The table of distribution of National park officies personal

National park	2nd grade technicians	3rd grade secritaries	3rd grade technicians	Koin class	Total
Akan	3	1	1	3	5
Daisetusan	1	0	1	3	5
Towada	1	1	2	4	8
Nikko	1	2	3	8	14
Fuji-Hakone	2	2	3	8	15
Chubusangaku	1	1	3	6	11
Ise-Sima	1	1	1	4	7
Yoshinp-Kumano	1	1	3	5	10
Setonaikai	2	1	3	7	13
Daisen	0	0	1	3	4
Aso	1	1	2	5	9
Unsen	1	1	1	4	7
Kirishima	1	1	2	5	9
Total	13	13	26	65	117

BUDGET OF NATIONAL PARK
FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1948

1. National Park Service	¥ 6,419,000
2. Local Field Office	¥26,105,620
3. Three Principal National Parks	¥25,140,000
(Nikko N.P.)	7,770,000
(Fujihakone N.P.)	7,070,000
(Iseshima N.P.)	10,300,000
Grand Total	¥57,664,620

Budget of National Park
for
Fiscal Year 1948

Grand Total 57,664,620

(1) Expense for National Park Service

1. Salaries 497,040

1 - Chief of the Service

5 - Second Grade Secretaries

8 - Second Grade Technicians

8 - Third Grade Secretaries

9 - Third Grade Technicians

31 - Employees

2. Travelling expense 168,360

3. Ministrial expense 2,100,800

Automobile, Typewriter, Calculator, Camera, etc.

Printing Papers & Maps, etc. Expense of short course

Investigation and research of plant and animal, geographical features, etc.

4. Committee expense 323,800

(Travelling expense...240,000)
(Conference expense... 83,800)

5. Information Expense 1,535,000

Reports of scenic spots 1,000 copies

Japanese Pamphlets & Leaflets 8,000 copies

English Pamphlets & Leaflets 8,000 "

Scientific series of N.P. 2,000 "

Picture Post-cards 2,000 "

6. Protection of plant and animal 1,300,000

Medicine scattering, its apparatus and employees. Temporrary rangers in summer rush period.

7. Fighting forest fires 500,000

Prohaganda of protection against fires,
Inspection of Campfire, etc.
Look out for fires and fire fightings,etc.

Total 6,419,000

(2) Expense for Local Field Offices

1. Salaries 889,080

15 - Second Grade Technicians

18 - Third Grade Secretaries

29 - Third Grade Technicians

77 - Employees

2. Travelling expense 880,740

(Super intendent & Rangers...180,740)
(Local Committee.....700,000)

3. Wages 1,898,000

5 Asistants per day, for 13 N.P.

4. Ministrial expense 7,629,800

Truck, Gasoline, Telephone, Safe,
Camera, Printing expense, etc.

5. Expense of local Field offices 8,800,000

5 - (A-style Floor space, 88 Tsubo)

Chugushi, Nikko N.P.

Yoshida, Fujihakone N.P.

Toba, Iseshima N.P.

Tamano, Setonaikai N.P.

Aso, Aso N.P.

5 - (B-style, Floor space, 55 Tsubo)

Yasumiya, Towada N.P.

Kamikochi, Chubusangaku N.P.

Shingu, Yoshinokumano N.P.

Unzen, Unsen N.P.

Kirishimaonsen, Kirishima N.P.

3 - (C-style, Floor space: 33 Tsubo)

Akankohan, Akan N.P.

Sounkyo, Daisetsuzan N.P.

Daisenji, Daisen N.P.

3 - (D-style, Floor space: 22 Tsubo, local Field Branch Office)

Motohakone, Fujihakone N.P.

Fujihashi, Chubusangaku N.P.

Yashima, Setonaikai N.P.

6. Facilities expense 6,008,000

(Another table)

Total 26,105,620

(3) Improvement expense of 3 National Parks

(Nikko, Fujihakone, Iseshima)

1. Nikko National Park

Items	Numbers	Unite Price	Expense	Government Grant	Notes
Roads and Trails Improvement			6,300,000	3,150,000	Government Aid: ½
(Roads)	Extension 6.5 k.m.	450,000	2,925,000		Umagaeshi-Shobuga-hama (Includes Barriers, Walls, Fences Culverts)
(Trails)	" 22.5 k.m.	150,000	3,375,000		Excursion Trails of Chuzenjiko (with lake-side landscape planting)
Landing pier	1		320,000	320,000	Yunoko-Lake, (built of wood, T-Type, 20 Tsubo)
Hutte	1		800,000	800,000	Yukawa-River- eide (Wooden, 50 Tsubo)
Mountain Cottage	1		1,280,000	1,280,000	At Yumoto (Wooden 80 Tsubo)
Rest Houses	2	130,000	260,000	260,000	At Sambonmatsu & Kirifuri
Privies	5	140,000	700,000	700,000	At Takiguchi, Chuzenji-Lake, Umagaeshi, Yunoko-Lake, Sannai. (Wooden, Simple Water-closet, 6 Tsubo)
Camping Field	1		500,000	500,000	At Yumoto; Tootal area 3,000 Tsubo (Includes Administration & Rest House, Public Kitchen, Privies)

2. Fujihakone National Park

Items	Numbers	Unite Price	Expense	Government Grant	Notes
Roads and Trails Improvement	Extenstion 73.0 k.m.		6,100,000	3,050,000	Government Aid: $\frac{1}{2}$
(Roads, Repair	" 35.0 m.m.	120,000	4,200,000		Yamanaka-Motosu
(Mountain) (Trails,) (Repair)	" 38.0 k.m.	50,000	1,900,000		Yoshidaguchi-Fifth Station-Shojiguchi
Landing Piers	3	320,000	960,000	960,000	Yamanaka-Lake, Kawaguchi-Lake, Shoji-Lake.
Entrance Gate	1		300,000	300,000	At Yoshidaguchi- (Includes gate, checking station, Privy and Open Space)
Overlooks	2	130,000	260,000	260,000	At Nagaotoge & Mitsutoge
Camping Fields	2	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Umijiri and Yamanaka-Lake
Privies	5	140,000	700,000	700,000	Yamanaka, Kawaguchi Shoji, Umijiri, Motohakone
Hatchery	1		800,000	800,000	At Motosu-Lake, Trout-Hatchery
Total				7,070,000	

3. Iseshima National Park

Items	Numbers	Unite Price	Expense	Government Grant	Notes
Roads			10,660,000	5,330,000	Government Aid: ½
(Improvement)	Extension 36.8 k.m.	200,000	7,360,000		Tobamachi-Shimmei-mura Ukata-mura-Yokoyama
(New Establishment)	" 2.2 k.m.	1,500,000	3,300,000		Shimmei-mura-Kashikojima
Landing piers	2	650,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	At Tobamachi & Kashikojima (Wooden, T-Type, per 40 Tsubo)
Hotel	1		10,000,000	2,000,000	At Kashikojima; Government Aid 1/5 Rebuilding
Overlooks	3	130,000	390,000	390,000	Hiyoriyma, Toba; Yokoyama; Asama-yama
Simple Sewerage and Water-works	1		2,000,000	1,000,000	Government Aid ½ At Kashikojima
Privies	2	140,000	280,000	280,000	Landings at Toba & Kashikojima (Wooden, Water-closet)
Total				10,300,000	

Facilities

N.P.	Guide Board	Directional Signs	Explanation Board	Mile post	Direction Plate	Table and Seats	Resting Box	Expense
Akan.....	5	35	8	70	3	85	350	¥ 321,500
Daisetsuzan..	5	35	8	65	2	75	350	289,500
Towada.....	10	45	16	95	4	105	380	459,100
Nikko.....	17	55	24	140	6	130	510	655,700
Fujihakone...	17	55	26	160	7	135	510	698,700
Chubusangaku.	15	55	18	100	5	110	450	548,500
Iseshima.....	10	50	14	95	4	105	400	456,000
Yoshinokumano	10	45	12	90	4	95	350	423,500
Setonaikai...	15	50	18	80	5	105	350	519,000
Daisen.....	5	35	8	60	2	70	300	276,500
Aso.....	15	50	18	90	5	100	350	518,000
Unsen.....	10	45	15	75	3	90	350	407,500
Kirishima....	10	45	15	80	4	95	350	434,500
Total	144	600	200	1,200	54	1,300	5,000	
Unite price	7,000	900	5,000	400	20,000	1,000	120	
Expense	1,008,000	540,000	1,000,000	480,000	1,080,000	1,300,000	600,000	6,008,000

McLean

Subject : The materials concerning the organs on the spot to be presented to G.H.Q.

