OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 47

May 2, 1950

Due to the enforcement of the Cabinet Order partially amending the Ordinance concerning the Operation of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law (Cabinet Order No. 108 of 1950), and in accordance with the provisions of the same Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 38 of 1946), the Ministerial Ordinance partially amending the Regulations concerning the Operation of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law shall be established as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

Ministerial Ordinance partially amending the Regulations concerning the Operation of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law

The Regulations concerning the Operation of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 4 of 1946) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 24 paragraph 2, "paragraph 2" shall be deleted and the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph 1 of the same Article:

Either the certificate of the proposal for resignation of the status of public servant or the certificate or the written explanation to the effect that the public servant may be a candidate in his status of public servant, either of which shall accompany the report in writing mentioned in the preceding paragraph, shall be prepared in accordance with the Forms No. 20 and No. 21 accompanying the Regulations concerning the Operation of the Public Offices Election Law.

Article 30 shall be amended as follows:

Article 30. The provisions of Article 6 to Article 10 inclusive and of Article 13 of the Public Offices Election Law, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the election of members on the City, Town or Village Agricultural Land Commission and to that of members on the To, Do, Fu or Prefecture Agricultural Land Commission.

Of the forms prescribed in the Annex, "paragraph 2" shall be deleted from the title of "Certificate which shall accompany Report in Writing on Candidate to the Membership, prescribed in Article 26 paragraph 2 of Ordinance concerning the Operation of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law (inclusive of the case whereto apply mutatis mutandis to the same provisions under Article 31 of the same Ordinance)."

Supplementary Provision:

This Ministerial Ordinance shall come into force as from May 1, 1950.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ministry of Finance Notification No. 304

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Law for Establishment of the Certificates with Prize (Law No. 144 of 1948), the sales conditions, etc. of the 1950's Fifth "Takara" Lottery shall be established as follows:

Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi

1. Name: The 1950's Fifth "Takara" Lottery
2. Authorized bank: The Hypothec Bank of Japan
3. Total number, lots and amount of the lottery: 10,000,000 in number, 100 lots and ¥300,000,000 in amount
4. Price of the Certificate: ¥30
5. Period set for sale: From May 10 to May 31, 1950
6. Date of drawing: May 31, 1950
7. Starting date of payment and delivery of prize: June 7, 1950
8. Prizes: The following prizes shall be given to the total amount of the sale:

(1) Money prizes:

Classes	Sum of prizes	Nos. of prizes
First prize	¥1,000,000	20
Second	500,000	30
Third	100,000	100
Fourth	10,000	600
Fifth	5,000	2,000
Sixth	1,000	3,000
Seventh	100	40,000
Eighth	20	2,000,000
Consolation Prize of the First and Second	2,000	450
Total		2,046,200

(2) Prizes in kinds:

Classes	Names of prizes	Nos. of prizes
"A" Prize	A dark blue serge	1,000
"B" ,,	A shirt	2,000
"C" ,,	A shirt and pants	1,000
Total		4,000

9. Notes:
(1) Those other than the persons who bought the certificate directly from the authorized bank, their heirs or heiresses and other ordinary successors, shall not be permitted to receive prizes.
(2) The resale of the certificate shall be prohibitted.

Ministry of Education Notification No. 29

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Regulations of the School Education Law, the change of the name of Gifu University of Medicine and Engineering into Gifu Prefectural University was approved as from March 31, 1950.

Minister of Education
TAKASE Sotaro

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 111

May 2, 1950

Based on the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1 of the Law for the Designated Agricultural and Forestry Commodities Inspection (Law No. 210 of 1948), the standards of charcoal shall be established as follows, and shall come into force as from June 9, 1950:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

1. As for the standards of charcoal, the precedents thereof under the Charcoal and Firewood Standard Regulation (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 152 of 1947 and which is effective at the time of the enforcement of this Notification) shall apply.
2. The Charcoal and Firewood Standard Regulation shall be abolished.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 112

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Establishment Law (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 46 of 1949), the names and locations of Branch Institutes of the Fisheries Research Institutes shall be determined as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

	Name	Location
a	Nobeoka Branch of the Southern Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Oaza Kushitsu-Todoro, Nobeoka-shi, Miyazaki-ken
b	Aburatsu Branch of the Southern Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Aburatsu-machi, Nichinan-shi, Miyazaki-ken
c	Kasumi Branch of the Japan Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Kasumi-machi, Kinosaki-gun, Hyogo-ken
d	Urago Branch of the Japan Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Urago-machi, Chifu-gun, Shimane-ken
e	Kasaoka Branch of the Inland Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Kamishima-uchi-mura, Oda-gun, Okayama-ken
f	Sumoto Branch of the Inland Sea Area Fisheries Research Institute	Takiguchi, Sumoto-shi, Hyogo-ken
g	Ueda Branch of the Freshwater Area Fisheries Research Institute	Komaki, Ueda-shi, Nagano-ken

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Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 113

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 11 paragraph 1 of the Enforcement Regulations for the Staple Food Inspection Ordinance (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 48 of 1948), the Inspection Standard for the raw white potato of 1950 year crop shall be established as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

Inspection Standard for Raw White Potatoes of 1950 Year Crop

Weight (net)	Kind of packing	Grade	Weight per tuber	Dryness	Assortment
52.5 kg. (14 *kan*)	Single straw-bag Double ,, Complex ,, "Kamasu" (square bale made of straw-mat)	Upper grade (Standard)	15 *momme*	Tubers required to be so aired as fit for storage	Such tubers or things as undermentioned should not be mingled (attached): (1) Those which have been infested with plant diseases and insect pests; (2) Those which have perished or deteriorated; (3) Those which are injured or show the marks of such injuries; (4) Dusts, sands or other foreign materials; (5) Other varieties; (6) Malformed ones; (7) Those which are sunburnt.

Appendix: (1) With regard to the standard for the Hokkaido products, the weight (net) per bag shall be 56.25 kilograms (15 *kan*) and the weight per tuber shall be 20 *momme* or more.
(2) With regard to the type to be used of the kinds of packing shown in this table and the details thereof, the chief of each Food Office shall determine them.
(3) In case it is unable to comply with the weight or packing shown in this table, it may be able to comply with that which the chief of such Food Office may determine.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 114

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the Regulations for the Granting of the Government Allotments and Subsidies (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 41 of 1949), the Regulations for Granting of Subsidy to Production Maintenance Facilities for Special Agricultural Products and Horticultural Products (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 148 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

In Article 2 paragraph 1 item (2) shall be deleted and items (3) and (4) shall be made items (2) and (3) respectively.

In the Attached Table, the paragraph of Expenses for setting up cooperative nurseries for "Mitsumata" shall be deleted.

In the Form No. 1, the table of 1-(3) shall be amended as follows, the paragraph of 2 Setting up cooperative nurseries for "Mitsumata" shall be deleted, and 3 shall be made 2:

Name of variety	Site	Acreage	Necessary expenses per *tan*			Total	Amount of produced seeds		Amount of distributed seeds			Remarks
			Expenses for setting up nurseries	Incomes from distributed seeds with compensation	Net expenses		Per *tan*	Total	With compensation	Without compensation	Total	
Total												

In the part of Receipts of Form No. 3, 2 shall be deleted, and 3 and 4 shall be made 2 and 3 respectively.

In the part of Expenditures of Form No. 3, 2 shall be deleted, and 3 and 4 shall be made 2 and 3 respectively.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Notification No. 115

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provisions of the proviso of Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Feedstuff Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 34 of 1950), the designation of cases where soy-bean cake or rice bran may be transferred without being exchanged for a purchasing ticket or purchasing allocation certificate shall be made as follows, and shall apply as from April 1, 1950:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro

Cases where soy-bean cake or rice bran may be transferred without being exchanged for a purchasing ticket or purchasing allocation certificate:

(1) The case where soy-bean cake or rice bran which has rotted or decomposed or which is feared of rotting or decomposing is disposed of with a permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or the prefectural governor;

(2) The case where transfer is made of rice bran whose quantity exceeds the quantity determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Feedstuff Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulation.

Ministry of Postal Services Notification
No. 138

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 3 of the Mail Regulation (Ministry of Communications Ordinance No. 34 of 1947), the following shall be added to "a fixed period is provided" in the Ministry of Communications Notification No. 1400 of July, 1931 (Matters concerning the use of date-stamp combined with designs and characters):

Minister of Postal Services
OZAWA Saeki

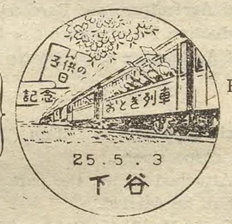
Nagano-ken Iida Post Office — From April 29 to May 5, 1950

Fukuoka-ken Orio Post Office — From April 29 to May 7, 1950

Gumma-ken Kiryu Post Office — From May 1 to 10, 1950

Tokyo-To Meguro Post Office — From May 3 to 7, 1950

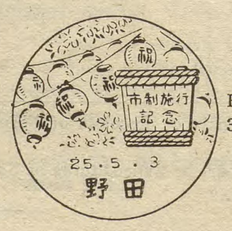
Tokyo-To Shitaya Post Office
Gumma-ken Takasaki Post Office — From May 3 to 5, 1950



Name of post office shall be used separately.

Odawara Post Office — From May 3 to 7, 1950

Chiba-ken Noda Post Office — From May 3 to 20, 1950



Toyama-ken Uotsu Post Office — From May 3 to 10, 1950

Aichi-ken Kariya Post Office — From May 3 to 7, 1950

Mie-ken Toba Post Office — From May 3 to 7, 1950

Ministry of Postal Services Notification
No. 139

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 3 of the Mail Regulation (Ministry of Communications Ordinance No. 34 of 1947), the following special date-stamp shall be used in commemoration of the Constitution Ceremony:

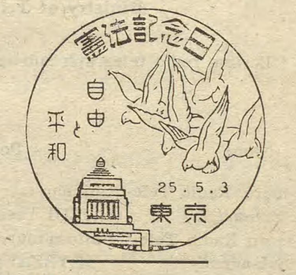
Minister of Postal Services
OZAWA Saeki

1. Post office using date-stamp
Tokyo Central, Nihombashi, Yokohama, Yokohama-naka, Kanagawa, Utsunomiya, Maebashi, Mito, Chiba, Urawa, Kofu, Nagano, Niigata, Nagoya Central, Nagoya-naka, Gifu, Tsu, Shizuoka, Osaka Central, Osaka-higashi, Kyoto Central, Nakagyo, Kobe Central, Wakayama, Otsu, Nara, Kanazawa, Toyama, Fukui, Hiroshima, Tottori, Matsue, Okayama, Yamaguchi, Matsuyama, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Kochi, Kumamoto, Kumamoto-tsuboi, Fukuoka, Hakata, Nishi-fukuoka, Nagasaki, Nagasaki-motohakata, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Oita, Saga, Sendai, Aomori, Akita, Morioka, Yamagata, Fukushima, Sapporo, Hakodate, Otaru and Asahikawa Post Offices.

1. Period for use of date-stamp
May 3, 1950

1. Way of use of date-stamp
The special date-stamp shall be used at the time of acceptance for prepaid letters and postal cards. However, it shall be used in case extending to the window at request. Furthermore, the usage of the stamp shall be granted against postal cards of government issue, the very day used and for seven days hereafter, (as regards cards of former postage rates, they are to be affixed with postage stamp equivalent to the difference between new and old postage rates) of postage stamp of denomination more than two *yen* affixed to mail matters for the purpose of commemoration.

1. Form of date-stamp
Form of date-stamp shall be as follows: Name of date-stamp shall be used separately. However, in case there are two or more post offices using the date-stamp in the same administrative city, the stamp shall bear the name of the city instead of the each post office.



Ministry of Telecommunications Notification No. 97

May 2, 1950

The following post offices were opened telephone service as from undermentioned dates:

Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki

Name	Location	Date of opening
Arakawa-okusan Post Office	Oku-machi, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo-To	March 20, 1950
Arakawa-machiya Post Office	Machiya, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Nippori-ichi Post Office	Nippori, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Takamine Post Office	Takamine-mura, Aiko-gun, Kanagawa-ken	,,
Toyosaka Post Office	Toyosaka-mura, Chosei-gun, Chiba-ken	,,
Sunami Post Office	Sunami-mura, Kimitsu-gun, Chiba-ken	,,
Kazusa-nakago Post Office	Nakago-mura, Kimitsu-gun, Chiba-ken	,,
Yatomi Post Office	Yatomi-mura, Imba-gun, Chiba-ken	,,

Komikado Post Office	Komikado-mura, Katori-gun, Chiba-ken	,,
Atsumi Post Office	Atsumi-mura, Kita-koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken	,,
Hozumi Post Office	Hozumi-mura, Minami-koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken	,,
Nonose Post Office	Nonose-mura, Naka-koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken	,,
Nanko Post Office	Nanko-mura, Naka-koma-gun, Yamanashi-ken	,,
Kuruma Post Office	Kuruma-mura, Gumma-gun, Gumma-ken	,,
Miyagi Post Office	Miyagi-mura, Seta-gun, Gumma-ken	,,
Takigawa Post Office	Takigawa-mura, Gumma-gun, Gumma-ken	,,
Karino Post Office	Karino-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi-ken	March 28, 1950
Momura Post Office	Takabayashi-mura, Nasu-gun, Tochigi-ken	,,
Yuo Post Office	Yuo-mura, Nanjo-gun, Fukui-ken	March 31, 1950
Sakata-minato Post Office	Semba-machi, Sakata-shi	April 1, 1950
Yashiro Post Office	Yashiro-mura, Tohaku-gun, Tottori-ken	April 6, 1950
Yashima Post Office	Kamiseki-mura, Kumage-gun, Yamaguchi-ken	April 11, 1950
Shinjuku-kami-ochiai Post Office	Kami-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo-To	April 20, 1950
Toshima-kanamecho Post Office	Kaname-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Kita-toshima-san Post Office	Kita-toshima, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Kawasaki-furuichiba Post Office	Furuichiba, Kawasaki-shi	,,
Kawasaki-kami-hirama Post Office	Kami-hirama, Kawasaki-shi	,,
Kawasaki-ikuta Post Office	Ikuta, Kawasaki-shi	,,
Edogawa-shinozaki Post Office	Shimo-shinozaki, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Edogawa-nishi-komatsugawa-ni Post Office	Nishi-komatsugawa, Edogawa-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Toshima-takada-minami Post Office	Takada-minami, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-To	,,
Setagaya-seta Post Office	Tamagawa-seta-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo-TO	April 22, 1950
Shimonaka Post Office	Shimonaka-mura, Ashigara-shimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken	,,
Sakawa Post Office	Sakawa-machi, Ashigara-shimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken	,,
Fukuura Post Office	Fukuura-mura, Ashigara-shimo-gun, Kanagawa-ken	,,
Koibuchi Post Office	Koibuchi-mura, Higashi-ibaragi-gun, Ibaragi-ken	,,

Ministry of Telecommunications Notification No. 98

May 2, 1950

The following radio telegraph sub-agencies were established as from undermentioned dates:

Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki

Name	Position	Call sign	Nomenclature on telegraph	Moored harbor	Date
Shinnan-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Shinnan-maru belonging to IZUI Yasukichi	JEDT	Izui Shinnan-maru	Muroto	December 16, 1949
Daitosa-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Daitosa-maru belonging to MIYAZAKI Tomoki	JCTS	Daitosa-maru	Muroto Misaki	,,
San-ei-maru No. 1 Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	San-ei-maru No. 1 belonging to YAMAMOTO Hachiro	JGBZ	Daiichi San-ei-maru	Yasuda	,,
Kompira-maru No. 3 Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Kompira-maru No. 3 belonging to YAMAGUCHI Aijiro	JPGY	Yamaguchi-daisan Konpira-maru	Tomokura	,,
Ukiei-maru No. 3 Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Ukiei-maru No. 3 belonging to NAMURA Shigeo	JDQE	Daisan Ukiei-maru	Choshi	November 28, 1949
Myojin-maru No. 8 Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Myojin-maru No. 8 belonging to Showa Fishery Co., Ltd.	JMIS	Daihachi Myojin-maru	Yaizu	January 11, 1950
Nikkko-maru No. 62 Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Nikko-maru No. 62 belonging to Nikko Fishery Co., Ltd.	JGYS	Dairokujuni Nikko-maru	Shimizu	,,

Aichi-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Aichi-maru belonging to Maritime Safety Agency	JGBE	Aichi-maru	Toba	,,
Ashitaka-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Ashitaka-maru belonging to Showa Fishery Co., Ltd.	JDYS	Ashitaka-maru	Yaizu	,,
Kiyosumi-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Kiyosumi-maru belonging to Daido Kisen Co., Ltd.	JFDN	Kiyosumi-maru	Nagoya	,,
Miharasan-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Miharasan-maru belonging to Mitsui Sempaku Co., Ltd.	JLEB	Miharasan-maru	Tokyo	December 1, 1949
Miho-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Miho-maru belonging to Showa Fishery Co., Ltd.	JBGP	Miho-maru	Shimizu	January 11, 1950
Mikurasan-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Mikurasan-maru belonging to Mitsui Sempaku Co., Ltd.	JKCB	Mikurasan-maru	Tokyo	December 12, 1949
Misakisan-maru Radio Telegraph Sub-agency	Mikurasan-maru belonging to Mitsui Sempaku Co., Ltd.	JETJ	Misakisan-maru	,,	,,

Ministry of Telecommunications Notification No. 99

May 2, 1950

Additional establishment of Hirosaki Broadcast Station Program 2 of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan was authorized as follows, in accordance with the provision of Article 6 of the Private Wireless Telephone for Broadcasting Regulations:

Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki

1.	Name of establisher:	Corporate Juridical Person the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan
1-2	Name of station:	Hirosaki Broadcast Station
2.	Site of the installation:	No. 9-4, Bakuro-cho, Hirosaki-shi
3.	Call sign:	JORC
4.	Call name:	Hirosaki Broadcast Station Program 2
5.	Antenna power:	300 W
6.	Frequency (Wave length):	1360 Kc (221 m)
7.	Broadcasting hours:	From 5:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.
8.	Broadcasting programs:	News, Culture, Recreation, Music
9.	Service area	All over Japan

Ministry of Construction Notification No. 306

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of the proviso of Article 4 of the Temporary Regulations for Fire-proof Building (Ministry of Construction Ordinance No. 6 of 1948), the applicable areas under the provision of the proviso of the said Article in Kobe City are altered as follows.

The related maps shall be kept at Hyogo Prefectural Office and Kobe City Office for public perusal.

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

(The maps are omitted.)

Ministry of Construction Notification No. 307

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 6 paragraph 1 of the Temporary Regulations for Fire-proof Building (Ministry of Construction Ordinance No. 6 of 1948), the areas necessary for fire prevention in Kobe City shall be altered as follows.

The related maps shall be kept at Hyogo Prefectural Office and Kobe City Office for public perusal.

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

(The maps are omitted.)

Ministry of Construction Notification No. 308

May 2, 1950

In accordance with Article 2 of the Torrent Prevention Law, the tracts of land requiring torrent preventing works are hereby designated as follows:

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

Miyazaki-ken
Miyazaki-gun
The Yamazumi River

The area of 20 meters in width from the central line of river on each bank of right and left in the range of section between the line connected the upstream boundary of No. 9245 to that of No. 9246 and the confluence of the Ikura R: between the line prolonged from the upstream boundary of No. 9267-2, Aza Yoshigazako, Tano-mura to the opposite bank and the main-stream.

Exception: the land of road and the railway

Ministry of Construction Notification
No. 309

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 1 of the City Planning Law, Ushifuka-cho, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture shall be designated.

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

Ministry of Construction Notification
No. 310

May 2, 1950

In accordance with the provision of Article 2 paragraph 1 of the City Planning Law, the area of Ushifuka-cho, Amakusa-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture shall be decided as the City Planning Area of Ushifuka, Kumamoto Prefecture.

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

Ministry of Construction Notification
No. 311

May 2, 1950

The project of land replotting of Choshi reconstruction city planning was added as mentioned below, on March 31, 1950.

Its documents and maps kept at the Chiba Prefectural Office and at the Choshi Municipal Office are open to the public.

Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

(The documents and maps are not mentioned here.)

DIET MATTERS

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Partial Amendments to the Rules for the Fixed Number of Personnel of the Legislative Bureau of the House of Councillors

The following amendments to the Rules for the Fixed Number of Personnel of the Legislative Bureau of the House of Councillors were decided by the House on April 26, 1950:

The Rules for the Fixed Number of Personnel of the Legislative Bureau of the House of Councillors shall be partially amended as follows:

"1. 18 Full-time Secretaries (Sanji)" shall be amended as "24 Full-time Secretaries (Sanji)".

"2. 12 Full-time Clerks (Shuji)" shall be amended as "20 Full-time Clerks (Shuji)".

Supplementary Provision:

These Rules shall come into force as from May 1, 1950.

