

**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2187
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)  
Information for Mr. Rizzo
- (3) Date: July 1951, Oct. 1951

(4) Subject:

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NO.	FROM	DATE	TO	SYNOPSIS
1	Aka	27 Jun 51	Chief, GS	Cabinet Reshuffle
2	Matsukata	28 Jun 51	Mr. Rizzo	Re Student Movement - Nagoya University
3	Matsukata	6 Jul 51	Mr. Rizzo	Plan to Reform Local Taxation System
4	Matsukata	11 Jul 51	Mr. Rizzo	Matters Pertaining to the Control of Prostitution
5	Matsukata	11 Jul 51	Mr. Rizzo	Condition of Prostitutes in the Vicinity of Chitose
6	Matsukata	11 Jul 51	Mr. Rizzo	Question & Answers Concerning the Equalization Grant
7	Matsukata	16 Jul 51	Mr. Rizzo	Abolition of Autonomous Police Decided by Plebiscite in Tsubaki-cho in Tokushima Prefecture - (Yomiuri Shimbun, 16 Jul 1951)
8	MM	6 Aug 51	Mr. Rizzo	Establishment of Associated Police in Area of Gun (Ward) Unit
9	MM	6 Aug 51	Mr. Rizzo	Dangers to Local Autonomy Inherent in Current Proposals for Change in Local Tax System
10	MM	8 Oct 51	Mr. Rizzo	Info - Re United Nations International Emergency Security Fund

Government Section

8 October 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Chief, Government Section

Information was requested on the United Nations International Emergency Security Fund. The Vice Chairman of this organization was reported as Mrs. TANAKA, wife of the Chief Justice, Supreme Court. Available information shows that there is no such fund but there is a United Nations Emergency International Children's Fund Association with the following executives:

Chairman : Mr. SATO Naotake, President of the House of Councillors

Vice Chairman : Mrs. TANAKA, wife of the Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Directors : Mrs. UEMURA Tamaki, Chairman of the YWCA  
Mrs. IDA Tsuruko, wife of the Ex-president of the Tokyo Express Railway Company & Chairman of the St. Tamiya Organization (Social Welfare)  
Dr. MATSUOKA Akemi, graduate of Columbia University  
Mrs. FUJITA Kikuko, President of the Ladies Newspaper Company.

This association was established in the Spring of 1950 to aid the representative of the United Nations Emergency International Children's Fund, Mr. Frazier. The United Nations spends approximately \$30,000,000 a year for relief and aid to under-nourished children in the war areas. The Japanese Government has received to date approximately \$570,000 worth of clothing, shoes and other relief items.

This year, as the conditions in Japan have improved so rapidly, the Japanese Government was requested to participate in the raising of funds for the UNEICF. The Japanese UNEICF Association agreed to undertake the responsibility for raising such funds. The funds are to be raised by United Nations Day on 24 October 1951. As the Community Chest Drive in Japan is carried out in October, the Association felt that it was advisable to raise the funds in conjunction with the Community Chest Drive. The Directors of the Community Chest Drive readily agreed and promised the Association the equivalent of \$10,000 from the Community Chest Drive.

Government Section File

INFO FOR: Chief, GS

8 October 1951

This money will be transmitted through the Japanese Government to the United Nations.

The Association is planning a tea on 24 October, inviting approximately two hundred distinguished ladies. At this time, they plan to express their gratitude for the aid given by the United Nations to the needy children of Japan.

MM

Government Section

6 August 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Frank Rizzo

SUBJECT: Dangers to Local Autonomy Inherent in Current  
Proposals for Change in the Local Tax System

Attached is a memorandum prepared by Mr. Sarnow, ESS, Internal Revenue Division, and signed by Mr. Reed, Chief, Finance Division, for General Marquat, subject: Dangers to Local Autonomy Inherent in Current Proposals for Change in the Local Tax System.

The recommendation is made that no compromise should be considered which would seriously reduce the gains made toward local fiscal autonomy. It is also stated that Government Section strongly supports this position.

MM

Government Section File

Government Section

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Government Section

6 August 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT: Establishment of the Associated Police in the Area  
of GUN (Ward) Unit

Attached is a memorandum for Mr. Munroe, PSD, CHQ, on the advisability of establishing local autonomous police on the GUN level.

The Local Autonomous Police Association was advised that Government Section concurs with Mr. Munroe's opinion that there is no objection to the establishment of such units but this should be a natural development.