I. (a) and (b) None

II. (a) "Organs on the spot" under the direct control None

(b)

1. Location: In the offices of To, Dō and prefectures

2. Name: Sections in charge of Statistics of To, Dō and prefectures

3. Business: Matters relating to the field investigation and tabulation of the designated statistics surveys and other statistics surveys conducted by the state

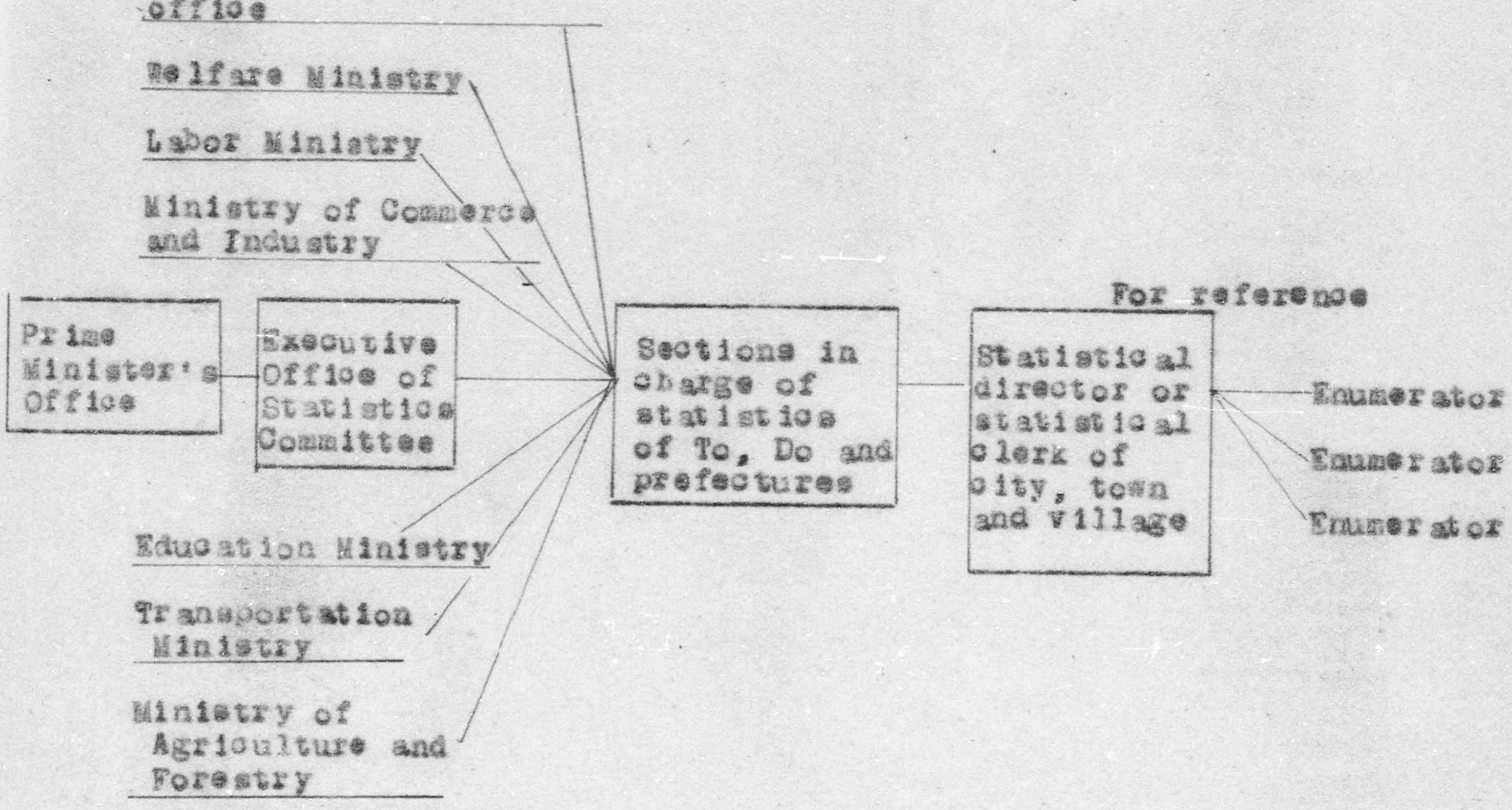
4. Jurisdiction: Each To, Do and prefecture as a unit

5. Regular staff : The following staff shall be positioned in each To, Do and prefecture:-

Local secretaries or local technical officials

full-time	46 persons	2nd class
full-time	368 persons	3rd class

6. Diagram showing the ordering system from the Central Government



Remarks:

1. The organization mentioned above is in accordance with the provisions of Article 69, 70, 71 and 72 of the Enforcement Provisions of the Local Autonomy Law and Article 8 and 19 of the Ordinance Concerning the Enforcement of the Statistics Law.

2. This organization is not the organ on the spot in the true sense, and the Governors of To, Do and prefectures shall be the direct responsible persons for taking charge of it. However, the following items should be noted:

i) Personnel affairs: Concerning the 2nd class officials, the Prime Ministef shall take charge of their personnel administration through the Executive Office of the Statistics Committee.

ii) Concerning the business, the competent Minister shall direct and supervise respecting the business in his charge.

3. This organization shall be put into operation as from the next year (1948)

The Bill regarding Resolution of the Medical Association the Dental Association and Japan Medical Treatment Corporation.

Article 1. The Medical-and the Dental-Associations shall be resolved.

Article 2. Matters required for liquidation of the Medical-and the Dental-Associations shall be fixed by a Cabinet Order.

Article 3. Japan Medical Treatment Corporation shall be resolved.

Article 4. The Minister of Welfare shall entrust a registry office in a place where the main office of the said Corporation has been located with registration of its resolution.

The registry office shall when entrusted under the preceding paragraph, register it without delay.

Article 5. The President of the said Corporation shall directly issue notification of its resolution to the investors outside the Government.

Article 6. The Minister of Welfare shall nominate liquidators from among the president the Vice-president or the directors of the said Corporation.

The said Minister may, when it is considered to be necessary for the public benefit, dismiss a liquidator.

The said Minister shall , when it is necessary to increase number of them or a liquidator is vacant, nominate him.

In this

In this case the said Minister may nominate him from outside those mentioned in Paragraph 1.

Article 7. The liquidators shall not be engaged in other occupation. This rule however shall not be applicable when sanctioned by the Minister of Welfare.

A liquidator may only in case sanctioned by the third party. In this case provisions of Article 108 of the Civil Code shall not be applied.

Article 8. The liquidators shall without delay after appointed, make out the list of assets and the balance sheet to investigate the actual state of assets of the said Corporation, and submit such paper to the Minister of Welfare to receive his acknowledgement.

The liquidators shall liquidate according to the liqukdation program.

The Minister of Welfare may, when it is considered to be necessary order needful matters concerning liquidation to the liquidators.

Article 9. The Government may preferentially purchase the land building other establishment and article s which the said Corporation possesses as required.

In case of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Welfare shall consult with the Board for Liquidation of Japan Medical Treatment Corporation about the above-mentioned purchase and its conditions.

Article 10. When the liquidators perform the

<u>following</u>

following acts, they shall receive the approval of the Minister of Welfare:—

1. Disposing of the property of Japan Medical Treatment Corporation.
2. Bringing the lawsuit.
3. Making contract of reconciliation and arbitration.
4. Waiving the right.

Even of the liquidators infringe the provisions of the preceding paragraph the said Corporation shall be responsible for the third party with good will.

Article 11. The remaining property shall be distributed to the investors in proportion to the amounts invested. However concerning one who has presented an establishment, such as a hospital or a dispensary, etc.; under the provitions of Article 33 or the National Medical treatment Act. and who has been subsidized from the national treasury in constructing the said establishment, the remainder by subtractin the amount of the said national treasury subsidy from the face-value of the investment bill, shall be regarded as the amount invested.

Article 12. The liquidators shall be authorized by the Minister of Welfare concerning distribution of the remaining property.

The distribution of the remaining property may be done by other means than cash payment after being sanctioned by the said Minister.