GOVERNMENT MATTERS

MINISTRY OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Receipt of the Contribution

The following contribution of the site of building for the Tagawa Telephone Office was accepted on April 24, 1950:

Location	Classification	Structure	Acreage	Appraised value	Contributor
No. 2035-105 Aza Mineji, Nara, Tagawa-shi and other 15 lots	Land	Floor of official building	1,193.21 *tsubo*	¥1,014,228.50	Headmaster of Tagawa City: KUNO Tamotsu

PUBLIC NOTICE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

On the Sale of the Certificates with Prizes

May 2, 1950

As the outline of the sale of the certificates with prizes has made public as follows in accordance with the provision of the Law for Establishment of the Certificates with Prizes (Law No. 144 of 1948), banks desirous to sell the certificates shall apply before the prescribed date:

Outline of the sale of the 1950's Sixth "Takara" Lottery

(1) Certificates: The 1950's Sixth "Takara" Lottery

(2) Sum total of the sale: ¥ 270,000,000
(3) Price of the Certificate: ¥ 30
(4) Period set for sale: From June 10 to June 30, 1950
(5) Highest prize money: ¥ 1,000,000
(6) Commission on sale: 9% of the price of the certificate
(7) Commission on payment of a money prize or delivery of a prize article:
a) Money prize: 1/1000 of money prize of ¥ 1,000 or more
2/1000 of money prize of ¥ 100 or more
2/100 of money prize of less than ¥ 100
Note: In case the commission on payment of a higher rank prize is lesser than that of a lower rank, the former's shall be raised up to the latter's.
b) Prize article: About 1/100 of the price of prize article
(8) Time-limit of application for sale on consignment: May 8, 1950

Ministry ot Finance

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Registration of Publication Right

April, 1950

Registration Number Date of Registration	Title of Work	Date of Work Date of Publication or Performance	Name of Author	Purpose of Registration
No. 101, a Jan. 19, 1950	Grammar and Composition Active English (Complete in 2 vols.)	Jan. 31, 1949 Not published yet	Yoshio Ogawa Kazuo Iwata	Establishment of Publication Right
Ground for Registration	The publication right was established between the undermentioned persons on Dec. 1, 1949 under the following conditions: Limit of the establishment of publication right is not fixed. Royalties shall be calculated on calculating basis in conformity with the provisions of the Ministry of Education Ordinance, and paid twice a year in June and December. Period of duration of the publication right shall be 20 years. No special agreement stated in the proviso of Article 28-(3) of the Law of Copyright. Special agreement stated in the proviso of Article 28-(5) paragraph 1 of the Law of Copyright. Shall be published soon after the direction to publish has been given by the Minister of Education. Special agreement stated in the proviso of Article 28-(6) paragraph 1 of the Law of Copyright shall be published each time the direction to publish is given by the Minister of Education. Establisher of Publication Right: Yoshio Ogawa (190, Shimo-renjaku, Mitaka-machi, Tokyo-To) Kazuo Iwata (65, Kunitachi Higashi-ku, Hoya-mura, Kita-tama-gun, Tokyo-To) Owner of Publication Right: Hikari Shobo Co., Ltd. represented by Masamitsu Tachikawa (5, 5-chome, Kobiki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo-To)			

Ministry of Education

COMPANIES AND OTHERS

Notice re Dissolution (3rd Notice)

April 18, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on April 10, 1950. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day following publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Taisei Shigyo Kabushiki Kaisha
Liquidator: Ikuzo Yokoyama
No. 74, Mitoshima, Fuji-machi,
Fuji-gun, Shizuoka-ken

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 10, 1950

Notice is herby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on April 5, 1950, in accordance with the decision made at the general meeting. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months

from the day following publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Shizuoka Seiga K.K.
Liquidator: Yasushi Ihana
No. 52, Higashi-takajo-machi,
Shizuoka-shi

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 25, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on March 20, 1950, in accordance witn the decision made at the stockholders' general meeting. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day following publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Nakano Fudo Kabushiki Kaisha
Representative Liquidator:
Gen-ichi Fushimi
No. 34, Uchikoshi-machi, Nakano-ku,
Tokyo

Notice re Amalgamation of Companies

April 7, 1950

Notice is hereby given that at the stockholders' and members' general meetings of the undermentioned A and B companies respectively held on March 20, 1950, it was decided that A company should be merged with B company and the former continue to exist and the latter be dissolved.

In this connection, any creditor who has objection to the above decision is requested to report to that effect to the company concerned within two moths from the day following publication of this notice.

(A) K.K. Nishiki Rinji
No. 495, Nakanoya-machi, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto-shi
(B) Rinji Gomei Kaisha
Address: ditto

Notice re Capital Reduction

April 27, 1950

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provision of the Commercial Code that at the special stockholders' general meeting of the undermentioned company held on April 25, 1950, it was decided that the total amount of the capital of ¥ 3,000,000 should be reduced to ¥ 750,000.

Any creditor who has objection to the aforesaid decision is requested to notify the company to that effect by July 10, 1950.

Daito Tatemono K.K.
No. 246, Komagome Sakashita-machi,
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

Notice re Merger of Old and New Accounts, Dissolution and Calling for Claims (1st Notice)

May 1, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on established the second companies, merged the old and new accounts and was dissolved, on May 1, 1950, in accordance with the approved adjustment plan. Accordingly, any person who has claim (excluding the liabilities to be succeeded to by the second companies based on the approved adjustment plan) is requested to report his claim within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Kawasaki Sangyo K.K.
(Former Kawasaki Kokuki Kogyo K.K.)
Representative Liquidator:
Ryuzo Takata
No. 1, 2-chome, Wadayama-dori,
Hyogo-ku, Kobe

Notice re Dissolution (3rd Notice)

April 26, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on March 2, 1950, in accordance with the decision made at the stockholders' general meeting. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day of publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Tohoku Sen-ihin K.K.
Representative Liquidator:
Yaheiji Nakanishi
c/o Azuma Kogyo K.K., No. 14-5,
Nihombashi Tomizawa-cho,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 20, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned association was dissolved on February 28, 1950, in accordance with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 2 of the Enforcement Law for Smaller Enterprise, etc. Cooperative Association Law. Accordingly, in case the creditors to this association fail to report their claims within two months from the day following the first publication of this notice, their claims shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Kiryu Kashi Shokogyo Kyodo Kumiai
(Kiryu Confectionary Commercial
& Industrial Cooperative
Association)
Representative Liquidator:
Kenzo Miyachi
No. 1169, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho,
Kiryu-shi

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 25, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on April 20, 1950, in accordance with the decision made at the extraordinary general meeting of stockholders held on the same day. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day following the first publication of this notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Chuo Jutaku K.K.
(Central Housing Co., Ltd.)
Liquidator: Shinsaku Nitta
No. 2, Nihombashi Naniwa-cho,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 20, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on March 31, 1950, in accordance with the decision made at the extraordinary members' general meeting. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day of publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

Goshu Seichu Yugen Kaisha
(Goshu Cord Manufacturing
Limited Co.)
Liquidator: Chuzo Ishikawa
Aza Maibara, Maibara-machi,
Sakata-gun, Shiga-ken

Notice re Dissolution (2nd Notice)

April 24, 1950

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned company was dissolved on March 31, 1950, in accordance with the decision made at the special stockholders' general meeting held on the said day. Accordingly, the creditors to this company are requested to report their claims within two months from the day of publication of the first notice.

Failing any claim to be submitted within the aforesaid period, it shall be excluded from the liquidation.

San-yo Hifuku K.K.
Liquidator: Shiro Mitani
No. 885, Shimmen, Toyonaka-shi

Notice re Amalgamation of Companies

April 10, 1950

Notice is hereby given that at the stockholders' general meetings of the undermentioned companies respectively held on April 1, 1950, it was decided that the both companies should be merged under the style of Maruwa K.K., succeeding to all the rights and duties of the former companies.

In this connection, any creditor who has objection to the above decision is requested to report to that effect to the company concerned within two months from the day of publication of this notice.

Maruwa Bussan K.K.
No. 17, 1-chome, Sumisome-cho,
Otaru-shi
Towa Gomu Hambai K.K.
Address: ditto

Notice re Amalgamation of Companies

May 1, 1950

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code that at the stockholders' general meetings of the undermentioned companies respectively held on March 25, 1950, it was decided that A company should be merged with B company, and the former continue to exist succeeding to all the rights and duties of the latter which is to be dissolved on the effectuation of the said amalgamation.

In this connection, any creditor who has objection to the above decision is requested to report to that effect to the company concerned within two months from the day following publication of this notice.

(A) Kato Sen-i Kogyo K.K.
Chi No. 38, Unoke, Unoke-machi,
Kahoku-gun, Ishikawa-ken
(B) Kato Sangyo K.K.
No. 6, Genzo-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka

Notice re Amalgamation of Companies

May 2, 1950

Notice is hereby given that at the stockholders' general meetings of the undermentioned companies respectively held on April 1, 1950, it was decided that A company should be merged with B company, and the former continue to exist succeeding to all the rights and duties of the latter which is to be dissolved on the effectuation of the said amalgamation.

In this connection, any creditor who has objection to the above decision is requested to report

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT PRINTING AGENCY ENGLISH EDITION 昭和二十一年十一月三十日 第三種郵便物認可

EXTRA No. 39 TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1950

LAW

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendment to the Law concerning Allowances for Deliberation by the Committee Members during the Adjournment of the Diet.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 130

Law for Partial Amendment to the Law concerning Allowances for Deliberation by the Committee Members during the Adjournment of the Diet

The Law concerning Allowances for Deliberation by the Committee Members during the Adjournment of the Diet (Law No. 89 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

"300 *yen* per diem" shall be amended as "seven hundred and fifty (750) *yen* per diem."

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from May 3, 1950.

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

I hereby promulgate the Radio Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 131

Radio Law

Contents

Chapter I General Provisions (Articles 1-3)
Chapter II Licensing of Radio Station (Articles 4-27)
Chapter III Radio Equipment (Articles 28-38)
Chapter IV Radio Operators (Articles 39-51)
Chapter V Operation
Section 1 General Rules (Articles 52-61)
Section 2 Operation of Coast Station and Ship Station (Articles 62-70)
Chapter VI Regulation (Articles 71-82)
Chapter VII Hearing and Lawsuit (Articles 83-99)
Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 100-104)
Chapter IX Penal Provisions (Articles 105-116)
Supplementary Provisions

CHAPTER I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to promote the public welfare by insuring the fair and efficient utilization of the radio wave.

(Definitions)

Article 2. For an understanding of this Law and the orders issued thereunder, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Radio wave": Electromagnetic wave of frequencies in the band from 10 kc/s to 3,000,000 Mc/s, inclusive;

(2) "Radiotelegraph": Communication equipment for sending or receiving signal codes by means of radio wave;

(3) "Radiotelephone": Communication equipment for sending or receiving voices and other sounds by means of radio wave;

(4) "Radio equipment": Electric equipment for sending or receiving radio wave, such as the radiotelegraph and radiotelephone;

(5) "Radio station": Integrated body of radio equipment furnished with a person to conduct the operation of radio equipment. However, those for the purpose of reception only shall not be included;

(6) "Radio operator": A person to conduct the operation of radio equipment with a license of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Conventions related to Radio Wave)

Article 3. In case there are provisions prescribed otherwise in Conventions relating to the radio wave, such provisions shall apply.

CHAPTER II Licensing of Radio Station

(Establishment of Radio Station)

Article 4. A person who desires to establish a radio station shall obtain a license from the

Radio Regulatory Commission. However, this shall not apply to those radio stations emitting very weak radio waves which are prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 Radio station intended for conducting public communication service (meaning radio communication service provided for the general use of the public; hereinafter the same) can not be established except by the State.

(Cause of Incompetency)

Article 5. A person coming under one of the following items shall not be granted a radio station license:

(1) Any person who is not a Japanese national;

(2) Any foreign Government or its representative;

(3) Any alien juridical person or body;

(4) Any juridical person or body, of which a person or persons mentioned in any of the preceding three items is the representative, or such persons constitute not less than one third of the officers, or hold not less than one third of the right to vote;

(5) Any person who has been sentenced to a penalty severer than a fine on conviction of violating the provisions of this Law or of the Broadcast Law (Law No. 132 of 1950) and with respect to whom two years have not elapsed from the day when he served out his punishment or when he has ceased to undergo the execution of such punishment;

(6) Any person who has had the station license revoked and with respect to whom a period of two years has not elapsed from the date of such revocation.

2 The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to a station coming under any one of the following items:

(1) Experimental radio station (radio station to be established solely for carrying out the experiments for the development of science and technics; hereinafter the same);

(2) Radio station established on board ship mentioned in Article 14 of the Law for Safety of Vessels (Law No. 11 of 1933).

(Application for License)

Article 6. A person who desires to apply for the license of a radio station shall submit to the Radio Regulatory Commission a written application together with a document stating the following matters:

(1) Purpose;

(2) Reason for establishment;

(3) Person with whom to communicate and matters for communication;

(4) Place of installation of radio equipment;

(5) Type of emission and desired frequency band and antenna power;

(6) Permitted operating hours desired (meaning hours permitted for operation; hereinafter the same);

(7) Construction design of radio equipment and expected date of completion of construction work;

(8) Method of disbursement of construction expenses of radio equipment and operating expenses for radio station;

(9) Expected date of commencement of operation.

2 Any person who desires to apply for the license of a radio station trasmitting radio communications intended to be directly received by the public (hereinafter to be referred to as "broadcasting") shall, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, submit to the Radio Regulatory Commission a written application together with a document stating the following matters:

(1) Matters mentioned in items 1, 2 and 4 to 9 inclusive of the preceding paragraph;

(2) Enterprise plan and revenue and expenditure estimate of the enterprise;

(3) Matters to be broadcast;

(4) Service area.

3 A person who desires to apply for the license of a ship station (ship radiotelegraph station (radio station established on board ship conducting radio communications by means of radiotelegraph) and ship radiotelephone station (radio station established on board ship conducting radio communications by means of radiotelephone); hereinafter the same) shall state the owner, service, gross tonnage, passenger capacity in case of a passenger ship, navigating area, principal port of mooring and identification signal of the ship in the document mentioned in paragraph 1, in addition to the matters mentioned in the same paragraph.

(Examination of Application)

Article 7. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall, on acceptance of the application mentioned in the preceding Article, examine without delay whether or not the application meets the following respective items:

(1) That the construction design satisfies the technical standards prescribed in Chapter III;

(2) That it is possible to assign frequency;

(3) That there is a financial basis sufficient to maintain the said enterprise;

(4) In addition to those mentioned in the preceding three items, that the establishment of the station applied for is in conformity with the basic standard established by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations for establishing radio stations.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission may, if it deems necessary for the examination of the application, require the applicant to present himself or produce necessary data.

(Construction Permit)

Article 8. If the Radio Regulatory Commission, as the result of the examination made in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article, deems that the application satisfies the provisions of each item of paragraph 1 of the same Article, it shall grant the construction permit of the radio station to the applicant by designating the following matters:

(1) Term for completion of construction work;

(2) Type of emission and frequency;

(3) Call sign (identification signal included; hereinafter the same) or call name;

(4) Antenna power;

(5) Permitted operating hours.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission may extend, on application by the person granted the construction permit, the term mentioned in item (1) of the preceding paragraph, if it deems reasonable.

(Alteration of Construction Design)

Article 9. In case a person who has been granted the construction permit mentioned in the preceding Article desires to alter the construction design, prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission is required. However, this shall not apply to matters of less importance to be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 In case the construction design has been altered with respect to the matters mentioned in the proviso to the preceding paragraph, notification to that effect must be made to the Radio Regulatory Commission without delay.

3 The alteration mentioned in paragraph 1 shall not cause any alteration in the frequency, type of emission or antenna power and shall satisfy the technical standards mentioned in Article 7 paragraph 1 item (1).

(Inspection after Completion of Work)

Article 10. The applicant who has been given the construction permit mentioned in Article 8 shall, when the construction work is completed, notify the Radio Regulatory Commission to that effect and undergo the inspection as to the radio equipment and the qualification and number of the radio operators.

(Rejection of License)

Article 11. In the case of absence of filing of such notification as is mentioned in the preceding Article within two weeks from the date of expiration of the term mentioned in Article 8 paragraph 1 item (1) (or the extended term, in case it has been extended in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 of the same Article), the Radio Regulatory Commission shall reject the license for such radio station.

(Grant of License)

Article 12. In case the Radio Regulatory Commission deems that, as the result of the inspection made in accordance with the provision of Article 10, the radio equipment satisfies the construction design mentioned in Article 6 paragraph 1 item (7) or paragraph 2 item (1) of the same Article (or the changed construction design, in case the construction design has been changed in accordance with the provision of Article 9) and the qualification and number of the radio operators meet the provision of Articles 40 and 50, it shall grant a license to the applicant without delay.

(Effective Term of License)

Article 13. The effective term of license shall be determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations for a period not exceeding five years (three years for a broadcast station) computed from the date of the granting of license. However, it may be renewed.

2 Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, the effective term for the license of a ship radiotelegraph station on board a ship mentioned in Article 4 of the Law for Safety of Vessels (including the cases where Article 4 of the Law for Safety of Vessels applies mutatis mutandis by Cabinet Order based on the provision of Article 14 of the same Law; hereinafter the same) and on board a fishing ship mentioned in Article 5 of the Cabinet Order relating to Limitation on Operating Area of Fishing Ship (Cabinet Order No. 306 of 1949) shall be unlimited.

(License Certificate)

Article 14. In case the license is granted, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall deliver a license certificate.

2 In the license certificate, there shall be stated the following matters:

(1) Date and number of license;

(2) Name or title of license (person granted the license of radio station; hereinafter the same);

(3) Classification of radio station;

(4) Purpose of radio station;

(5) Person with whom to communicate and matters for communication;

(6) Place of installation of radio equipment;

(7) Effective term of license;

(8) Call sign or call name;

(9) Type of emission, frequency, oscillation system and modulation system;

(10) Antenna power;

(11) Type and composition of antenna;
(12) Permitted operating hours.

3 In the license certificate of a broadcast radio station, there shall be stated the following matters, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph:
(1) Matters mentioned in items (1) to (4) inclusive and items (6) to (12) inclusive of the preceding paragraph;
(2) Broadcasting matters;
(3) Service area.

(Procedure for Renewal of License)

Article 15. Renewal of license mentioned in the proviso to Article 13 paragraph 1 may be effected by such simple procedure as may be provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 6 and 8 to 12 inclusive.

(Notification of Commencement of Operation)

Article 16. When the applicant for license is granted the license, he shall, without delay, notify the Radio Regulatory Commission of the date when the operation of the radio station is to commence.

(Application for Change of Licensed Matters)

Article 17. The license shall obtain the prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission, in case he desires to change the person with whom to communicate, to alter the matters for communication or the place of installation of radio equipment, or to make construction work for the alteration of radio equipment. It shall be the same in case the licensee of a broadcast station desires to alter the matters to be broadcast or the service area.

2 The proviso to Article 9 paragraph 1 and the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where the work for the alteration of radio equipment is conducted in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph.

(Inspection of Alteration)

Article 18. The licensee who has, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, obtained approval for the alteration of place of installation of radio equipment or for construction work for the alteration of radio equipment shall not operate such approved radio equipment before the equipment has undergone the inspection of the Radio Regulatory Commission and has been acknowledged that the result of such change of place of installation or such reconstruction work satisfies the terms of the approval mentioned in the same paragraph of the same Article.

(Change of Frequency, etc. on Application)

Article 19. On application by a licensee for the change of designation of call sign or call name, type of emission, frequency, antenna power or permitted operating hours, the Radio Regulatory Commission may change these items in such cases as are deemed particularly necessary for the avoidance of interference or others.

(Succession of License)

Article 20. In case any succession or amalgamation occurs to a licensee, the successor or the juridical person remaining after the amalgamation or the juridical person established by the amalgamation shall succeed the status of the licensee.

2 In case the person operating the ship on which a ship station is established is changed due to the transfer of ownership of the ship, or by the conclusion, alteration or cancellation of charter party, the person to operate the ship after such change shall succeed the status of the licensee.

3 The person who has succeeded the status of licensee in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall, without delay, notify the Radio Regulatory Commission to that effect with a document certifying the fact attached thereto.

(Correction of License Certificate)

Article 21. In case any change has occurred to the matters stated in the license certificate, the licensee shall present the certificate to the Radio Regulatory Commission for correction.

(Abolition and Suspension)

Article 22. In case the licensee intends to abolish his station, he shall notify the Radio Regulatory Commission to that effect. The same formalities shall be followed when he desires to suspend the operation of the radio station for a period of one month or more.

Article 23. The license of a radio station shall be null and void when the licensee has abolished his station.

(Return of License Certificate)

Article 24. When the license has become invalid, the license certificate shall be returned by the licensee within one month.

(Public Notice of Radio Station)

Article 25. When the Radio Regulatory Commission has granted license, it shall make public notice concerning such matters related to the radio station as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Publicity of Frequency)

Article 26. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall prepare a list, kept up to date, of frequencies available for future allocation and those allocated, for information to applicants for license, which shall be made available for the public.

(Special Case of Licensing)

Article 27. The Radio Regulatory Commission may, notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 6 to 14 inclusive and 25, grant license to a radio station on board a ship acquired in a foreign country.

2 The license granted in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall lose its effect when the ship has arrived at the port of destination in Japan.

CHAPTER III Radio Equipment

(Quality of Emission)

Article 28. The quality of emission of a transmitting equipment, such as the frequency tolerance, bandwidths occupied by emission and intensity of higher harmonics, must be as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Condition on Receiving Equipment)

Article 29. Receiving equipment must not be such that the incidental emission or high frequency current thereof will exceed the limits provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations and hinder the function of other radio equipment.

(Safety Devices)

Article 30. A radio equipment must be furnished with such devices as provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations so as not to cause any harm to persons or damage to objects.

(Provision of Frequency Measuring Instrument)

Article 31. Such transmitting equipment as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations must be equipped with a frequency measuring instrument of which the error shall be less than one half of the frequency tolerance of the emission of the equipment.

(Provision of Meters and Component Parts)

Article 32. The radio equipment of a ship station must be equipped with such matters, parts for replacement and other articles necessary for the operation of the radio equipment as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Equipment of Emergency Lamp, Voice Tube, etc.)