MM

Government Section's File

Government Section

6 August 1951

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Government Section

*File*

16 July 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT: Abolition of Autonomous Police Decided by Plebiscite  
in Tsubaki-cho in Tokushima Prefecture -- (Yomiuri  
Shimbun, 16 July 1951)

(Tokushima Dispatch) -- The plebiscite of Tsubaki-cho, Naga-gun, Tokushima-ken, which became a test case to decide on the retention or abolition of local autonomous police, was held from 0800 hours on 15 July 1951. The total vote cast was 2,781 votes (vote of participation 93.7%). The result of votes counted at 1900 hours on the same day indicated that 2,365 voted for the abolition, while 338 voted against it, (Number of invalid votes: 78). The abolition of the autonomous police was decided by an overwhelming margin.

MM

13 July 1951

*File*  
INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Rizzo

SUBJECT: Questions and Answers Concerning Equalization Grant

Attached is a translation of the questions and answers posed at the All Japan Village and Town Chiefs Convention on 10 July 1951.

They are questions and answers concerning the equalization grant as effected by the towns' and villages' decision to retain or abolish their local autonomous police force. The answers made by Mr. Nomura, Chairman of the Local Finance Commission, are very vague.

The only discussion concerning the police issue was this question and answer period initiated by Mr. Nomura himself.

(Local Finance Commission  
file)

MEM

*noted  
HR*

Government Section

11 July 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Condition of Prostitutes in the Vicinity of Chitose

The following report was submitted by the National Rural Police, on 11 July 1951, at your request -- translation by Mr. Akas:

I. CONDITION IN MIDDLE OF JUNE

1. Number of Prostitutes:

- a. Number of prostitutes residing in the town of Chitose:  
About 100 (including 100 waitresses)
- b. Number of prostitutes commuting to Chitose nightly by train from Sapporo and Otaru areas and returning in the morning:  
About 100 to 500
- c. Every day a total of 800 to 900 are practicing prostitution.

2. Residence of Prostitutes and Condition of Prostitution:

- a. Rooms, or principally remodeled cellars, are rented by prostitutes in the town of Chitose. They are paying in the neighborhood of ¥10,000 for a six-mat room.
- b. In the town of Chitose, prostitution is practiced in rooms rented by prostitutes themselves; however, prostitution is practiced mainly outdoors on the maneuver ground. In some instances, several people in a group are practicing prostitution, utilizing charcoal-making shacks.

3. Condition of the people in the town:

- a. A naval air unit was located in the town of Chitose previously, and after the termination of the war, occupation forces moved into Chitose. Later, the Police Reserve moved in, and now a National Guard Division is stationed there. Since some rooms for rent are available and since it is an agrarian town needing the income from rents, the people in the town are comparatively reticent about prostitution.

II. CONDITION OF CONTROL BY THE POLICE

1. The regular strength of Chitose Autonomous Police is twelve police officials. Eight health officials are cooperating with the military police

in the control of prostitution. General rounding up of prostitutes was carried out three times in the month of June, giving physical examination to 745 prostitutes. Of the number, 238 were suffering from venereal diseases or an equivalent of 32%.

2. A by-law concerning the control of prostitution was enacted in Chitose on 22 June. This by-law is enforced to control solicitation, persuasion and assistance.

3. Furthermore, because of the maneuver ground, located at Eniwa Village near Chitose, about 25 prostitutes are living there. Occasionally, about three control officers are sent by the district police, but it is difficult to control the practice of prostitution outdoors.

### III. PRESENT CONDITION

1. There is no great difference in the number of prostitutes. No instances of violence committed by and injury inflicted by occupation forces have been reported.

2. The Chitose Police and the Health Center are cooperating in the general control carried out for three days starting from 9 to 11 July, but the figure concerning its result is not available yet.

Government Section

11 July 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: Matters Pertaining to the Control of Prostitution

Pertinent facts of report submitted by Mr. Kimura -- translated by Mr. Aka -- are as follows:

I. DIFFICULTY OF CONTROL

1. The most difficult point in controlling the practice of prostitution is that in most cases, material evidence is lacking for indictment of suspects arrested by the police. Furthermore, if the other party should deny it, it would be difficult to enforce the control because of insufficient evidence. The Ministry of Welfare is placing emphasis upon medical examination. It is trying to prevent venereal diseases by encouraging medical examination, and it is forcing hospitalization upon those discovered suffering from venereal diseases.

II. STAGES OF CONTROL

1. In case persons practicing prostitution are found on streets and other public places, the police will arrest them in accordance with the authority listed in the separate paragraphs and will turn them over to the sanitation officers of prefectures for venereal diseases examinations. Persons with bad cases of venereal diseases will be forced to take medical examinations, (The Venereal Diseases Prevention Law).

