year, and equisition of the income is periodically biassed.

(c) The management of agriculture and forestry partakes of regional multiplicity. According to physical, climatic and economic conditions, cultivated lands may be divided into one-crop-a-year fields, two-crops-a-year fields, single-crop paddy fields, ffields, terraced fields for sericulture, special mountaineous crop regions, etc. The management of these lands and the nature of income from these lands all differ from each other.

2. The adjustment of the taxation system should be conducive to the expansion are reproduction of agriculture and forestry.

(a) The agricultural land reform abolished the high farm rent, but the reduced part of the rent is all absorbed by delivery or by taxation, and has not at all conduced to the accumulation of capital.

(b) In spite of the fact that taxation on agriculture and forestry is too heavy as compared with other industries, the increase of agricultural production and the rehabilitation of calamities are seriously prevented by the reduction of circulation of fund into agriculture which was caused by the suspension and reduction of subsidies.

(c) The recent fall in the price of agricultural products, the enlargement of the Sohere(gap, or difference) between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, and the tightness of money in agriculture have become a great hindrance to reproduction.

(d) A new taxation system should be established which will maintain the equilibrium among all the zones and among all the farmers.

(e) Concerning livestock breeding, which is most necessary for the rationalization of agricultural management and the improvement of nutrition of the people, the redundancy of various taxation on the present livestock income should be consolidated into a synthetic taxation.

3. "The Bill for Partial Amendment to the Foodstuffs Maintenance Temporary Measures Law", which was presented to the Session of the Diet, was an element to stimulate the security of self-supply of foodstuffs in this country, but at the same time it would give a serious influence upon the farmers' economy in these days. The above problem was debated earnestly by all the members of the Committee for Agriculture and Forestry; especially the equilibrium and reduction or

exemption of taxation on agriculture and forestry was strongly demanded as a measure to insure the delivery of foodstuffs, and it was finally decided to continue the examination on the above Bill during the adjournment of the Diet. Accordingly it is anticipated that this bill will be presented and considered again at the outset of the coming extraordinary session of the Diet, and all the farmers are centering their attention on how the matter will turn out.

In order to smooth the delivery of foodstuffs, with all the farmers throughout the country supporting this Bill, I believe it necessary to take steps to specially reduce taxes or exempt from taxation the bounties for early delivery of foodstuffs and delivery of them in excess of quota. Needless to say, we should look to make equitable the burden of taxation for agriculture and industry.

In drawing up a recommendation for tax reform by considering the real situation of agriculture and forestry in Japan, I earnestly request that you will kindly arrange to realize a way for fair taxation on agriculture and forestry, so that in the long run agriculture and forestry may really contribute to our economic self-sustenance.

To Dr. Williams

File

JAPAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Tokyo, July 10, 1949.

Presentation concerning Reform of Tax System

1. Reason.

Dr. C. Shoup's expected recommendation concerning the reform of tax system, the most urgent problem confronting the present-day Japan, is as opportune as it is serious. Japan's economy has undergone much confusion and changes around problems of financial policy in these three years. People's life has been affected seriously by the financial administration and the difficulties of the living of the working masses reached the limit of endurance, while the budget for 1949-50 estimates the revenues from income tax, at 60 per cent over the figures for the previous year, on the average, or as high as two times as much such figures with the tax collectible at source. When the general trend of economy is directed toward deflation as at present, and no increases in the nation's income are within sight, it will be impracticable to expect 60 per cent increase in tax collection.

In spite of all this, this super-inflated budget, on the other hand, includes immensely vast appropriations for capital fund of major capitals such as huge ¥202,000 million appropriation for price adjustment, which are to be covered by the nations tax. This is not a normal states even from the capitalistic

point.

point of view. Beside tax laws, countless invisible iniquities and "private considerations" as well as oppression are oppressing the masses of people in the dark of the backward Japan. Recently as many as 250 tax officers were indicted by the Metropolitan Police authorities for corrupted practices. As is evident from this instance, the revenue organizations of Japan are linked to major capitals and new-riches through remnant of feudalistic customs and unreasonable "private considerations", and the consequent deficits in revenues are covered by the unfair imposition of heavier tax-burdens on the working masses. The instances of corruption have been mounting with the progess of inflation.

The incomes of major profiteers in black-market, which escape taxation, amounted to ¥800,000 million in these 4 years even according to government figures. Under this situation the Yoshida Cabinet is following a policy to press upon the people the government-assessed taxes based on predetermined quota of collection, and to forcibly suppress by authority all attempts of people for appeals and negotiations about there practices. For this reason, the people's discountent is daily accumulating. This kind of inordinate suppression is not normal under a modern democracy. Thus with a view to establishing the immediate measures as well as a clear, modern system of taxation Japan Social-Democratic Party which represents the working masses of people proposed to Dr. C. Shoup the following reform program in order to lay before him the nation's sincere hopes. Acting on the principles as therein set forth, it expects to fight the cause to the utmost limit of its power in the coming extraordinary session of the Diet.

2. Fundamental Principle.

(The long range basic reforms.)

The following four points are the basic principles followed by the Social-Democratic Party's approach toward the problem of tax reform.

1. The Exemption of the workers' minimum cost of living from taxation.

2. Similar steps are taken in respect to the incomes of tilling farmers and medium and minor enterprisers, which incomes being regarded as earned incomes.

3. As a principle, a simplified taxation system based on direct taxes is adopted.

4. Tax administration shall be democratized, so as to catch all of the illicit incomes accruing from black-market dealings, rectify the unreasonable system of allocation of collection-quota and thereby devise an acceptable way for fair distribution of tax-burdens, with a prospect in view of introducing as a rule, the modern system of self-assessement in the future.

5. Consolidation and Strengthening of Local Finance.

The party's basic stand is explained below:

(1) We expect to work out a long-range financial program with the "national balance" in view; review the inflated budget to cut the expenditures to the necessary minimum. In order to keep a proper balance in the nation's incomes, we propose the transfer of the power of compiling the budget to the cabinet itself so as that the budget be compiled direcly by it under a democratic organization.

(i) Priority

(i) Priority system is adhered to in respect to expenditures; all expenditures for projects not directly contributive to increased production or stabilization of peoples living shall be either eliminated or postponed. To cite an instance, the redemption of bonds and rehabilitation loans should be carried out as they become due according to the original stipulation; any hasty measure to redeem them within a few years, which will necessarily add to the unreasonable increased in the people's tax-burden, should be avoided or mitigated.

(ii) The post-war disposals expenditures should be transferred to a special account in order to curtail expenses through close examination.

(iii) Expenses for price adjustment should be gradually reduced so as to eliminate them entirely in two years hence.

In this case, the cost calculation on which the payments of such expenses are based should be determined after close examination by a democratic committee. In this connection it is necessary to take measures to have the additional burdens thus placed on enterprises be covered by the increases in production and not by the intensified operation or absorption by the price of high grade products.

(2) As an effective measure to reduce drastically the burdens on workers the nationalization of key industries are essential. Any deficits in revenues arising therefrom should be covered by the sweeping collections from major tax-evadors.

(i) Tax Investigation Committee.

For this purpose we expect to carry out a drastic reforms in tax administration, with a powerful accessory organ to be set up in each sector under the jurisdiction of tax offices to function specifically in locating incomes from black market dealings with the participation of the representatives of labor unions, farmers' unions and other democratic organizations.

Only

Only through the democratization of the structural organization of tax-collection will it be possible to effect the sweeping collections from major tax-evadors. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen numerically as well as qualitatively the personnel of the tax offices through improvements of treatment and official grades of their officers, so as to insure an efficient and equitable tax collection.

(ii) Committee for Democratic Tax-assessment.

In future, the modern method of self-assessment will be adopted as a rule, but under the prevailing situation we propose a democratic assessment of taxes, meaning to avert the imposition of unreasonal taxes on medium and minor enterprises and farmers through assessment of taxes by collective bargain, and also through establishment of a democratic committee for such assessment to function as a relief organ in connection with taxation (with legal authority vested in it).

(iii) Taxes on earned incomes shall be reduced drestically. (For instance the earned income of about ¥150,000 should be made practically free from taxation.) The amount of basic deductions for genuine farmers and medium and minor enterprises should be set at about ¥150,000 annually.

(iv) It shall be provided by law to include in the estimates of the necessary running expenses for farming and medium and minor enterprises the necessary increases in such expenses, particularly, the equivalents of wages for family labor; and also to include in such estimates private person's

share

share of the expenses needed for agricultural production, (expenses for land-improvement, irrigation, drainage, pumping of water, insect lamps, etc.)

Note: Concrete measures will be studied separately.

(v) The portion of the incomes from agricultural products carried over to next fiscal year for sale or consumption shall be considered as incomes in such next year.

(vi) The capital products produced by a producer for his own use as such shall be excluded from estimates.

(vii) The schedule of standard incomes of farmers and medium and minor enterprises shall be determined democratically on the basis of actual figures for each of the categories as classified according to zones, forms of organization and income-bracket. Then, the tables of standard incomes for the central and the local districts shall be prepared with the participation of farmers' organizations with a view to making necessary adjustments with organs of tax administration.

(viii) Tax shall not be assessed on the aggregate of earned incomes and incomes from minor enterprises (agriculture). No tax shall be levied on retirement allowance.

(ix) Over-time allowance, all-night allowance, increased production bonus, farmers bonus for early completion of deliveries, bonus for excess-quota deliveries shall not be taxed.

Reason: To encourage production.