Article 13. In case it is considered to be necessary for supervision of liquidation of the said Corporation the Minister of Welfare may order the liquidators to report concerning the liquidation affairs

and the

and the state of assets or may cause the competent official or an official belonging to the entrusted Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido or a prefecture visit an office, a hospital, a dispensary and other place to end it the liquidation affairs and the state of assets, and may order other matters necessary for liquidation.

Article 14. The liquidators shall, without delay, make out the settlement report and present it to the Minister of Welfare to receive his sanction, when finished the liquidation affairs.

Article 15. When the liquidation concluded the liquidators shall within two weeks after sanctioned under the preceding article register the conclusion of liquidation at theplace where the main office is located.

Article 16. When the liquidators registered the conclusion of liquidation tney shall present the books of the said Corporation and the important papers concerning service and liquidation of it to the Minister of Welfare without delay.

Article 17. Registration under the present Law shall except for registration of the resolution be conducted at the request of the liquidators.

Article 18. Provisions of the Civil Code Article 73, Article 78, Article 81 the Commercial Code- Article 123, Paragraph 2, Article 266, Article 421 - Article 424 and the Adjective Law to Non-judicial Case Article 176, and Article 177, shall be applicable to the liquidation

of the said Corporation, In this case, "law-court" in the Commercial Code Article 125, Paragraph 4 and Article 432, Paragraph 2 will read "Minister of Welfare."

Article 19. The Board for Liquidation of Japan Medical Treatment Corporation shall be established to investigate and deliberate the important matters concerning valuation of property and liquidation of the said Corporation, answering an inquiry of the Minister of Welfare.

Article 20. The said Board shall be under supervision of the Minister of Welfare.

The said Board shall be consisted of one chairman and membersless than 30.

The chairman and the members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister at the Welfare Minister's request from among the first or second class officials of the Government offices concened the investors under the National Medical treatment Act Article 33 the creditors to the said Corporation and men of learning and experience.

The necessary matters concerning the said Board shall be fixed by the Cabinet Order except for that provided for in the present Law.

Article 21. One who neglects a report under the provisions of Article 15 or makes a false report, or who refuses, disturbs or challenges auditing by the competent Government or public-official shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or a fine not

more than

more than 500 yen.

Article 22. The registration duty shall not be imposed to the registration made under the present Law.

Article 23. The necessary matters concerning liquidation of the said Corporation shall be fixed by the Cabinet Order, except for that provided for in the present Law.

Supplementary Rules

Article 24. In the present Law a part concerning resolution of the Medical and the Dental Associations shall be enforced as from September 1, 1947 and other parts shall be done as from August 1, 1947.

Article 25. In the National Medical Treatment Act Chapter 3, Chapter 5, Article 79 - Article 81; Article 88 and Article 90 - Article 94 shall be deleted and proviso of Article 83 shall be struck out.

With reference to application of penal rules concerning acts conducted before inforcement of the present Law, the former Law shall still remain in force after enforcement of the present Law.

Concerning liquidation of the Medical and the Dental Association and Japan Medical Treatment Corporation the former Law shall still remain in force after enforcement of the present Law.

Article 26. The said Corporation may not carry on new business after its resolution.

Article 27. A part of the Tuberculosis prevention Act shall be amended as follows:-

In Article 7. Paragraph 1, "sanatoria for tuberculosis of Japan Medical treatment Corporation or" shall be struck out.

THE DRAFT LAW REGARDING DISSOLUTION OF MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS AND JAPAN MEDICAL TREATMENT CORPORATION

Article 1. Japan Medical Association, urban and prefectural medical associations, Japan Dental Association, urban and prefectural dental associations and Japan Medical Treatment Corporation shall be resolved.

Article 2. J.M.T.C. may even after resolution, until the conclusion of the liquidation, continue the present medical business.

Article 3. The necessary matters concerning liquidation of those under Article 1 and enforcement of the business under the preceding article will be fixed by the Cabinet Ordinances.

In Cabinet Ordinances under the preceding paragraph, provisions of penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or a fine not more than 500 yen can be settled.

Article 4. The Government may preferentially purchase the lands, buildings and other facilities and articles which J.M.T.C. possesses, when considers to be necessary for national medical business. In case of the preceding paragraph. The Minister of Welfare shall consult the Control Committee for Liquidation of JapanMedical Treatment Corporation, concerning its purchasing and the condition of purchasing.

The necessary matters concerning the disposition of security on articles which were purchased by the Government under the provision of Paragraph 1 and the rules concerning the Control Committee for Liquidation of Japan Medical Treatment Corporation will be fixed by the Cabinet Ordinances.

Supplementary Rules

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Supplementary Rules

Article 5. This law shall be enforced as from August 1st, 1947. However, provisions concerning resolution and liquidation of Japan Medical Association, urban and prefectural associations, Japan Dental Association and urban and prefectural dental associations shall be enforced as from September 1st and provisions of Article 7 - Article 9 shall be enforced as from the day after the day in which conclusion of the liquidation will be registered.

Article 6. A part of the National Medical Treatment Act shall be amended as follows:

Chapter 3, Chapter 5 and Article 79 Article 81 shall be deleted.

With reference to application of penal rules concerning acts conducted before enforcement of the preceding paragraph, resolution and liquidation of those under Article 1 and practising of the business under Article 2, the former law shall still remain in force after the enforcement of the preceding paragraph.

Article 7. A part of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act shall be amended as follows:

In Art. 7, Para. 1, "Japan Medical Treatment Corporation's Sanatoria or" shall be deleted.

Article 8. A part of the Registration Duty Act shall be amended as follows:

Art. 2-2 shall be deleted.

Art. 6-2, "with reference to the pension bond or the medical bond, the Pension Bank or Japan Medical Treatment Corporation" and "the pension bond, the medical bond or these" shall be amended to "with reference to the pension bond, the Pension Bank" and "the pension bond or its" respectively.

In Art. 19, Item 7,

In Art. 19, Item 7, "Japan Medical Treatment Corporation" and "National Medical Treatment Act" shall be deleted. In Item 18 or the same article, "the Housing Corporation or Japan Medical Treatment Corporation" shall be amended to "or the Housing Corporation".

Article 9. A part of the Stamp Duty Act shall be amended as follows:

Art. 5, Item 6-4-2 shall be deleted.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

8 August 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: TAKARAZUKA

TAKARAZUKA is the name given a troupe of young, talented dramatics students who are studying in preparation for a career on the stage. The name TAKARAZUKA is derived from the fact that the school is located in the small town of TAKARAZUKA in OSAKA-FU.

The school was founded some twenty years ago by KOBAYASHI Ichizo, purged former head of SHOCHIKU Film Company and one-time Minister of Commerce and Industry, advisor to IRAA, and member of the House of Peers. It offers a three-year course, with each entering class being assigned one of three names and thereafter known by that name throughout the course. Thus there is the "flower class," "moon class," and "snow class," TAKARAZUKA performances in TOKYO being given by successive classes in rotation. Originally all performances were given in TAKARAZUKA, but in the late 30's road companies toured all the larger cities of Japan and even appeared at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Both male and female roles are played by women, the entire cast consisting of teen-age girls with previous dancing and dramatic experience. Entrance requirements are very exacting and applicants are accepted only after passing a rigorous examination.

The present play was given by the "flower class." In Act I, summer dances characteristic of various prefectures describing the daily life of the common people were given. The fishermen's dances, the dances depicting the transplanting of rice, and the dance of the SADO Islanders demonstrate unmistakable Western influences of the Rodgers & Hart or Jerome Kern type - an Oriental counterpart of "Oklahoma" or "Showboat." They indicate further the extent of the progress made by the Japanese in the direction of democracy. In former days the classical "NO," which extolled the austerity and martial virtues of the SAMURAI code or the high-brow, more aristocratic KABUKI, would have appealed far more to Japanese tastes. Now, however, the popularity of TAKARAZUKA, which was sold out for almost the entire length of its one-month's run in TOKYO, demonstrates the tremendous change in thinking on the part of the Japanese people brought about since the beginning of the occupation, and their absorbing interest in things Western.

The entire second act was a startling Oriental imitation of a Broadway review done in surprisingly good taste, with Western type dancing, coordinated group dancing reminiscent of Radio City's famed "Rockettes," and including renditions by the chorus of such peculiarly un-Japanese music as "White Heat,"

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"Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," "Blue Skies," "Sentimental Journey," and even "boogie woogie." The wild applause which followed the final curtain was deeply gratifying to the SCAP representatives present, revealing as it did the highly commendable and genuinely universal desire of the Japanese people to reject the old way of life and adopt the Western-inspired culture and philosophy of the new.