2. The control of prostitution inside buildings (those offering rooms or making contract to practice prostitution) will be dealt with in accordance with the Potsdam Imperial Ordinance No. 9 (15 January 1947):

a. Article 1.

b. Article 2.

3. As in Paragraph 2 above, the control of prostitution inside buildings will also be dealt with in accordance with the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Law No. 167, 15 July 1948):

a. Article 11.

b. Article 22.

c. Article 27.

### III. CONTROLLING LAWS:

#### 1. Control of Prostitutes:

- a. Control of Prostitute Suspects
  - (1) Article 11 of the VD Prevention Law
  - (2) Article 2 of the Law for the Execution for Police Duty
- b. Control of Prostitutes Standing on the Street
  - (1) Article 54 of the Traffic Control Law
- c. Control of Solicitation by Prostitutes and Hotel Maids
  - (1) Item 28, Article 1, of the Minor Offense Law
- d. Control of People Wandering Around without Regular Employment
  - (1) Item 4, Article 1, of the Minor Offense Law

#### 2. Control of Solicitation by Women in Hotel and Restaurant Business

- a. Item 4, Article 19, of the Hotel and Restaurant Business Control Enforcement By-law.

#### 3. Control of those who force solicitation

- a. By-laws, and Article 54, of the Traffic Control Law

### IV. LEGISLATION CONCERNING CONTROL OF PRESTITUTION IN LOCAL DISTRICTS:

#### 1. Tokyo-to:

- a. Enacted 31 May 1949: A fine not exceeding ¥3,000.
- b. Enacted with partial amendment on 28 December 1950 and enforced on 31 December 1950 (Control of Prostitute on the Street).

#### 2. By-law No. 2 of Saitama Prefecture (Enforced 1 February 1951).

- a. It deals with "those soliciting unspecified foreigners".
- b. Penal provision -- a fine not exceeding ¥3,000 (solicitation).

### V. CITY ORDINANCE:

#### 1. Sasebo City:

- a. The enactment of prefectural or city by-law was urged by the Civil Affairs Section in Kyushu in November 1950; however, since it was delayed, the area commander placed Sasebo City

and its vicinity off-limits until remedial actions were taken (30 November 1950). The city police posted 30 policemen on 8 December 1950, and the health center intended to issue cards for voluntary physical examination; however, the military authority opposed it on the ground that it would officially recognize the practice of prostitution. According to the official concerned in the Ministry of Welfare, Sasebo City enacted a by-law in December 1950 (Public Moral Control By-law).

2. Sapporo City (Enacted 17 February 1951 and enforced 16 March 1951)

- a. Those soliciting or forcing solicitation for themselves or for others on streets and other public places -- penal servitude not exceeding three months or fine not exceeding ¥10,000. Those habitually soliciting -- penal servitude not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding ¥20,000. Those providing places -- penal servitude not exceeding one year or fine not exceeding ¥30,000.

3. According to officials concerned in the Ministry of Welfare, there are no physical examination facilities in the town of Chitose; consequently, it is difficult to effect control. A petition is now being submitted to the Ministry of Welfare to establish a physical examination station in Chitose.

6 July 1951

Information for Mr. Rizzo

The attached plan to reform local taxation system was translated by Mr. Aka. The material was obtained from a confidential source. It is alleged that this plan was drafted by the Liberal Party Sub-committee studying taxation and presented to Prime Minister Yoshida from Mr. Hirokawa.

MM

*GS file*



## Attached Sheet

### Plan for Local Administrative Reform

The purpose of this plan is to carry out the administration in national and local governments suited to the ability of our country by planning reduction, simplification and promotion of efficiency of administrative affairs with the aim to reduce the burden of the people through reviewing the current local administration in general.

#### I. General Rules:

1. Administrative works will be reduced by making necessary revision on or abolishing laws enacted after the termination of the war (for example, abolition of supervisory work concerning food and environmental sanitation.)
2. Positive adjustment on administration concerning permission and authorization will be made by simplifying the supervisory administrative function following the relaxation of control functions.
3. Branch offices of the national government concerning local administration will be adjusted and their functions will be transferred to local entities, while measures will be taken to strengthen the authority for general adjustment by the central government so far as national administrative function is concerned.
4. Adjustments will be made on the permission and subsidy systems and on supervisory functions of the central government dealing with local entities in order to reduce the trouble and the expense of local entities in dealing with central governmental agencies.

#### II. Police Administration:

1. The two separate organizations of the National Rural Police and the Municipal Autonomous Police will be re-organized as Prefectural Autonomous Police.
2. The efficiency of the police will be increased through the above measure, while the fixed number of police officials will be reduced to that of pre-war strength, and those affected by the reduction will be incorporated into the Police Reserve.
3. The national agency in charge of police affairs will be given authority to enforce national operational coordination.