(x) The year end adjustment of taxes made at the sources should be avoided; in case this is inevitable, such adjustment should be made month by month.

(xi) The taxes by the day upon the wage of daily laborers (related with public works) should be entirely exempted; at present of their daily labor wage of 195 yen in unemployment relief works (in Tokyo), 13 yen is deducted in the form of tax.

(xii) As regards the income taxes upon fishermen, a restudy should be made upon the contents of necessary costs to be excluded from their total revenues and the costs of depreciation for such goods as fishing nets and equipments should be deducted from the viewpoint of reproduction. Further it is necessary to deduct the loss due to poor catches for the previous year or to estimate their incomes in terms of the three year average instead of one year.

(xiii) Regarding the enterprises taxes, while the measures mentioned in the preceding item should be taken, no taxation should be made upon aquatic products delivered by the quota system, as is the case with staple foodstuffs; the taxes upon fishing boats and fishing rights and other independent taxes not fixed by law should be abolished.

(3) In principle, the policy centred upon direct taxation should be adopted. Although it is considered inevitable to place importance upon indirect taxes under the present conditions in which the direct round-up of incomes is difficult, yet when better measures have been taken to ascertain more

exact

exact amounts of incomes, indirect taxes which are in nature a burden upon the masses should be readjusted or abolished to be replaced by direct taxes or circulation taxes. In addition, in case of indirect taxes, it is necessary to differentiate those imposed upon daily necessaries closely related with the livelihood of the masses and the luxuries, so as to reduce taxes upon the former as much as possible and to impose heavy taxes upon the latter.

entirety, totalling 23,888 million yen.

By the above-mentioned economising measures totalling 57,588 million yen, the reduction of income taxes in the Government's revenues should be planned.

(Note: The above is based upon the amendment bill jointly proposed by the opposition parties headed by the Social-Democratic Party at the fifth session of the Diet.)

d. In the 1949 budgets, the redemption of public bonds and rehabilitation bank bonds amounting to 33 billion yen in the general account is planned; except the amount to be redeemed according to the State Finnance Law, the remaining 30 billion yen should be used to cover the reduction of income taxes without any redemption of the principal and only paying the interests for it.

point of the admittance taxes should be raised to five yen and their rate should be revised. The local apportionment taxes should be changed to 33 per cent of the revenues of taxes as stipulated by law.

(10) Emergency measures to secure the sources of revenues for the present.

a. Provisional taxes upon the prefits due to reassessment the assets of judicial persons.

With the reassessment of the assets of judicial persons, a progressive tax of 20 to 30 per cent should be inposed upon the profits due to such reassessment. (The details are to be separately, determineded.)

b. Illegally increased property taxes.

An investigation of properties should be conducted by a democratized assessment commission in various districts and illegally incressed property taxes should be imposed with a view to rectifying the unbalance due to inflation and illegally acquired incomes. (This is the temporary source of revenues to be resorted to when measures for currency are taken or at other opportunities.)

c. The subsidy to coal industry is abolished at the end of April, thereby bringing about the decrease amounting to 33,700 million yen.

The price adjustment funds for steel, iron, copper, fertilizer and soda are gradually decreased by 37.5 per cent in the current fiscal year to be ultimately abolished in

thair

a. The basic exemption (60,000 yen) should be applied to each of the family members who are engaged in agriculture.

b. With a view to disposing temporarily of the disputes arising from the imposition or collection of income taxes upon farmers the assessement of agricultural incomes, a democratically organised dispute disposing organ should be set up. Such an organ will be merged into a democratic assessment commission to be established in the near future.

(Note: For assessment and other matters, refer to the future fundamental reform plan mentioned in 2.)

(7) A special exemption of up to 100,000 yen per year should be recognized for the taxes upon lump-sum incomes. Upon those of more than 100,000 yen, a heavy tax will be imposed on a progressive basis.

(8) Regarding commodities taxes, the categorical adjustment of goods to be taxed and the correction of the unbalance of tax rates should be made. The policy is directed toward the gradual abolition of there kinds of taxes.

(9) Regarding the local taxation system:
in transferring part of the sake tax, the sugar consumption tax, and the profits of tobacco and salt monopoly to the local government, their rate and appraisal should not be hiked (increased revenues amounting to about 30 billion yen); such unreasonable enterprise taxes as the ones upon delivery of aquatic products, seeds, seedlings, physicians, midwives, massage, acupuncture and moxibustion, funeral ceremonies, coupon restaunants and farmers should be exempted. The exemption

(1) The basic exemption point should be raised to 72,000 yen per year (6,000 yen per month).

(Reason) The minimum cost of food per person in March, 1949 was about 35,000 yen due to the increase of prices of staple foods and others; in case of any hike in the costs of living, the above figures should be raised proportionately.

(2) The exemption point of workers' income taxes should be 30/100 with no limit up to 300,000 yen. (According to the present law, the limit is 37,500 yen in the income of loss than 150,000 yen.)

(3) As for the incomes of such individual enterprisers who are engaged in commerce, industry, agriculture or aquatic industry, the income of less than 300,000 yen per year should be regarded as wage income.

(4) The dependency credit should be 5,000 yen (1,800 yen at present).

(5) In case any reassessment of the fixed assets of judicial persons is made, the increase in depreciation should be recognized to individual enterprises, too, so that a balance may be kept between them.

(6) With a view to reducing income taxes upon farmers, it should be legally recognized according to the afore-mentioned basic policy that the part which corresponds with the wage of family members is to be included in the necessary expenses; but before such measures are taken, the following emergency measures should be taken in 1949:

(ii) No attachment or auction should be allowed during the period when an application for reexamination is pending. When attachment is made, it should be made as fairly as possible in the presence of the representatives of the commission for investigation of revenues affairs in the district concerned, after obtaining its approval. Daily necessaries should be exampted from attachment. The same should be the case with the minimum goods necessary to conduct business with the permission of the above commission.

(iii) When an official is found to have made unreasonable assessment or reassesment intentionally or by error in regard to the incomes of tax-payers, the official concerned is subject to reprimand, or dismissal.

(iv) When a de facto loss has been inflicted upon the person who has fulfilled his tax obligation in its entirety, by sending to him a notice of the demand of tax payment or of attachment, the loss involved should be redeemed.

(v) Measures should be taken to divide the period of payment as minutely as possible for the benefit of individual enterprisers. In particular, as for agricultural incomes, measures should be taken to withhold part of them at the time of payment of the costs for delivery. The expenses thus saved should be offerred to farmers as an incentive for payment of taxes.

3. Emergency Measures.

(Emergency measures to be taken for the improvement of taxation in 1949 at the extraordinary session of the Diet.)

(1) The

(4) Establishment of local finance on a firmer basis.

(i) In principle, a clear-cut line should be drawn between the central and the local administration and, various administrative expenses entrusted to the local government by the central government should be defrayed by the latter or local independent sources of revenues should be transferred from the latter on a big scale for this purpose so that local finance may be established on a firmer basis. This should be a financial basis upon which local autonomy can be promoted. Such a democratized organ as the local financial adjustment organization set up (something like the former local financial commission) in the local self-governing body should be provided with more powerful authority and the Government should pay respect to the plans worked out as far as possible.

(ii) The reduction of taxes upon local inhabitants should be planned by adjusting various local taxes and public imposts (various taxes and contributions not fixed by law) and by securing various sources of revenues independently of the central government, so that a more coordinated and simple taxation system may be established, while the inhabitant taxes should be something like income taxes and the enterprise taxes which is in nature a burden upon the masses should be abolished so as to realise the equity of obligations.

(5) Establishment of a responsible system for revenues affairs.

(i) When one months has elapsed since the day when an application for reexamination was received, the said application should be recognised as accepted.

Notification

Transmission of a Request for the Convocation of an Extraordinary Diet Session

The House received a request addressed to Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru on July 20th from Mr. KADOYA Moriichi and other 67 Councillors, calling for the convocation of an extraordinary Diet session, and the President transmitted the same to the Cabinet on the same day. The text of the request follows:

Matters pertaining to a Request for the Convocation of an Extraordinary Diet Session

To Prime Minister YOSHIDA Shigeru,

We request the above under joint signatures of more than one-fourth of the Members of the House of Councillors in pursuance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Constitution.

KADOYA Moriichi and
other 67 Diet Members

Objects of Request for the convocation of
an Extraordinary Diet Session.

1. Establishment of Unemployment Counter-Measures.
2. Establishment of Counter-Measures against Small and Medium Enterprises.
3. Establishment of Public Peace Counter-Measures.

July 7th 1949.

To: His Excellency Shigeru Yoshida, Prime Minister.

From: Kaku Ashika and 126 other Members of the House of Representatives.

Request for Convocation of Extraordinary Session of the Diet

Dear Sir;

In accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Constitution, we request an Extraordinary Session of the Diet to be convoked by the end of July, 1949, with reference to the following urgent matters.

1. Counter-measures for labor and unemployment.
2. Counter-measures for small and medium enterprises.
3. Counter-measures for restoration from disasters.
4. Counter-measures for securing public peace and order.
5. Counter-measures for local finance.
6. Counter-measures for agriculture including land improvement.

Signed: Kaku Ashika SA
and 126 other members
of the House of
Representatives

Formally presented to Prime Minister on 8 July 1949.

July 7th 1949.

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Signed: Kaku Ashika
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of the House of
Representatives

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Tues. May 31st, 1949

Interim-Committees During the Adjournment of the Diet

Approved by the Plenary Session, May 31st, 1949.