Article 33. A ship station shall be equipped with an emergency lamp in its operating room.

2 In case the operating room of a ship station shall have a voice tube or telephone, or some equipment for contact as its substitute, between the operating room and the bridge.

(Conditions on Compulsory Radiotelegraph on board Ship)

Article 34. The main transmitter of a radiotelegraph installed on board ship mentioned in Article 4 of the Law for Safety of Vessels (hereinafter to be referred to as "compulsory radiotelegraph" shall have an effective communication range of not less than 190 km in day time on frequency 500 kc/s.

2 For radiotelegraphs installed on board ship mentioned in Article 4 paragraph 1 item (3) of the Law for Safety of Vessels (including the cases where the said item (3) applies mutatis mutandis by Cabinet Order based on the provision of Article 14 of the same law: hereinafter the same), the Radio Regulatory Commission may provide for exceptions to the effective communication range mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 35. The compulsory radiotelegraph shall be furnished with an emergency equipment satisfying the conditions mentioned below. However, the above shall not apply to radiotelegraphs installed on board ships mentioned in Article 4 paragraph 1 item (3) of the Law for Safety of Vessels and prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations as such:
(1) To have an independent power supply;
(2) To be capable of continued operation for not less than six hours;
(3) The transmitter shall have an effective communication range of not less than 95 km (not less than 150 km for category I station mentioned in Article 50) in day time on frequency 500 kc/s;
(4) The receiving equipment shall be capable of receiving frequency on 500 kc/s and also be capable of receiving with crystal detection system;
(5) To be capable of immediate operation in perfect condition.

2 The emergency equipment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be installed at a safer place on board as high as possible above the maximum load line.

3 In case the main transmitting or receiving equipment satisfies the conditions mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, emergency equipment may be dispensed with.

(Conditions on Radiotelegraph on Board Lifeboat)

Article 36. The rediotelegraph which must be equipped with on a lifeboat of a ship by order authorized by the provision of Article 2 of the Law for Safety of Vessels (including the cases where the said Article applies mutatis mutandis by Cabinet Order based on the provision of Article 14 of the same Law) shall be such as to meet the following conditions:
(1) To be capable of sending and receiving on frequency 500 kc/s;

(2) To be capable of continued operation for three hours or more;

(3) The transmitting equipment shall have communication range of not less than 50 km in day time on frequency 500 kc/s;

(4) The receiving equipment shall also be capable of receiving with crystal detection system;

(5) The devices shall be capable of standing against the vibration caused by the engine of the lifeboat;

(6) To be protected with an effective waterproof device.

(Type Testing of Radio Devices)

Article 37. As regards the frequency measuring instrument obligated to be installed in accordance with the provision of Article 31, automatic alarm receiving equipment to be installed on board ship and direction finding radio equipment to be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations, only those of types having passed the type test of the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be installed.

(Other Technical Standards)

Article 38. Radio equipment (excluding those for the purpose of receiving broadcasting only) must be those meeting the technical standards prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations in addition to those prescribed in this Chapter.

CHAPTER IV Radio Operators

(Operation of Radio Equipment)

Article 39. The operation of the radio equipment of a radio station must not be conducted by persons other than such radio operators as are prescribed in the following Article. However, this shall not apply to the case where a ship cannot get a radio operator because she is at sea or to such cases as may be provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Scope of Service of Radio Operators)

Article 40. The qualification of radio operators shall be as listed in the left column of the table below and they may respectively be engaged in the operation of the radio equipment of a radio station mentioned in the right column:

Classification of radio operator	Operation of radio equipment authorized to be conducted
First class service radio operator	Service operation of radio equipment; Technical operation of radio equipment established on board ship; Technical operation of radiotelegraph on land of antenna power of not more than 2 KW and technical operation of radiotelephone on land of antenna power of not more than 500 W.
Second class service radio operator	Service operation of radio equipment for domestic communication; Service operation of radio equipment for international communication conducted under the direction of a first class service radio operator; Technical operation of radiotelegraph on board ship of antenna power of not more than 500 W and technical operation of radiotelephone on board ship of antenna power of not more than 150 W; Technical operation in a fishery coast station (radio station established on land for communicating with ship stations; hereinafter the same) of radiotelegraph of antenna power of not more than 250 W and of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 75 W; Technical operation of portable radiotelegraph and radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 50 W.
Third class service radio operator	Service operation of radio equipment for domestic communication conducted under the direction of a first or second class service radio operator; Service operation and technical operation of radiotelegraph of antenna power of not more than 250 W and of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 100 W established on board a fishing ship; Service operation and technical operation in a fishery coast station of radiotelegraph of antenna power of not more than 125 W and of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 50 W.
Telephone class service radio operator	Service operation and technical operation of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 100 W established on board ship;

	Service operation and technical operation in a fishery coast station of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 50 W.
Watcher class service radio operator	Service operation of radiotelegraph established on board ship (limitted to keeping watch for distress signal, urgency signal and safety signal)
First class technical radio operator	Technical operation of radio equipment
Second class technical radio operator	Technical operation of radio equipment conducted under the direction of a first class technical radio operator; Technical operation of radiotelegraph of antenna power of not more than 2 KW and of radiotelephone of antenna power of not more than 500 W
First class amateur radio operator	Service operation and technical operation of radio equipment of amateur radio station (radio station established for conducting radiocommunication with personal interest; hereinafter the same)
Second class amateur radio operator	Service operation and technical operation of radiotelephone of amateur radio station of antenna power of not more than 100 W using frequencies above 50 Mc/s or below 8 Mc/s
Special class radio operator	Operation of such radio equipment as may be determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations

(License)

Article 41. Any person who desires to become a radio operator must pass the State examination conducted for each qualification mentioned in the preceding Article and obtain the license of the Radio Regulatory Commission whithin three months from the day when he passed the examination.

(Cases not Licensed)

Article 42. Any person falling under one of the following items may not be granted a radio operator's license:

(1) A person who has been punished with a penalty not lighter than a fine on conviction of committing the offense mentioned in Chapter IX and with respect to whom two years have not elapsed from the day when he served out his punishment or has ceased to undergo the execution of such punishment;

(2) A person whose license has been revoked and with respect to whom two years have not elapsed from the date of such revocation;

(3) A person of serious physical or mental deficiency who is found unsuited to be a radio operator.

(List of Radio Operators)

Article 43. The List of Radio Operators shall be kept by the Radio Regulatory Commission to enter the matters related to license.

(Effective Term of License)

Article 44. The effective term of license of a radio operator shall be five years computed from the date of licensing.

(Renewal of License)

Article 45. A radio operator may apply for the renewal of his licence for the same class of qualification.

2 In case the applicant mentioned in the preceding paragraph falls under any one of the following items, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall renew the license without the State examination for radio operators:

(1) Where he has actually served in such service as licensed for not less than two and half years in the aggregate during the effective term of license, and has not violated this Law or the orders issued thereunder or dispositions based on such law or orders;

(2) Where he has actually served in such service as licensed for not less than one and half years in the aggregate during the effective term of license involving not less than six months' service within one year before the date of application, and has not violated this Law or the orders issued thereunder or dispositions based on such law or orders.

3 In case the applicant mentioned in paragraph 1 does not fall under any one of the items of the preceding paragraph, the Radio Regulatory Commission may omit whole or part of the State examination for radio operators, considering the actual service experience and service record related to the applicant's operation of radio equipment.

4 The provisions of Articles 42 and 44 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the renewal of license.

(State Examination for Radio Operators)

Article 46. The State examination for radio operators shall be conducted with regard to the knowledge and technics needed for the operation of radio equipment.

Article 47. The State examination for radio operators shall be conducted by the Radio Regulatory Commission at least once a year according to the qualification mentioned in Article 40.

Article 48. In case any unjust conduct is found relating to the State examination for radio operators, the Radio Regulatory Commission may suspend the candidate related to the unjust conduct from receiving the examination or nullify his examination. In such a case, the candidate may further be prevented from taking the examination for a fixed period.

(Delegation to Orders)

Article 49. In addition to those prescribed in Article 41 to the preceding Article inclusive, matters concerning the procedures related to the licensing of radio operators, such as the application for license and delivery, redelivery and return of license certificate, and details for the State examination for radio operators, such as the subjects thereof and formalities for application for examination shall be provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Assignment of Chief Operator, etc.)

Article 50. A ship radiotelegraph station stated in the left column of the following table shall have a service radio operator mentioned in the right column as chief operator (chief of ship radio operators):

Ship radiotelegraph station	Radio operator
Category I station (A ship radiotelegraph station on board a passenger ship of not less than 3,000 gross tons or on board a ship exceeding 5,500 gross tons and which is not a passenger ship; hereinafter the same).	A person who has engaged himself in the service for not less than four years at a ship radiotelegraph station as a first class service radio operator within fifteen years before he becomes a chief operator and who still holds a first class service radio operator's license.
Category II A station (A ship radiotelegraph station on board a ship prescribed in Article 4 of the Law for Safety of Vessels and which is a passenger ship of gross tonnage of less than 3,000 tons and not less than 500 tons, or a ship other than a passenger ship of gross tonnage of less than 5,500 tons and not less than 1,600 tons; hereinafter the same).	A person who has engaged himself in the service for not less than two years at a ship radiotelegraph station as a first class service radio operator within fifteen years before he becomes a chief operator and who still holds a first class service radio operator's license.
Category II B station (A ship radiotelegraph station on board a ship other than a passenger ship (excluding those coming under Category I station and Category II A station) conducting the public communication service, or a ship radiotelegraph station on board a passenger ship (excluding those coming under Category I station and Category II A station); hereinafter the same).	A person licensed for a first class service radio operator; or a person who has engaged himself in the service for not less than one year at a ship radiotelegraph station or coast station as a second class service radio operator within fifteen years before he becomes a chief operator and who still holds a second class service radio operator's license.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission may, if it may deem necessary, determine, by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations, the number per class of qualification of radio operators to be assigned to a radio station, in addition to those prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(Report of Employment or Dismissal of Radio Operator)

Article 51. In case the licensee of a radio station has employed or dismissed a radio operator, he shall report to the Radio Regulatory Commission to that effect without delay.

CHAPTER V Operation

Section 1 General Rules

(Prohibition of Use of Station for Other Purposes, etc.)

Article 52. Radio stations must not be operated beyond the scope of their purposes, persons with whom to communicate or matters for communication (for radio station for broadcasting, matters to be broadcast) stated in the license certificate. However, this shall not apply to the communications listed below:

(1) Distress traffic (radiocommunication, preceded by the distress signal, conducted at the time when a ship is in a serious and pressing condition; hereinafter the same);

(2) Urgency traffic (radiocommunication, preceded by the urgency signal, conducted at the time when a ship is expected to run into a serious and pressing condition or at the time of urgency; hereinafter the same);

(3) Safety traffic (radiocommunication, preceded by the safety signal, conducted for avoiding a serious danger to navigation of ship; hereinafter the same);

(4) Emergency traffic (radiocommunication conducted, in the case where the communication by wire circuit is not available or is very difficult, for the rescue of lives, relief for disaster, security of traffic and communication, or for the maintenance of order at the time of emergency such as earthquake, typhoon, flood, tidal wave, avalanche, fire or rioting, or when such a state is expected to arise; hereinafter the same);

(5) Reception of broadcasting;

(6) Such other communications as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

Article 53. In the operation of a radio station, the call sign or call name, type of emission, frequency, oscillation system, modulation system and the type and composition of antenna must be as stated in the license certificate. However, this shall not apply to the distress traffic.

Article 54. In the operation of a radio station, the antenna power must be the minimum necessary to conduct the communication within the limits of the power stated in the license certificate. However, this shall not apply to the distress traffic.

Article 55. A radio station must not be operated except in the permitted operating hours designated in accordance with the provision of Article 8 paragraph 1. However, this shall not apply to the cases where the communication listed in the respective items of Article 52 is conducted and to the cases prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Avoidance of Interference, etc.)

Article 56. A radio station must be so operated as to cause no interference or disturbance harmful to the operation of any other radio station. However, this shall not apply to the communications listed in items (1) to (4) inclusive of Article 52.

(Use of Artificial Antenna Circuit)

Article 57. A radio station must, as far as possible, employ an artificial antenna circuit in the cases mentioned below:

(1) Where it is operated for testing or adjusting devices used in radio equipment;

(2) Where an experimental radio station is operated.

(Communication of Experimental Station, etc.)

Article 58. In the communication conducted by an experimental radio station or amateur radio station, the use of secret language is forbidden.

(Protection of Secrecy)

Article 59. No person shall be permitted, except as otherwise prescribed by law, to intercept a radiocommunication addressed to a particular person and divulge or take advantage of the existence or contents of such radiocommunication.

(Provision of Time Piece, Service Documents, etc.)

Article 60. A radio station must be provided with an accurate time piece, radio inspection book, radio log and other documents as may be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Method of Communication, etc.)

Article 61. Details necessary for the security of functions of radio equipment such as the methods of calling or reply and other communication methods of a radio station, inquiry of time, and adjustment of emergency equipment, lifeboat radio equipment, direction-finding equipment and automatic alarm receiving equipment shall be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

Section 2 Operation of Coast Station and Ship Station

(Operation of Ship Station)

Article 62. The operation of a ship station is authorized only while the ship is at sea. However, this shall not apply to the cases where the station is operated for reception only or where the traffic listed in each item of Article 52 is conducted or to such other cases prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 When their operation is interfered with by ship stations, coast stations are authorized to require the interfering ship stations to take such action as may be found necessary for the elimination of such interference.

3 In the case of communication with a coast station, ship stations shall, when instructed by the coast station as to the order or time of communication or the type or frequency of emission used, comply with such instruction.

(Hours the Station must be in Operation)

Article 63. A ship radiotelegraph station, while the ship is at sea, must be in operation continuously for a Category I Station; for hours on the time table prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations for a Category II Station. However, this shall not apply to the cases prescribed in Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 The hours on the time table mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be 16 hours a day for a Category II A Station and 8 hours a day for a Category II B Station.

3 A coast station shall be operated continuously. However, this shall not apply to those coast stations prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Silence Period)

Article 64. Coast stations and ship stations are prohibited from emitting waves on frequencies in the band from 485 kc/s to 515 kc/s inclusive from the 15th minute to the 18th minute and from the 45th minute to the 48th minute of every hour, Japanese Standard Time (to be referred to as "first silence period"; hereinafter the same). However, this shall not apply to the case of conducting the distress traffic or urgency traffic, or transmitting the safety signal in the last twenty seconds of the first silence period.

2 Coast stations and ship stations are prohibited from emitting such waves to be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations other than those on frequencies mentioned in the preceding paragraph for a period in every hour to be provided for by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations within the limits not exceeding six minutes (to be referred to as "second silence period"; hereinafter the same).

3 The proviso to paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Duty of Watch-Keeping)

Article 65. Coast stations and ship radiotelegraph stations to which the frequency 500 kc/s is assigned must keep watch on the frequency 500 kc/s during the hours the stations must be in operation (hereinafter to be referred to as "compulsory operating hours"). However, this shall not apply to the case where a station is engaged in actual communication, except in the first silence period.

2 Coast stations and ship stations to which the frequencies prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article are designated must keep watch on such frequency during their compulsory operating hours. However, this shall not apply to the case where a station is engaged in actual communication, except in the second silence period prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Distress Traffic)

Article 66. On receiving distress traffic, coast stations and ship stations must, with absolute priority over all other radiocommunications, immediately reply to it and take the best possible steps for the communications related to the rescue such as to inform the most conveniently situated radio station for rendering rescue to the ship in distress.

2 All radio stations must, on receiving distress traffic, immediately stop the emission of waves liable to cause interference therewith.

(Urgency Traffic)

Article 67. Coast stations and ship stations must handle the urgency traffic with priority next to the distress traffic.

2 Coast stations and ship stations must, on receiving urgency signals, receive the urgency traffic at least for three minutes continuously, except in case of conducting distress traffic.

(Safety Traffic)

Article 68. Coast stations and ship stations must handle the safety traffic promptly and correctly.

2 Coast stations and ship stations must, on receiving the safety traffic, keep listening to such traffic until they will have confirmed that the traffic has no concern with them.

(Communication for Adjustment of Devices of Ship Station)

Article 69. In case a coast station or ship station is requested by another ship station to exchange communication necessary for adjustment of devices of radio equipment, it must, so long as circumstances permit, comply with the request.

(Notification of Entry to and Exit from Zone of Communication)

Article 70. When a ship radiotelegraph station has entered or is leaving the zone of communication of a coast station, it shall notify the coast station to that effect. However, this shall not apply to the cases as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 The zone of communication of coast station mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

CHAPTER VI Regulation

(Change of Frequency, etc.)

Article 71. In case where it is necessary for the regulation of radio wave as well as for the public interest, the Radio Regulatory Commission may change the designation of frequency or antenna power of the radio station in the limits that such change would not hinder the accomplishment of the purpose of the radio station.

2 The State shall compensate the licenses for the damages caused by the change of designation of frequency or antenna power of the radio station prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

3 The damages to be compensated for in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be the damages which normally occur by the disposition mentioned in the same paragraph.

4 A person not contented with the amount of compensation mentioned in paragraph 2 may apply by a suit for the increase of such amount within three months from the day the received notice of the decided compensation amount.

5 In the case of a suit mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the State shall be the defendant.

(Suspension of Emission)

Article 72. In case it is deemed that the quality of emission from a radio station does not meet the requirements determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations mentioned in Article 28, the Radio Regulatory Commission may order such station to suspend its emission temporarily.

2 In case the Radio Regulatory Commission has received the notice from the radio station which received the order mentioned in the preceding paragraph to the effect that the quality of the emission of the said station has come to meet the requirements determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations mentioned in Article 28, it shall allow the station to emit the wave tentatively.

3 In case the quality of the wave emitted in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph meets the requirements determined by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations mentioned in Article 28, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall immediately release the suspension mentioned in paragraph 1.

(Inspection)

Article 73. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall, once a year on the date to be notified in advance, send its personnel to a radio station and cause him to inspect the radio equipment, qualification and number of operators, as well as time piece and documents of the station mentioned in Article 60. However, this shall not apply to a radio station to which license was granted in that year or a radio station on board ship plying between places of foreign countries.

2 In case where the suspension mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article was ordered, or where there was such notification as mentioned in paragraph 2 of the same Article, or where the ship on which a radio station is installed is leaving port for a foreign country, or in other special cases deemed necessary for securing the enforcement of this Law, the Radio Regulatory Commission may send its personnel to such station to inspect the radio equipment, qualification and number of operators, as well as time piece and documents of the station mentioned in Article 60.

3 Personnel to enter and inspect a radio station in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall carry with him an official identification card and show it to persons concerned on request.

4 The inspection made in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 or 2 shall not be interpreted as having been allowed for the search of crime.

(Radiocommunication in Emergency)

Article 74. The Radio Regulatory Commission is authorized to cause a radio station to conduct such communication as are found necessary for the rescue of lives, relief for disasters, security of traffic and communications or for the maintenance of order at a time of emergency, such as earthquake, typhoon, flood, tidal wave, avalanche, fire or rioting, or when such state of emergency is expected to arise.

2 In case the Radio Regulatory Commission causes a radio station to conduct communications in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the State shall compensate the actual expenses needed for such communications.

(Revocation of License of Radio Station, etc.)

Article 75. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall revoke the license of a radio station when the licensee has become a person to whom the license cannot be granted in accordance with the provision of Article 5.

Article 76. The Radio Regulatory Commission may, in case the licensee of a radio station has violated this Law, the Broadcast Law, or the orders issued thereunder or dispositions based thereupon, order the radio station to suspend its operation for a fixed period not exceeding three months, or limit its permitted operating hours, frequency or antenna power for a fixed period.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission may revoke the license of a radio station in case the licensee falls under one of the following items:

(1) Where he has suspended the operation of his station for a continued period of six months or more without just reason;

(2) Where he has obtained the license of a radio station or the permission mentioned in Article 17, or caused the change of designation mentioned in the provision of Article 19, by unfair means;

(3) Where he does not obey the order or limitation mentioned in the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 77. In case the Radio Regulatory Commission has taken dispositions in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles, it shall deliver a document stating the reason therein to the licensee.

(Dismantling of Antenna)

Article 78. In case the station license has become invaild, the ex-licensee must, without delay, dismantle the antenna system.

(Revocation of Radio Operator's License, etc.)

Article 79. The Radio Regulatory Commission may revoke the radio operator's license or suspend the licensee from engaging in the service for a fixed period of not more than three months, in case the licensee falls under any one of the following items:

(1) Where he has violated this Law or the orders issued thereunder or dispositions based thereupon;

(2) Where he has obtained the license or has his license renewed by unfair means.

2 The provision of Article 77 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the revocation or suspension mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Report)

Article 80. The licensee of a radio station must, in accordance with the procedures as prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations, make a report to the Radio Regulatory Commission in the following cases:

(1) Where any distress, urgency, safety or emergency traffic has been conducted;

(2) Where any radio station being operated in contravention of this Law or the orders issued thereunder has been perceived;

(3) Where the emission from any radio equipment other than that of a radio station made public in accordance with the provision of Article 25 has come to his knowledge;

(4) Where his radio station incurred in any foreign country any other restriction on operation than those made public by the Radio Regulatory Commission in advance.

Article 81. The Radio Regulatory Commission may, if it may deem necessary for the maintenance of order of radiocommunication or for securing the proper operation of radio station, require the licensee to make a report relating to the radio station.