John K McLean
JOHN K. McLEAN
National Government Division

Noted: MJH

The contents of this memo show that not only did the Censors enjoy the performance but also read quite accurately the "Stars + Stripes" discussion of the same subject.

CD

Government Section

1 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR : Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat.

SUBJECT : Judicial Process and Police Power Plan.

1. In conformity with the Constitution of Japan which provides that it shall be the supreme law of the nation, a preliminary draft of a revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been submitted to this Headquarters by the Japanese Government. The purpose of the proposed revision is to eliminate those portions of the Code which, being contrary to the provisions of the Constitution no longer have legal force or validity, and simultaneously to insert into the Code new articles protecting the rights of the people and implementing the principles of democracy embodied in the Constitution. As such, the proposed revision represents a monumental achievement.

2. Consideration of the proposed revision of the Code has raised, however, important issues concerning the administration of justice in Japan which must be resolved quickly if the proposed revision is to operate in effect as is contemplated by its terms. For the strengthening of democratic tendencies in the judicial system of Japan requires not only the revision of procedural rules and regulations but also the reorganization of institutions charged with the administration of justice. The Japanese Government has heretofore recognized the urgent necessity for reconstruction of the judicial system in the Court Organization Law and in the Public Procurators' Office Law enacted at the last session of the Diet.

3. Other major issues of organization of the structure of instrumentalities in the judicial process still, however, remain unsettled. These include: (a) the internal organization of the Ministry of Justice; (b) the relationship of the Ministry of Justice to other ministries and Cabinet Boards; (c) the relationship of the Ministry of Justice to other law enforcement agencies of the national, prefectural and local government; (d) the relationship of the procurators and their investigatory staffs to other investigatory and inspecting staffs, including officials having judicial police power; and (e) the relationship of all these governmental instrumentalities to the people in the execution of the judicial process.

4. It is therefore requested that there be prepared for the consideration of the Supreme Commander a judicial process and police power plan. In order that such plan can be considered concurrently with the proposed revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure it should be submitted as soon as possible but not later than 1 September 1947. The judicial process plan should be so designed as to fix and determine the relationships mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and other relevant relationships arising therefrom, in a manner consistent with the principlesof separation of the judicial process from the administrative, of local home rule and of personal liberty and individual dignity.

COURTNEY WHITNEY,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army,
Chief, Government Section.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Intelligence Section, G-2
Public Safety Division

APO 500
29 September 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Notes, Code Criminal Procedure

References:
(1) Ruling Case Laws as cited.
(2) Sadler's Criminal Procedure, First Edition.
(3) Pennsylvania Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure handbook, 1943, Third Edition.
(4) Handbook of Criminal Procedure, Philippines, Hernandez, 1937.
(5) General Orders No. 58 of April 23, 1900, and amendments, U.S. Army, Philippine Islands occupation.
(6) Public Safety proposed revision of Code of Criminal Procedure.

1. The revision of the subject code is a matter of secondary interest to Public Safety Division; the use thereof in connection with education of the Japanese Civil Police is a matter of primary interest to that division. In this light, therefore, I wish to take this opportunity to point out to conference that the work they are engaged in is one of primary importance to the occupation. If the code of Criminal Procedure is painstakingly revised with a view to the inclusion of certain pivotal points of protection for the accused from overzealous police and star chamber proceedings, the future freedom of the individual in Japan will be protected, within the meaning of the Constitution, from unreasonable encroachment.

2. In furtherance of the above I particularly invite the attention of the conference to the preliminary draft of proposals for revision of the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by the Legal Branch of Public Safety Division (Reference 6) which I suggest may be used as a guide. Many of the points in the revision are not entirely in accord with my personal views, but many are worthy of consideration. The salient points to which I wish to invite your attention which, in my opinion, should be fully covered in the new version, are as follows:

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a. Jurisdiction of the Courts

I believe that jurisdiction of the courts should be limited territorially. If an accused must be tried near the instance of crime, the witnesses are available both to accused and to the prosecution without too much hardship and travel. The court has some knowledge of local customs and persons. These things are important in such a country as Japan.

b. Inquiry and Investigation

The system should be, in my opinion, so changed that investigation of crime becomes a matter for primary interest of the police. There should be a concurrent right of investigation in the procurators but, initiating criminal investigations and searching out criminals is a prime responsibility of police in democratic countries. The policeman's responsibility ends where the procurators' and courts' begins.

c. Summons, Production and Detention of the Accused

These matters should be clearly defined so that the accused cannot be held inordinately long without instituting proceedings, or unduly long awaiting trial. The writ of habeas corpus must, in my opinion, be established in its broadest power as understood in the United States, and a definite clear cut method provided for bail in those offenses considered bailable. Procedure for this last should not be complicated and be within easy access of the accused at all times.

d. Certificate of Charge

It should be provided that either counsel or a citizen may apply to the officer having a prisoner in custody for a certificate stating the name of the prisoner or prisoners, the charge, and the amount of bail demanded, together with definite information as to where the prisoner is to be found. I cite P.L. 76, April 9, 1915, as a guide for the basic elements of such a law, reference (3).

e. Use of Force in Making an Arrest

Anglo-American precedent in these matters has been painfully built. I believe that reference to Com. v. Rhoads, 23 Pa. Super, Ct 512 (1903), or Com. v. Crowley, 26 Pa. Super. Ct. 124 (1904), reference (3), page 13, will furnish information.

f. Right to Kill in Making Arrest

This should be clearly defined. As source material suggest reference to Com. v. Greer, 20 Pa. C. C. 535, Com. v. Long, 17 Pa. Super Ct. 641; Brooks v. Com., Pa. Supreme Ct. 352, Sadler's Criminal Procedure, First Edition, Sec. 77, reference (3), pages 15, 16 and 19. The Japanese Criminal Code does not have the distinction, as I understand it, between felonies and misdemeanors. The Spanish codes handled the matter by designating major and minor offenses. Since the nature of the offense has a great deal to do with the right to take life, offenses in the criminal code should be classified for this and various other reasons of which you are cognizant.

g. Exemptions from Arrest

Certain classes of officials should be immune from arrest in all except major crimes under certain circumstances.

(1) Diplomats
(2) Members of the Diet
(3) Members of Prefectural Assemblies
(4) Election Officers
(5) Electors
(6) Mail Carriers
(7) Train Crews

Page 16 of reference (3) contains sufficient information on subject to point the direction.

h. The Right to Break Doors in Making an Arrest

This matter should be carefully provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure. I cite for guidance the Ruling Case Law, vol. 2, p. 475, the substance of which is set forth on pages 24 and 25 of reference (3).

i. Dying Declarations and Confessions

The admissibility of such evidence should be clearly defined. The amendments to the Japanese Code have, I understand, dealt somewhat with these matters. I refer you for source material to pages 32 to 36 of reference (3) and to Chapter XVI, Section V, of reference (4).

j. Who May Testify

The competence of witnesses is an important

safeguard for the accused. The subject should be fully covered in light of the new constitution and the civil liberties which we have extended to the individual in Japan. Pages 36 and 37 of reference (3) is a compendium of information gleaned from American procedure.

k. Fugitives from Justice

Should be dealt with at least from its international aspects.

l. Search Warrants

Since service of this process goes to the essence of a householders security in his home, I invite your attention to pages 47 to 50 of reference (3) which, based on sound authority, gives helpful information on subject.

3. The above are a few of the highlights which I believe should be considered. I have invited your attention in reference (5) to General Orders No. 58 of April 23, 1900, and its amendments, issued by the United States Army which established the soverignty of the United States of America in the Philippines.

H. E. PULLIAM
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Public Safety Division

Summary of Activities of National Government Division
during the Second Year of the Occupation

The undersigned returned to the Government Section in March 1947. During the balance of March and the month of April his activities were largely confined to the surveillance program in connection with the national and local elections.