Committee	Matters of Examination
Fisheries	1. Fisheries Bill. 2. Bill for Enforcement of Fisheries Law. (Both of them are for Preliminary Examination)
House Management	Examination concerning House Management.

Committee	Matters of Investigation
Local Administration	Investigation into local administration.
Attorney General's Office	Investigation into the Management of prosecution and Courts.
Financial Affairs	Investigation into taxation System.
Education	Investigation into educational and cultural institutions and preservation of cultural property.
Welfare	Investigation into social security system.
Agriculture and Forestry	1. Investigation into Distribution KODAN system under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 2. Investigation into the Counter-Measures against single rice-crop zone.

Transportation

Transportation	1. Investigation into the enforcement of Japan Government Railway Law. 2. Investigation into tourist industry.
Construction	Investigation into construction works in general and national land plannings.
Repatriation	Investigation into matters concerning repatriation of Japanese nationals overseas
Election	Investigation into revision of the Election Laws.

House of Representatives

May 31, 1949.

Committee Deliberations during Adjournment of the Diet

Standing Committee for Cabinet

Matters to be deliberated	Purpose of deliberation
1. Concerning the administrative structure.	1. Improvement of the administrative structure and the managment thereof.

Standing Committee for National Personnel

1. Concerning personnel administration.	1. Improvement and renovation of personnel administration.

Standing Committee for Local Administration

1. Concerning local finance.	1. Establishment of local finance as well as autonomy.
2. Concerning local autonomy.	2. Improvement of the police system and the fire-fighting system.
3. Concerning the police and fire-defance.	3. Deliberation of bill.
4. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Local Tax Law.	

Standing Committee for Economic Stabilization

1. Concerning a demand and supply program of important	1. Emergency counter-measures on a synthetic economic program.

materials, funds and other matters relating to a synthetic economic program.	
Standing Committee for the Attorney General's Office	
1. Concerning administration of Attorney General's Office.	1. Improvement of Attorney General's Office administration, procuratorial administration, and judicial administration relating to the courts.
2. Concerning procuratorial administration.	
3. Concerning judicial administration in the courts.	
Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs	
1. Concerning world economy.	1. Actual state and tendency of world economy.
2. Matters relating to the peace conference.	2. Preparations for the peace conference.
Standing Committee for Finance	
1. Concerning the Rehabilitation Finance Bank.	1. Concerning the use of funds of the Rehabilitation Finance Bank.
2. Concerning the taxation system.	2. Improvement of the taxation system and the tax collection system.
Standing Committee for Education	
1. Concerning colleges under the new education system as well as the 6-3 school system.	1. Establishment of the education system as well as effective management of the Boards of Education.
2. Concerning the Boards of Education.	2. Measures for preservation of national treasures as well as matters concerning new
3. Concerning preservation of national treasures.	

4. Concerning newly established religious bodies.	
Standing Committee for Welfare	
1. Concerning welfare administration.	Measures especially concerning public health, social security and protection of women and children.
Standing Committee for Commerce and Industry	
1. Increased production in the mining industry.	Basic measures for commerce and industry administration.
2. Concerning encouragement of foreign trade and smaller enterprises.	
3. Concerning development of sources of electric power.	
Standing Committee for Agriculture and Forestry	
1. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Horse Racing Law (No.1)	1. Amendment to the Horse Racing Law.
2. Concerning special rural districts and other matters relating to agricultural administration.	2. Counter-measures on agricultural and forestry administration.
3. Concerning counter-measures on demand and supply of timber and fuel-wood.	

(2 Foods

Standing Committee for Fishery	
1. Fisheries Bill 2. Enforcement Bill concerning the Fisheries Law. 3. Increased production of marine products.	1. Examination of the bills 2. Counter-measures on consolidation of fisheries facilities.
Standing Committee for Transportation	
1. Concerning reconstruction of railway facilities, construction of railways and electrification of railways. 2. Concerning State-managed bus lines. 3. Concerning establishment of State-managed air lines.	1. Counter-measures concerning the matters mentioned in left table.
Standing Committee for Communications	
Concerning communications administration	Measures for management of both ministries after the division of the Communications Ministry
Standing Committee for Labor	
Concerning labor issues	Counter-measures on labor issues.
Standing Committee for Construction	
1. Concerning counter-measures on a change of the ground in the Shikoku and Chugoku districts, and the plan of establishing Hiroshima as Eternal Peace Commemorating City.	Mapping out a program for carrying on the construction works on a priority basis in pursuance of the cut of appropriations for Construction works.

2. Concerning plans for pre-
servation of the Kanmon Tunnel.

3. Concerning national land pro-
gram, city planning and afores-
tation and river improvement problems.

4. Concerning reconstruction of
residential houses.

Standing Committee for Budgets

1. Concerning the budget system.	Study of the budget system
2. Concerning supervision over the fair execution of the budget.	and examination of the budget, thereby to establish the method of deliberation on the budget hereafter.

Standing Committee for Audit

Audit of the revenue and expenditure of the general accounts for 1947, and audit of the revenue and expenditure of the special accounts for 1947.	Examination of deliberations on the audits.

Standing Committee for House Management

1. Concerning amendments to the
Diet Law, and the Rules of the
House of Representatives, as well
as a change in competence of
Standing Committees.

2. Concerning order in the House.

3. Concerning welfare facilities of Diet members.

4. Concerning cases consulted by the Speaker.

Standing Committee for Library Management.

Concerning management of the National Diet Library	It is necessary for the Committee to meet in session during adjournment of the Diet in order to examine a smooth management of local libraries and the National Diet Library.

Standing Committee for Disciplinary Measures.

Special Committee for Repatriation

Concerning repatriation of the overseas Japanese	Acceleration of repatriation

Special Committee for Counter-Measures for Calamities

Concerning counter-measures on calamities.	Establishment of counter-measures on calamities.

Special Committee for Examination

Special Committee for Revision of the Election Law.

Special Committee for Acceleration of the Government Payment

Concerning acceleration of the Government payment.	Establishment of counter-measures on acceleration in view of the delayed payment.

Special Committee for Promotion of the Tourist Industry

Concerning the drafting of measures for promotion of the Tourist Industry.	Drafting tourist industry promotion measures.

TF

House of Representative
22 May 1949

LIST OF MATTERS FOR CONTINUOUS DELIBERATION IN RECESS OF SESSION REQUESTED BY VARIOUS COMMITTEES

(As of May 22nd 1949)

COMMITTEE	MATTERS TO BE DELIBERATED IN RECESS	PURPORT OF DELIBERATION IN RECESS
Cabinet	Matter concerning administrative organization	Reform of administrative organization and its management
Personnel Affairs	Investigation on personnel administration	Fact-finding investigation of personnel administration by means of on-the-spot investigation and other methods
Local Administration	(1) Matter concerning local finance	Consolidation of local finance and local autonomy
	(2) Matter concerning local autonomy	Revision of election laws and reform of police and fire service systems
	(3) Matter concerning police and fire service	
	(4) Matter concerning election	
Economic Stabilization	(1) Matter concerning fact-finding investigation of Economic Investigation Board and Local Stabilization Offices	Establishment of emergency counter-measures for comprehensive program of economy
	(2) Matter concerning demand and supply problem of essential materials and other comprehensive problem of fund and others	(1) Investigation of problem of Yokohama Prosecutor's Office
Judicial Affairs	(1) Problem on Yokohama Local Prosecutor's Office	

	(2) Matter concerning judicial administration	Adjustment of judicial and prosecuting administration and judicial administration of courts
	(3) Matter concerning prosecuting administration	
	(4) Matter concerning judicial administration of courts	
Foreign Affairs	(1) All round investigation on international economy	(1) Investigation of existing situations and trend of international economy
	(2) Matter relating to Peace Conference	(2) Preparations for Peace Treaty
Finance	(1) Matter concerning Reconstruction Finance Bank	(1) Investigation of actual condition of financing by Reconstruction Finance Bank
	(2) Matter concerning tax system	(2) Revision of tax system and investigation of tax collection situation
Education	(1) Matter concerning university on the new system	(1) Fact-finding investigation of university under new system, 6-3 system and education commission
	(2) Matter concerning 6-3 ~~system~~ system	(2) Investigation of various problems relating preservation of national treasuries
	(3) Matter concerning education commission	
	(4) Matter concerning national treasuries	
	(5) Matter concerning newly-rising religions	
Welfare	(1) Matter concerning administration of welfare	Investigation on public health, social security and protection of women and children and others
Commerce and Industry	(1) Matter concerning investigation of production of mining industry	Investigation of actual situation of commerce and industry ~~administration~~ administration
	(2) Matter of investigation of trade industry and promotion of medium and minor enterprises	
	(3) Matter concerning investigation of cultivation of electricity	