(Regulation on Receiving Equipment)

Article 82. In case the incidental emission or high frequency current emitted from a receiving equipment gives continuous and serious disturbance to the function of other radio equipment, the Radio Regulatory Commission may order the owner or occupant of such receiving equipment to take such action as may be necessary for eliminating such disturbance.

2 In case the Radio Regulatory Commission has ordered such action as mentioned in the preceding paragraph concerning a receiving equipment other than those intended for the reception of broadcasting, it may, if it is deemed necessary, dispatch its personnel to the place where the equipment is installed for inspecting such equipment.

3 The provision of Article 73 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER VII Hearing and Lawsuit

(Cases for Hearing)

Article 83. In any of the following cases, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter:

(1) In cases where the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations are to be established in accordance with the provisions of proviso to Article 4 paragraph 1 (Radio Station not Required to be Licensed), Article 7 paragraph 1 item (4) (Basic Standard of Establishment of Radio Station), Article 13 paragraph 1 (Effective Term of License of Radio Station), Article 15 (Procedure for Renewal of License), Article 28 (including the cases where Article 28 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) (Quality of Emission), Article 29 (Conditions on Receiving Equipment), Article 30 (including the cases where Article 30 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) (Safety Devices), Article 31 (Provision of Frequency Measuring Instrument), Article 32 (Provision of Meters and Component Parts), Article 35 (Provision of Emergency Equipment), Article 37 (Type Testing of Radio Devices), Article 38 (including the cases where Article 38 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) (Technical Standards), Article 39 (Operation of Radio Equipment), Article 40 (Scope of Service of Special Class Radio Operators), Article 49 (Details of State Examination, etc.), Article 50 paragraph 2 (Designation of Number of Operators by Qualification), Article 52 item (6) (Use of Station for Other Purposes), Article 55 (Operation outside Permitted Operating Hours), Article 61 (Method of Communication, etc.), Article 64 paragraph 2 (Second Silence Period), Article 65 paragraph 2 (Duty of Watch-keeping) and Article 100 paragraph 1 item (2) (Equipment utilizing High Frequencies);

(2) Where dispositions to revoke the license of a radio station are to be taken in accordance with the provisions of Article 76 paragraph 2 or to revoke the license of a radio operator in accordance with the provisions of Article 79 paragraph 1;

(3) In case any complaint has been lodged against the dispositions of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

2 In addition to the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Radio Regulatory Commission may hold hearings for such matters as it may deem necessary.

(Lodgement of Complaint)

Article 84. A person not contented with the dispositions of the Radio Regulatory Commission made in accordance with the provisions of this Law or the orders issued thereunder may lodge complaint against the Radio Regulatory Commission.

2 The lodgement of complaint shall, within thirty days from the date when the complainant has become aware of the dispositions, be made by presenting a written application to the Radio Regulatory Commission with the reason stated therein. However, no complaint will be accepted after the lapse of sixty days from the date of the dispositions.

(Dismissal of Complaint)

Article 85. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall dismiss the complaint immediately, if it deems that the lodgement of complaint is illegal.

2 The dismissal of complaint pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made in writing with the reason stated therein; a copy thereof shall be delivered to the complainant.

(Opening of Hearing)

Article 86. In case a complaint has been lodged in accordance with the provisions of Article 84, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall open a hearing within thirty days from the day when the Radio Regulatory Commission accepts the application of complaint, except in the case where it dismisses the complaint in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article.

Article 87. The hearing shall be presided over by an examiner designated by the Radio Regulatory Commission for a designated case. However, this shall not apply to the case where a member of the Commission is designated by the Radio Regulatory Commission to preside over a hearing where the case is of special importance.

Article 88. The hearing shall be opened by delivering to the parties interested in the case (in the case of the hearing held for a complaint, the parties interested in the case and the person who has lodged the complaint; hereinafter the same) the notice to open the hearing, with the outline of the case and the date and place of the hearing stated therein, together with the summons, in the name of the examiner (the member, in the case of proviso to the preceding Article; hereinafter the same).

2 When the notice to open the hearing mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been dispatched, the outline of the case and the date and place of the hearing shall be made public.

(Participation)

Article 89. Besides those prescribed in the preceding Article, any person who wishes to participate in the hearing to state his opinion must apply in writing to the examiner for participation as a party interested by stating the reason wherefor he is interested in the case and the gist of his claim.

(Proxy)

Article 90. Parties interested in the case may appoint an attorney or other appropriate person for their proxy.

(Investigation)

Article 91. The examiner may, if he deemes necessary for conducting a hearing, examine the parties interested, summon and examine witnesses, and require reports of such parties or witnesses.

(Claim and Proof)

Article 92. Parties interested in the case or proxies thereof or the Radio Regulatory Commission may, at the hearing, protest their claim, give proof, or examine the parties interested or witnesses or the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Record and Written Recommendation)

Article 93. The examiner shall prepare a record at the hearing.

2 The examiner shall prepare a written recommendation based on the record mentioned in the preceding paragraph and present it to the Radio Regulatory Commission together with the record mentioned in the same paragraph.

3 The record mentioned in paragraph 1 and written recommendation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made accessible to the public by the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Decision)

Article 94. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall make decision for the case on the basis

of the record and written recommendation mentioned in the preceding Article.

2 The decision mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made in writing, the authorized copies of which shall be delivered to the parties interested mentioned in Articles 88 and 89.

3 There shall be stated in the writing mentioned in the preceding paragraph the facts confirmed by the Radio Regulatory Commission through the hearing and the reason therefor.

(Travelling Expenses, etc. of Witness)

Article 95. Witnesses summoned in accordance with the provision of Article 91 shall receive the travelling expenses, allowance per diem and hotel charges of the amount prescribed by Cabinet Order.

(Matters to be Delegated to Orders)

Article 96. In addition to those provided for in this Chapter, the procedures related to hearing shall be prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Jurisdiction of Court)

Article 97. Suits against the dispositions of the Radio Regulatory Commission made in accordance with the provisions of this Law or the orders issued thereunder shall be under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo Higher Court.

(Demand for Record)

Article 98. In case the suit mentioned in the preceding Article has been instituted, the court shall, without delay, demand of the Radio Regulatory Commission the delivery of the record of the case in question.

(Binding Force of Confirmed Facts)

Article 99. Relating to the suit instituted in accordance with the provision of Article 97, the facts legally confirmed by the Radio Regulatory Commission shall bind the court if there exist substantial evidences to support them.

2 Existence of the substantial evidences prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be left to the judgement of the court.

CHAPTER VIII Miscellaneous Provisions

(Equipment Utilizing High Frequency)

Article 100. A person who intends to establish the equipment mentioned below must apply for the license of the Radio Regulatory Commission for such equipment:

(1) A telegraph, telephone or other communication equipment operated on frequencies not less than 10 kc/s in its wire circuits (excluding cable carrier equipment and balanced 2 bare-wire carrier equipment);

(2) Equipment other than a radio equipment and other than the equipment mentioned in the preceding paragraph, utilizing high frequencies not less than 10 kc/s and which is prescribed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

2 Upon receipt of the application for the license mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall grant license therefor in case it recognizes that the equipment applied for meets the technical standards mentioned in Articles 28, 30 and 38 which are to be applied mutatis mutandis in the next paragraph and that the use of frequency by the equipment applied for will cause no harmful interference to any other communication.

3 The provisions of Article 14 paragraphs 1 and 2 (License Certificate), Article 17 (Approval for Change, etc.), Article 21 (Correction of License Certificate), Article 22, Article 23 (Abolition and Suspension), Article 24 (Return of License Certificate), Article 28 (Quality of Emission), Article 30 (Protective Devices), Article 38 (Technical Standards), Article 72 (Suspension of Emission), Article 73 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive (Inspection), Article 76, Article 77 (Revocation of Station License) and Article 81 (Report) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the equipment licensed in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1.

(Protection of Function of Radio Equipment)

Article 101. The provision of Article 82 paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to an equipment (excluding the equipment mentioned in the preceding Article), other than radio equipment, of which the incidental emission or high frequency current gives continuous and serious disturbance to the function of radio equipment.

Article 102. In case a person intends to construct such buildings or structures as to be provided for in Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations capable of causing disturbance in the electric field within the area of radius 1 km from the site of a direction-finding radio equipment established by the Radio Regulatory Commission, he shall notify the Radio Regulatory Commission to that effect in advance.

2 The site of the direction-finding radio equipment mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made public by the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Collection of Fees)

Article 103. Persons listed in the left column of the following table shall pay the fee, on the date prescribed by Cabinet Order, of the amount to be determined by Cabinet Order within the limits of amounts stated in the right column for the respective items:

Person who must pay the fee	Amount
(1) A person who applies for the license in accordance with the provision of Article 6	¥ 3,000
(2) A person who receives the inspection after the completion of construction in accordance with the provision of Article 10	
(a) Ship stations:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	3,600
Those of antenna power of not more than 200 W	6,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 2 KW	8,000
Those of antenna power exceeding 2KW	13,000
(b) Radio stations for broadcasting:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	6,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 500 W	10,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 10 KW	19,000
Those of antenna power exceeding 10 KW	22,000
(c) Other radio stations:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	4,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 200 W	7,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 2 KW	9,000
Those of antenna power exceeding 2 KW	15,000
(3) A person who receives the inspection in accordance with the provision of Article 73 paragraph 1	
(a) Ship stations:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	1,800
Those of antenna power of not more than 200 W	3,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 2 KW	4,000
Those of antenna power exceeding 2 KW	6,500
(b) Radio stations for broadcasting:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	3,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 500 W	5,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 10 KW	9,500
Those of antenna power exceeding 10 KW	11,000
(c) Other radio stations:	
Those of antenna power of not more than 50 W	2,000
Those of antenna power of not more than 200 W	3,500
Those of antenna power of not more than 2 KW	4,500
Those of antenna power exceeding 2 KW	7,500
(4) A person who receives the inspection in accordance with the provision of Article 18 (excluding a person who has obtained the approval under Article 17 paragraph 1 for alteration of the designation made in accordance with the provision of Article 71 paragraph 1)	5,000
(5) A person who receives the type testing in accordance with the provision of Article 37	20,000
(6) A person who applies for the State examination for radio operators in accordance with the provision of Article 41	500
(7) A person who applies for the renewal of license in accordance with the provision of Article 45 paragraph 1 and who comes under paragraph 2 of the same Article	100
(8) A person who applies for the reissue of station license certificate or operators license certificate	100

(Application to the State)

Article 104. The provisions of this Law shall, excepting those of Chapters VII and IX, apply to the State. In this case, "license" or "permission" shall read "approval," except in Chapter IV.

CHAPTER IX Penal Provisions

Article 105. A person engaged in the radiocommunication service who has not handled or has delayed the distress traffic prescribed in Article 66 paragraph 1 shall be sentenced to a penal servitude with fixed term of not less than one year.

2 A person who has interfered with the handling of the distress traffic shall also be subjected to the same punishment as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

3 Attempts to commit the crime mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished.

Article 106. A person who, with the object of giving an advantage to himself or to any other person or of inflicting damage on any other person, despatches a false message by means of radio equipment or communication equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1 item (1) shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years

or to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand *yen*.

2 A person who, by means of radio equipment, transmits distress traffic while there is no such distress at sea shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period of not less than three months but not exceeding ten years.

Article 107. A person who has, by means of radio equipment or communication equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1 item (1), conducted communication of matter claiming to destroy, with violence, the Constitution of Japan or the government established thereunder shall be sentenced to a penal servitude or imprisonment without hard labor for a period not exceeding five years.

Article 108. A person who has, by means of radio equipment or communication equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1 item (1), conducted communication of indecent matter shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand *yen*.

Article 109. A person who has divulged or taken advantage of the secrecy of radiocommunication being handled by a radio station shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand *yen*.

2 In a case where any person engaged in the radiocommunication service has divulged or taken advantage of the secrecy mentioned in the preceding paragraph which has come to his knowledge in connection with his duties, he shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand *yen*.

Article 110. A person falling under one of the following items shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand *yen*:

(1) A person who has operated a radio station without the license prescribed in Article 4 paragraph 1;

(2) A person who has used the radio equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1 without the licence provided for in the same paragraph of the same Article;

(3) A person who has operated a radio station in contravention of the provision of Article 52, Article 53 or Article 55;

(4) A person who has operated a radio equipment in contravention of the provision of Article 18;

(5) A person who has operated a radio station of which the emission or operation has been suspended by the provision of Article 72 paragraph 1 (including the cases where Article 72 paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) or Article 76 paragraph 1 (including the cases where Article 76 paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) or an equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1;

(6) A person who has acted in contravention of the dispositions provided for in Article 74 paragraph 1.

Article 111. A person who has refused, interfered with, or evaded the inspection provided for in Article 73 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 (including the cases where Article 73 paragraph 1 or 2 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3) or Article 82 paragraph 2 shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand *yen*.

Article 112. A person falling under one of the following items shall be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand *yen*:

(1) A person who violates the provision of Article 62 paragraph 1;

(2) A person who violates the restrictions on the operation provided for in Article 76 paragraph 1 (including the cases where Article 76 paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3).

Article 113. A person falling under one of the following items shall be punished with a fine not exceeding thirty thousand *yen*:

(1) A person who has violated the provision of Article 39;

(2) A person who has violated the provision of Article 64 paragraph 1;

(3) A person who has violated the provision of Article 78;

(4) A person who has conducted the operation of radio equipment in contravention of the dispositions of suspention of function provided for in Article 79 paragraph 1;

(5) A person who has violated the order made in accordance with the provision of Article 82 paragraph 1 (including the cases where Article 82 paragraph 1 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 101).

Article 114. In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, employee or other person engaged in the service, of a juridical person or natural person has, in regard to the business of the juridical or natural person, perpetrated the act of contravention mentioned in Articles 110 to 113 inclusive, the juridical person or natural person shall, besides the offender, be punished with the fine prescribed in the respective Articles.

Article 115. A person who has, in contravention of the dispositions made by the examiner in accordance with the provision of Article 91, not answered to the summons, has made no statement or made false statement, or has made no report or made false report, shall be punished with an administrative fine not exceeding three thousand *yen*.

Article 116. A person falling under one of the following items shall be punished with an administrative fine not exceeding three thousand *yen*:

(1) A person who makes no notification in contravention of the provision of Article 20 paragraph 3;

(2) A person who makes no notification in contravention of the provision of Article 22 (including the cases where Article 22 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3);

(3) A person who does not return the license certificate in contravention of the provision of Article 24 (including the cases where Article 24 applies mutatis mutandis in Article 100 paragraph 3).

Supplementary Provisions:

(Date of Enforcement)

1. This Law shall come into force as from the day when the period of thirty days will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.

(Abrogation of Wireless Telegraph Law)

2. The Wireless Telegraph Law (Law No. 26 of 1915; hereinafter to be referred to as "the old law") shall be abrogated.

3. The provisions of Articles 6, 15, 19, 21 and 23, Article 24 paragraph 1, Articles 25, 26 and 28 of the old law shall still be effective even after the enforcement of this Law until the law relating to the public communication service is enacted and enforced.

(Application of Penal Provisions of the Old Law)

4. The old law shall still be effective even after the enforcement of this Law in applying penal provisions to acts committed before the enforcement of this Law.

(Tentative Measures regarding Radio Operator)

5. A person holding, at the time of enforcement of this Law, a license for the first, second, third, telephone or watcher class of radio operator in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations for Qualifying Examination for Radio Operators (Ministry of Communications Ordinance No. 8 of 1931) shall be deemed as having been licensed, on the date of enforcement of this Law, correspondingly for the first class, second class, third class, telephone class and watcher class of service radio operator in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

6. A person who has, at the time (1 June 1940) of abrogation of the Regulations for Qualifying Examination for Telecommunication Engineers (Ministry of Communications Ordinance No. 13 of 1940), been holding a license for the first or second class of telecommunication engineer, or the third (radio) class of telecommunication engineer in accordance with the provisions of the same regulations shall be deemed as having correspondingly been licensed, on the date of enforcement of this Law, for the first class or second class of technical radio operator in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

7. If a person who was deemed as having been licensed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs does not apply for the radio operator's license certificate prescribed in this Law within one year from the date of enforcement of this Law, the license shall be invalid by the expiration of such period unless the failure of such application is due to force majeure.

8. A person who is actually engaged in the technical operation of a radio equipment at the time of enforcement of this Law may, notwithstanding the provision of Article 39, engage himself in the technical operation of radio equipment without the qualification of technical radio operator for one year after the enforcement of this Law.

9. During three years from the date of enforcement of this Law, the second class service operator may, notwithstanding the provision of Article 40, be engaged, for conducting international communication, in the service operating of radio equipment installed on board ship, within the area enclosed by lines of meridian 175 East, meridian 113 East, parallel 21 North and parallel 63 North.

(Dispositions, etc. Made before the Enforcement of This Law)

10. Besides those prescribed in paragraphs 5 and 6, dispositions, processes and other acts made in accordance with the provisions of the old law or the ordinances issued thereunder shall be deemed as having been made in accordance with this Law in case any corresponding provision is found therein. In such case, the effective term of license of a radio station (excluding ship radiotelegraph stations on board ships mentioned in Article 4 of the Law for Safety of Vessels and fishing ships mentioned in Article 5 of the Cabinet Order relating to Limitation on Operating Area of Fishing Ship) shall, notwithstanding the pro-

vision of Article 13 paragraph 1, be between one to three years computed from the date of enforcement of this Law, which will be fixed by Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations according to the category of radio station.

(Application for License for Existing Equipment Utilizing High Frequency)

11. A person who is furnished with the equipment mentioned in Article 100 paragraph 1 item (2) at the time of enforcement of this Law shall obtain the license mentioned in the same paragraph of the same Article for such equipment within one year as from the date of enforcement of this Law.

12. During the period within one month from the date of enforcement of this Law, the Radio Regulatory Commission is, notwithstanding the provision of Article 83 paragraph 1 item (1), authorized to establish, without holding a hearing, Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations mentioned in the same item of the same paragraph of the same Article.

13. The Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations established in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be invalid on the day when the period of six months will have elapsed from the date of enforcement of this Law.

(Amendment to Law for Safety of Vessels, etc.)

14. The Law for Safaty of Vessels shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 4 paragraph 1, "the Wireless Telegraph Law" shall be amended as "the Radio Law."

15. The Copyright Law (Law No. 39 of 1899) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 22-(5) paragraph 2, "the person who has established a wireless telephone for broadcasting licensed by the competent Minister in accordance with the Wireless Telegraph Law and the Ordinance issued thereunder" shall be amended as "the broadcast enterpriser."

Minister of Education
TAKASE Sotaro
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry
MORI Kotaro
Minister of Transportation
OYA Shinzo
Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

I hereby promulgate the Broadcast Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 132

Broadcast Law

Contents

Chapter I General Provisions (Articles 1-6)
Chapter II The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (Articles 7-50)
Chapter III Private Broadcast Enterpriser (Articles 51-53)
Chapter IV Penal Provisions (Articles 54-59)
Supplementary Provisions

CHAPTER I General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate broadcasting so as to meet the public welfare, and to strive for the sound development thereof, in accordance with the principles stated below:

1. To secure the maximum availability and benefits of broadcasting to the people;
2. To assure the freedom of expression through broadcasting by guaranteeing the impartiality, integrity and autonomy of broadcasting;
3. To make the broadcasting contribute to the development of healthy democracy by clarifying responsibility of those persons engaged in broadcasting.

(Definitions)

Article 2. The interpretation of this Law and the orders issued thereunder shall be in accordance with the following definitions:

1. "Broadcasting" means the transmission of radiocommunication intended to be directly received by the general public;
2. "International Broadcasting" means the broadcasting intended to be received in foreign countries;
3. "Broadcast Station" means a radio station established for the purpose of broadcasting;
4. "Broadcast Program" means the kind, contents, volume and arrangement of matters to be broadcast.

(Freedom of Broadcast Program Compiling)

Article 3. Broadcast programs shall never be interfered with or regulated by any person, excepting the case where he does so upon the powers provided for by law.

(Correction Broadcasting, etc.)

Article 4. In case a broadcast enterpriser (meaning a person who has been granted a license for his broadcast station in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950); hereinafter the same) has broadcast any false matter, he must, when there is a demand, within two weeks of the day on which it was broadcast, from the person whose rights have been infringed or any person directly concerned, inquire into the matter at once and in case it was cleared up that what was broadcast was not true, broadcast the correction or cancellation within two days on which the matter is cleared in an appropriate manner by the enterpriser through the same equipment tantamount to the equipment which the broadcasting was made.

2 The same shall apply when the broadcast enterpriser has found any untrue matter in his broadcasting.

3 The provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall not preclude the claim for damages in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896).

(International Broadcasting)

Article 5. International broadcasting must not be such as to hurt the international rapprochement. The same shall apply to the case of transmission to foreign countries of broadcast programs compiled for the purpose of broadcasting in foreign countries.

(Re-broadcasting)

Article 6. Broadcast enterprisers must not receive and rebroadcast the broadcastings of any other broadcast enterprisers, unless their consent is obtained.

CHAPTER II The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan

(Purpose)

Article 7. The purpose of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (hereinafter to be simply referred to as "The Corporation") is to conduct its broadcasting for the public welfare in such a manner that its broadcasting may be received all over Japan.

(Legal Personality)

Article 8. The Corporation shall be a juridical person established under the provisions of this Law for the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned in the preceding Article.