#### III. Fire Defense Administration:

The standing fire defense force will be reduced and at the same time the voluntary fire defense workers will be utilized.

#### IV. Welfare Administration

With regard to social welfare administration, social welfare offices and social welfare directors will be abolished; at the same time, area committees (welfare committee) will be utilized.

#### V. Election System

1. Local election of all types will be reviewed, especially elections of local executive heads and of assembly members and other referendum.
2. The education committee members, agricultural committee members (former agricultural land committee members and agricultural adjustment committee members) and fishing adjustment committee members will be appointed by chiefs of local entities with the consent of local assemblies.

#### VI. Committee System

1. The current administrative committee and advisory committees will be adjusted and will be abolished at the earliest possible date.

2. Education committee, public safety committee, election management committee, local labor committee, agricultural committee and personnel committee will be made organs to make decision, to give advice, and to arbitrate concerning special administration. Secretariats of those committees will be made ordinary sections of prefectures or municipalities.

#### VII. Assembly System

1. The number of assembly members will be reduced by 50 percent.
2. The number of assembly sessions in prefectures and cities will be made the same as pre-war days, and at the same time, the council system will be revived, abolishing the standing committee system.

#### VIII. Personnel and Audit Administrations

1. The expansion of administrative structure due to wages will be prevented by making adjustment in the relations between job classification and wages by revising the personnel system.
2. The provisions of law dealing with wages for compulsory education teachers will be clarified to make adjustment in wages throughout the country.
3. Administration on accounting, auditing and wage payment will be simplified.

#### IX. Adjustment of Prefectural Structure

1. Chief Cashier System will be abolished and an overall use of audit committee system will be planned.
2. Number of sections will be reduced.
3. Branch offices of prefectures such as local offices, education committee secretariat branch offices, public works branch offices, land improvement offices, health centers, and labor administration offices will be adjusted and unified.

#### X. Adjustment of Local Officials

1. In accordance with the above measures, a large scale adjustment of general local employees will be made in line with the national administrative adjustment, especially agricultural improvement popularization members, forestry improvement popularization members and other employees subsidized by the national treasury.
2. The fixed number of teachers and employee for compulsory education will be reduced by ten percent.

#### XI. Expansion of Municipal Area

A fixed standard will be provided for in the law to expand the administrative area of municipality, and at the same time procedures will be established to enforce it.

#### Remarks:

1. The status and scope of prefecture will be reviewed.
2. The school system will be reviewed.
3. The structure of the central government will be completed.
4. Branch offices of the national government will be adjusted as follows:
  - a. The local financial affairs sections, local economic research bureaus, and local legal affairs bureaus will be abolished. A small number of the employees will be absorbed by prefectures to handle remaining business.
  - b. Labor standard bureaus, and labor standard supervisory offices will be transferred to prefectures, and the structure will be reduced.
  - c. Road transportation control offices and public employment stabilization offices will be made prefectural organs, and their scope will be reduced.

*Geoffrey*

## Plan to Reform Local Taxation System

The local taxation system will be revised based upon the following outline with the aim of correcting local inequality of prefectural taxes and simplifying tax collection administration, and on the assumption that the local financial demands will be decreased through reform of local administration as listed in the separate sheet.

### I. Prefectural Taxes

1. The enforcement of the added value tax will be suspended.
2. The enterprise tax will be retained after making following revisions:
  - a. Assessment Standard
    - (1) Both income and amount of sale will be used.
    - (2) The amount of income will be calculated on the basis of assessment on the corporation tax or the income tax.
  - b. Rate of Taxation
    - (1) The standard rate of the portion using income as assessment standard will be 50% less than that of the current tax rate. (8-12% to 4-6%). However, the tax rate of the first type enterprise operated by individuals with income less than 100,000 yen will be further reduced ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> 1/3<sup>rd</sup> (from 12 to 4%).
    - (2) The standard tax rate applied to amount of sales as assessment will be thousandth of the amount.
    - (3) The total amount calculated in the proceeding two paragraphs will be the amount of enterprise tax.
3. The special income tax will be retained after making identical revisions as the enterprise tax. However, the standard tax rate using income as assessment standard will be uniformly set around 4% (current rate ranges from 6.4% to 8%).
4. About one half of the current fixed asset tax will be transferred as prefectural tax and the assessment standard will be determined by the prefecture. However, rail, rail rolling stock, rail locations, ships, transmission wires, and telephone posts will be excluded from taxable items.
5. The tax rate of admission and amusement taxes will be reduced by 50%.
6. Of the automobile taxes, tax rate on private passenger cars will be doubled (from 15,000 yen to 30,000 yen).
7. The fishing right tax will be abolished.

