, the Prime Minister requested this House to consent to the appointment of Mr. Seiichiro Arai, Mr. Hanya Ito, Mr. Seiji Kimura, Mr. Saburo Shiomi and Mr. Takeo Suzuki as Members of the Local Tax Deliberative Council in conformity with Article 122 of the Local Tax Law. The President referred this application to the House Management Committee previously. The same Committee decided to have no objection to appoint five candidates as Members of the said Council. Is there any objection to agreeing to this application?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. Accordingly, this House has decided to consent to the appointment of five candidates as Members of the said Council. We shall now take a short recess.

Meeting adjourned for recess at 11:27 p.m.

Meeting reopened at 11:37 p.m.

The Vice-President: We shall resume the business of the meeting which has adjourned for recess.

Is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda and taking up for discussion the Consumer's Livelihood Cooperative Association Bill (Submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives)?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I call on the Committee chairman to make a report.

Welfare Committee Chairman, Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Juzo Tsukamoto takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Tsukamoto: (A member: "Summon up your courage!") I shall make a report on the proceedings and findings of the Welfare Committee concerning the Bill for the Livelihood Cooperative Union, which has been submitted by the Government and now taken up for discussion.

The present Bill was referred to our Committee for preliminary investigation yesterday, that is, July 4, and today it was formally forwarded from the other House with its amendments.

To our Committee had been referred a Livelihood Cooperative Union Bill proposed by members of this House. This Bill and the one now before you, their contents being much the same, have been deliberated concurrently. Again, the Labor Committee and the Commerce Committee proposed a joint deliberation, and our Committee accepted this proposal. Thus, we have been investigating these Bills since this morning. And at 11 p.m. today, the present Bill was formally forwarded to this House from the House of Representatives. (A member: "Speak rapidly.") After consultation, we decided first to investigate the Bill forwarded from the other House, and we have been deliberating on it up to now. I shall state the outline of the contents of this Bill briefly. (A member: "Please state in detail.") You can know the details from the document in your hands. (A member: "We cannot know!") The present Bill providing for Livelihood Cooperative Union, is a very important bill, as it is one of the bills the submission of which has long been hoped for by the masses. (A member: "You are right!") Due to the inflation, the prices of commodities have soared up, making our livelihood harder. As you are aware, 75 per cent of our living expenses is spent on the black-market goods. (A member: "Briefly! Briefly!") Under this condition, our livelihood will not be stabilized unless the necessary amount of goods is secured us. For this reason, the livelihood cooperative union becomes important. (A member: "That's it!") I beg to omit the explanation of the detail. But you Diet members are well aware of it. (A member: "You are clever!") Since the first Diet session, consultation has been made between the Committee members of different parties, with a view to realizing the passage of this Bill. Regrettable to say, however, this Bill was not passed during the first session. This time, the bill based on the three party agreement has come to be submitted to the Diet after necessary preparation, (A member: "Briefly!") by the Welfare Ministry. Though the time given us for its deliberation was extremely short, the questions and answers exchanged made the points sufficiently clear, because the Welfare Committee had sufficiently studied this issue. (A member: "No! No!") I beg to refer you to the stenographic records for the details of those questions and answers. (A member:

"I see!") Now, an amendment was made by the House of Representatives, for which also I beg to refer you to the papers concerned. (A member: "O.K.!") In this way, our Committee unanimously decided on recommendation of the Bill for passage as amended by the House of Representatives. Expressing my joy at the passage by unanimous consent of the present Bill, for which realization the masses have long hoped, I beg to conclude my report. (Cheers.)

The Vice-President: If there is no other Member wishing to speak, we shall now take a vote. We take up this Bill in its entirety. I ask the Members favoring it will please stand up.

(A majority stands up.)

The Vice-President: I see a majority is in favor. Accordingly, it is approved. (Applause.)

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to now making an addition to the Agenda, and taking up for discussion the Bill for the Salary, etc. of the Government Employees from June, 1948, onwards (submitted by the Cabinet and forwarded from the House of Representatives)?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I call for the report of the Committee Chairman. Finance and Banking Committee Chairman, Mr. Yasuhei Ito, please!

Committee Report printed in the appendix to the minutes No. 69)

(Mr. Yasuhei Ito takes the rostrum. Applause.)

(Some Members: "I support you." "I ask you will report briefly and to the point." "I expect a minute's speech.")

Mr. Ito: I will now report on the Bill for Salaries etc. of Government Employees from June, 1948, onwards, taken up for discussion. In view of the current economic situation, the Government has decided to adopt the 3,791 yen wage base for Government employees. (Some Member: "Too low!") And it has continued negotiations with the Government and Public Employees' Labor Union about the wage base since June 21, but so far without success. However, as the session of the Diet is nearing its end, the Government has submitted this Bill to the Diet. This is the reason of the introduction of this Bill. For further particulars, I beg you will refer to the Stenographic Records. With respect to this Bill, questions and answers were exchanged between the Government and Committee Members, for the details of which I ask your reference to the Stenographic Records. (Some Members: "I accede to your request.") as the result of the vote taken on the bill our Committee has decided to approve it with a majority. This concludes my report.