The Division was activated and got under way about the first of May 1947. Since then it has been engaged principally in the following activities:

1. Status of Radio Press
2. Organization for the Development of Hokkaido
3. Reorganization of the Home Ministry
4. Survey of the extension of national government authority into the prefectures by the creation of direct branch offices by the various national ministries and other executive agencies

1. Radio Press is a Japanese corporation which was organized shortly after the occupation began for the purpose of gathering news by listening to broadcasts made in English from various parts of the world and the furnishing of that news as a service to the press and to other interested parties. During the war the Ministry of Foreign Affairs maintained a listening post which was staffed principally by American and Canadian Nisei. After the surrender a number of these Nisei resigned and the Foreign Office was faced with a serious problem in keeping this service going, yet it was very anxious to maintain what it considered as a necessary program. Some of the leaders among the Nisei proposed that

they form a private corporation and that the Foreign Office give them permission to use the equipment and also furnish them with a cash subsidy against which they would deliver daily reports of the news gathered. The inquiry conducted by this Division showed clearly that at its inception Radio Press was rather completely under the control of the Foreign Office. This was obviously a violation of [redacted] an early SCAPIN which prohibits the Japanese government from being connected in any way with the dissemination of news. The results of the investigation were transmitted to CI&E, which has primary jurisdiction in the "news" angle of the situation.

2. For some time certain elements in the Japanese government desired to create what was to be known as the Hokkaido Development Board for the purpose of centering all national government operations there in one agency. The Natural Resources Section took a position against this idea and the Government Section agreed with it. After a thorough study of the case and many conferences, it was finally settled with the adoption of two ideas, first, one advanced by Natural Resources Section to place development matters in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and, second, the creation in Tokyo of a central board to consist of the vice ministers of the several ministries which have the heaviest responsibilities in Hokkaido.

3. The surrender of Japan and successive directives from SCAP had stripped the Home Ministry of many of its principal functions and responsibilities. The two most important of those remaining early this year were local affairs and the police. The responsibility with respect to the former was substantially eliminated by the granting of local autonomy

by Diet action to the prefectural city, town and village governments. Decentralization of the police force which was obviously close at hand would reduce the Home Ministry's responsibility in regard to that function. Thus it was clear that this Ministry, which was once the most powerful in the Japanese government with the exception of the War and Navy Ministries, was now merely a hollow shell of its former self. The Japanese government wasinstructed the latter part of April to present a plan for the reorganization of the Home Ministry, taking into account the changed conditions which have just been recited. This Ministry had within it the most hardened core of the professional bureaucracy and after many conferences it was plain that this bureaucracy was resisting a thorough reorganization unless a certain amount of pressure was applied. Consequently, members of the Administrative Investigation Bureau, a Cabinet bureau, to which the government had assigned the task of preparing a reorganization plan, were summoned into this office and representatives of the Section sat with them for almost a week in adopting, item by item, a reorganization plan. Inevitably, as the days went by, it became apparent that the Ministry could and should be abolished. Draft legislation to accomplish this has been prepared by the government, checked by this Division and will be submitted to this session of the Diet for its consideration.

4. Since the beginning of the occupation national ministries and other executive agencies have extended their influence into the field by opening direct branches in the various prefectures. This trend was accelerated during the time that local autonomy legislation

was being formulated and continues to the present time. Factual studies have been made in the field by representatives of this Division and as a result an order will be issued to the Japanese government to refrain from opening any more branch offices and requiring the government to justify those already opened. The movement described has rather effectively robbed the prefectural governments of their former responsibilities and has violated the spirit of local autonomy. It is expected that the Japanese government will give the responsibility of making a detailed study of this matter to the Administrative Investigation Bureau. Representatives of this Division will sit in with this Bureau during its examinations in order that there may be continuous check and supervision on its activities. This is a major reorganization job affecting the entire Japanese government. From the facts already definitely ascertained by the partial field study made there is no doubt that this reorganization can result in a reduction in government personnel to a very substantial percentage, probably as much as 33-1/3 per cent.

Harry J. Swope.
30 Jul: 47.

JAPANESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Under the Meiji Constitution of 1889 the Japanese Government was organized upon the familiar pattern of the parliamentary system into three branches: executive, legislative and judicial. This form, however, was highly deceptive, as the ultimate power rested in the hands of those who were in charge of the executive branch of the government and thus could act and speak in the name of the Emperor. The Diet was severely limited in its powers. In fact, it had practically no absolute power and never rose to the point of attempting to exercise power excepting during a brief period in the 1920's. Its constitutional powers were merely to assist the Emperor in exercising the legislative function. Virtually the same situation existed in respect to the judicial system. It was constitutionally and in fact an arm of the executive branch and its personnel and procedures were entirely subject to the control of the executive.

The policy of the Supreme Commander has involved the utilization of the entire structure of the Japanese Government to the fullest extent necessary to effectuate the terms of surrender. Military control and authority have been imposed upon the government structure, but with the exception of major changes on the political plane, there has been minimum interference with the existing administration. Some necessary changes have been made by directives from this Headquarters; others have resulted from the independent action of the Japanese officials. The existing Japanese governmental machinery has been used, but changes in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritarian tendencies have been not only permitted but strongly favored.

Conforming to the policy of the Supreme Commander that the Japanese Government be permitted to initiate its own reorganization to the greatest extent practicable, studies and surveys of various aspects of the structure and operation of the government of Japan are constantly maintained. Where information has been needed, the Japanese Government has been directed to provide it, and Japanese officials have been constantly consulted. Every development is watched, and every change examined for its effect on overall occupation policy. After Japan's defeat several major eliminations were immediately made from the government, including the Greater East Asia Ministry and the Ministry of Munitions, because there was no further need for them. The War and Navy Ministries were also abolished but since many responsibilities with respect to property and personnel still remained, these activities were handled through the First and Second Demobilization Ministries. At this date very little remains to be done in these fields and the remnant of responsibility now rests with a small unit in the Cabinet known as the Demobilization Board.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has for generations been the most powerful department in the field of domestic matters. Through its control of local governments, the election machinery and the highly centralized police force, this Ministry was utilized by the totalitarian minded rulers of Japan to control every tiny detail of the people's daily life, to condition them for the assumption of unbelievable burdens in the long preparation which was made to carry the nation into an all-out war and eliminate and liquidate those who dared to raise their voice on behalf of the people's rights or in warning against the fatal course to which Japan was being committed by its military and industrial overlords. Since the beginning of the occupation the power of this Ministry has been lopped off bit by bit as the democratization process has progressed. Recently, in a final examination of the remaining responsibilities of this Ministry, it was concluded to abolish it. This move has already received Cabinet sanction and the necessary legislation has been drafted for submission to the Diet. Next to the elimination of the Ministries which were primarily concerned with the Japanese war and conquest program mentioned before, the abolition of the Home Ministry is one of the significant developments since the occupation began. The Japanese press has reacted most favorably to this development and has pointed out the long history of oppression of the Japanese people which had been effectuated through this Ministry.