### II. Municipal Taxes

1. The tax rate of the fixed asset tax will be reduced by the amount transferred as prefectural tax, and the assessment standard determined by the prefecture will be used.
2. Rail tax will be imposed upon rail, rail rolling stock, and rail location; shipping tax on ships (including boats), and telephone post tax on transmission wires and telephone posts. Fixed assessment will be made in accordance with the assessment standard based upon the extension of rail, the weight of ships, and the number of telephone posts.
3. Fixed asset tax, rail tax, shipping tax and telephone post tax will also be imposed upon the Japan State Railroad Corporation, the Japan Monopoly Corporation, and the Japanese Broadcast Corporation.
4. Advertisement tax and hotel and restaurant tax will be abolished.
5. Adjustment measures will be taken in municipalities where incomes from the rate of corporation tax under the municipal inhabitant tax and the depreciable asset under the fixed asset tax are exceedingly great.

**Remark:** With regard to supplementing the lack of local financial sources of the local finance, appropriate adjustment measures will be taken separately through local tax system, local finance equalization grant fund, and local bonds.

28 June 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Rizzo

Mr. Shimonouchi of the Foreign Office transmitted the following information from Mr. Hirano Idemi of the Ministry of Education:

1. There is a student movement at the University of Nagoya (ex-Nagoya Imperial University) carried on mainly by the Old Japan Students Self-Government Federation. Their slogans are as follows:
  - a. Why employ a foreign teacher at ¥35,000 a month when this could employ three Japanese teachers?
  - b. The use of foreign teachers means colonization and militarization of Japan.
2. There is no information on the Communist aspect of the situation.
3. The following information is unconfirmed:
  - a. There are apparently some internal problems. At the time it was proposed that a professor from the United States be brought to the University of Nagoya, the university council was given the choice of selecting an economics professor or a professor of literature. The council was divided and very little interest was shown in bringing in a foreign professor, but they finally decided on a professor of literature. Mr. Katsumura knew Dr. Emilio A. Lanier, age 50, from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, and personally requested his appointment.
  - b. The faculty council was not consulted on the appointment and some objection was raised by the professors. A professor disclosed this information to one or two students and this coincided with the Old Japan Students Self-Government's move to ban foreign professors.

- c. There also seems to be a housing problem; Dr. Lanier's house is being renovated.
  - d. The number of student body involved is not available. It is assumed that there has been a directive issued by the Japan Students Federation calling for a nationwide movement of this type, but that is unconfirmed.
  - e. Mr. Shimonouchi further stated that he had called his Liaison Office in Nagoya but they were not able to furnish him with any vital information. He has heard that Mr. Hirano Idemi, mentioned above, will be traveling to Nagoya within the next few days to try and effect a settlement.
3. Information received at 1635, this date, from Mr. Shimonouchi's Nagoya Liaison Office is as follows:

- a. The faculty decided to invite a professor from America in December of 1950. The anti-foreign movement by the students started in May of 1951, through comments published in the student newspapers and other student publications.
- b. There are approximately 200 to 300, out of 1,000 students, participating in this movement. The leaders are unknown. The Department of Literature has the largest number of students but the Department of Science appears to be more active in the student movement.
- c. It appears that Communists are directly and indirectly participating in this movement but as the school is spread out throughout the city, it is hard to determine how they are participating.
- d. Regret has been expressed by Professor Kudo, Dean of the Literature Department, and the President of the university that such a movement should have developed prior to Japan signing the peace treaty. The entire faculty is cooperating in their effort to stem this anti-foreign movement.
- e. The students presented a resolution to the President this morning but the President did not accept the resolution. This information is considered fairly reliable.

MM

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Information for the Chief, Government Section

Mainichi Newspaper - 27 June 1951

Translated by Mr. Aka

Subject - CABINET RESHUFFLE

Certain to be retained	-	Ikeda, Amano (Minister of Education) Ohashi (AG)
Likely to be retained	-	Hori (Minister of Labor), Okazaki
Cabinet post unofficially approved for	-	Sato, Eisaku Nemoto, Ryutaro
Certain to assume Cabinet post	-	Masutani, Hideji Onoki, Hidejiro
Likely to assume Cabinet post	-	Inukai, Ken Hashimoto, Ryugo Shigemune, Yuzo (H/C) Yamagata, Katsumi (H/C) Yamagawa, Ryoichi (H/C - Green Breeze) Kato, Masato (H/C - Green Breeze)
Removal undecided for	-	Yamazaki (Minister of Transportation) Okano