Agriculture and Forestry	(1) Bill for partial Amendment to Horse Race Law	(1) Revision of Horse Race Law
	(2) Investigation on special farming area and other general agricultural administration	(2) Fact-finding investigation of agricultural administration
	(3) Matters concerning supply and demand measure of timber and charcoal	
Fishery	(1) Bill for Fisheries Law	(1) Deliberation on the Bill
	(2) Bill for Enforcement Law of the Fisheries Law	(2) Drawing up of a bill concerning fishery right
	(3) Matter concerning the fisheries right	(3) Measures to be taken for improvement and amplification of fishing installations
	(4) Matters concerning increased production of marine products	
Transportation		
Communication		
Labor	Matters concerning the labor situation	Fact-finding investigation of labor situation
Construction	(1) Investigations on change of ground surface in Shikoku and Chugoku Areas, and Hiroshima Peace Memorial City Planning	
	(2) Matters concerning repair project of rivers in Tohoku area and the measures for rehabilitation of calamities	Framing of operational project of construction work in consideration of great reduction of consturction expenses
	(3) Investigation of reconstruction condition of earthquake damages in Hokuriku area	

	and the rivers and roads in Chubu and Hokuriku areas	
	(4) Matters concerning maintenance project of tunnel between Shimonoseki and Moji, and rivers and roads in Kyushu district	
Budget	Matter on Budget system	To investigate budget system and to check proper enforcement of budget and to establish policy for deliberation of budget
	Matter on inspection of the condition of enforcement of budget	
Audit	Audit of General Account for 1947, Audit of 1947 Special Account for 1947	Checking of deliberation of audit.
House Management		
Library Administration	Matter on National Diet Library	To promote smooth function of NDL by way of investigation of management of local libraries
Disciplinary Punishment		
Repatriation Special Committee	Matter on repatriation of nationals left abroad	Investigation of actual condition of repatriation
Calamity Counter-Measure Special Committee	Matter on Calamities counter-measures	Establishment of policy on calamities
Examination Special Committee		
Election Law Revision Special Committee		

Special Committee for Acceleration of Government Payment	Matter on acceleration of Government payment	Investigation of actual conditions of delay of Government payment and policy-making of its acceleration
Sight Seeing Business Special Committee	Matter on promotion of sightseeing business	Establishment of policies for promotion of sightseeing business

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Sat. May 21st, 1949.

The following requests for holding interim-Committees during the adjournment of the Diet were approved by the House Management Committee on May 21, 1949.

Committee	Matters of Examination
Fisheries	1. Fisheries Bill. 2. Bill for Enforcement of Fisheries Law. (Both of them are for Preliminary Examination)
House Management	Examination concerning House Management.

Committee	Matters of Investigation
Local Administration	Investigation into local administration.
Attorney General's Office	Investigation into the Management of prosecution and Courts.
Financial Affairs	Investigation into taxation System.
Education	Investigation into educational and cultural institutions and preservation of cultural property.
Welfare	Investigation into social security system.
Agriculture and Forestry	1. Investigation into Distribution KODAN system under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. 2. Investigation into the Counter-Measures against single rice-crop zone.

Transportation	1. Investigation into the enforcement of Japan Government Railway Law. 2. Investigation into tourist industry.
Construction	Investigation into construction works in general and national land plannings.
Repatriation	Investigation into matters concerning repatriation of Japanese nationals overseas

Remark: Request for holding interim-Committee by the Election Law Revision Special Committee is scheduled to be taken up by the House Management Committee on May 22, 1949.

Matters desired to be deliberated during adjournment of the Diet session.

1. Concerning investigation of the change of the ground in the Shikoku and Chugoku districts as well as the program for reconstructing Hiroshima as Enternal Peace Commemorating City.

2. Concerning investigation of the river improvement program in the Tohoku districts and counter-measures on calamities.

3. Concerning investigation of the recovery of calamities in the Hokuriku districts as well as investigation into the conditions of rivers and roads in the Chubu and Hokuriku districts.

4. Concerning the program for preservation of the Kammon tunnel and investigation into the conditions of rivers and roads in the Kyushu districts.

5. Concerning reconstruction of residential houses.

TF

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTERS

Seventeen Personnel will be Appointed to the Parliamentary Vice-Ministers out of Members described under.

Name	Member of the Diet	Party	Date of Screening	No. of Questionnaire
HARA. Kenzaburo	Member of the House of Representatives	Democratic Liberal P.	March 3, 1947	10148
HIRASHIMA. Ryoichi	ditto	ditto	March 25.'47	11644
ISHIHARA. Noboru	ditto	ditto	March 25,'47	11507
MAKINO. Kansaku	ditto	ditto	March 25,'47	11588
MIYAHATA. Yasushi	ditto	ditto	March 25,'47	12091
MIZUTA. Mikio	ditto	ditto	Feb. 26,'47	9875
NISHIMURA. Hisayuki	ditto	ditto	March 26,'47	12309
OGAWARA. Masanobu	ditto	ditto	March 24,'47	10969
SAKAMOTO. Minoru	ditto	ditto	March 26,'47	12254
SUZUKI. Senpachi	ditto	ditto	Feb. 26,'47	9887
YOSHIDA. An	ditto	Democratic Party	Feb. 26,'47	9879
HITOTSUMATSU.Masaji	Member of the House of Councillors.	Democratic Liberal P.	March 12,'47	9982
KAMAMURA.Matsusuke	ditto	ditto	March 3,'47	8731
KUSABA. Ryuen	ditto	ditto	March 12,'47	9224
YAMADA. Saichi	ditto	ditto	March 3,'47	8728
OGATA. Rokurobeie	ditto	Democratic P.	March 7, '47	8919
IWAMOTO. Gessyu	ditto	Ryokufu-kai	March 5,'48	8824
SHINTANI.Torasaburo	ditto	ditto	March 12,'47	9957
YANO. Torio	ditto	ditto	March 17,'47	10358

Mr. T. Sato — Legislative & Opinion Assistant to the Attorney General

---

Mr. M. Takatsuji, Director, Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General

---

Mr. J. Okazaki.....Director, First Legislative & Opinion Bureau
((a)Statement of opinions or the advice on legal matters (b)Study and research of legal matters, excluding those belonging to the jurisdiction of Fourth Legal & Opinion Bureau)

Mr. S. Hayashi.....Director, Second Legislation & Opinion Bureau
(Examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders concerning foreign affairs, public finance, banking, culture or education, and other matters not belonging to other Bureaus. Examining of drafts of treaties.)

Mr. K. Nishimura.....Director, Third Legislative & Opinion Bureau
(Examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders concerning industry, economy, traffics, communications, welfare or labor.)

Mr. S. Nogi.....Director, Fourth Legislative & opinion Bureau
((a)Study and research of judicial systems, civil and criminal law, domestic, foreign and international, and their operation. (b)Examining and drafting of bills and Cabinet Orders concerning legal affairs. (c)Collection, arrangement and compilation of data and materials related to legal matters, and legal statistics.)

Tokyo, May 21st, 1949.

Dr. Justin Williams,
Chief of Parliamentary &
Political Division,
Government Section,
GHQ.

Sir:

The organizations mentioned on the attached sheet are uniting to establish The Council for Sports Promotion as the focal body for the democratic development of sports and promotion of athletics in Japan.

We take great pleasure in extending to you a most cordial invitation with the hope that you will honour us with your presence at the Inaugural Meeting of the new organization which will be held at 9:00 A.M. on May 26th at the Prime Minister's official residence in Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda ward.

Very Sincerely Yours,

T. Matsumoto

Takizo Matsumoto,
Representative for
The Council for Sprots Promotion
and
Diet Members' Sports League.

Rules of the Council for Sports Promotion

(Enacted on May 26th, 1949)

Article 1. This body shall be called The Council for Sports Promotion and shall have its office in Tokyo.

Article 2. This Council, as the focal body for the promotion of athletics in our country, shall have as its aims the democratic development of sports circles by creating public interest and reflecting it in political measures and the raising and the propagation of sports culture as well as the spirit of sportsmanship.

Article 3. This Council to attain the above objects shall periodically hold conferences and public hearings on the following matters and deliberate and promote on attendant policies and measures:

1. Matters on administrative structure and in the set-up of the sports organizations aiming at the democratic development of sports.
2. Matters on concrete measures for the sound administration of athletic meetings.
3. Matters on formation of Sports Charter.
4. Matters on assistance and co-operation as regards international sports.
5. Matters on uplifting the status of amateurism.
6. Matters on concrete measures for training and bolstering the position of physical instructors.
7. Matters on repairs and enlargement of athletic facilities.
8. Matters on securing of materials and equipment for Sports.

9. Matters on taxes on sporting goods and admission.
10. Matters on co-operation and assistance towards administrative execution by member organizations.
11. Matters on co-operation towards development of professional sports.
12. Other matters on necessary business for attaining objects of this Council.

Article 4. Organization

This Council shall be organized by committee-men selected from among the competent authorities, Diet members, Sports organizations concerned and the well informed and experienced.

Article 5. Officials

This Council shall have the following officials:

President 1

Not more than 3 Vice-presidents

Several Standing Committee

Several ordinary Committee

Several Auditors

The President shall represent this Council and supervise its business.

Special members of the committee shall be appointed to take charge of special matters.

The business office shall be established under the control of the standing committee. The rules of the business office shall be enacted seperetely.

Article 6. Admission

Those who intend to be admitted to the membership of this Council must get the approval of the committee.

Article 7. Accounting

The expenses for this Council shall be defrayed from the share of member organizations, contributions and misscellaneous incomes.

The shares shall be decided under separate ruling.