(Business)

Article 9. For the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned in Article 7, the Corporation shall conduct the following businesses:

(1) To establish, maintain and operate broadcast stations for conducting the national and local broadcastings;
(2) To establish, maintain and operate its own broadcast stations or use the governmental facilities for conducting the international broadcasting;
(3) To compile broadcast programs;
(4) To establish research facilities necessary for the improvement of broadcasting, provided that the research activities of the Corporation shall be limited to those which are closely connected with the broadcast program or broad cast technics.

2 The Corporation may, in addition to those businesses mentioned in the preceding paragraph, conduct the following businesses for the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned in Article 7:

(1) To maintain, train, or subsidize theatrical, musical and other bodies necessary for programming;
(2) To provide or support public concerts or other public entertainments primarily intended to be broadcast by the Corporation;
(3) To conduct publicity and publication necessary for the popularization and development of broadcasting, and, on request, to give advice to the public relating to the reception of broadcasting;
(4) To acquire any literary, musical, artistic and scientific copyrights, necessary for compiling broadcast programs and to use, or to permit the use, thereof;
(5) To acquire patent rights, and utility model right necessary for the broadcasting and application rights thereof;
(6) To collect, and exchange with others, news and information for compiling broadcast programs;
(7) To repair broadcast radio receivers, on request.

3 In conducting the businesses mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the Corporation shall not aim at profits.

4 The Corporation shall not take actions, whatever the pretext may be, to regulate or interfere with the business of the manufacturers of, dealers in, or repairers of, radio divices, such as to certify broadcast radio receiving devices or vacuum tubes or component parts thereof, or to designate authorized repairers of broadcast radio receivers.

5 Repairing service of broadcast radio receiving devices mentioned in paragraph 2 item (7) may be conducted only at such designated places extremely inconvenient to person who receive radio broadcast in utilizing the repairer of broadcast radio receivers or where it is desirable for the promotion of the interest of those who receive radio broadcast, as deemed necessary for the benefit of those receiving by the Radio Regulatory Commission according to its investigation conducted at regular intervals.

(Offices)

Article 10. The head office of the Corporation shall be located in Tokyo-To.

2 The Corporation may have its branch offices at necessary places.

(Articles of Corporation)

Article 11. The Corporation shall prescribe the following matters under the Articles of Corporation:

(1) Purpose;
(2) Title;
(3) Locations of offices;
(4) Matters pertaining to the assets and accounting;
(5) Matters pertaining to the Board of Governors, Board of Directors and officers of the Corporation;
(6) Matters pertaining to the business and the execution thereof;
(7) Matters pertaining to the issue of the broadcast bond;
(8) Method of public notification.

2 The Articles of Corporation may be amended with the prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Registration)

Article 12. The Corporation shall in accordance with the procedures as to be provided for by Cabinet Order, register such matters as the change of location of head office, establishment of branch offices, and other matters prescribed by Cabinet Order.

2 Matters requiring registration in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph cannot stand against a third party until they are registered.

(Establishment of Board of Governors and its Powers)

Article 13. The Board of Governors shall be established in the Corporation.

2 The Board of Governors shall have powers and responsibilities to decide the management policy of the Corporation and to direct and control the operation thereof.

Article 14. The following matters shall require the decision of Board of Governors; provided that this shall not necessarily apply to such matters as deemed minor by it:

(1) Budget of revenues and expenditures, business project and financial program;
(2) Settlement of accounts;
(3) Establishment plan of broadcast stations and the establishment, suspension and abolition of broadcast stations;
(4) Basic plan for compiling broadcast programs;
(5) Alteration of the Articles;
(6) Terms of the receiver's contract mentioned in Article 32, and standards for the exemption from the receiver's fee;
(7) Issuance of broadcast bond and borrowing of loan;
(8) Rules relating to the administration of the enterprise and the performance of the service;
(9) Remuneration, separation allowance and social expenses of officers (including all other similar items regardless of their names);
(10) Such other matters deemed necessary specially by the Board of Governors.

(Organization of Board of Governors)

Article 15. The Board of Governors shall be composed of eight governors and the president.

2 The Board of Governors shall have one chairman who shall be elected by the governors and the president from among the governors.

3 The chairman shall preside over the business of the Board of Governors.

4 The Board of Governors shall appoint in advance a person from among the governors to act for the chairman in the case where he is prevented from discharging his duties.

(Appointment of Governors)

Article 16. The governors shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among persons capable of making fair judgement concerning the public welfare and having wide experience and knowledge. In this case, consideration shall be given to their appointment so as to get fair representation in the fields of education culture, science, industry and others.

2 In the appointment mentioned in the preceding paragraph, one person shall be appointed from among the persons respectively having the dwelling place in the districts prescribed in the Annexed Table.

3 In case the consent of both Houses of the Diet can not be be obtained for the appointment of the governor, in the case where the term of office of a governor expired or where there occurred a vacancy, because the Diet is not in session or the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Prime Minister may, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, appoint the governor without the consent of both Houses. In such a case ex post facto approval of both Houses shall be obtained at the first session convened after such appointment.

4 A person coming under any one of the following items shall not be appointed as governor:

(1) A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment or heavier penalty;
(2) A person who has been subjected to the disciplinary dismissal as a national public service personnel member and with respect to whom two years have not elapsed from the date of his dismissal;
(3) National public service personnel (excluding member of committees, councils, etc. or a person in a position corresponding thereto and who is of part time service);
(4) Staff member of political party (including one who was as such within one year before the date of appointment);
(5) Manufacturer of, or dealer in, broadcast transmitter or broadcast radio receiver or, in case such a person is a juridical person, officer thereof (including any person, whatever his title may be, having official or governing power equivalent to or more than that of officer; hereinafter the same in this Article) or a person possessing not less than one tenth of the rights of voting of such juridical person (including any person who was as such within one year before the date of appointment);
(6) Broadcast enterpriser, newspaper agency, news agency or commercial distributor of news or information, or in case such an enterpriser is a juridical person, officer or employee thereof, or a person possessing not less than one tenth of the rights of voting of such juridical person (including any person who was as such within one year before the date of appointment);
(7) Officer of an organization of the enterprisers mentioned in the preceding two items (including one who was as such within one year before the date of appointment).

5 In appointing governors, it shall be avoided that five or more governors, including the president, become to belong to one and the same political party.

(Term of Office)

Article 17. The term of office of a governor shall be three years. However, the governor to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the remainder of the term of office of his predecessor.

2 The governors may be re-appointed.

3 Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, the governors shall, even after their term of office expired, remain in office until new governors are appointed.

(Retirement)

Article 18. A governor shall, ipso facto, lose his office in case the consent of both Houses of the Diet under the second clause of Article 16 paragraph 3 is not obtained.

(Dismissal)

Article 19. The Prime Minister shall dismiss a governor when he comes to fall under one of the items of Article 16 paragraph 4.

Article 20. The Prime Minister may, with the consent of both Houses of the Diet, dismiss the governor in case such governor is deemed incompetent to perform his duties owing to his mental or physical deficiencies or to have committed acts in contravention of his official duties or such malfeasances as to render himself unfit to be a governor. In this case, the governor to be dismissed shall be given by each House of the Diet a chance for vindication of his case in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the respective Houses.

2 In case five or more of the governors including the president have come to belong to one and the same political party, the Prime Minister shall, with the consent of both Houses of the Diet, dismiss a governor or governors so as to make the number of persons beloning to one and the same political party four.

Article 21. Excepting the cases mentioned in the preceding two Articles, governors shall not be dismissed against their will.

(Compensation of Governor)

Article 22. Governors shall receive no compensation. However, they shall receive travelling expenses and other actual expenses incurred by them for the execution of their duties.

(Procedures for Decision)

Article 23. The Board of Governors shall not open its meeting nor take decision unless the chairman and four or more persons from among the president and governors other than the chairman are present.

2 Except those prescribed otherwise elsewhere, the issues of the Board of Governors meeting shall be decided by the majority of votes of those present; in case of a tie, the chairman shall decide.

(Officers)

Article 24. The Corporation shall have as officers one president, one vice-president, three directors and two auditors, in addition to the governors of the Board of Governors.

(Board of Directors)

Article 25. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the president, vice-president and directors.

2 The Board of Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Corporation, deliberate on matters related to the execution of important business of the Corporation.

(President, etc.)

Article 26. The president shall represent the the Corporation and preside over the business thereof as to be determined by the Board of Governors.

2 The vice-president shall, as to be determined by the president, represent the Corporation and assists the president in administering the

business of the Corporation, act for the president when he is prevented from discharging his duties, and discharge the duties of the president when the post of the president is vacant.

3 Directors shall, as to be determined by the president, represent the Corporation and assist the president and vice-president in administering the business of the Corporation, act for the president and vice-president when both of them are prevented from discharging their duties, and discharge their duties when the posts of both the president and vice-president are vacant.

4 Auditors shall audit the business conducted by the president, vice-president and directors and report the result of the audit to the Board of Governors.

Article 27. The president shall be appointed by the Board of Governors.

2 The appointment under the preceding paragraph shall require the decision of the Board of Governors by the majority votes of not less than six governors.

3 The vice-president and directors shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the Board of Governors.

4 Auditors shall be appointed by the Board of Governors.

5 The provisions of Article 16 paragraph 4 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the appointment of the president, vice-president, directors and auditors. In this case, "broadcast enterpriser; newspaper agency" in item (6) of the same paragraph shall read "newspaper agency."

Article 28. The term of office of the president, vice-president, directors and auditors shall be three years. However, the president to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the remainder of the term of office of his predecessor.

2 The president, vice-president, directors and auditors may be re-appointed.

Article 29. The Board of Governors may dismiss the president or auditor, in case it deems that he has become incompetent to perform his duties or has committed acts in contravention of his duties or such malfeasances as to render himself unfit to be the president or auditor.

2 The president may, with the consent of the Board of Governors, dismiss the vice-president or director, in case he is deemed to have become incompetent to perform his duties or have committed acts in contravention of his duties or such malfeasances as to render himself unfit to be the vice-president or director.

(Prohibition of Concurrent Occupation of President, etc.)

Article 30. The president, vice-president and directors shall not become an officer of any body aimed at pecuniary interests nor engage in any profit making enterprise.

2 The president, vice-president and directors shall not make any investment in any broadcast enterprise.

(Mutatis Mutandis Application of Civil Code)

Article 31. The provisions of Articles 44 (Faculty of Juridical Person of Illegal Acts), 50 (Address of Juridical Person), 54 (Limitation of Representing Right), 56 (Temporary Director) and 57 (Special Proxy) of the Civil Code and Article 35 paragraph 1 (Jurisdiction of Appointment of Temporary Director, etc.) of the Law of Procedures in Non-Contentious Matters (Law No. 14 of 1898) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Corporation.

(Receiver's Contract and Receiver's Fee)

Article 32. Any person who is equipped with a receiving equipment capable of receiving the standard broadcasting (broadcasting operated on frequencies in the band from 535 to 1605 kc/s, inclusive) provided by the Corporation shall conclude the receiver's contract with the Corporation with regard to the reception of its broadcasting. However, this shall not necessarily apply to those equipped with receiving equipment not intended for the reception of broadcasting.

2 The Corporation shall, unless in accordance with the standard approved by the Radio Regulatory Commission in advance, not exempt the collection of receiver's fee from a person of the main clause of the preceding paragraph.

3 The Corporation shall obtain the prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission for the terms of the contract mentioned in paragraph 1. The same shall apply to the intended change thereof.

(Order for Conduct of International Broadcasting)

Article 33. The Radio Regulatory Commission may order the Corporation to conduct international broadcastings, designating such necessary matters as the service areas and matters to be broadcast.

(Research Activities)

Article 34. The Radio Regulatory Commission may, when it is deemed necessary for the improvement or development of broadcasting, order the Corporation to make research in matters designated within the limits mentioned in Article 9 paragraph 1 item (4).

2 The result of any research performed according to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be utilized so as to contribute to the interests of the public such as the development of broadcasting enterprise.

(Expenses for International Broadcasting, etc.)

Article 35. Expenses required for the services performed by the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles shall be borne by the State,

2 The orders mentioned in the preceding two Articles shall be given within the limits that the amount borne by the State in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall not exceed the budgetary appropriations approved by the Diet.

(Business Year)

Article 36. The business year of the Corporation shall begin in April every year and end in March of the following year.

(Budget of Revenues and Expenditures, Business Project and Financial Program)

Article 37. The Corporation shall prepare the budget of revenues and expenditurers, business project and financial program for every business year and present them to the Radio Regulatory Commission. The same procedures shall be followed for the alteration thereof.

2 Upon receipt of the budget of revenues and expenditures, business project and financial program mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall review them and transmit them with its comments through the Cabinet to the Diet for approval.

3 In case any recommendation to make any change in the items of the budget of revenues and expenditures, business project and financial program mentioned in the preceding paragraph is made in accordance with the provision of the same paragraph, the appropriate committee of the Diet will obtain the view of the Corporation.

4 The monthly amount of receiver's fee to be collected from a person who concluded the receiver's contract in accordance with the main clause of Article 32 paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Diet by approving the budget of revenues and expenditures mentioned in paragraph 1.

(Presentation of Business Report)

Article 38. The Corporation shall prepare its business report for every business year and present it to the Radio Regulatory Commission within two months from the end of every business year.

2 On receipt of the business report mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Radio Regulatory Commission shall present it to the Diet through the Cabinet with the views of the Commission attached thereto.

(Limitation on Expenses)

Article 39. The income of the Corporation shall not be expended for other purposes than the performance of businesses listed in Article 9 paragraphs 1 and 2.

(Presentation of Balance Sheet, etc.)

Article 40. The Corporation shall prepare the inventory, balance sheet and profit and loss statement of every business year together with the written explanation thereof and present them to the Radio Regulatory Commission within two months from the end of the business year.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission shall, upon receipt of the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph, present them to the Cabinet through the Prime Minister.

3 The Cabinet shall submit the documents mentioned in the preceding paragraph to the Diet after the audit of the Board of Audit.

(Audit of the Board of Audit)

Article 41. The Board of Audit shall audit the Corporation.

(Broadcast Bond)

Article 42. The Corporation may, with the prior approval of the Minister of Finance, issue the broadcast bond to raise the fund for the construction or improvement of broadcast equipment.

2 The total amount of issuance of the broadcast bond mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed three billion *yen*.

3 In case the Corporation has issued the broadcast bond in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, it shall, as the reserve fund for redemption, lay aside the sum equivalent to one-tenth of unredeemed amount of the bond issued as of the end of every business year.

4 The Corporation may appropriate the fund prescribed in the preceding paragraph only for the redemption of the broadcast bond.

5 Creditors of the broadcast bond of the Corporation shall be entitled to be paid for their credits prior to any other creditors on the properties of the Corporation.

6 The order of priority mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be next to the ordinary preferential right mentioned in the Civil Code.

7 As regards necessary matters relating to the broadcast bond, in addition to those prescribed in the preceding six paragraphs, provisions relating to the debenture in the Commercial Code (Law No. 48 of 1899) and the Law of Procedures in Non-Contentious Matters shall apply mutatis mutandis in accordance with the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(Suspension and Abolition of Broadcast Station)

Article 43. The Corporation shall not abolish any of its broadcast stations or suspend the broadcasting thereof for more than twelve hours without the prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission. However, this shall not apply to the cases caused by force majeure.

2 In case the Corporation has suspended its broadcasting, it shall, excepting the case where the prior approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph is given, report to that effect to the Radio Regulatory Commission without delay.

(Compiling of Broadcast Program)

Article 44. The Corporation shall do its best in programming to satisfy the wishes of the people as well as to contribute to elevating the level of civilization.

2 The Corporation shall, in order to know the wishes of the people, conduct scientific listening polls at regular intervals and make the result thereof public.

3 In the compiling of broadcast programs the Corporation shall follow the principles laid down in the following respective items:

(1) Shall not disturb the public security;

(2) Shall be politically impartial;

(3) Shall broadcast news without distorting the facts;

(4) As regards the controversial issues, shall clarify the point of issue from all the angles possible.

(Candidates Broadcasting)

Article 45. In case the Corporation allowed any candidate for an elective office to broadcast his political views or make a campaign speech, it must, on application, let other candidates for the same office in the same election broadcast under the same conditions.

(Prohibition of Commercial Advertising Broadcasting)

Article 46. The Corporation shall not broadcast any advertisement related to any other person's commercial business.

2 The provision of the preceding paragraph shall not, in case where necessary in the compiling of broadcast programs and regarded as not for advertisement related to any other person's commercial business, preclude the broadcasting of the name or title of the author or operator of the materials of broadcast program.

(Limitation on Transfer of Broadcast Equipment, etc.)

Article 47. The Corporation shall not, without the prior approval of the Radio Regulatory Commission, transfer, lease, offer as a security, nor entrust the operation thereof, nor, whatever the method may be, subject to the control of any other person, the whole or part of its broadcast equipment.

2 In case the Radio Regulatory Commission intends to give the approval in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the consent of both Houses of the Diet shall be obtained.

(Exemption from Tax)

Article 48. Income tax and juridical person tax shall not be imposed upon the Corporation.

(Eminent Domain Right)

Article 49. The broadcasting business of the Corporation shall be treated as the business authorized to use the eminent domain right for the acquisition and use of land prescribed in Article 2 of the Eminent Domain Law (Law No. 29 of 1900), and the same law shall apply.

(Dissolution)

Article 50. Matters related to the dissolution of the Corporation shall be prescribed by law separately.

2 When the Corporation is dissolved, the remaining properties of the Corporation shall be reverted to the State.

CHAPTER III Private Broadcast Enterpriser

(Announcement concerning Advertising Broadcasting)

Article 51. In case a private broadcast enterpriser (broadcast enterpriser other than the Corporation; hereinafter the same) broadcasts an advertising broadcasting with charge, it shall announce that the broadcasting thereof is an advertising broadcasting.

(Candidate Broadcasting)

Article 52. In case a private broadcast enterpriser has allowed any candidate for an elective office to broadcast his political views or make a campaign speech over the former's broadcast equipment or through other broadcast enterpriser's, it shall, on application, let other candidates for the same office in the same election broadcast, under the same conditions whether with or without charge.

(Compiling of Broadcast Program)

Article 53. The provision of Article 44 paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the private broadcast enterprises.

CHAPTER IV Penal Provisions

Article 54. In case an officer or personnel of the Corporation has, in connection with his duties, received, demanded, or obtained promise for, any bribe, he shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years.

2 In case a person who is going to be the officer or the personnel of the Corporation has received, demanded, or obtained promise for, any bribe upon solicitation concerning the official business which he is going to take charge of, the person shall be punished with the same penalty as mentioned in the preceding paragraph when he becomes the officer or the personnel of the Corporation.

3 In case a person who was the officer or the personnel of the Corporation has received, demanded, or obtained promise for, any bribe for conducting unjust actions or for not conducting just actions, in the performance of his official duties upon solicitation during his term of office, he shall be punished with the same penalty as mentioned in paragraph 1.

4 A person who has given, offered or promised any bribe provided for in the preceding three paragraphs shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand *yen*.

5 In the case of paragraphs 1 to 3 inclusive, the bribe received by the officer or the personnel of the Corporation shall be confiscated. In case the whole or part of the bribe cannot be confiscated, the amount worth the same shall be collected.

Article 55. In any one of the following cases, the officer of the Corporation who has committed the violation shall be sentenced to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand *yen*:

(1) Where the Corporation has conducted the businesses other than those prescribed in Article 9;

(2) Where he has not obtained the approval which he should have obtained in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 paragraph 2, Article 32 paragraph 2 or 3, Article 42 paragraph 1, main clause of Article 43 paragraph 1 or Article 47 paragraph 1;

(3) Where he has violated the provisions of Article 30 paragraph 1, Article 37 paragraph 1, Article 38 paragraph 1 or Article 40 paragraph 1.

Article 56. A person who has violated the provision of Article 4 paragraph 1 shall be sentenced to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand *yen*.

2 The prosecution of the offense mentioned in the preceding paragraph, if it concerns private affairs, shall only take place upon complaint.

Article 57. In case the representative of a juridical person, or the proxy, employee or other worker of a juridical person or natural person has, in connection with the business of the juridical person or natural person, committed the offenses mentioned in the preceding Article, besides the offender, the juridical person or natural person shall also be punished with the fine mentioned in the same Article.

2 In the case of the preceding paragraph, the prosecution mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article brought against the offender shall be effective to the juridical person or natural person; the prosecution brought against the juridical person or natural person shall be effective to the offender.

Article 58. In case the officers of the Corporation have, in contravention of this Law or the orders issued thereunder, neglected to register, or registered untrue matters, they shall be subjected to an administrative fine not exceeding ten thousand *yen*.

Article 59. In case the officers of the Corporation do not, in contravention of the provision of Article 43 paragraph 2, make the notification, they shall be subjected to an administrative fine not exceeding three thousand *yen*.

Supplementary Provisions:

(Date of Enforcement)

1. This Law shall come into force as from the date of enforcement of the Radio Law; provided, however, that the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 10 inclusive of the Supplementary Provisions shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

(Establishment of the Corporation)

2. The Prime Minister shall, before the establishment of the Corporation, nominate persons to become the governors of the Board of Governors of the Corporation in accordance with the same procedures as prescribed in Article 16.

3. Persons nominated to become the governors in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall, before the establishment of the Corporation, nominate a person to become the president of the Corporation, in accordance with the same procedures as prescribed in Article 27 paragraphs 1 and 2, from among the officers or personnel of Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

4. In case of nomination in accordance with the same procedures as prescribed in Article 16 under the provision of paragraph 2, "broadcast enterpriser" in paragraph 4 item (6) of the same Article shall read "Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan."