The Vice-President: If no member wishes to speak, we shall now take a vote on this Bill. We take it up in it entirety. The Members approving it are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up.)

The Vice-President: A majority is in favor. Accordingly, it has been approved.

The Vice-President: We shall now make an addition to the Agenda and take up for discussion the Request for Approval of the Establishment of the Local Economic Inspection Agency under Art. 13, Para. 1 of the Economic Inspection Board Law in conformity with Art. 156, Par. 4 of the Local Autonomy Law. I call on the Committee Chairman to make a report. Public Safety and Local Government Committee Director, Mr. Naoto Suzuki, please!

(Committee Report printed in the appendix to the minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Naoto Suzuki takes the rostrum. Applause.)

Mr. Suzuki: Regarding the matter just taken up for discussion, our Committee has unanimously decided that it be given the approval of this House. This is all I have to say. (Applause.)

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to giving approval to the item as recommended by the Committee in charge?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection, Accordingly, this House has decided to give its approval thereto.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and giving approval to the requests for the continuation of examination and investigation during the prorogation of the Diet, of the Broadcast Bill, made by the Chairman of the Communications Committee, and of the Bill anent the Appointment and Release of Public Officials concerned with Education, made by the Chairman of the Education Committee?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection, Accordingly, the House has given its approval to these requests.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the agenda and taking up for discussion the amendments, agreed upon by the Joint Committee of Both Houses, to the National Government Organization Bill and the Bill for a Revision of the Law of Criminal Procedure?

(A member: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection, First, I ask for the report of the Chairman of the Joint Committee, Mr. Ito, Please.

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Ito takes the rostrum Applause)

Mr. Shu Ito: I am going to make a report on the results of the meeting of the joint committee of both Houses, a matter which was placed for discussion just now. The members from the House of Councillors were nominated by the President, and after an election held among the members. Mr. Shimojo and I drew lots, and I became the Chairman, and Mr. Shimojo the Vice-Chairman. In the House of Representatives Mr. Yonekubo became the Chairman and Mr. Takahashi the Vice-chairman. In this way the meeting of the Joint Committee of Both Houses was held. First of all, there was a detalied explanation of the National Government Organization bill, which was followed by discussion, and as a result, we made the following decision: First, Clause 2 of Art. 17 will be revised to read as folows: "The Vice-Minister shall assist the Minister, participate in formulating policies and in planning, adjust affairs of the Ministry, and in case of the Minister's absence, act in his place." Secondly, in other respects decisions made by the House of Councillors will be followed. These two were decided unanimously. (Applause)

Next, a meeting of the Joint Committee of Both Houses was held concerning the Bill for Revising the Criminal Procedure Code. Committee members of the House of Representatives said that they would agree to the amendments to Articles 60 and 393 made by the House of Councillors, but that in other respects, though the contents were worthy of attention, there was not enough time fully to discuss them and they hoped that they would discuss the other points at the extraordinary session of the National Diet or at the 3rd session of the National Diet, and that the House of Councillors would be satisfied, for the present, with the approval of amendments to the two articles. On the part of the House of Councillors, resolutions had been passed on the amendments to 16 articles with confidence, on which we made a report the other day. We insisted on this point, but if we tried to carry our point, we feared that the Bill for Revising the Criminal Procedure Code would not be passed. In view of the fear that this would bring about a deplorable condition in the present situation of Japan, not only the members of the Judiciary Committee, but all members of the Joint Committee were forced, to their great regret, to accept the opinion of the House of Representatives. The decision of the Joint Committee is as follows:

Articles 60 and 393 will be revised as indicated in the resolutions passed by the House of Councillors. In other respects, resolutions of the House of Representatives will be followed. This was decided by a majority. So much for the report on the results of the meeting of the Joint Committee of Both Houses.

The Vice-President: I shall take a vote on the present bill. I wish the Members approving the Final Bill for the National Government Organization Law agreed upon by the Joint Committee Meeting of Both Houses will please stand up.

(All the members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see all the Members are standing up. Accordingly, it is unanimously approved.

The Vice-President: Next, I wish the Members approving the Final Bill for Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure agreed upon by the Joint Committee Meeting of Both Houses will stand up.

(All the Members stand up.)

The Vice-President: I see all the Members are standing up. Accordingly, it is unanimously approved.

The Vice-President: Is there any objection to making an addition to the Agenda taking up for discussion the Cabinet Bill for the Public Procurator's Procedure Deliberative Commission, forwarded from the House of Representatives?

(Some Members: "No objection.")

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. First, I call for the report of the Committee Chairman. Judicial Committee Director, Mr. Tsune Okabe, please!

(Committee Report printed in the Appendix to the Minutes No. 60)

(Mr. Tsune Okabe takes the rostrum. Cheers.)

Mr. Tsune Okabe: I shall report on the process and result of the deliberations made on the Prosecution Inquiry Council Bill, now before this House.

This bill is to create a system prosecution inquiry council which, with a view to securing justness in the execution of the power of prosecution by embodying in it the will of the people, will inquire into the propriety of action taken by the public prosecutor for non-prosecution and will make proposals or recommendations regarding improvement on prosecution business.