Member Organizations (not in order)

Japan Amateur Athletic Association

Japan Students' Baseball Association

Japan Non-Pro Baseball Association

Japan Recreation Association

Japan Physical Education Instructors' Federation

National High School Sports Federation

Diet Members' Sports League

National Congress of Industrial Organizations

National Federation of Labor Unions

Government Railway Labor Union

Japan Teachers' Union

Japan Managers' Federation

Federation of Economic Organizations

Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Japan Olympic Association

Japan Newspaper Association

Japan Liaison Conference of Young Men's Associations

Metropolitan, Hokkaido and Prefectural government
(including educational committee-men)

Japan Wooden Sporting Goods Industry Association

Japan Leather Sporting Goods Industry Association

Japan Textile Sporting Goods Insustry Association

National Rubber Sporting Goods Industry Association

National Sporting Goods Wholesale Co-operative Association

Japan Federation of Sporting Goods Retail Associations

The well-informed and the experienced

Eaumont D O 17 May 49

Harris, Joseph P., Election Administration in the United States (Brookings Institution, Washington, 1934)

Illinois Legislative Council, Regulation of Campaign Expenditures (Springfield, 1940)

Key, V. O., Jr., Political Parties and Pressure Groups, (Crowell, New York, 1942)

McKean, Dayton D., The Boss (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1940)

Minault, S. Sydney, Corrupt Practices Legislation in the Forty-eight States (Council of State Governments, Chicago, 1942)

Albright, Spencer D., The American Ballot (American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, 1942)

Swisher, Carl B., American Constitutional Development (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1943)

New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Legislative Methods, Practices, Procedures and Expenditures, Interim Report (Legislative Document, 1945, No. 35)

Riddick, F. M., Congressional Procedure (Boston, 1941)

United States Government Manual (Washington, D. C.)

P+PD

Telegram
Asst Sec State
5/24/49

MEMO FOR RECORD.

The Japanese election system is under long-range study by a Special Committee of each House of the legislature, a Cabinet Election Council, and numerous local election officials. This section is approached regularly by these different agencies for advice and guidance in this sizeable project. In order to be in a position to provide them with the solid benefits of American election experience, these materials are needed in Government Section for continual reference. This request has been coordinated with Mr. E. J. Gaumond of GARIOA.

JW

For information

House of Representatives

May.9, 1949

(Recommendation No. 3)

May 7, 1949.

Mr. Shidehara Kijūro, Speaker of the
House of Representatives, and
Mr. Matsudaira Tsuneo, President of
the House of Councillors.

Gentlemen,

Draft Recommednation on the Execution Date of a Regular Election of Members of the House of Councillors.

We present to you the above recommendation according to the provisions of Article 99 of the Diet Law.

Yours faithfully,

Takahashi Eikichi, Chairman of the
Legislative Committee of the Houses,
the House of Representatives,

Fujii Shin-ichi, Chairman of the
Legislative Committee of the Houses,
the House of Councillors.

(The Gist of the Recommednation)

Some legislative measures are requested to be provided for revising the Law for the Election of members of the House of Councillors, and other laws in such a way as to enable a regular election of members of the House of Councillors to take place for the members to be elected anew before their term of office expires in the House.

House of Representatives

April 25th,1949.

(Draft) Plan of a Ceremony to be held on the Constitution Memorial Day.

1. On the occasion of the Constitution Memorial Day, which is a national holiday on May 3 (Tuesday), 1949, a ceremony is to be held in memory of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan and in hope of national development.

2. The ceremony is to be held on the whole according to the following schedule.

1) Sponsors:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The President of the House of Councillors.

The Prime Minister.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis.

The President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

2) August presence at the ceremony of their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress is to be asked for.

3) The place of ceremony.

The plaza in front of the Imperial Palace.

4) The program of the Ceremony is roughly to be as follows:

The Ceremony is slated at begin at 11:00 a.m.

(The whole proceedings are to be broadcast by a nation-wide hook-up and photographs to be taken thereof for news.)

Congratulatory addresses to be given by

(1) the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(2) the President of the House of ~~Representatives~~ Councillors.

(3) the Prime Minister.

(4) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(5) the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis.

(6) Three cheers to be given (led by the President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly).

5) Those eligible for attendance at the ceremony.

Besides those who are within the scope eligible for invitation as per annexed paper and their spouses, various organizations, school students and citizens are to take part therein.

6) Officers in charge:

Those in charge of General Affairs.

Those in charge of Reception and Ushering.

Those in charge of Information.

Those in charge of Guarding.

Those in charge of Keeping Order in the Ceremonial Place.

Those in charge of Equipment.

Remarks:

With regard to the expenses, in view of the 9-point Economic Stabilization Program, unnecessary expenses will be strictly eliminated in a strenuous effort to effedt economy and only necessary and unavoidable expenses are to be defrayed by the sponsors, each bearing his share appropriately.

Scope of those to be invited to the ceremony,

The Members of the Diet,

The Attestation Officers in Tokyo,

the Chief Cabinet Secretary

the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary,

the Vice-Ministers of all the Ministries and those who hold offices corresponding to those of the afore-mentioned,

the High Ranking Officers of the Diet, the Courts of Justice and the Board of Audit,

the Representatives of the National Public Service Employees in all the Ministries,

the Presidents of all the Newspaper Publishing Companies and of the News Agencies throughout Japan,

the Members of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, etc.,

the Representatives of All the Fields of Society, and Others.

Total of those to be invited is expected to reach about 2,500.

Remarks:

The particulars are to be descreetly decided upon by the Secretariats of the Sponsors' Officers.

Letter of Invitation.

(Draft)

April , 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. are cordially invited to attend the Memorial Ceremony to be held in the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace on the Constitution Memorial Day of May 3.

We are unofficially informed that their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will honor the Ceremony with their august presence on that day.

Please show this letter of invitation to those in charge of reception upon your arrival at the Place of Ceremony by 10:20 a.m. on that day.

Shidehara Kijūro,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Matsudaira Tsuneo,
President of the House of Councillors.

Yoshida Shigeru,
Prime Minister.

Mibuchi Tadshiko,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Yasui Seiichiro,
Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis.

Ishihara Hideaki,
President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.

(Draft) Program of a Ceremony in Memory of the Enforcement of the Constitution of Japan.

At 10:30 a.m.

The Attendants are to gather together at the Place of Ceremony and take up the seats reserved for them.

Then, the Members of the Royal Families are to attend the Place of Ceremony and take up their seats.

Then, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will attend the Place of Ceremony and take up their seats.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, the Prime Minister, the Chief Jsutice of the Supreme Court, the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis and the President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly are to welcome Thier Majesties at the gate, whom the Speaker of the House of Representatives is to lead to their Seats.

Then, the Speaker of the House of Representatives it to make a congratulatory address.

Then, the President of the House of Councillors is to make a congratulatory address.

Then, the Prime Minister is to make a congratulatory address.

Then, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to make a congratulatory address.

Then, the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis is to make a congratulsotry address.

Then, three cheers are to be given (led by the President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly.)

Then, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress will leave the Place of Ceremony led by the President of the House of Councillors. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the House of Councillors, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor of the Tokyo Metropolis, and the President of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly are to see off their Majesties.

Then, the Members of the Royal Families are to leave the Place of Ceremony.

Then, all the attendants are to leave the Place of Ceremony.

Dr. William — For your information
(Copy of personal records of Mr. Maeda
& Futaki of Democratic Liberal Party
submitted to Mr. Vaughan of FESS
on April 1, 1949)

April 1, '49.

ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO BE DISPATCHED

TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE Group of the Members

of the House of Representatives.

1. Masao Maeda, Member of the House of Representatives.
2. Isamu Fukui, Member of the House of Representatives.
3. Futaki Nobu, Attendant to the above House Members.

Personal History

1. Name: MAEDA, Masao.

2. Born: July 10, 1913. (Age: 36)

3. Profession:

Member of the House of Representatives.

Machinery technician.

4. Brief history:

March 1936: Graduated from the Machinery Department, Yamanashi Higher Technical School

March 1936: Joined the Machinery Department, Mitsui Bussan K.K., and engaged in the trade of machinery.

March 1943: Retired from the above company.

March 1943: Joined the Okegawa Plant, Mitsui Seiki Kogyo K.K. As chief of Planning Division, assumed the leadership in the manufacture of engineering machines.

September 1945: Retired from the above company.

Aug. 1946: Appointed Permanent Manager Nara Prefectural Federation of Industrial Associations.

April 1947: Relieved from the above office.

April 1947: Elected member of the House of Representatives.

Dec. 1948: The House of Representatives was dissolved.

Jan. 1949: Elected member of the House of Representatives.

5. Remarks:

Specialist in the productive technics.

Regular member of the Machine Engineering Society of Japan.

Former member of the Japan Efficiency Association.

Personal History

1. Name: FUKUI, Isamu

2. Date of Birth: May 20th, 1903.

3. Occupation: Member of the House of Representatives; Electrical and Mechanical Engineer.

4. Brief History:

March, 1926: Graduated from the Electricity Department, the Hamamatsu Higher Technical School.

May, 1927: Appointed to an Engineer at Electricity Bureau of Kyoto Municipality.

September, 1936: Resigned the above mentioned position.

September, 1936: Appointed to an Engineer of Okuma Iron Manufacturing Company.

June, 1942: Resigned the above mentioned position.

June, 1942: Appointed to a Technical Official of Technical and Scientific Board. (The Cabinet)

September, 1942: Appointed to a Member of Technical and Scientific Inquiry Commission. (The Cabinet)

September, 1945: The above mentioned office was abolished.

September, 1945: Appointed to Scientific Official of Ministry of Education, and concurrently Technical Official of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

May, 14, 1946: was relieved of the principla concurrent posts at my own request (Ministry of Education; Ministry of Commerce and Industry).

March 20, 1947: was appointed a non staff member of Repatriations Enforcement Board (The Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

March, 31, 1948: was Relieved of the above-mentioned non staff member.