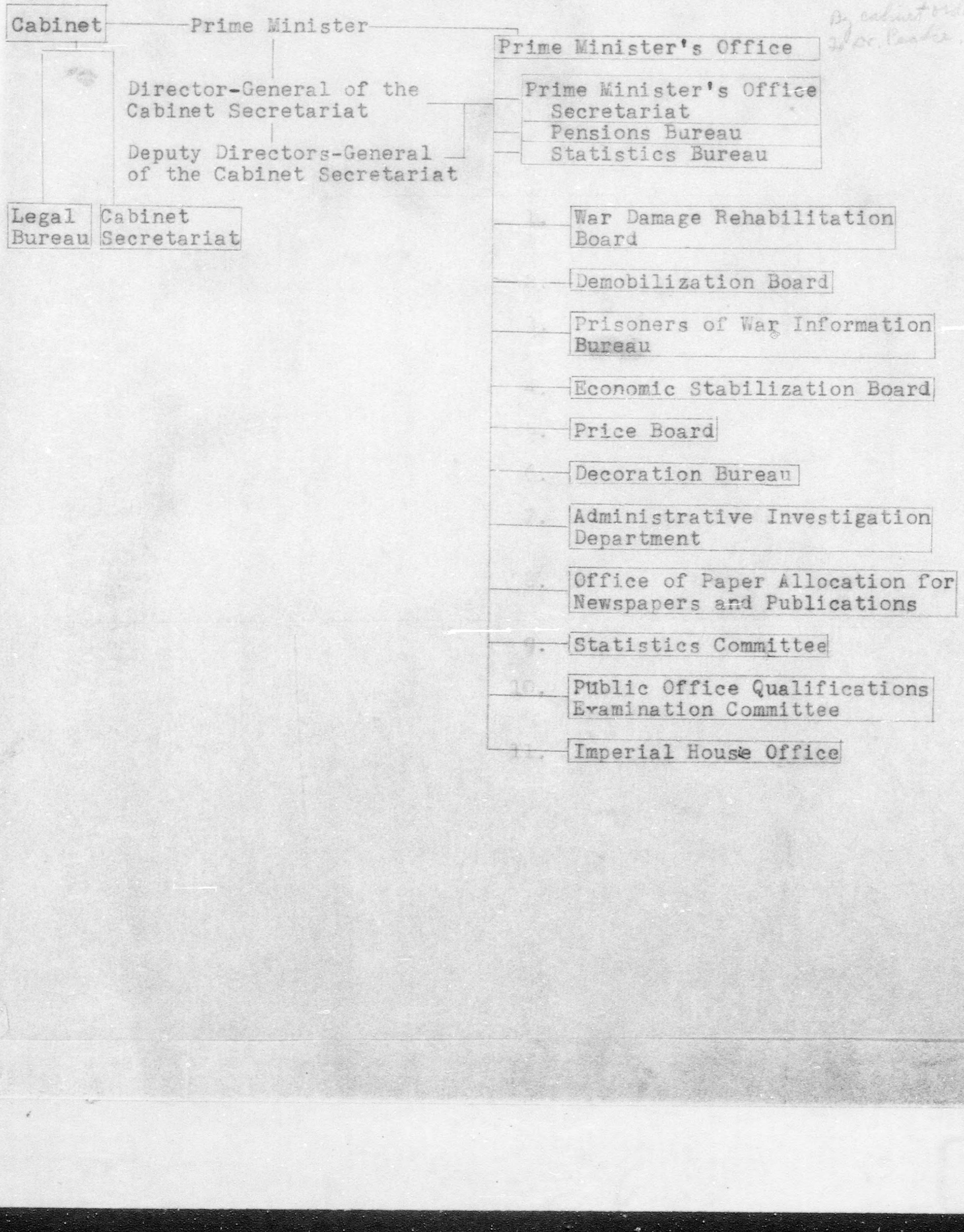
The new Japanese Constitution, which has received world-wide discussion, has made the Diet "the highest organ of state power." As pointed out, the Diet's former role was a minor one. It had no real power and this was known by everyone in Japan, including the Diet's own members. They had an inferior position in the classification of government officials which is represented by a highly formalized court rank system. To lift the Diet from its lowly position in a short space of time posed many problems. The first step was the holding of a general election in April 1946 so that the Diet could have a membership that was not tarred with the brush of Tojo selection as were nearly all the members who were in office at the beginning of the occupation. The political purge program eliminated most of the sitting members and thus the new Diet, emerging as a result of the election, consisted largely of "new faces." The closest liaison was maintained with the leadership in the Diet and careful guidance was given to them in the development of new procedures or the reorganization of old ones. A standing committee system, formerly unknown, was devised. A completely new Diet Law and new rules and regulations were adopted. Provision has been made for the accumulation of a Diet Library which will be modeled somewhat after the United States Library of Congress. Members were given office space and clerical help, salaries of the members were increased to a point higher than any government officials except Ministers of State, thus raising their general position in the governmental scheme and therefore in the eyes of the people. Procedures were set up by which Diet committees can make investigation of any government matters and activities and provision made for paying the cost thereof. Responsibility for formulating the Diet's own budget was taken away from the Finance Ministry and placed in the Diet itself. Progress in this field has been slow and sometimes even painful and has required almost constant contact and infinite patience by those who have represented SCAP in this work. It is rather universally accepted that the Japanese are a highly tradition bound people and it requires a tremendous amount of appeal to their intelligence to overcome the habits and customs of centuries. This is probably no less true of the people of highest intelligence than it is of those on the lower intellectual levels. Nevertheless tremendous progress has been made in this direction and it is sensible to expect that the Diet will, as time goes on, grow into a full realization of its place and importance in the Japanese Government.

The Functions of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretariat

Prime Minister shall perform	1.	functions as the head of the Cabinet.
	2.	functions as the competent Minister in charge of the affairs of the Prime Minister's Office. (including outer bureaux and divisions).
Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall	1.	control and manage the affairs of the Cabinet Secretariat (preparing the agenda of Cabinet meetings and other miscellaneous affairs of the Cabinet and those matters prescribed in Art. 9 of the Administrative Offices Law); direct and supervise the personnel with regard to their performance of duties and handle matters pertaining to any change to be made in their official status (Art. 10, Par. 2 of the Administrative Offices Law; Art. 12, Par. 2 of the Cabinet Law; Art. 3 of the Cabinet Order concerning the Personnel, etc. of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Legal Bureau).
	2.	adjust office affairs and supervise the business of the various bureaux and divisions (including outer bureaux and divisions) of the Prime Minister's Office and handle matters pertaining to any change to be made in the status of third class officials under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister (Art. 4, Pars. 1 and 2 of the Cabinet Order Governing the Organization of the Prime Minister's Office).
Deputy Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall	(1. and 2.)	assist the Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat in the performance of his duties (Art. 3 of the Cabinet Order concerning the Personnel, etc. of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Legal Bureau; Art. 4, Par. 3 of the Cabinet Order Governing the Organization of the Prime Minister's Office).

The Structure of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister's Office

(28 May 1947)



April 26, 1947

Cabinet Order Governing the Organization of

Prime Minister's Office

(DRAFT)

Article 1. The Prime Minister's Office shall be in charge of such business (with the exception of the preparation of the agenda of Cabinet meetings and other miscellaneous affairs of the Cabinet) as is presently being handled at the time of the enforcement of this Cabinet Order by the Cabinet Secretariat, the Pension Bureau and the Statistics Bureau.

Article 2. The Prime Minister's Office shall have the following personnel:

Directors.

Secretaries to the Prime Minister:

Full time, 2 persons	Second class

Prime Minister's Office Secretaires:

Full time, 8 persons	First class
Full time, 34 persons	Second class
Full time, 207 persons	Third class

Prime Minister's Office Technicians:

Full time, 1 person	First class
Full time, 11 persons	Second class
Full time, 30 persons	Third class

Article 3. The Prime Minister's Office shall have instituted in it a Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office as well as a Pension Bureau and a Statistics Bureau.

The division of work among the Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Office, the Pension Bureau and the Statistics Bureau shall

be

be determined, along the same line as heretofore, by the Prime Minister.

Article 4. The Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall, assisting the Prime Minister, adjust the affairs of the Office and supervise the business of the various bureaux and divisions (including outer bureaux and divisions).

The Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall at his own discretion effect any change to be made in the status of third class officials under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister.

The Deputy Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat shall assist the Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat in the business stated in the two foregoing paragraphs.

Article 5. The post of the Directors shall be filled by secretaries or technicians of the first class.

The Directors shall manage bureau affairs under the orders of their superiors.

Article 6. The Secretaries to the Prime Minister shall handle confidential affairs under the orders of the Prime Minister.

Article 7. The Secretaries shall deal with business under the orders of their superiors.

Article 8. The Technicians shall deal with technical matters under the orders of their superiors.

Article 9. Besides the personnel mentioned in the two preceding article, the Pension Bureau shall have consulting physicians; their fixed number shall be six persons, one of them

being in regular employment.

The consulting physicians shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

The consulting physicians shall be treated as either a first or second class official. However, those who are regular officials shall be treated according to ~~this~~ their official status.

The consulting physicians shall, on being referred by the Director of the Pension Bureau, make investigations on medical matters concerning pensions.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 10. This Cabinet Order shall come into effect as from the date of its promulgation.

Article 11. Part of the Ordinance Governing the Organization of the Decorations Bureau is revised as follows:

In Article 1, "under the Cabinet" shall read "under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister,"; in Article 2, "President" shall read "President, one person, first class," and "Secretaries" shall read "Prime Minister's Office Secretaries."

Article 12. In the Imperial Ordinances mentioned below, "Cabinet Secretaries" is amended to read "Prime Minister's Office Secretaries", and "Cabinet Technicians" "Prime Minister's Office Technicians."

Ordinance Governing the Organization of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board.

Ordinance for Temporary Establishment of Special Construction Division of the War Damage Rehabilitation Board.

Ordinance Governing the Organization of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Ordinance Governing the Organization of the Price Board.