5. Persons nominated to become the governors in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 and the person nominated to become the president in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 shall, respectively, be deemed as having been, in accordance with the provisions of this Law, appointed the initial governors of the Board of Governors and the initial president of the Corporation at the time of establishment of the Corporation. However, the term of office of such governors shall, notwithstanding the provision of Article 17 paragraph 1, be one year for three of them, two years for three, and three years for two according to the designation of the Prime Minister.

6. The Minister of Telecommunications shall set up a Formation Committee to take charge

of the business related to the establishment of the Corporation.

7. When the Minister of Telecommunications has appointed the members of the Formation Committee in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall order Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to refund the amount of subscriptions made by its members to such members.

8. Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan shall, on receipt of the order mentioned in the preceding paragraph, refund the subscriptions of its members to such members by the date of establishment of the Corporation.

9. The Formation Committee shall prepare the Articles of Corporation for the Corporation and the initial budget of revenues and expenditures, initial business project and initial financial program of the Corporation and obtain the approval of the Minister of Telecommunications.

10. The Formation Committee shall, without delay, hand over its business to the person nominated, in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3, to become the president of the Corporation, when the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph is obtained.

11. When the person to be nominated to become the president of the Corporation in accordance with the provision of paragraph 3 has taken over the business mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall register the establishment of the Corporation in accordance with the procedures to be determined by Cabinet Order.

12. The Corporation shall come into existence by the registration of its establishment.

13. At the moment when the Corporation is established, Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is dissolved and all the rights and duties thereof shall be transferred to the Corporation. In this case, the provisions in other laws and orders related to the dissolution and liquidation of juridical person shall not apply.

14. Necessary matters concerning the registration of the dissolution of Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

15. Persons in the employment of Corporate Juridical Person, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan at the time of establishment of the Corporation shall become employees of the Corporation at that time.

16. The provisions of Articles 14 and 37 shall not apply to the initial budget of revenues and expenditures, initial business project and initial financial program.

17. The receiver's fee to be collected by the Corporation shall be thirty five *yen* per month until determined by the Diet in accordance with the provision of Article 37 paragraph 4.

(Amendment to Registration Tax Law)

18. The Registration Tax Law (Law No. 27 of 1896) shall be partially amended as follows:

Next to Article 6-(3) shall be added the following one Article:

Article 6-(3-2). The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan shall, when it registers broadcast bond, pay the registration tax as classified below:

(1) Payment for broadcast bonds or their second and following payments.....three thousandths (3/1000) of the amount of each payment;

(2) Alteration, lapse or abolition of registered matter.....1,200 *yen* per case.

In case matters of each item mentioned in the preceding paragraph are registered at the seats of branch offices, the registration tax of 300 *yen* per case shall be paid.

In Article 19 item 7, next to "the Public Corporation established by virtue of laws," shall be added "the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan," and next to "Laws and regulations related to the Public Corporation," shall be added "Broadcast Law,".

(Amendment to Local Tax Law)

19. The Local Tax Law (Law No. 110 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

To Article 13 item 11 shall be added the following one item:

"11-(2) Receiving equipment for use in receiving broadcasting;"

And in item 13 of the same Article, next to "Dai Nihon Ikueikai (Education Aid Association of Japan)" shall be added "and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan."

In Article 113, next to "books" shall be added "and broadcasting."

(Amendment to Ministry of Postal Services Establishment Law)

20. The Ministry of Postal Services Establishment Law (Law No. 244 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 3 paragraph 2, next to "services entrusted by the Ministry of Telecommunications," shall be added "businesses entrusted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan,".

To Article 8 item 13 shall be added the following one item:

"13-(2) To dispose of businesses entrusted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan."

(Amendment to Postal Services Special Account Law)

21. The Postal Services Special Account Law (Law No. 109 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows;

In Article 2, next to "services entrusted by the Ministry of Telecommunications to Ministry of Postal Services;" shall be added "businesses entrusted by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to Ministry of Postal Services;".

Annexed Talbe

1 Tokyo-To, Kanagawa-ken, Saitama-ken, Gumma-ken, Chiba-ken, Ibaragi-ken, Tochigi-ken, Yamanashi-ken, Nagano-ken, Niigata-ken.

2 Aichi-ken, Mie-ken, Shizuoka-ken Gifu-ken Ishikawa-ken, Fukui-ken, Toyama-ken.

Osaka-Fu, Kyoto-Fu, Hyogo-ken, Nara-ken, Shiga-ken, Wakayama-ken.

4 Hiroshima-ken, Tottori-ken, Shimane-ken, Okayama-ken, Yamaguchi-ken.

5 Ehime-ken, Tokushima-ken, Kagawa-ken, Kochi-ken.

6 Kumamoto-ken, Nagasaki-ken, Fukuoka-ken, Oita-ken, Saga-ken, Miyazaki-ken, Kagoshima-ken.

7 Miyagi-ken, Fukushima-ken, Iwate-ken, Aomori-ken, Yamagata-ken, Akita-ken.

8 Hokkaido.

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Minister of Postal Services
OZAWA Saeki
Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki

I hereby promulgate the Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 133

Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to define clearly the powers and the scope of responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission as well as to establish an organization fit for the efficient performance of the administrative affairs in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Establishment)

Article 2. In accordance with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 2 of the National Government Organization Law (Law No. 120 of 1948) there shall be established a Radio Regulatory, Commission as an external organ of the Prime Minister's Office.

(Responsibilities)

Article 3. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall have the following responsibilities:

(1) Decision of the basic policy for the establishment of radio stations; other matters related to the licensing of radio stations (including equipment utilizing high frequency; hereinafter the same), etc.;

(2) Establishment of technical standards for radio equipment (including equipment utilizing high frequency; hereinafter the same);

(3) The operation of radio stations;

(4) The State examination for radio operators;

(5) The Licensing of radio operators;

(6) The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan;

(7) The Hearing of the complaint lodged against the dispositions of the Radio Regulatory Commission;

(8) In addition to those mentioned above, matters related to the regulation of radio wave and broadcasting.

(Powers)

Article 4. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall, for the performance of its responsibilities provided for in this Law, have such powers as listed below. However, the exercise of such powers shall be in conformity with laws (including orders issued thereunder):

(1) To make, within the limits of budgetary appropriation, obligations necessary for the performance of its responsibilities;

(2) To collect revenues; to pay for disbursement necessary for the performance of its responsibilities;

(3) To establish and administer offices, service facilities, research facilities, etc. as found directly necessary for the performance of its responsibilities;

(4) To procure materials for use in the services and researches, stationaries, etc. as found directly necessary for the performance of its responsibilities;

(5) To dispose of unnecessary properties;

(6) To administer personnel affairs, including appointment, dismissal, reward and discipline;

(7) To establish and administer such facilities as found necessary for the welfare and health of its personnel;

(8) To establish and administer housing to be rented to its personnel;
(9) To prepare, publish and distribute statistics and date related to its responsibilities;
(10) To inspect the affairs under its charge and take necessary measures in accordance with the provisions of laws and orders;
(11) To disseminate information to the public concerning the responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission;
(12) To adopt official seals of the Radio Rugulatory Commission;
(13) To give permission or approval to juridical person for public interest or other organization related to its responsibilities;
(14) To require reports concerning its responsibilities;
(15) To conduct itself such researches and investigations concerning services and technics related to the utilization of radio wave as found necessary for the performance of its responsibilities; or to entrust such researches and investigations to research organizations outside it, in case it is deemed unprofitable for it to conduct such researches and investigations;
(16) To acquire such patent rights, utility model rights, and application rights thereof as found necessary for the performance of its responsibilities;
(17) To negotiate and conclude, within the limits as provided for by treaties, international agreements relating to the radio wave regulation; to be in contact with the International Telecommunication Union and other various organs;
(18) To grant license for or approve the establishment of radio station;
(19) To inspect radio station cocerning radio equipment; the qualification and number of its operators, etc.;
(20) To monitor and regulate radio waves;
(21) To determine the standard frequency value, to emit the standard frequency wave and to inform standard time;
(22) To make forecast concerning the propagation of radio wave and to issue warning concerning derangement in radio wave propagation;
(23) To establish technical standards for radio equipment;
(24) To conduct, on request, the type testing of devices of radio equipment;
(25) To conduct the State examination for radio operators and to grant radio operator licenses;
(26) To conduct, on request, the performance test of radio equipment and calibration of devices used therein;
(27) To measure, on request, the frequency of radio station;
(28) To give approval to the alteration in the Articles of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan;
(29) To order the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan to conduct the international broadcasting;
(30) To approve the terms of contract between the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan and a person to receive the broadcasting provided by the Corporation;
(31) To give approval to the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan concerning the transfer, lease, etc., of the broadcast equipment thereof;
(32) To designate the place where the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan is authorized to conduct the repairing service of broadcast radio receiver;
(33) In addition to those listed in the preceding items, such powers as are placed under the charge of the Radio Regulatory Commission by laws (including orders issued thereunder).

(Organization)

Article 5. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall consist of one Chairman and six Commissioners.

(Appointment of Chairman and Commissioner)

Article 6. The Chairman and Commissioners shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among persons of wide experience and knowledge and who are capable of making fair judgement concerning the public welfare.

2 In case the consent of both Houses of the Diet can not be obtained, because the Diet is not in session or the House of Representatives is dissolved, for the appointment of the Chairman or Commissioner in the case where the term of office of the Chairman or Commissoner expired or where there occurred a vacancy, the Prime Minister may, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, appoint the Chairman or Commissioners without the consent of both Houses of the Diet. In such a case, expost facto approval of the Diet shall be obtained at the first session convened after such appointment.

3 A person coming under any one of the following items shall not be appointed Chairman or Commissioner:
(1) A person who has been sentenced to imprisonment or graver penalty;
(2) A former national public service personnel who has been removed from his office by disciplinary dismissal and with whom two years have not elapsed from the date of the dismissal;
(3) Member of Diet;

(4) Staff member of political party (including one who has been as such within one year before the date of the appointment);
(5) Broadcast enterpriser; manufacturer of, or dealer in, devices of radio equipment; or in case such person is a juridical person, officer thereof (including any person, whatever his title may be, having official or governing power equivalent to or more than that of officer; the same in this Article), or a person possessing one tenth or more of the rights of voting of such juridical person (including one who has been as such within one year before the date of the appointment);
(6) Officer of a body composed of the enterprisers mentioned in the preceding item (including one who has been as such within one year before the date of the appointment).

4 The appointment of the Chairman and Commissioners shall not result in such a state that four or more persons belong to one and the same political party.

(Oath Taking and Performance of Duties)

Article 7. The Chairman and Commissioners shall not perform their official duties before they have taken oath for their duties in the presence of the Prime Minister after their appointment.

2 The provisions of Article 96, Articles 98 to 102 inclusive and Article 105 of the National Public Service Law (Law No. 120 of 1947) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Chairman and Commissioner.

(Prohibition of Concurrent Occupation)

Article 8. The Chairman or Commissioner shall not become an officer of an organization for profit making or engage himself in any profit making business or carry on business for pecuniary interest.

(Term of Office)

Article 9. The term of office of the Chairman and Commissioners shall be six years. However, the Chairman or Commissioner to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the remainder of the term of office of the predecessor.

2 The Chairman and Commissioners may be reappointed.

(Retirement)

Article 10. The Chairman or Commissioners shall, ipso facto, lose his office in case where the consent of both Houses of the Diet under the provision of the second clause of Article 6 paragraph 2 is not obtained.

(Dismissal from Office)

Article 11. The Prime Minister must dismiss the Chairman or Commissioner when he has come to fall under any one of the items of Article 6 paragraph 3.

Article 12. The Prime Minister may, with the consent of both Houses of the Diet, dismiss the Chairman or Commissioner when the Chairman or Commissioner is deemed unable to perform his official duties owing to his mental or physical deficiencies or has acted contrary to his official obligations or is guilty of such malfeasance as to render himself unfit to be the Chairman or Commissioner.

2 In case four or more persons among the Commissioners including the Chairman have become to belong to one and the same political party, the Prime Minister shall, with the consent of both Houses of the Diet, dismiss such number of Commissioners so as to make the number of persons belonging to one and the same political party three.

(Chairman)

Article 13. The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Radio Regulatory Commission and represent the Radio Regulatory Commission.

2 One Vice-Chairman shall be appointed in order to let him perform the duties of the Chairman, in case the Chairman is prevented from performing his duties or the post of the Chairman becomes vacant.

3 The Commissioner elected from among the Commissioners by mutual vote shall be appointed Vice-Chairman by the Chairman.

(Compensation)

Article 14. The Chairman and Commissioner shall receive compensation at to be provided for by law separately.

(Restriction on Employment after Retirement)

Article 15. A person who was the Chairman or Commissioner shall not engage himself in any of the professions listed in Article 9 paragraph 3 items (5) and (6), within one year after his retirement.

(Meeting and Procedures thereof)

Article 16. The Padio Regulatory Commission shall not open its meeting or take decisions unless the Chairman and three or more Commissioners are present.

2 Issues of the meeting of the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be decided by the majority of votes of the persons present. In case of a tie, the decision shall be made by the Chairman.

3 All the proceedings of the meeting of the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be kept in record as the minutes. The minutes shall be made available to the public perusal in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

4 Besides those provided for in the precedin three paragraphs, the procedures pertaining to the proceedings of the meeting of the

Radio Regulatory Commission shall be prescribed by the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Establishment of Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations)

Article 17. The Radio Regulatory Commission may, concerning its responsibilities, establish the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations for enforcing laws and Cabinet Orders or based on the special mandate of laws and Cabinet Orders.

(Report)

Article 18. In case the Radio Regulatory Commission held the meeting and made decision in accordance with the provision of Article 16, it shall report the gist thereof to the Prime Minister. However, this shall not apply to matters deemed by the Prime Minister unnecessary to report.

2 The Radio Regulatory Commission shall make investigation concerning the following matters and report, through the Prime Minister, to the Diet once a year:

(1) Establishment of radio stations;
(2) Broadcast program; and measures for the improvement thereof;
(3) Business condition of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, and measures for the development of the broadcast enterprise;
(4) Measures for the improvement of radio equipment;
(5) Measures for the development of services and technics concerning the use of the radio wave;
(6) Conditions of matters in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

(Examiner)

Article 19. The Radio Regulatory Commission shall have not more than five examiners to hold the hearing provided for in Chapter VII of the Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950).

2 Examiners shall be appointed by the Chairman with the consent of the Radio Regulatory Commission. The same shall apply to the dismissal of examiners.

(Executive Office)

Article 20. The Radio Regulatory Administrative Office shall be established as the executive office of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

2 The Radio Regulatory Administrative Office shall deal with the affairs of the Radio Regulatory Commission.

3 The head of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office shall be called the Director of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office. The Director shall, under the direction and supervision of the Radio Regulatory Commission, administer the affairs of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office.

4 The Director shall be appointed by the Chairman with the consent of the Radio Regulatory Commission. The same shall apply to the dismissal of the Director.

5 The Radio Regulatory Commission may let the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office execute a part of its responsibilities within the limits deemed not to cause any hindrance in the performance of them.

(Internal Organization)

Article 21. In the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office, there shall be established the Secretariat and the following three Divisions:

Legal and Economic Division
Operational Division
Engineering and Monitoring Division

(Functions of Secretariat)

Article 22. The Secretariat shall take charge of the following affairs out of those in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office:

(1) Confidential matters;
(2) Adoption and custody of official seals;
(3) Receipt, despatch, filing and custody of official documents;
(4) Summarization of opinions related to the licensing of radio station;
(5) Establishment and abolition of sub-divisions;
(6) Affairs related to the hearing;
(7) Conduct of administrative inspection;
(8) Publicity and information;
(9) Investigations and statistics;
(10) The fixed number, classification, appointment and dismissal of personnel, their status, disciplinary punishment, performance of duty and other personnel affairs as well as the refinement and training of personnel;
(11) The welfare, health and housing of personnel;
(12) The budget of expenses and income; settlement of accounts; accounting; and audit;
(13) Custody of administrative properties and effects;
(14) Other matters concerning the functions not in the charge of any other divisions.

(Functions of Legal and Economic Division)

Article 23. The Legal and Economic Division shall take charge of the following affairs out of those in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office:

(1) The international agreements, and laws and orders, related to the regulation of radio wave and broadcasting;
(2) The contact with the International Telecommunication Union and other organizations;
(3) The basic standard for the establishment of radio station;

(4) The licensing of radio station, provided that such matters shall be limited to the social and economic aspects thereof;
(5) The operation of radio station, provided that such matters shall be limited to the social and economic aspects thereof;
(6) The State examination for radio operator;
(7) The licensing of radio operator;
(8) The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, public juridical person and other bodies related to the responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission;
(9) Matters related to the designation of place where the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan may conduct the repairing services of broadcast radio receiver;
(10) Legal matters related to the responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission;
(11) The regulation of radio wave and broadcasting from the social and economic standpoints.

(Functions of the Operational Division)

Article 24. The Operational Division shall take charge of the following affairs out of those in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office:

(1) The technical standards of radio equipment. However, those in the charge of the Engineering and Monitoring Division shall be excluded;
(2) The licensing of radio station. However, those in the charge of the Legal and Economic Division shall be excluded;
(3) The operation of radio station. However, those in the charge of the Legal and Economic Division shall be excluded;
(4) The contact with the International Frequency Registration Board;
(5) The inspection of radio station;
(6) The regulation of radio wave and broadcasting from the technical standpoint. However, those in the charge of the Engineering and Monitoring Division shall be excluded.

(Functions of the Engineering and Monitoring Division)

Article 25. The Engineering and Monitoring Division shall take charge of the following affairs out of those in the charge of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office:

(1) To conduct such researches and investigations related to the technics for utilizing radio wave; or to entrust such researches and investigations to research organizations outside it;
(2) To select frequencies to be assigned to radio stations;
(3) To determine the standard frequency value; to emit the standard frequency wave; and to inform standard time;
(4) To establish technical standards for devices used in radio equipment and to conduct the type testing of such devices;
(5) To make forecast concerning the propagation of radio wave and to issue warning concerning derangement in radio wave propagation;
(6) Matters related to the monitoring of radio wave;
(7) Matters related to the temporary suspension of emission from radio station;
(8) Matters related to the contact with the International Radio Consultative Committee and international radio wave monitoring organizations;
(9) Matters related to the calibration of devices of radio equipment;
(10) Matters related to the establishment and administration of facilities related to radio equipment and necessary for the performance of the responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission;
(11) Matters related to the Radio Technical Council;
(12) Matters related to the Radio Wave Observatory.

(Local Organs)

Article 26. The Radio Regulatory Administrative Office shall, as its local organs, have Radio Regulatory Offices.

2 Titles, locations and jurisdictions of the Radio Regulatory Offices shall be as follows:

Title	Location	Jurisdiction
Kanto Radio Regulatory Office	Tokyo-To	Tokyo-To, Kanagawa, Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Yamanashi Prefectures
Shin-etsu Radio Regulatory Office	Nagano-shi	Nagano and Niigata Prefectures
Tokai Radio Regulatory Office	Nagoya-shi	Aichi, Mie, Shizuoka and Gifu Prefectures
Hokuriku Radio Regulatory Office	Kanazawa-shi	Ishikawa, Fukui and Toyama Prefectures

Kinki Radio Regulatory Office	Osaka-shi	Osaka-Fu, Kyoto-Fu, Hyogo, Nara, Shiga and Wakayama Prefectures
Chugoku Radio Regulatory Office	Hiroshima-shi	Hiroshima, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama and Yamaguchi Prefectures
Shikoku Radio Regulatory Office	Matsuyama-shi	Ehime, Tokushima, Kagawa and Kochi Prefectures
Kyushu Radio Regulatory Office	Kumamoto-shi	Kumamoto, Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Oita, Saga, Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures
Tohoku Radio Regulatory Office	Sendai-shi	Miyagi, Fukushima, Iwate, Aomori, Yamagata and Akita Prefectures
Hokkaido Radio Regulatory Office	Sapporo-shi	Hokkaido

3 The Radio Regulatory Office shall take charge of a part of the functions of the Radio Regulatory Administrative Office; the scope thereof shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

4 Concerning the functions listed in Article 25 items (6) and (7), the Radio Regulatory Commission may prescribe otherwise by its regulations regardless of the jurisdiction mentioned in paragraph 2.

5 Internal organization of the Radio Regulatory Office shall be provided for by the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

6 The Radio Regulatory Commission may establish monitoring stations and branch offices to take charge of a part of the functions of the Radio Regulatory Office, if necessary.

7 Titles, locations, jurisdictions, scope of functions and internal organization of the monitoring stations and branch offices under the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Auxiliary Organs)

Article 27. Organs listed in the left column of the following table shall be established as auxiliary organs of the Radio Regulatory Commission; the purpose of establishment of such organs shall be as stated in the right column:

Title	Purpose
Radio Technical Council	To investigate and deliberate on matters related to the radio technics, in response to the inquiry by the Radio Regulatory Commission
Radio Wave Observatory	To make such observations and researches in radio propagation as found necessary for the performance of the responsibilities of the Radio Regulatory Commission
Personnel Training School	To train the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Commission

2 The organization, function, member and other personnel of the Radio Technical Council shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

3 Titles, locations and internal organization of the Radio Wave Observatory and Personnel Training School shall be prescribed by the Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations.

(Personnel)

Article 28. Matters concerning the personnel affairs such as the appointment, dismissal, promotion and disciplinary punishment of the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Service Law.

(Fixed Number of Personnel)

Article 29. The fixed number of personnel to be placed in the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be prescribed by law separately.

(Penal Provision)

Article 30. A person who violates the provision of Article 8 or Article 15 shall be sentenced to a penal servitude for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand *yen*.