January 23, 1949: was elected a member of the House of Representatives.

March, 1949: Elected Chairman of the Technical and Scientific Committee of the Democratic Liberal Party in the House of Representatives.

Post-script:

1942: Member of the Japan Machinery Institution

1943: Committee Member of Machine Tool Plannings and Materials Commission.

CM

PERSONAL RISTORY

1. Full Name: NOBU, Futaki

2. Date of Birth: July 21, 1896.

3. Scholastic career:

1917 Graduated from the Machinery Department, Kumamoto Higher Technical School.

4. Occupational Career:

Engaged for 30 years since graduation from Kumamoto Higher Technical School in the manufacture of machinery, and especially machine tools, and foreign trade thereof.

Made 4 tours of inspections to the United States of America.

5. Present Occupation:

President of the Futaki Machinery Company, the major business of which is rebuilding and reconditioning of machine tools, and sales thereof.

Councillor to the Political Research Board of the Democratic Liberal Party.

Names and parties of the members of the House of Councillors. (as of March 12, 1949)

A.

ASAI, Ichiro (Dem.)
AKAGI, Masao (Ryo.)
ARAI, Hachiro (D.L.)
ATAKE, Saigiro (New.)
AKAMATSU, Tsuneko (Soc.)
ASACKA, Nobuo (D.L.)
AOYAMA, Shoichi (Soc.)
AKAZAWA, Yojin (Ryo.)
AMADA, Katsumasa (Soc.)
ANBE, Sadamu (Ryo.)
ADACHI, Ryosuke (Dem.)

C.

CHIDA, Tadashi (Ind.)
CHIBA, Makoto (Ind.)

D.

DAN, Ino (D.L.)
DATE, Genichiro (Ryo.)

E.

EGUMA, Tetsuo (Ryo.)

F.

FUJINO, Shigeo (Ryo.)
FUJIMORI, Shinji (Dem.)
FUJII, Shinichi (Soc.)
FUKAGAWA, Eizaemon (Dem.)
FUJITA, Yoshio (Ind.)
FUKAMI, Rokuro (D.L.)
FUKAGAWA, Tamae (Dem.)
FUJII, Heigo (Ryo.)
FUJIEDA, Syoshin (Soc.)

H.

HAYASHIYA, Kamejiro (Dem.)
HATANO, Rinichi (Ryo.)
HASHIGAMI, Tamotsu (Dem.)
HARAGUCHI, Chujiro (Soc.)
HASHIMOTO, Manemon (D.L.)
HAYAKAWA, Shinichi (Ryo.)
HATANO, Kanae (Soc.)
HARA, Toraichi (Soc.)
HANI, Goro (Ind.)
HANYU, Sanshichi (Soc.)
HAMADA, Torazo (New.)
HIMEI, Isuke (Ryo.)
HIROSE, Yohee (D.L.)
HIRANUMA, Yataro (D.L.)
HITOTSUMATSU, Masaji (D.L.)
HIGASHIURA, Shoji (Ryo.)
HIRACKA, Ichizo (D.L.)
HISAMATSU, Sadatake (Ryo.)

H

HIRANO, Shigeko (Neu.)
HIRANO, Zenjiro (Dem.)
HOSHI, Hajime (Dem.)
HORI, Sueji (D.L.)
HOSOKAWA, Karoku (Com.)
HOZUMI, Shinrokuro (Ryo.)
HORIKOSHI, Giro (Ryo.)
HORI, Makoto (Ind.)
HOJYO, Syuichi (Ryo.)
HOASHI, Kei (Ryo.)
HOSHINO, Yoshiki (Ind.)

I.

ICHIKI, Otchiko (Ryo.)
ISHIZAKA, Toyokazu (D.L.)
ITAYA, Junsuke (D.L.)
IKEDA, Shichirobei (Dem.)
ITO, Yasuhei (Ryo.)
IIDA, Seitaro (Ryo.)
ISHIKAWA, Kazue (Dem.)
IMAIZUMI, Masaki (D.L.)
INAGAKI, Heitaro (Dem.)
IWAO, Nizo (Shinsei)
ITO, Osamu (Soc.)
IRIMAJIRI, Tazo (Dem.)
ITO, Takaharu (Dem.)
INOUE, Natsue (Ryo.)

H.

ISHIKAWA, Junkichi (Dem.)
IWASAKI, Syozaburo (Soc.)
IWAKI, Tetsuo (Dem.)
IWAMOTO, Gessyu (Ryo.)
ITANO, Katsuji (Com.)
IWAMA, Masao (Com.)
IKEDA, Tsuneo (Ind.)
IKEDA, Uemon (D.L.)

J.

JYO, Yoshiomi (D.L.)

K.

KAWAI, Yahachi (Ryo.)
KAWAKAMI, Kaichi (Ryo.)
KADOTA, Sadazo (Soc.)
KAWASAKI, Natsu (Soc.)
KASHIWAGI, Kuraji (Ryo.)
KANEKO, Yobun (Soc.)
KAGA, Misao (Ryo.)
KAMATA, Itsuro (Ryo.)
KANEIWA, Denichi (Ind.)
KATO, Tsunetaro (D.L.)
KANIE, Kunihiko (Soc.)
KAWAKAMI, Yoshimi (Ind.)
KAWAMURA, Matsusuke (D.L.)
KADOYA, Morichi (Dem.)
KIUCHI, Kyo (Dem.)

K.

KINOSHITA, Tatsuo (Ryo.)
KINOSHITA, Gengo (Soc.)
KIUCHI, Shiro (Dem.)
KITAMURA, Kazuo (D.L.)
KIMURA, Kihachiro (Ind.)
KURUMA, Takudo (Ryo.)
KURODA, Hideo (D.L.)
KUROKAWA, Takeo (D.L.)
KUSUMOTO, Ryuen (D.L.)
KURUSU, Takeo (Dem.)
KUKI, Monjyuro (Ryo.)
KUNII, Junichi (Ind.)
KUSUMI, Yoshio (Ryo.)
KURIYAMA, Yoshio (Ind.)
KOGURE, Sanshiro (Dem.)
KOIZUMI, Hidekichi (Soc.)
KOMIYAMA, Tsunekichi (Ryo.)
KOSUGI, Shigeyasu (Dem.)
KOSUGI, Ine (Ryo.)
KOMAI, Tohei (Shin)
KOBAYASHI, Yonesaburo (Ryo.)
KOBAYASHI, Eizo (D.L.)
KORA, Tomi (Dem.)
KONO, Masao (Ryo.)
KOBAYASHI, Katsuma (Dem.)
KORO, Mitsu (Dem.)
KOBATA, Tetsuo (Dem.)

MATSUDAIRA, Tsuneo (Ryo.)
MATSUNO, Kinai (D.L.)
MATSUMURA, Shinichiro (Ryo.)
MACHIMURA, Hirotake (Ryo.)
MATSUSHIMA, Kisaku (D.L.)
MATSUSHITA, Matsujiro (Soc.)
MATSUI, Michio (Ryo.)
MAENOSONO, Kiichiro (Dem.)
MIZUKUBO, Jinsaku (D.L.)
MIKI, Jiro (Soc.)
MIYAGI, Tamayo (Ryo.)
MIZUHASHI, Tosaku (Ind.)
MISHIMA, Michiharu (Ryo.)
MIYOSHI, Hajime (Shin)
MURAKAMI, Giichi (Ryo.)
MURAO, Shigeo (Soc.)
MORITA, Toyohisa (D.L.)
MORISHITA, Masakazu (Soc.)

N.

NAKAHIRA, Tsunetaro (Soc.)
NAKAYAMA, Toshihiko (D.L.)
NAKAGAWA, Kohei (D.L.)
NAKAI, Mitsuji (Dem.)
NAKAKO, Takashi (Dem.)
NAKAGAWA, Mochinaga (Ryo.)
NAKANO, Shigeharu (Com.)

M.

NAKANISHI, Ko (Com.)
NAKAMURA, Masao (Soc.)
NISHIDA, Tenko (Neu.)
NISHIYAMA, Kameshichi (D.L.)
NIWA, Goro (Ind.)
NISHIKAWA, Masao (D.L.)
NISHIKAWA, Jingoro (D.L.)
NODA, Syunsaku (Ryo.)

O.

OGUSHI, Seiichi (D.L.)
ONIMARU, Gisai (Dem.)
OSHIMA, Sadakichi (D.L.)
OZAKI, Yukiteru (Ryo.)
OHATA, Nobuo (Soc.)
OKABE, Tsune (Ryo.)
OTA, Binkei (Ind.)
OKAMURA, Bunshiro (Shin)
OYAMA, Yasushi (Ryo.)
OSUMI, Kenji (D.L.)
OYA, Shinzo (D.L.)
OKAMOTO, Aisuke (Ryo.)
OKU, Syuichiro (Dem.)
OKU, Mumeo (Ryo.)
ONOGI, Hidejiro (D.L.)
ONO, Koyo (D.L.)
ONO, Akira (Ryo.)
OGAWA, Hisayoshi (Shin)
OGATA, Rokurobei (Dem.)
OKADA, Soji (Soc.)
OGAWA, Tomozo (Neu.)
ONO, Koichi (Soc.)
OKUMA, Nobuyuki (Dem.)
OKADA, Kikuji (D.L.)
OKAMOTO, Yoshito (Ryo.)

S.