The number of prosecution inquiry councils will be more than two hundred, and each council will be composed of eleven members elected by drawing lots from among those residing in the jurisdiction district and having the right of vote for the election of members of the House of Representatives and not having certain prescribed disqualifications. The same number of reserve members will separately be elected in the same way. The period of their term is six months, and in every three months thereafter six or five members will be replaced by new members so as to prevent the functioning of the prosecution inquiry council from getting degraded. The prosecution inquiry council is required to inquire into the propriety of action for dropping prosecution when requested by the person prosecuting or complaining or the person making a claim in a case of the nature which will be taken up on a claim being filed or by the injured person. Further, when a resolution has been adopted with a majority of the Prosecution Inquiry Council, it may ex officio carry on inquiry as to the propriety of non-prosecution.

The prosecution inquiry council will carry out its authorities independently from whatever direction or supervision of another person. In the process of inquiry the prosecution inquiry council is empowered to request the public prosecutor to produce necessary data for inquiry and to present his opinion, to summon the persons requesting inquiry and to present his opinion, to summon the persons requesting inquiry and witnesses, and to request any other persons when deemed fit to make appearance and to disclose expert opinions on legal and other matters.

When passed a decision as the result of inquiry, the prosecution inquiry council is called upon to draw up a statement of decision stating the reason therefor, and to send

its exemplified copy to the chief prosecutor under whose direction and supervision the prosecutor in question serves and also to the prosecutors' qualifications inquiry committee, and to post up the substance of the decision for seven days. The chief prosecutor, if taking into consideration the decision made by the prosecution inquiry council, considers a public prosecution should be instituted, is required to take steps for indictment. Penalty provisions are made for any unjust act of members of the council.

The House of Representatives has made some amendment as regards the procedure of appointment of members of the prosecution inquiry council. The above are the contents of the Bill.

This Committee has carried out very careful deliberations on the bill and its members have made earnest interpellations, but I ask permission to dispense with mentioning about them here.

After debate, we took a vote on the bill, which resulted in an unanimous approval of it. This concludes my report.

The Vice-President: If no one wishes to speak, we shall take a vote on the Bill. We take it up in its entirety. The Members approving it are requested to stand up.

(A majority stands up.)

The Vice-President: I see a majority is in favor. Accordingly, it has been approved.

The Vice-President: I have a matter about which I would like to consult you. I, as the President, propose to appoint Chief of the Secretariat of this House, Mr. Jiro Kobayashi as Director of the Bureau of Legislation attached to this House concurrently. Is there any objection to that?

(Some Members: "No objection".)

The Vice-President: I see there is no objection. (Some Members: "I propose to prolong the session of the Diet." "There is no time left.") As it is just twelve o'clock, the meeting is adjourned.

Meeting rose at 12 p.m.

Those present were as follows:—

Members:

President, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira
Vice-President, Mr. Jiichiro Matsumoto
Members, Mr. Ko Nakanishi and 210 others.
State Ministers.
Finance Minister, Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura
State Minister, Mr. Yoshio Suzuki
Education Minister, Mr. Tatsuo Morito
Welfare Minister, Mr. Giichi Takeda
Commerce and Industry Minister, Mr. Chozaburo Mizutani
Transportation Minister, Mr. Seiichi Okada
Communication Minister, Mr. Eiji Tomiyoshi
State Minister, Mr. Gizo Tomabechi
Ditto, Mr. Takeo Kurusu
Ditto, Mr. Katsu Nomizo
Ditto, Mr. Sadayoshi Hitotsumatsu

Government Delegates:

Vice Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat, Mr. Kiichi Arita
Vice Director General of the Cabinet Secretariat, Mr. Shintaro Fukushima
Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (Director of the General Affairs Division of the Administrative Inquiry Oepartment), Mr. Kokki Maeda
Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (Attached to the Administrative Inquiry Department), Mr. Ko Sato
Technical-Superintendent of the Construction Board, Mr. Tadayasu Iwazawa
Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Construction Board), Mr. Masami Nakada
Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (Chief of the Secretariat and Chief of the Account Section of the Construction Board) Mr. Soichi Shibue
Director of the Newsprints Allocation Office, Mr. Katsushiro Narita
Director-General of the National Regional Police Board, Mr. Noboru Saito
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Attorney General's Office, Mr. Yoshio Matsunaga
Prosecution Assistant to Attorney General, Mr. Masuo Kiuchi
Secretary of the Attorney General's Office, (Director of the Prosecution Bureau) Mr. Sakae Kunimune
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Masue Araki
Ditto, Mr. Seiichi Morishita
Secretary of the Finance Ministry (Director of the Finance Bureau), Mr. Takashi Ihara
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Yoshiharu Oshima
Ditto, Mr. Zenjiro Hirano
Secretary of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, (Director of the Agricultural Administration Bureau), Mr. Risaku Yamazoe
Secretary of the Communications Ministry, (Director of the General Affairs Bureau), Mr. Tomojiro Yamashita

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