Supplementary Provisions:

1. This Law shall come into force as from the date of enforcement of the Radio Law.

2. Actions necessary for the appointment of the Chairman and Commissioners of the Radio Regulatory Commission pursuant to the provision of Article 6 paragraph 1 may, notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, be performed before the enforcement of this Law.

3 Notwithstanding the provision of Article 9 paragraph 1, the term of office of each Commissioner appointed immediately after the enforcement of this Law shall, in accordance with the decision of the Prime Minister, be one, two, three, four, five and six years, respectively.

4 The Prime Minister's Office Establishment Law (Law No. 127 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 17, "Foreign Exchange Control Commission" shall be amended as

"Foreign Exchange Control Commission
Radio Regulatory Commission."

In Article 18,

Foreign Exchange Control Commission	Foreign Exchange Control Commission Establishment Law (Law No. 229 of 1949)

shall be amended as

Foreign Exchange Control Commission	Foreign Exchange Control Commission Establishment Law (Law No. 229 of 1949)
Radio Regulatory Commission	Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law (Law No. 133 of 1950)

5 The National Government Organization Law shall be partially amended as follows:

In Annexed Table 1, under the heading of Prime Minister's Office, "Foreign Exchange Control Commission" shall be amended as

"Foreign Exchange Control Commission
Radio Regulatory Commission"

and under the heading of the Ministry of Telecommunications, "Radio Regulatory Agency," shall be deleted.

6 The Law concerning Compensation for National Public Service Personnel in the grant of Special Service (Law No. 252 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

Next to item (13) of Article 1 shall be added the following one item;

13-2. Chairman and Commissioners of Radio Regulatory Commission

In Annexed Table, "Chairman of Statistics Commission" shall be amended as

"Chairman of Statistics Commission
Chairman of Radio Regulatory Commission";

"Commissioners of Fair Trade Commission"

shall be amended as

"Commissioners of Fair Trade Commission
Commissioners of Radio Regulatory Commission."

7. A person who is the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Agency at the time of enforcement of this Law shall be deemed to have been appointed the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Commission on the same service condition. However, this shall not apply to a person to whom has been issued a warrant of appointment separately.

8. The Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 156 paragraph 5, "Branch Offices of Radio Regulatory Offices" shall be amended as "Monitoring Stations, Branch Offices of Radio Regulatory Offices, Radio Wave Observatories."

9. Concerning the application of the provisions of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 69 of 1948), the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Commission shall be deemed to be the personnel of the Ministry of Telecommunications.

10. Concerning the application of the provision of Article 47 of the Ministry of Telecommunications Establishment Law, the personnel of the Radio Regulatory Commission and their dependents shall be deemed to be the personnel of the Ministry of Telecommunications and their dependents.

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the Ministry of Telecommunications Establishment Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 134

Law for Partial Amendments to the Ministry of Telecommunications Establishment Law

The Ministry of Telecommunications Establishment Law (Law No. 245 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Contents,

"Section 1 Radio Regulatory Agency (Article 30-38)

Section 2 Aeronautical Aids Agency (Article 39-44)"

shall be deleted.

Article 2 items (12) to (14) inclusive shall be amended as follows:

Items (12) to (14) inclusive. Deleted.

In Article 4 paragraph 1 item (2) shall be deleted and item (3) shall be made item (2).

In Article 5 items (14-2) to (14-5) inclusive shall be deleted.

In Article 5 item (18), "item (9), Article 35 item (1)" shall be amended as "item (9)"; in item (20) of the same Article, "telecommunication service, radio regulation activities" shall be amended as "telecommunication service"; in item (23) of the same Article, "telecommunication facilities" shall be amended as "telecommunication plant (radio communication equipment excluded)"; items (24) to (32) inclusive of the same Article shall be deleted; and item (33) shall be made item (24).

In Article 9 paragraph 1 items (11-2) to (11-5) inclusive shall be amended as follows:

Items (11-2) to (11-5) inclusive. Deleted.

In Article 11 item (8), the proviso shall be deleted.

In Article 12 item (5), "and Article 6 of the Wireless Telegraph Law (Law No. 26, 1915)" shall be deleted.

In Article 15 items (8) and (9), "the Radio Regulatory Agency" shall be amended as "the Radio Regulatory Commission."

In Article 16 item (15), the proviso shall be deleted; in item (16) of the same Article, "the Radio Regulatory Agency" shall be amended as "the Radio Regulatory Commission."

In Article 24 item (20), "the Radio Regulatory Agency" shall be amended as "the Radio Regulatory Commission."

In Article 29, "Radio Regulatory Agency" shall be deleted.

"Section 1 Radio Regulatory Agency" shall be deleted and Articles 30 to 38 inclusive shall be amended as follows:

Article 30 to 38 inclusive. Deleted.

"Section 2 Aeronautical Aids Agency" shall be deleted.

In Article 45, "Telecommunication Coordination Council," "Radio Wave Technical Council" and "Radio Observatory Stations" shall be deleted.

In Article 46 paragraph 2, "(those to be inquired to the Radio Wave Technical Council shall be excluded)" shall be deleted.

Article 46-(2) and Article 46-(3) shall be deleted.

Article 49 shall be amended as follows:

Article 49. Deleted.

In Article 50, ", Telecommunications Coordination Council and Radio Wave Technical Council" shall be deleted.

In Article 54, ", the Radio Regulatory Commissioner" shall be deleted; and ", subsidiary organizations and its local branch offices" shall be amended as "and subsidiary organizations."

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of enforcement of the Radio Regulatory Commission Establishment Law (Law No. 133 of 1950).

Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 135

Law for Partial Amendments to the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law

The National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 69 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

Article 2 paragraph 2 item (3) shall be amended as follows:

(3) Personnel who belong to Correction and Rehabilitation District Headquarters, Prison, Juvenile Prison, Detention Home, Reformatory, Juvenile Detention and Classification Home, Central Research and Training Institute for Correction and Rehabilitation Officials and Local Research and Training Istitute for Correction and Rehabilitation Officials: Attorney-General's Office.

In the same paragraph of the same Article, item (7) shall be deleted; item (6) shall be made item (7); and the following one item shall be added next to item (5):

(6) Personnel who belong to Medical Affairs Branch Office, National Hospital, and National Sanatorium: Ministry of Welfare.

Next to Article 2 paragraph 3, the following one paragraph shall be added:

4 The matters concerning the succession of rights and obligations belonging to the Associations which are abolished as the result of their abolition or affiliation, shall be prescribed by Order.

Next to Article 10, the following one Article shall be added:

Article 10-(2). There shall be levied no registration tax on objects prescribed in the following items:

(1) Registration of real estates of which the Association succeeded under the provision of Article 2 paragraph 4;

(2) Registration for acquisition of rights of or for preservation of title of buildings or lands which are to be used by the Associations for the activities as prescribed in Chapter III and Article 63.

Article 67 shall be amended as follows:

Article 67. The provisions of Articles 7 to 10 inclusive, Article 10-(2) item (2) and Article 11 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Federation. In this case, in Article 7, the term "Chief of the Agency" shall read "Minister of Finance" and "and upon the approval of the Minister of Finance, have workers under him" shall read "have workers of Ministry of Finance"; and in item (2) of Article 10-(2), "the activities as prescribed in Chapter III and Article 63" shall read "the activities to be made jointly in accordance with the provisions of Article 63-(2) and the business delegated under the provisions of Article 64-(2)."

In Article 84, the term "inclusive of Laws, Cabinet Orders and Rules and Ordinances of Personnel Commission to be issued thereunder" shall be amended as "or Laws to be issued thereunder."

Supplementary Provisions:

1. This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation; provided that the amended provisions of Article 2 paragraph 2 shall apply on and after April 1, 1950 and those of Article 2 paragraph 4 and Article 10-(2) item (1) shall apply on and after July 1, 1948.

2. As for the Separation Annuity, Disability Annuity and Annuity for Bereaved Family as computed on the basis of salaries on and before November 30, 1948, the amounts of annuities for and after January, 1950 shall be revised to those which are calculated under the following respective items; provided, however, that the amount of Separation Annuity shall be as it stands until the beneficiary becomes 50 years old.

(1) As to the Separation Annuity, Disability Annuity, and the Annuity for Bereaved Family as covered by the provisions of Article 94-(2) of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, the amount thereof shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, by regarding as salaries the hypothetical ones shown in Annexed Table No. 1 corresponding respectively to the salaries increased by 24 items under the provisions of item (4) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Law for the Partial Amendments to the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 118 of 1949; hereinafter referred to as "Law No. 118 of 1949");

(2) As to the Separation Annuity, Disability Annuity and Annuity for Bereaved Family as computed based on the salaries on and after July 1, 1948, the amounts of such annuities shall be computed in accordance with the provision of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Law, by regarding as salaries the hypothetical salaries in Annexed Table No. 2 corresponding respectively to the salaries which were basis of aforesaid computation.

3. As for the annuities to be receivable under the provisions of Article 90 of the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law by reason of illness, injury or death due to public duties, the amounts thereof for and after January, 1950 shall be revised to ones which are computed in accordance with the former provisions of Laws and Orders, by regarding as salaries the hypothetical salaries in Annexed Table No. 1 corresponding respectively to those as figured out by reckoning backward the annuity amount revised under the provisions of item (5) of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949 under the former provisions of the Laws and Orders.

4. The Treasury shall bear the additional expenses of the Associations to be required under the provisions of preceding two paragraphs.

Annexed Table No. 1

Salaries as multiplied by 24 under paragraph 4 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949	Amount corresponding to salaries obtained by reckoning backward the annuity amount revised under paragraph 5 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949, according to the former provisions of the Laws and Ordinances	Hypothetical salary
¥1,200	¥1,500	¥3,184
1,320	1,650	3,369
1,440	1,800	3,565
1,560	1,950	3,772
1,680	2,100	3,991
1,840	2,300	4,223
2,000	2,500	4,468
2,160	2,700	4,727
2,320	2,900	5,002
2,480	3,100	5,292
2,640	3,300	5,600
2,800	3,500	5,760
3,000	3,750	6,094

3,200	4,000	6,448
3,400	4,250	6,823
3,600	4,500	7,219
3,800	4,750	7,638
4,000	5,000	8,082
4,200	5,250	8,551
4,400	5,500	9,047
4,600	5,750	9,573
4,800	6,000	10,129
5,200	6,500	10,717
5,600	7,000	11,339
6,000	7,500	11,998
6,400	8,000	12,695
6,800	8,500	13,816
7,200	9,000	14,619
7,600	9,500	15,467
8,000	10,000	18,834

(1) In case the salary as increased by 24 times under paragraph 4 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949 is less than 1,200 *yen*, the amount (cut down fractions less one *yen*) equivalent to 2.65 times as much as this salary, and in case such salary is more than 8,000 *yen*, the amount (cut down fractions less than one *yen*) equivalent to 2.1 times as much as the salary, shall be respectively the hypothetical salary.

(2) In case the amount as obtained by reckoning backward the annuity amount revised under paragraph 5 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949, according to the provisions of the former laws and ordinances is less than 1,500 *yen*, the amount (cut down fractions less than one *yen*) equivalent to 2.12 times as much as this amount, and in case the amount is more than 10,000 *yen*, the amount (cut down fractions less than one *yen*) equivalent to 1.68 times as much as such amount, shall be respectively the hypothetical salary.

(3) In case the salary as increased by 24 times under paragraph 4 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949 is more than 1,200 *yen* and less than 8,000 *yen* and in case the amount obtained by reckoning back the annuity amount revised under paragraph 5 of the Supplementary Provisions of Law No. 118 of 1949 in accordance with the provisions of the former laws and orders is more than 1,500 *yen* and less than 10,000 *yen*, if such salary and amount do not just meet to those shown in the above Table, the hypothetical salaries therefor shall be ones corresponding to the salaries of greater amount in the nearest rank.

Annexed Table No. 2

Salary on and after July 1, 1948, as standard on which the Separation Anunity, Disability Annuity or Bereaved Family Annuity were computed	Hypothetical salaries
¥1,950	¥3,184
2,020	3,275
2,080	3,369
2,150	3,466
2,210	3,565
2,280	3,667
2,340	3,772
2,410	3,880
2,470	3,991
2,540	4,105
2,600	4,223
2,670	4,344
2,730	4,468
2,800	4,596
2,860	4,727
2,990	4,863
3,120	5,002
3,250	5,145
3,380	5,292
3,510	5,444
3,640	5,600
3,770	5,760
3,900	5,925
4,030	6,094
4,160	6,269
4,290	6,448
4,420	6,633
4,550	6,823
4,680	7,018
4,810	7,219
4,940	7,426
5,070	7,638
5,200	7,857
5,330	8,082
5,460	8,313
5,590	8,551
5,720	8,796
5,980	9,047
6,240	9,306
6,500	9,573
6,760	9,847
7,020	10,129
7,280	10,419
7,540	10,717
7,800	11,024
8,060	11,339
8,320	11,664
8,580	11,998
8,840	12,341
9,100	12,695
9,360	13,058
9,620	13,432
9,880	13,816
10,140	14,212
10,400	14,619
10,920	15,037
11,440	15,467
11,960	15,910
12,480	16,365
13,000	16,834

(1) In case the salary on and after July 1, 1948, as standard on which the Separation Annuity, Disability Annuity or Annuity for Bereaved Family were computed, is less than 1,950 *yen*, the amount equivalent to 1.63 times as much as this salary (cut down fractions less than one *yen*), and in case the salary is more than 13,000 *yen*, the amount equal to 1.29 times as much as this salary (cut down fractions less than one *yen*) shall be respectively the hypothetical salary.

(2) In case the salary on and after July 1, 1948, as standard on which the Separation Annuity, Disability Annuity or Annuity for Bereaved Family were computed, is more than 1,950 *yen* and less than 13,000 *yen*, if the said salary does not just meet to those shown in the above Table, the hypothetical salary shall be the one corresponding to the salary of the more amount in the nearest rank.

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Attorney-General
UEDA Shunkichi
Minister for Foreign Affairs
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Minister of Education
TAKASE Sotaro
Minister of Welfare
HAYASHI Joji
Minister of Agriculture
and Forestry
MORI Kotaro
Minister of International
Trade and Industry
TAKASE Sotaro
Minister of Transportation
OYA Shinzo
Minister of Postal Services
OZAWA Saeki
Minister of Telecommunications
OZAWA Saeki
Minister of Labor
SUZUKI Masabumi
Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji
President of Economic
Stabilization Board
YOSHIDA Shigeru

I hereby promulgate the Law for Partial Amendments to the Special Taxation Measures Law, etc.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 136

Law for Partial Amendments to the Special Taxation Measures Law, etc.

Article 1. The Special Taxation Measures Law (Law No. 15 of 1946) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 1, "corporation tax, securities transfer tax" shall be deleted; "capital levy" shall be amended as "net worth tax"; and "commodity tax" shall be amended as "stamp tax."

Articles 3 to 5-(3) inclusive shall be amended as follows:

Article 3. The tax rate of 20% under the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18 of the Income Tax Law shall be made the tax rate of 10% with respect to the application of these provisions to the income from interest or the dividend of interest among the income from dividend paid to the individual who has no domicile or is not resident for one year or more within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law or to the corporation that has neither head office nor principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law, for the national bond, local bond or the corporate debenture, share of stock or equity issued by a corporation having either head office or principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law, which was acquired legally on the offer of the foreign means of payment (it shall mean the foreign means of payment as provided for in Article 6 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law; hereinafter the same) by the individual who has no domicile or is not resident for one year or more within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law or by the corporation that has neither head office nor principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law.

In case a person who intends to be favoured with the application of the provision of the

preceding paragraph, showing that the national bond, local bond, corporate debenture, share of stock or equity concerned was acquired legally on the offer of the foreign means of payment, has recorded in the books prepared by a person paying the interest or the dividend of interest the name, nationality, domicile, or, title, location of principal office and other matters as provided for by Ordinance, the provision of the same paragraph shall apply only within the term for which the record is effective.

Article 4. With regard to the earned income or the retirement income for each year from 1950 to 1955 accruing, to such person provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law as has no domicile within the enforcement area of the same Law, the amount of receipt from the payment in the enforcement area of the same Law shall be deemed to be the amount of the receipt as provided for in Article 9 paragraph 1 item (5) or item (6) of the same Law, and then the provision of the same Law shall apply thereto.

In case a person under the provision of the preceding paragraph has received a sum remitted from the outside of the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law for each year prescribed under the provision of the same paragraph, such an amount within the extent of the amount thus received as corresponds to the amount of receipt coming under the category of Article 9 paragraph 1 item (5) of the same Law minus the amount of receipt of earned income paid in the enforcement area of the same Law shall be deemed, in the application of the preceding paragraph, to be the amount of receipt paid in the enforcement area of the same Law.

In case the expenses which are ordinarily necessary for the livelihood of a person under the provision of paragraph 1 within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law exceed the amount of receipt of the earned income paid in the enforcement area of the same Law (if he has the income under the provision of Article 9 items (1) to (4) inclusive or items (7) to (10) inclusive of the same Law, the amount aggregating the amount of such income under the provision of each item), the amount of receipt of the earned income equal to the excessive amount from the payment outside the same enforcement area (in case there is any amount which is deemed to be the amount of receipt from the payment within the enforcement area of the same Law in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the amount of receipt after the deduction of such amount) shall, notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 1, be added to the amount of receipt of earned income paid in the enforcement area of the same Law under the provision of paragraph 1 and shall be subject to the provision of the same paragraph.

Article 5. With regard to the individual as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the same Law and who receives a payment of earned income or retirement income from the corporation with foreign investment engaged in the business requiring to introduce the foreign capital or scientific technique for the sound development of the Japanese economy, his receipt of earned income or retirement income paid in each year of 1952 to 1955 by the said corporation (or the amount of receipt minus the deductible amount under the provision of Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 9-(2), Article 11-(3) or Article 11-(4) of the Income Tax Law, if the amount of total income for that year is to be deducted by the amount under these provisions; hereinafter the same) minus the amount equal to 50% thereof (or 3,500,000 *yen*, if this amount exceeds 3,500,000 *yen*), shall be deemed to be the amount of receipt under the provision of Article 9 paragraph 1 item (5) or item (6) of the same Law and shall be subject to the provision of the same Law, The same shall apply to the earned income or retirement income paid in each year of 1952 to 1955 to an individual designated by the Minister of Finance, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law, and who has accepted a call in order to lead or improve the scientific technique of the business of the corporation engaged in the business requiring to introduce the foreign capital or scientific technique for the sound development of the Japanese economy other than corporations with foreign investments, from such corporation.

In case a person under the provision of the former part of the preceding paragraph intends to be favoured with the application of the former part of the same paragraph, he shall submit to the Government through the payer of the earned income or retirement income concerned a written application stating therein his name, nationality or other matters as provided for by Ordinance in accordance with the procedure as provided for by Ordinance.

The kind of business as provided for in paragraph 1 shall be determined by the Minister of Finance after the consultation with the Foreign Investment Committee and be made public.

The "corporation with foreign investment" as used in paragraph 1 shall mean the corporation as referred to in any one of the following items:

(1) The corporation having its head office or principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law, in the case where the amount computed as may be prescribed by Ordinance, with respect to the investment by means of the offer of the foreign means of payment, importation of goods used for the business under the provision of paragraph 1, or offer of the industrial proprietary or other rights on technique acquired outside the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law (including the establishment of the using right on these rights) to the said corporation by the individuals having no domicile or being not resident for one year or more within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law or by the corporations having neither head office nor principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law, is not less than 100 million *yen* on January 1 every year;

(2) The corporation having neither head office nor principal office within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law in the case where the value of the said corporation's assets within the enforcement area of the Corporation Tax Law which were acquired due to the offer of the foreign means of payment or to the importation of goods used for the business under the provision of paragraph 1, or the value of the industrial proprietary for the business purposes or other right on the technique (including the using right on these rights) which was acquired by the said corporation outside the enforcement area of the same Law and is used for the business under the provision of the same paragraph within the enforcement area of the same Law is not less than 100 million *yen* on January 1 every year.

Article 5-(2). With regard to the earned income or retirement income paid in each year of 1952 to 1955 to an individual as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the same Law from a corporation engaged in such business as facilitates the operation of business of the corporation with foreign investment and as promotes the proper introduction of foreign capital, which is engaged in the business as provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the amount of receipt of such earned income or retirement income minus the amount equivalent to 50% of such amount (or 3,500,000 *yen*, if this amount exceeds 3,500,000 *yen*) shall be deemed to be the amount of receipt under the provision of Article 9 paragraph 1 item (5) or item (6) of the same Law, and then the provisions of the same Law shall apply thereto.

The provision of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person who intends to be favoured with the application of the preceding paragraph.

With regard to the business income for each year of 1952 to 1955, accruing to an individual as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the same Law and who is engaged in such profession as facilitates the operation of corporation with foreign investment engaged in the business as provided for in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and as promotes the introduction of foreign capital, the amount of such business income minus the amount (or 3,500,000 *yen*, in case this amount exceeds 3,500,000 *yen*) equivalent to 50% of the amount of income derived from such profession (if the deduction from the amount of total income for that year is allowed in accordance with the provision of Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 9-(2), Article 11-(3) or Article 11-(4) of the same Law, the amount of income minus the deductible amount under these provisions) shall be to be deemed the amount of business income as provided for in Article 9 paragraph 1 item (4) of the same Law, and then the provisions of the same Law shall apply thereto.

The provision of paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the scope of the businesses of the corporation under paragraph 1 and to the scope of the profession under the preceding paragraph.