SATO, Naotake (Ryo.)
SASAKI, Shikazo (Dem.)
SAEKI, Ushiro (Ryo.)
SAI, Takeo (Soc.)
SAKURAUCHI, Tatsuo (Dem.)
SATO, Gisen (D.L.)
SAIONJI, Kinkazu (Ind.)
SAIGO, Kichinosuke (Ryo.)
SASAKI, Ryosaku (Ind.)
SAKAINO, Kiyoo (Dem.)
SHIBATA, Masaji (D.L.)
SHIMOJO, Yasumaro (Ryo.)
SHIGEMUNE, Yuzo (D.L.)
SYUKUTANI, Eiichi (Ryo.)
SHIMAMURA, Gunji (Ryo.)
SHIMADA, Senji (Soc.)
SHIMAZU, Tadahiko (Ryo.)

SHIMOJO, Kyohei (Soc.)
SHINTANI, Torasaburo (Ryo.)
SHII, Yasuo (Soc.)
SHIMA, Kiyoshi (Soc.)
SUZUKI, Yasutaka (D.L.)
SUZUKI, Kenichi (Shin)
SUZUKI, Naoto (Ryo.)
SUZUKI, Seiichi (Ind.)
SUZUKI, Junichi (Dem.)

T.

TAKAHASHI, Ryutaro (Ryo.)
TAMAYA, Yoshiaki (D.L.)
TANIGUCHI, Yasaburo (Dem.)
TAMAOKI' Kichinojyo (Ryo.)
TAMURA, Bunkichi (Ryo.)
TAKESHITA, Toyoji (Ryo.)
TANAKA, Nobuyoshi (Dem.)
TANAKA, Kotaro (Ryo.)
TANAKA, Toshikatsu (Soc.)
TAKASE, Sotaro (Ryo.)
TAGUCHI, Masagoro (D.L.)
TAKAHASHI, Kei (Dem.)
TAKENAKA, Shichiro (Dem.)
TAKADA, Kan (Ryo.)
TAGATA, Susumu (Dem.)
TSUKAMOTO, Jyuzo (Soc.)
TERAO, Hiroshi (Ryo.)
TERAO, Yutaka (D.L.)

TOKUGAWA, Yorisada (D.L.)
TOOYAMA, Heiichi (D.L.)
TOKUGAWA, Muneyoshi (Ryo.)

U.

UMEHARA, Shinryo (Ryo.)
UTSUNOMIYA, Noboru (Ryo.)
UETAKE, Haruhiko (Dem.)
UMEZU, Kinichi (Soc.)
UCHIMURA, Seiji (Soc.)

W.

WAKAGI, Katsuzo (Soc.)
WADA, Hiroo (Soc.)
WATANABE, Jinkichi (Ryo.)

Y.

YAMADA, Saiichi (D.L.)
YAMAMOTO, Yuzo (Ryo.)
YAMASHITA, Yoshinobu (Soc.)
YANO, Torio (Ryo.)
YAMANOUCHI, Takuro (Ryo.)
YAMADA, Setsuo (Soc.)
YAMAZAKI, Hisashi (Ryo.)
YUKI, Yasuji (Ryo.)
YUI, Kentaro (Dem.)
YONEKURA, Ryuya (Shin)
YOSHIKAWA, Seujiro (Soc.)

May Napier
Capt ~~X~~ see anything wrong
here ~~X~~ recommend registration
under 101

to Margaretic SB

Izuka notified to phone Bando.
3/10/49 Can't be reached.

JMP -

O'Neill
#101
SCAPIN

( ) Hayashi

7 March 1949

SUBJECT : REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RISING SUN MORALIZATION SOCIETY

TO : PARLIAMENTARY & POLITICAL DIVISION,
GOVERNMENT SECTION, GHQ.

Dear Sir:

We intend to start the Hinomaru Dogi-kai (the Rising Sun Moralization Society, in accordance with the attached sheet. Especially at the present time of the acute shortage of textiles, we respectfully desire that special guidance and cooperation be given toward the said Society's establishment and activities.

Sincerely yours,

N. Bando

CHOTAI BANDO
Representative,
Hinomaru Dogikai Hqs
c/o Sanrokuso,
87, Ushigome-betencho,
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-to.
Tel: 33-4027

The Rules of the Hinomaru Dogikai
(the Rising Sun Moralization Society)

1. This society is called the Rising Sun Moralization Society.
2. The aims of this society are to promote the idea of politics, to improve the standards of living, to support the activity of the party under its own rule, to contribute to the establishment of the peaceful world, to restore the virtue of modesty, and to raise the culture and morality of the entire nation to the world's level.
3. Organization
   The main office of the society is located within Sanrokuso, 87, Ushigome-bentencho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, and has five sections as mentioned below:
   a. Organization Section
      Organizing and planning the activities of the society.
      Distributing the flags of the rising sun to the people.
      Reconstruction and utilization of old Japanese arts. (for the purpose of getting foreign credit)
   b. Eugenic Section
      To promote eugenically the livelihood of the nation.
      To stimulate the religious spirit, to seek after the truth, and to seize upon the political idea.
   c. Cultural Section
      Nation's solidarity, politics and livelihood, education, lecture and publication.
   d. Industrial Section
      Cultivation of plants and flowers, promotion of the export of plants, flowers and seeds, training of the occupational ability, exportation of the Japanese embroidery, and exploitation of the mineral resources.
4. Officers
   I. President 1
      Chairman 1
      Vice-chairman 2
      Branch Chief some
   II. The society may have a limited number of competent advisers.
   III. The society may recommend branch chiefs from among the special supporters.
   IV. The regular supporters may become members of the society as a whole.

5. The special supporter recommended as a chief of the branch, may handle the business of the branch. The branch belongs to and cooperate closely with the society headquarters. The branch is authorized to make its rules by itself which are submitted to the headquarters, along with the list of its members.
6. Each branch and the headquarters must pay the respective expenses, in accordance with the society's rules.
7. The organization of the branch should generally follow the system of the society headquarters.
8. To hold a national convention once a year at Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Aomori, etc.

Application For Members

Name	Age	Address
Applicant Occupation		

I support the aim of the Hinomaru Dogi-kai.

Special supporter
Regular supporter Name

The Aim of the Hinomaru Dogikai
(the Rising Sun Moralization Society)

Today when voices for stabilizing the nation's livelihood, promoting its culture and enhancing its morality are prevailing among peace loving people, I wonder why the flag of the rising sun which has been familiar to the whole nation, even to small children, is not displayed. I cannot overlook the fact that Japanese people, being oblivious of their country's time-honored humanity, are becoming gradually opportunistic.

A. To recognize the symbols of the flag of the rising sun, is the first step toward innovation of all politics.

B. To sweep away any moral corruption of Japanese themselves.

C. To recover the spirit of self-respect.

D. To promote the nation's will of bright Japan's reconstruction and independence.

E. To teach to have a strong sense of responsibility.

F. To correct any mistaken democratic way of living.

G. "Service to public" is the motto of the officials.

H. To urge those leaders who advocate the words"Not to bother other persons" to carry out their duties themselves.

I wish to awake to the minds of the nation, the virtues symbloized in the flag of the rising sun which has been our favorite since fifty years ago, January 27, 1870, when the national flag was adopted. I hope that every government, public office and body, schools and homes, will display the flag on any holidays.

General MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, has given us the liberty to display the national flag from the start of this year, January 1. We appreciate it as the most valuable gift to our nation and regard it as the first fundamental steps toward an independent nation. In a move to fly the national flag all over the country on May 3 of this year, we are now redoubling our strenuous efforts to make and distribute the flag, in spite of the difficulties arising from the shortage of materials. This work is being supported by the authorities of both the Allied Occupation Forces and the Japanese Government.

In cooperation with the textile, dyeing and weaving companies, we earnestly desiring to distribute the flag at cost. We appreciate your prompt application.

P.O.Savings Transfer Account No._____

Kindly inform us by application.

Usage: Government, public office or body, school

Quality: silk, rayon, staple fibre, cotton, paper

CHOTAI BANDO
Representative

民主自由黨日の丸道義會趣旨

日本民族實生活ノ安定ト、文化ノ向上、道義ノ高揚ヲ叫ブ聲ガ平和愛好ガ民族間ニ滿テ居ル今日、アレ程幼兒ノ心ヲ初メトシテ全民族ニ愛サレ盡シタ「日の丸國旗」ハ何故ニ掲揚サレナイノカ、日本人古來ノ性格ヲ忘却シテ便乘主義ニ終始シ居ル現況ヲ默視出來ズ

A 焦政刷新ハ先ヅ「日の丸國旗」カラ
B 日本人自體ノ腐敗ノ一掃
C 清淨ナ自尊心ノ復活
D 明朗日本ノ獨立再建意欲助成
E 熾烈ナル責任感ノ養成
F 誤レル自由精神ノ是正放縱ノ驅除
G 公僕トシテハ「人ノ面倒ヲ見ル心」
H 「人ニ面倒ヲ掛ケル勿レ」指導者ノ義務遂行

二、等々過去五十年(明治三年一月二十七日制定日の丸國旗)間民族ニ敬愛セラレタ觀念喚起ヲ希フト同時ニ笛ヲ吹ケド踊ラザル日本民族ニ「日の丸國旗」ノ掲揚ヲ官公署初メ學校公共團體、各家庭毎ニ實施ヲ希フモノデアリマス