Ordinance for Temporary Establishment of the Office of Paper Allocation for Newspapers and Publications.

Ordinance Governing the Organization of the Statistics Committee.

Ordinance Governing the Organization of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee.

Article 13. Officials currently in the positions of Cabinet Secretary or Cabinet Technician on the effective date of this Cabinet Order, when no special writ is issued, shall be considered, except those who belong to the Cabinet Secretariat, as having been appointed Prime Minister's Office Secretaries or Prime Minister's Office Technicians, as the case may be, in the same class and at the same rate of salary as heretofore.

Those Cabinet Secretaries or Cabinet Technicians presently in the list of reserve on the effective date of this Cabinet Order, except those who when they were placed in the list of reserve belonged to the Cabinet Secretariat, shall, when no writ is specially issued, be considered, as in the case of the foregoing paragraph, as having been appointed Prime Minister's Office Secretaries or Prime Minister's Office Technicians, as the case may be, placed in the list of reserve as heretofore.

identificable for occupation procurement and shall show the procurement demand by number.

Art. 4. The Special Supply Office shall stipulate the following matters in its Articles of Incorporation :

1. Object
2. Name
3. Location of office
4. Matters pertaining to the principal officials.
5. Matters pertaining to the business and its execution
6. Matters pertaining to accounting.
7. Matters of the public notices.

The Articles of Incorporation may be revised with the approval of the competent Minister and the Director General of the E.S.B.

Art. 5. The Special Supply Office shall have its registrations made as prescribed by the Imperial Ordinances.

The matters required to be registered as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall not be valid against a third person until after they are registered.

Art. 6. The Special Supply Office shall be exempted from

The Articles of Incorporation may be revised with the approval of the competent Minister and the Director General of the E.S.B.

Art. 5. The Special Supply Office shall have its registrations made as prescribed by the Imperial Ordinances.

The matters required to be registered as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall not be valid against a third person until after they are registered.

Art. 6. The Special Supply Office shall be exempted from income tax, and corporation tax.

The prefecture, city, town, village and the like shall not levy local taxes on the business of the Supply Office. This, however, shall not apply if and when the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Finance have given approval for such exception under special circumstances.

Art. 7. The Special Supply Office shall be dissolved by order of the Director General of the E.S.B.

Matters pertaining to the dissolution of the Special Supply Office other than stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by an Imperial Ordinance.

Art. 8. Any person other than the Special Supply Office shall not use the words "Special Supply Office" or similar words in his firm name.

Art. 9. The provisions of Articles 44, 50, 54 and 57 of the Civil Code and Article 35, paragraph 1 of the Non-Litigant Case Procedural Law shall apply correspondingly to the Special Supply Office.

Chapter 2 - Officers

Art. 10. The Special Supply Office shall have as its principal officers one president, one vice-president, two or more directors and one or more auditors.

The president shall represent the Special Supply Office and supervise its business in accordance with Article 15.

The vice-president shall, as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, represent the Special Supply Office, control the business of the Special Supply Office assisting the president, act for the president in case he cannot take his duty and perform the president's function in case the post becomes vacant.

The directors shall, as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, represent the Special Supply Office, control the business of the Special Supply Office, assisting the president

and supervise its business in accordance with Article 15.

The vice-president shall, as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, represent the Special Supply Office, control the business of the Special Supply Office assisting the president, act for the president in case he cannot take his duty and perform the president's function in case the post becomes vacant.

The directors shall, as prescribed in the Articles of Incorporation, represent the Special Supply Office, control the business of the Special Supply Office, assisting the president and vice-president, act for the president and or the vice-president in case they cannot take their duty and perform their functions in case their positions become vacant.

The auditors shall inspect the business of the Special Supply Office.

Art. 11. The president, vice-president, directors and auditors shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

Art. 12. The president, vice-president and directors may, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, assign staff to authorize them to perform all juridical or

non-juridical conducts pertaining to the business of the main or subordinate offices of the Special Supply Office.

Art. 13. The officers and employees of the Special Supply Office shall not be permitted to be stockholders or employees or to have any beneficial interest in any company or enterprise engaged in contracts with the Office for procuring materials or services or engaged in building, repairing, production, fabrication, storage, sale, purchase, transportation services procured by Special Supply Office, or receive benefits in connection with such, matters.

Art. 14. All officers and employees of the Special Supply Office shall be the government officials and employees.

The president shall be not less than Vice-Ministerial rank and the principal officials other than the president shall be ranked "first grade" or others ranked with first grade and the rest shall be either the "first, second or the third grade", others ranked with preceding ranks and the number of them shall be decided by the Prime Minister.

The officials and employees of the Special Supply Office shall be governed by all laws and ordinances relating to the government employees.

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The officials and employees of the Special Supply Office shall be governed by all laws and ordinances relating to the government employees.

The special exception concerning the amount of salaries, allowances or other civil service rules, may be stipulated by the competent minister with the approval of the Director General of the E.S.B.

Chapter 3 - Business

Art. 15. The Special Supply Office shall perform the following business in compliance with the basic policy for procurement formulated by the Director General of the E.S.B. and with the schedules and instructions relating thereto as will be set forth by the competent minister.

Arranging for building and repairing of building and utilities necessary for the Allied Forces or Japanese Government as where designated by the competent Minister.

2. Procurement of services and materials nesessary for the occupation, and for the Government where designated by the competent Minister.

3. Such other business for the occupation forces as may be disignated by the Director General, E.S.B. if it is necessary to obtain.

The Special Supply Office may not purchase any materials unless to full specific procurement orders or to build stockpiles which have been specifically approved by the competent minister in accordance with the policies of the Director General of E.S.B.

Art. 16. The Special Supply Office shall at the commencement of its functioning establish the method of executing its business and submit same to the Director General of the E.S.B. for his approval.

The same step shall be taken when revising the said method, too.

The Director General of the E.S.B. shall consult the competent Minister and the Finance Minister when giving approval on matters prescribed in the preceding paragraph but the final responsibility

accordance with the policies of the Director General of E.S.B.

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The same step shall be taken when revising the said method, too.

The Director General of the E.S.B. shall consult the competent Minister and the Finance Minister when giving approval on matters prescribed in the preceding paragraph but the final responsibility for the approval rests with the Director General of the E.S.B.

Art. 17. The Special Supply Office shall, at the beginning of each fiscal term as defined in Art. 18. prepare a business program and financial scheme for each term and submit same to the Director General of the E.S.B. for his approval. This shall also apply to when a revision is to be made therein.

The Director General of the E.S.B. shall consult the competent Minister and the Finance Minister when giving approval on matters prescribed in the preceding paragraph, but the final Responsibility for the approval rests with the Director General of the E.S.B.

Chapter 4 - Accounting

Art. 18. The business year of the Special Supply Office shall be from 1 April each year to 31 March of the following year, and shall be divided into a 1st and 2nd term.

Art. 19. The Special Supply Office shall prepare a statement of assets, a statement of affairs, and a statement of profit and loss account for each term and after the expiration of the terms submit them to the Director General of the E.S.B. within two months for his approval.

The Director General of the E.S.B. shall consult the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance when giving the approval as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, but the final responsibility for the approval shall rest with the Director General of the E.S.B. within 15 days of the receipt of the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The Special Supply Office shall make public notice of the statement of assets, the statement of affairs and the statement of profit and loss account and keep them together with the articles of incorporation at the main and branch offices immediately when the

tent Minister and the Minister of Finance when giving the approval as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, but the final responsibility for the approval shall rest with the Director General of the E.S.B. within 15 days of the receipt of the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The Special Supply Office shall make public notice of the statement of assets, the statement of affairs and the statement of profit and loss account and keep them together with the articles of Incorporation at the main and branch offices immediately when the approval was given by the Director General of the E.S.B. as prescribed in the first paragraph.

The statement of assets, the statement of affairs and the statement of profit and loss account shall be inspected and approved by the Board of Audit.

The Special Supply Office shall, when it has obtained the approval of the Director General of the E.S.B. pay to the national treasury entire cash as determined by stipulations of the Ordinance within two months from the end of each term.

All books, documents and records of the Special Supply Office shall be clearly written and ready for inspection by the Board of Audit and the E.S.B. and the competent government office and the Board of Audit shall continually carry out precise inspection of them.