三、本年一月元旦ニ於テハ連合軍最高司令官マッカアサー元帥ガ日本民族ニ與ヘラレタ最高ノ「プレゼント」ヲ日本民族トシテハ獨立國家ノ礎トシテ拜受シ、一日モ早ク國旗掲揚ヲ(貧シキ民族乍ラ)新綠五月三日ハ再建國祭ニ日本津々浦々ニ懷シキ「日の丸」飜メキテ迎ヘタイト思ヒ資材難ノ折柄乍ラ連合軍當局ノ許可ヲ受ケテ、之レヲ本會ガ各纖維業者及染織業者ノ御協力ヲ受ケ謹製ヲ委託シテ㊇實費頒布致シマスカラ申込ミシテ下サイ

四、振替貯金口座東京三六三三〇番、
振替用紙　記入種目用途
官公署、公共團體、學校、各家庭用
種目—本絹、人絹、スフ、純綿、冨士絹、五種目

以上

發起人代表

東京都千代田區永田町一ノ一七　民主自由黨本部內

衆議院議員	星島二郎	參議院議員	淺岡信夫
〃	片岡伊三郎	〃	池田宇右衛門
〃	小峯柳多	〃	大野木秀次郎
〃	川野芳滿	〃	小林英三
〃	森幸太郎	〃	松嶋喜作
〃	門脇勝太郎	〃	岡田喜久治

全國市長會常務理事　津田正治
阿南常一
田中萬之助
中島六兵衛
渡邊充枝
代表者　坂東長泰

民主自由黨日の丸道義會規約

一、本會ハ「民主自由黨日の丸道義會」ト稱シ本部ヲ民主自由黨支部ニ置ク

二、本會ハ日本民族ノ政治ト實生活理念ヲ高メ民主自由黨ノ黨則ニ從ヒ黨活動ヲ助ケ世界平和確立ト日本民族ハ謙讓ノ精神ヲ奬起シ民族教養ト人類道義ヲ高揚シ全國民殘ラズ勤勉努力ガ世界水準文化實生活ノ實踐ヲ促ス

三、機　構

本會本部ハ黨本部ニ屬シ左ノ部門ヲ置ク

A 組織部

組織及日の丸道義會ノ活動ニ對スル企劃

日の丸頌布、日本古美術ノ再建活用（對外クレヂツト誘致目的）其助成

B 優生部

實生活優生其向上、宗教精神誘發、眞理ノ追究其レガ政治理念把握助成

C 文化部

民族一致其政治ト實生活、智識教育講座、講演會、出版

D 生産部

日本植物ト草花ノ培養、各種植物ト草花、各苗木ト種子ノ各外國輸出ノ助成（P・T・A）育成厚生事業文化女性育成、日本美術刺繍各國輸出助成、地下資源ノ開發其助成

四、役　員

1 總裁　一名

會長　一名

各部長若干名置ク

2 本會有能顧問若干名囑託ヲ置ク

3 本會ハ特別賛助名譽會員全國各地ヨリ推擧中ヲ以テ支部長トシテ置ク

4 正會員ハ全國ノ會員トス

五、各地支部ニハ特別賛助名譽會員ヲ以テ支部長トシテ之ニ當ル

各地黨支部ニ所屬シ支部規約ヲ作成シ名簿ト共ニ本部ニ提出シ本部ト密接ナル連絡ノモトニ活動ス

六、本會經費ハ本部ハ本部ニ於テ負擔シ各地支部ハ各支部ニ於テ之ヲ負擔シ黨則ニ準ズ

七、支部ノ構成ハ概ネ本部組織ニ準ズルモノトス

八、本會ハ年一回東京、京都、大阪、名古屋、廣島、福岡、青森等ニ於テ開催、全國大會ヲ開ク

會員申込書

氏名	年令	住所
		縣　市　町　番地
		郡　町　番地
		村　番地
		番地

本人又ハ家長職業

民主自由黨日の丸道義會趣旨ニ賛同シ特別賛助會員トシテ申込ミイタシ正

姓名

㊞

民主自由黨日の丸道義會　御中

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

16 February 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Plan for Reorganization of Japanese Government

The attached plan was submitted to Government Section by the Administrative Management Agency, 15 February 1949, with the statement that it was prepared by the non-government members of the Administrative Organization Renovation Council. The Agency further stated that the plan is regarded by the Cabinet as unofficial and has been submitted to the Prime Minister for reference purposes only. It has been marked "strictly confidential" by the Japanese Government.

The plan embraces every Ministry of the National Government and the Prime Minister's Office. Drastic changes and reductions in the structure are proposed.

Although this has been described as an unofficial plan prepared by non-government members of a temporary council, it may have far greater significance.

Recommendations

That this plan be circulated to various SCAP Sections along with the general policy plan submitted by the Council to the Prime Minister with notation that it represents a plan of the Japanese Government that will be considered in the near future by the Cabinet.

T. Diamantides
CAPT. T. DIAMANTIDES

1 Incl:
Plan for Reorganization
of Japanese Government

COPY FOR DR. WILLIAMS

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRIES

AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

10 February 1949

(Prepared by the Civilian Members of the Administrative Organization Renovation Council and submitted to the Prime Minister as a reference only.)

I. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

(Internal Subdivisions)

1. Bureau of Pensions - To be incorporated with the National Personnel Authority.

2. Bureau of Statistics - Statistics Agency is to be established as an independent organization in the Prime Minister's Office by uniting the present Statistics Bureau and the Statistics Commission. Bureaus and Divisions handling statistics in various Ministries will be incorporated with this new Agency.

(Independent Organizations)

1. Bureau of Decorations - To be made a Section in the Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office.

2. Prisoner of War Information Office - to be made an attached organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. Economic Stabilization Board - To be reorganized and simplified strictly as a combined planning organ. The planning function of the Price Board will be incorporated with it. The remaining part of the Price Board will be simplified in its structure.

4. Economic Investigation Board - To be abolished, its functions being transferred to the police.

5. Special Procurement Board - To be abolished, its functions being amalgamated with construction activities carried out by other agencies.

6. Agency for Allocation of Paper for Newspapers and Publications - To be drastically simplified.

7. Reparations Board - To be transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which it will form one of the internal subdivisions.

8. Fair Trade Commission - The number of commissioners is to be reduced; its secretariat also to be drastically simplified.

9. Liaison and Coordination Office - To be abolished, a simplified liaison office being set up under the Chief Cabinet Secretary.

10. Local Finance Commission - To form a Local Autonomy Commission (or an Autonomy Agency) by uniting with the Autonomy Section of the Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office.

11. National Public Safety Commission - (a) National Rural Police and municipal police are to be amalgamated; (b) National Fire Prevention Agency is to be incorporated with the new Local Autonomy Commission.

II. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

To be reduced and simplified according to the set standard, in line with the general policy.

III. MINISTRY OF FINANCE

To be reduced and simplified according to the set standard, in line with the general policy.

IV. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

a. Structure to be largely reduced and simplified; the positions of Assistants to the Attorney General to be abolished and replaced by one Deputy Attorney General.

b. The bureaus of Legislation and those of Research and Advice to be merged into one agency and made an independent organization of the Attorney General's Office.

c. Remaining bureaus to be consolidated into three bureaus - civil, criminal and reformation.

V. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

a. This ministry is to be characterized as an organ for assisting and promoting the development and propagation of culture - science, arts, physical culture, social education, etc., and its organization is to be drastically reduced and simplified.

b. In connection with the reorganization of the Ministry, professors and teachers are to be paid better and the standard of their quality raised. In the schools of lower grades, the number of teachers per class to be reduced by 20% and their pay and quality should be raised.

VI. MINISTRY OF WELFARE

In line with the general policy, its structure is to be reduced and simplified according to the set standard, but cares are to be taken not to hamper the working of its functions regarding public health, social insurance and social security.

VII. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

a. Drastic reorganization is to be made in line with basic division of its functions.

b. Beside the above, Fisheries Agency is to be made one of the internal subdivisions of the Ministry and the local offices of the Ministry are to be reduced and reorganized drastically.

VIII. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

a. To be reorganized as a Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, incorporating the Board of Trade.

b. The economic control businesses are to be re-examined and reduced, and on that basis the ministry's structure is to be largely reduced and simplified.

c. Agency of Industrial Science and Technology and Agency of Smaller Industry are to be abolished.

IX. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION

a. The structure of the present Ministry is to be drastically reduced

and simplified with the creation of the Japanese National Railway as a public corporation. The ministry thus reduced is to form a new Ministry of Traffics by incorporating the business relating to roads now handled by the Construction Ministry.

b. The Japanese National Railway is to be largely reduced, but adequate measures, such as the transfer of personnel from the management division to the technical division, should be taken to prevent the loss of technical efficiency of the corporation.

X. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

a. The Ministry of Postal Service will be set up, but its structure is to be reexamined. The personnel in the operational field is also to be reduced, as far as possible, according to the set standard in line with the general policy.

b. The establishment of the Ministry of Tele-communication is to be suspended. In its stead, a public corporation is to be created as a step toward transferring the business to private enterprise.

XI. MINISTRY OF LABOR

a. Central organization is to be reduced and simplified according to the set standard in line with general policy. However, care is to be taken not to hamper the progress of labor administration.

b. The present local offices of labor standard, employment stabilization and labor administration are to be merged into one system and made a part of prefectural administrative organ.

XII. MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION

To be abolished as a ministry and replaced by a new Construction Agency to be established in the Prime Minister's Office.

The business relating to roads will be transferred to the new Traffic Ministry, and the remaining businesses concerning rivers, city planning and construction will be handled by the new Agency.