Chapter 5 - Supervision and Fostering

Art. 20. The Director General of the E.S.B. will direct the Special Supply Office in regard to the basic policy for procurement.

The Director General of the E.S.B. may when deemed necessary to secure the procurement of materials or services for the Allied Forces and for the Imperial Japanese Government designated by the competent Minister issue necessary order to the Special Supply Office.

The competent Minister may when deemed necessary to secure the procurement of materials or services for the Allied Forces and for the Imperial Japanese Government and the materials designated by the competent Minister issue necessary order to the Special Supply Office in accordance with the basic policy for procurement of materials or services formulated by the Director General of the E.S.B.

The competent Minister or the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board may when deemed necessary have the Special Supply Office submit a report of have an official concerned inspect a necessary place to examine the state of business, books, documents or any other necessary matters.

In case the official concerned is sent for inspection and

designated by the competent Minister issue necessary order to the Special Supply Office in accordance with the basic policy for procurement of materials or services formulated by the Director General of the E.S.B.

The competent Minister or the Director General of the Economic Stabilization Board may when deemed necessary have the Special Supply Office submit a report of have an official concerned inspect a necessary place to examine the state of business, books, documents or any other necessary matters.

In case the official concerned is sent for inspection and examination in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall carry an identification certificate to prove his post as prescribed by orders.

Art. 21. The Special Supply Office shall prepare rules on remuneration for its officers and employees when deemed necessary to pay special payment to them, and submit them to the Director General of the E.S.B. for his approval. This shall apply where a change is to be made thereto.

The Director General of the E.S.B. shall inquire to the competent Minister and the Minister of Finance when he approves by the preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the final responsibility for approval shall lay with the Director General of the E.S.B.

Art. 22. The competent Minister may remove an officer from the Special Supply Office in case he violates laws and ordinances Articles of Incorporation for orders issued on the basis of this law.

The Director General of the E.S.B. may also remove an officer of the Special Supply Office if he considers that he is not suitable o properly carrying out his duties in connection with the objects and business of the Special Supply Office.

Chapter 6 - Penalties

Art. 23. The Officers and employees of the Office shall be liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years and or a fine not exceeding ¥ 50,000 in the following cases :

1. When perform business which is not prescribed in Art. 15.
2. When violate supervisory orders of the Director General of the E.S.B. or the competent Minister, prescribed in Art. 20, paragraph 2 or 3.
3. When performing business in violation of Art,13.

Art. 24. Any persons who fail to make a report as required by this law or submit a false report or refuse, interfere or evade inspections shall be liable to a penal servitude not exceeding 1 year and or a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

1. When perform business which is not prescribed in Art. 15.

2. When violate supervisory orders of the Director General of the E.S.B. or the competent Minister, prescribed in Art. 20, paragraph 2 or 3.

3. When performing business in violation of Art, 13.

Art. 24. Any persons who fail to make a report as required by this law or submit a false report or refuse, interfere or evade inspections shall be liable to a penal servitude not exceeding 1 year and or a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

Art. 25. In case a representative of a juridical person or an agent, employee or any other persons other than the Special Supply Office engaged by a juridical person or a person violates this Act as prescribed in Art. 23 or the preceding Article in connection with the business of such juridical person or the person not only the offender shall be object to penalties but also the juridical person shall also be liable to penalties as refeyred to in the preceding two Articles.

Art. 26. Those who used the name "Special Supply Office" or the like in violation of Art. 8 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

Supplementary Provisions

Art. 27. The date of enforcement of this law shall be set forth by an Imperial Ordinance.

Art. 28. The Competent Minister shall appoint an Organizing Committee to take charge of the works relative to the establishment of the Special Supply Office.

Art. 29. The Organizing Committee shall prepare the Articles of Incorporation and obtain the approval of the competent Minister and Director General of the E.S.B.

Art. 30. Upon approval of the preceding article, the Organizing Committee shall hand over without delay the business to the President of the Special Supply Office.

When the president has taken over the work referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of the President, Vice-President, Directors and Auditors shall effect the registration of the establishment without delay.

The Special Supply Office shall come into being upon the registration of the establishment.

Art. 31. A part of the Registration-Tax Law is amended as follows

the President of the Special Supply Office.

When the president has taken over the work referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of the President, Vice-President, Directors and Auditors shall effect the registration of the establishment without delay.

The Special Supply Office shall come into being upon the registration of the establishment.

Art. 31. A part of the Registration-Tax Law is amended as follows

In Art. 19, Section 7, the "Special Supply Office" is added ofter "Kodans stipulated by laws", and "Special Supply Office Act" is added ofter "Laws relative to Kokans".

Art. 32. A part of the Stamp Tax Law is amended as follows :

The following sub-section is added to Art. 5, section 6-6.

"Section 6-6-4 Certifying documents and books relative to business of the Special Supply Office".

Swope
NGB

Meeting
11/13/47

The Law concerning the Establishment of the
Construction Board

Art. 1. The construction Board shall, under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister, take charge of affairs concerning national land-planning, local-planning and city-planning; affairs concerning topography; affairs concerning expropriation of land, affairs concerning civil engineering such as rivers, roads, sand control, and public owned water surfaces (with the exception of those within harbors) and streams, affairs concerning housing, residential lots, construction, maintenance of buildings to be defrayed by the national Treasury ~~(with the exception of those works which, by reason of the nature of the buildings, etc., are regulated by consultation of the competent Minister with the Prime Minister)~~ except as otherwise provided by law; and contract business of civil engineering and construction works; and ~~affairs concerning the maintenance of buildings and equipments, and also the procurement of their fixtures as required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers~~ and technical supervision and inspection of all construction works in order to prevent undue expenditure of government funds.

Art. 2. The Construction Board shall consist of the President's Secretariate

to be defrayed by the national Treasury (with the exception of those ~~works which, by reason of the nature of the buildings, etc., are regulated by consultation of the competent Minister with the Prime Minister~~ provided by law; except as otherwise and ~~contract business of civil engineering and construction works, and affairs concerning the maintenance of buildings and equipments, and also the procurement of their fixtures as required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied powers~~ supervision and technical inspection of all construction works in order to prevent undue expenditure of government funds

Art. 2. The Construction Board shall consist of the President's Secretariate and the following six Bureaux.

General Affairs Bureau

Rivers and Canal Bureau

Roads and Land Bureau

City Bureau

Building Bureau

Special Construction Bureau

Art. 3. The President's Secretariate shall be in charge of the following business.

1. Affairs confidential.
2. Affairs concerning the appointment, dismissal and status of personnel.
3. Affairs concerning the inspection of the administration under the ~~charge of the Board.~~

4. Affairs concerning the receiving, forwarding, compiling and safe-keeping of oificial documents.

5. Affairs concerning the budget, settlement of accounts, and accbunts.

6. Affairs concerning enlightenment, publicity and liaison business.

Art. 4. The General Affairs Bureau shall be in charge of the following business.

1. Affairs concerning national land-planning and local-planning.

2. Affairs concerning geographical ~~investigations~~ survey.

3. Affairs concerning materials, machines and tools.

4. Affairs concerning funds and labour.

5. Affairs concerning statistics and investigations pertaining to administration under the charge of the Board and affairs concerning the co-ordination ~~and adjustment~~ of administration of the Board.

6. Affairs concerning contract business of civil engineering and architecture.

7. Affairs concerning the supervision over the business of the Tohoku Kogyo Kabushiki-Kaisha.

8. Affairs concerning the execution of the Regulations governing the Emergency Measures for Controlling Moving-in of People to Municipal Areas.

9. Affairs not under the charge of the President's Secretariate or the

5. Affairs concerning statistics and investigations pertaining to administration under the charge of the Board and affairs concerning the coordination and adjustment of administration of the Board.
6. Affairs concerning contract business of civil engineering and architecture.
7. Affairs concerning the supervision over the business of the Tohoku Kogyo Kabushiki-Kaisha.
8. Affairs concerning the execution of the Regulations governing the Emergency Measures for Controlling Moving-in of People to Municipal Areas.
9. Affairs not under the charge of the President's Secretariate or the other Bureaus.

Art. 5. The Rivers and Canal Bureau shall be in charge of the following business.

1. Affairs concerning rivers.
2. Affairs concerning sand control.
3. Affairs concerning public water surfaces (with the exception of those within harbors) and streams.
4. Affairs concerning canals.
5. Affairs concerning flood prevention associations.