Article 5-(3). With regard to the earned income or retirement income to be paid in each year of 1952 to 1955 to an individual as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, who is a teacher of the universities or upper secondary schools as provided for in Article 1 of the School Education Law (including universities, preparatory schools and colleges under old provisions as provided for in Article 98 of the same Law) and who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the Income

Tax Law, the amount of receipt of such earned income or retirement income minus the amount equivalent to 50% of such amount (or 3,500,000 *yen*, if this amount exceeds 3,500,000 *yen*) shall be deemed to be the amount of receipt under the provision of Article 9 paragraph 1 item (5) or item (6) of the Income tax Law, and then the provisions of the same Law shall apply thereto. The same shall also apply to the earned income or retirement income paid in each year of 1952 to 1955 to such clergyman or other person engaged in the missionary work from the religious organization to which he belongs, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law and comes under the provision of Article 1 paragraph 1 of the same Law.

The provision of Article 5 paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the individual who intends to be favoured with the application of the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 5-(4). With regard to the income for 1950 and 1951 accruing to an individual as provided for in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, who has no domicile within the enforcement area of the same Law and also falls under any one of the following items, the amount of total income for 1950 minus the amount (in case this amount exceeds the amount computed by multiplying 3,500,000 *yen* by the number of months involved in the term designated by Ordinance and then dividing by 12, the amount thus computed) equivalent to 50% of the amount of income accruing during the term (in case the deduction from the amount of total income for that year is allowed in accordance with the provision of Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 11-(3) or Article 11-(4) of the same Law, the amount accruing during the term minus such deductible amount under these provisions), while, in a case of 1951, the amount of total income for 1951 minus the amount (or 3,500,000 *yen* if this amount exceeds 3,500,000 *yen*) equivalent to 50% of the amount of total income for that year (in case the deduction from such total income amount is allowed in accordance with the provision of Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 9-(2), Article 11-(3) or Article 11-(4) of the same Law, the amount of total income minus the deductible amount under these provisions; hereinafter the same) shall be deemed to be the amount of taxable total income as provided for in Article 13 of the same Law, and then the provisions of the same Law shall apply thereto:

1. An individual who has legally got an income in foreign currency within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law before the time when the provision of this Article has been enforced;
2. An individual who has legally got a residence within the enforcement area of the Income Tax Law after the time when the provision of this Article has been enforced.

With regard to an individual as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the amount of receipt of earned income or retirement income paid to the individual in such term of 1950 as provided for in the same paragraph and in 1951 minus the amount equivalent to 50% of such amount of receipt (in respect to the retirement income, the amount of retirement income minus the amount equivalent to 15% of such income) shall be deemed to be the amount of earned income or retirement income as provided for in Article 38 paragraph 1 of the Income Tax Law, and then the provisions of the same paragraph shall apply thereto.

The provision of Article 5 paragraph 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person who intends to be favoured with the application of the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Article 6 shall be deleted.

Article 7 paragraph 1 shall be amended as follows:

In case the assets located outside the area as may be prescribed by Order and other assets as may be prescribed by Order (hereinafter referred to as "overseas assets and others") are involved in the properties which are to be the basis for computation of the taxable value for accessions tax, the value of the overseas assets and others (in case there is any liability as prescribed by Order at the time of succession, the value obtained by deducting the amount of such liability) shall not be counted in the taxable value for accessions tax until the value of such overseas assets and others will be capable of being computed. In paragraph 2 of the same Article, "or determine" shall be added next to "correct" and the following one paragraph shall be added to the same Article and the same Article shall be made Article 6:

As regards the application of the provisions of Articles 51 to 54 inclusive of the Accessions Tax Law in the case where the revised return under the provisions of Article 31 of the same Law on the value of overseas assets and others has been filed at the time when the overseas assets and others would be capable of being appraised or where the correction or determination has been made in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph at the said time, the day after the lapse of four months from the day when the overseas assets and others concerned have become capable of being appraised shall be deemed to be the due date of filing the return under the provisions of respective Article.

Article 8 shall be made Article 7, and the following one Article shall be added next to the same Article:

Article 8. The value of the overseas assets and others owned as of the time of taxation under the provision of Article 1 item 1 of the Net Worth Tax Law (in case there is any liability as may be prescribed by Order at the time of taxation, the value obtained by deducting the amount of such liability) shall not be counted in the taxable value for net worth tax purposes for the year covering the time of taxation concerned.

A person who intends to be favoured with the application of the provision of the preceding paragraph shall enter the value of such overseas assets and others or other matters as may be prescribed by Order in his return under the provision of Art. 18 or 19 of the Net Worth Tax Law.

Article 12 shall be amended as follows:

Article 12. No stamp tax shall be imposed on the deposit pass book for taxpayment.

Article 2. The Gasoline Tax Law (Law No. 44 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

Article 5 paragraph 2 shall be amended as follows:

2 In case a person who offered the security in accordance with the provision of the proviso to the preceding paragraph has not paid the tax by the due date of taxpayment, the cash as security shall immediately be appropriated for the tax to be collected and the security other than cash shall be auctioned for appropriating for the tax to be collected and the expense for that auction, or the Government shall let the guarantor pay the tax.

The following one Article shall be added next to Article 5:

Article 5-(2). In the case under par. 2 of the preceding Article, if there is any deficit amount after the value of security was appropriated for the tax to be collected and the expense for auction, the coercive attachment shall be made on the other properties of the taxpayer.

2 In the case under par. 2 of the preceding Article, if the guarantor has not paid the tax in full, the coercive attachment shall be made on the properties of the taxpayer, and if there is any deficit amount after the value of such properties was appropriated for the tax to be collected, demand charge and the expense for coercive attachment and collection, the coercive attachment shall be made on the properties of the guarantor.

3 The guarantor under the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be the taxpayer for the purpose of the application of the provisions of Article 32 of the National Tax Collection Law (Law No. 21 of 1897).

In Article 7 paragraph1, "the preceding two Articles" shall be amended as "the main clause of Article 5 paragraph 1 and the preceding Article."

In Article 10 paragraph 2, "and Art. 5-(2)" shall be added next to "Art. 5, par. 2."

Supplementary Provisions:

1. This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation. However, the amended provisions of the Special Taxation Measures Law which have a relation to the provision of Article 5-(4) shall come into force as from the date which is to be fixed by Cabinet Order, but not later than December 31, 1950.
2. With respect to the Capital gain and the forestry income for 1949 or theretofore which accrued due to the payment in kind under the provision of Article 52 of the Estate Tax Law (Law No. 87 of 1947) which is to be amended by the Accessions Tax Law (Law No. 73 of 1950), the provision of Article 3 of the old Special Taxation Measures Law shall still apply.
3. With respect to the computation of income which accrued in the accounting periods which ended on or before March 31, 1950 (including the period deemed to be one accounting period in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 paragraph 1 of the Corporation Tax Law (Law No. 28 of 1947) which is to be amended by the Law for Partial Amendments to the Corporation Tax Law (Law No. 72 of 1950); hereinafter the same), the provisions of Article 4 to Article 5-(2) of the old Special Taxation Measures Law shall still apply.
4. The provisions of Article 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Law as amended shall apply to the accessions tax on the properties acquired due to succession, bequest or gift on or after January 1, 1950.
5. With respect to the estate tax for the suc-

cession having opened on or before December 31, 1949, the provisions of Articles 6 and 7 of the old Special Taxation Measures Law shall still apply.

6. With respect to the commodities as enumerated in Article 1 of the Commodity Tax Law (Law No. 40 of 1940) which were carried out of the manufactory or received from the bonded area before the enforcement of this Law in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 paragraph 1 of the old Special Taxation Measures Law, the provision of Article 12 paragraph 2 of the old Special Taxation Measures Law shall still be effective even after the enforcement of this Law.

7. The provision of Article 12 of the amended Special Taxation Measures Law shall apply as from April 1, 1950.

Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

I hereby promulgate the Fishing Port Law.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Law No. 137

Fishing Port Law

Contents

Chapter I General Provisions (Articles 1-4)
Chapter II Designation of Fishing Ports (Articles 5•6)
Chapter III Fishing Port Council (Articles 7-16)
Chapter IV Fishing Port Repair and Construction Works (Articles 17-24)
Chapter V Maintenance and Management of Fishing Ports (Articles 25-39)
Chapter VI Miscellaneous Provisions (Articles 40-44)
Chapter VII Penal Provisions (Articles 45-47)
Supplementary Provisions

CHAPTER I General Provisions

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to provide efficient fishing ports and to carry out their proper maintenance and management in order to facilitate the development of fishing industry which will contribute to stabilization of the national life as well as advancement of the national economy.

(Definition of Fishing Port)

Article 2. "Fishing Port" as used in this Law means a composition of water area, land area and facilities to be used as a natural or artificial fishing base, which shall be designated in accordance with the provision of Article 5 paragraph 1.

(Definition of Fishing Port Facilities)

Article 3. "Fishing port facilities" as used in this Law means facilities within a fishing port area which shall be specified as follows:

(1) Basic facilities:
  a. Contour facilities: Break waters, sand groins, draining walls, sluices, locks, levees and seashore levees;
  b. Mooring facilities: Mooring quays, landing places, mooring buoys, bollards, piers, floating piers and slipways;
  c. Water facilities: Routes, anchorages and basins.

(2) Functional facilities:
  a. Transporting facilities: Beltline railways, beltline tramways, roads, bridges and canals;
  b. Navigation facilities: Navigation aids, signal facilities and lighting facilities of communications for entry and clearance of fishing vessels;
  c. Land for fishing port facilities: Sites for all kinds of fishing port facilities;
  d. Preservation facilities for fishing vessels and gears: Fishing vessel repairing yards, fishing vessel engine repairing yards and fishing gears drying grounds;
  e. Supply facilities: Water supply and oil supply facilities for fishing vessels;
  f. Fish catch handling, preserving and processing facilities: Selling places, cranes, marine products warehouses, ice making, refrigerating and cold storing facilities and processing, plants;
  g. Fisheries communication facilities: Wireless telegraph stations on land, wireless telephone stations on land and meteorological signal stations;
  h. Crew members' welfare facilities: Lodgings, bath houses, medical offices and halls;
  i. Fishing port managing facilities: Offices and watch houses.

(Definition of Fishing Port Repair and Construction Works)

Article 4. "Fishing port repair and construction works" as used in this Law means works for new construction, enlargement, improvement, repair or removal of fishing port facilities, prevention of land collapse within fishing port areas, prevention of soil inflow into fishing port areas and other construction or improvement of fishing bases, which shall be

operated on the basis of the Fishing Ports Planning mentioned in Article 17 paragraph 1.

CHAPTER II Designation of Fishing Ports

(Designation of Fishing Ports)

Article 5. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council and upon hearing the opinion of the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures concerned, determine the names, types and areas of fishing ports and carry out their designation.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry considers that there has come forth any change of circumstances or any other special condition to any fishing port designated in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he may, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council and upon hearing the opinion of the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture concerned, alter the contents of its designation or cancel it.

3 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry intends to make the designation mentioned in paragraph 1 or the alteration mentioned in the preceding paragraph, if he determines or alters the fishing port areas, he shall consult with the Minister of Transportation thereabout.

4 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry intends to make the designation mentioned in paragraph 1 or the alteration mentioned in paragraph 2 within any river area as prescribed in Article 2 paragraph 1 of the River Law (Law No. 71 of 1896), he shall consult with the local administrative office which exercises jurisdiction over that river about the fishing port area concerned.

5 The designation mentioned in paragraph 1 or the alteration or cancellation mentioned in paragraph 2 shall be made through Notification.

(Types of Fishing Ports)

Article 6. The types of fishing ports shall be as follows:

Type 1 fishing port:	Fishing port whose scope of utilization is chiefly limited to the fishery in its local district.
Type 2 fishing port:	Fishing port whose scope of utilization is larger than that of type 1 fishing port and does not belong to type 3 fishing port.
Type 3 fishing port:	Fishing port whose scope of utilization is nation-wide.
Type 4 fishing port:	Fishing port which is located in an isolated land or any other remote place and indispensable for exploitation of fishing grounds or shelter of fishing vessels.

CHAPTER III Fishing Port Council

(Establishment and Powers)

Article 7. The Fishing Port Council shall be established in order to make research and deliberation on the matters concerning fishing ports falling into its powers in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other matters concerning fishing ports.

2 The Fishing Port Council may submit its opinions on the matters concerning fishing ports to the administrative offices concerned.

3 The Fishing Port Council shall have a constant and close contact with the Central Fisheries Adjustment Council.

4 The Fishing Port Council shall be under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

(Organization)

Article 8. The Fishing Port Council shall be composed of nine members.

2 One of the members shall be the Director of the Fisheries Agency.

3 There shall be a chairman in the Fishing Port Council, and he shall be elected by cooptation from among the members.

4 The chairman shall preside over the business of the Council.

5 The Fishing Port Council shall designate in advance the person from among the members, who acts for the chairman in case he is prevented from discharging his duties.

6 The provisions of the following Article to Article 12 inclusive shall not apply to the member who is the Director of Fisheries Agency.

(Appointment of Members)

Article 9. The members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses from among the following persons:

(1) Persons of full knowledge and experience in fishing ports planning;
(2) Persons of full knowledge and experience in techniques relating to fishing ports repair and construction works;
(3) Persons of full knowledge and experience in management of fishing ports;
(4) Persons of full knowledge and experience in fishing industry.

2 In cases where the term of office of the members expires or any vacancy occurs in the membership, if the Prime Minister can not obtain the consent of both Houses owing to a close of the Diet or a dissolution of the House of Representatives, he may appoint the members without obtaining the consent of both

Houses regardless of the provision of preceding paragraph. In this case, however, the Prime Minister shall obtain the consent of both Houses at the first Diet held after the appointment of the members.

(Term of Office of Members)

Article 10. The term of office of the members shall be three years. However, the term of office of a member who has filled a vacancy of member's post shall be the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

2 The members may be re-appointed.

3 The term of office of the members first taking office after the establishment of the Fishing Port Council shall be one year by two persons, two years by three persons and three years by three persons respectively from the day of their appointment as will be fixed at the time of appointment by the Prime Minister.

(Retirement of Members)

Article 11. In cases where the consent of both Houses as prescribed in the latter clause of Article 9 paragraph 2 has failed to be obtained the member concerned shall retire from office.

(Removal of Members)

Article 12. The Prime Minister may remove any of the members with the consent of both Houses when he considers that the said member cannot perform his duties owing to his physical or mental disabilities or that the member has violated his obligations or committed any misconduct deemed unfit for the membership.

2 In cases where the Prime Minister intends to obtain the consent of both Houses for the removal of any member in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall make previous notice to the member concerned by a document of the reason of his removal and give the said member or his proxy the opportunity to explain at the public hearing and produce favorable evidence.

(Method of Making Decision and Researches, etc.)

Article 13. In the meeting of the Fishing Port Council, the proceedings may not be opened nor decisions be taken unless the majority of the members are present.

2 The proceedings of the Fishing Port Council shall be decided by the majority of the members who are present (excluding the chairman); and in case of a tie, the decision shall be made by the chairman.

3 The Fishing Port Council may request any public office, persons interested in fishing ports, any organization formed by such persons or any other persons concerned to submit reports or date necessary for its deliberation, or may request any person concerned to attend the council and express his opinion.

4 The Fishing Port Council may, when deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of deliberation, entrust any public office, persons interested in fishing ports or any organization formed by such persons or persons of learning and experience with necessary investigations.

5 Any person who has been requested of his attendance in accordance of the provision of paragraph 3 shall demand travelling expenses and allowances, as provided for by Cabinet Order.

(Public Hearing)

Article 14. In cases where the Fishing Port Council determines its opinion on the Fishing Ports Planning mentioned in Article 17 paragraph 1 or in cases where the Council considers it necessary to do so, it may hold public hearing; or in cases where any instruction of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or any request of the persons interested as determined by the Fishing Port Council to that effect has been received, it shall hold public hearing.

(Payment of Actual Expenses for Members)

Article 15. The members shall, as provided for by Cabinet Order, receive travelling expenses, allowances and other actual expenses necessary for performing their duties.

(Provisions of Delegation)

Article 16. Matters necessary for management of the Fishing Port Council, except those provided for by this Law, shall be determined by the Fishing Port Council.

CHAPTER IV Fishing Port Repair and Construction Works

(Fishing Ports Planning)

Article 17. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall, upon hearing the opinion of the Fishing Port Council and in adoption thereof, determine the Fishing Ports Planning and lay it before the Cabinet Council for decision. If the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry can not adopt the opinion of the Fishing Port Council, he shall lay said opinion of the Fishing Port Council before the Cabinet in addition to his Fishing Ports Planning.

2 In cases where the Fishing Ports Planning has been determined by the Cabinet in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Cabinet shall submit it to the Diet for approval. In this case, when the Fishing Ports Planning determined by the Cabinet differs from the opinion of the Fishing Port Council, the Cabinet shall lay the opinion of the Fishing Port Council before the Diet in addition to its Fishing Ports Planning.

3 The Cabinet shall make the estimates or the necessary expenditures in the National Budget every year, within the financing ability of the State, for the enforcement of the Fishing Ports Planning mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Operators)

Article 18. Any fishing port repair and construction works shall not be operated by persons other than the State, local public entities or fisheries cooperative associations which have fishing ports within their areas.

(Permission for Operation)

Article 19. In cases where any persons other than the State intends to operate any fishing port repair and construction works, he shall determine his fishing port repair and construction plan according to the Fishing Ports Planning mentioned in Article 17 paragraph 1 and then file an application for permission with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry grants the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall comply with the standard previously determined upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council.

3 In cases where the state operates any fishing port repair and construction works, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall determine its fishing port repair and construction plan according to the Fishing Ports Planning mentioned in Article 17 paragraph 1.

4 In cases where the fishing port repair and construction plan mentioned in paragraph 1 or the preceding paragraph is determined, if there is any fishing port management body in the fishing port concerned, it shall be determined upon hearing the opinion of the fishing port management body concerned and in deference thereto.

5 In the case of paragraph 1 or 3 any persons who intends to operate the fishing port repair and construction works may, when deemed necessary to do so for the purpose of determining his fishing port repair and construction plan, enter another person's land or waters and carry out survey or investigation, with a five days' previous notice thereof to its owner or occupant. In this case, however, if the operation is made by any person other than the State, the person concerned shall, upon determining the land or waters to be entered, obtain a previous permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry therefor.

6 Any person who makes any entrance, survey or investigation as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall carry with him a card identifying his status.

7 In the case of paragraph 5, the person concerned in the operation shall make compensation without delay for the damage actually caused by the entrance, survey or investigation mentioned in the same paragraph.

(Shares of Expenses and Subsidy)

Article 20. In cases where any fishing port repair and construction work is operated by the State, the State may, according to the standard as determined by Cabinet Order, cause the fishing port management body of the port concerned to bear a part of the expenses with the consent of that body.

2 In cases where any fishing port repair and construction work of type 3 or type 4 fishing port is operated by any person other than the State, the expenses required for repair and construction of the basic facilities mentioned in Article 3 item (1) shall be borne by the State at the rate as indicated respectively in the following specifications:

Type of fishing ports	Rate
Type 3 fishing port	60% in Hokkaido
	50% in other districts
Type 4 fishing port	80% in Hokkaido
	75% or 60% in other districts

3 In cases where any fishing port repair and construction work of type 1 or type 2 fishing port is operated by any person other than the State, the State shall subsidize the expenses required for repair and construction of the basic facilities mentioned in Article 3 item (1) to the operator of the fishing port repair and construction work concerned at the rate as indicated respectively in the following specifications:

Type of fishing ports	Rate
Type 1 fishing port	60% in Hokkaido
	40% in other districts
Type 2 fishing port	60% in Hokkaido
	40% in other districts

4 In cases where any fishing port repair and construction work is operated by any person other than the State, the State may, in case of special necessity, subsidize, according to the standard as determined by Cabinet Order and within the limit of the budgetary appropriations, a part of the expenses required for the fishing port repair and construction work other than the work as prescribed in the preceding 2 paragraphs to the operator of the work concerned.

5 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry grants the permission mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, he shall do it within the limit that the amount of money to be borne or subsidized by the State in accordance with the provision of paragraph 2 or 3 does not exceed the amount of the budget decided by the Diet.

(Transfer of Rights relative to Permission for Fishing Port Repair and Construction Works and Entrusting of their Operation)

Article 21. No transfer of rights relative to the permission for the operation of the fishing port repair and construction works shall take effect unless the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry be obtained therefor.

2 Any operator of fishing port repair and construction works may, upon obtaining the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, entrust other persons with the operation of fishing port repair and construction works.

3 The provision of Article 19 paragraph 2 shall apply with the necessary modifications to the approval mentioned in paragraph 1 and the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Alteration of Fishing Port Repair and Construction Plan, Abandonment of Fishing Port Repair and Construction Works, etc.)

Article 22. No operator of fishing port repair and construction works other than the State shall, in cases where any change of circumstances or other conditions occur, alter his fishing port repair and construction plan, abandon the whole or part of his fishing port repair and construction works of suspend the operation thereof unless the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has been obtained therefor.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry grants the permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph, if there is a fishing port management body in that fishing port, he shall grant it upon hearing the opinion of the fishing port management body concerned and in deference thereto. However, this shall not apply in the case where it must be done in haste or the matter is of no importance.

(Instructions and Orders to Operators and Cancellation of Permission)

Article 23. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may give instructions necessary for the order of operation of the fishing port repair and construction works and methods of their operation to operators other than the State.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary to do so because of any change of geographical features or other reasons, he may order any operator of the fishing port repair and construction works other than the State to alter his fishing port repair and construction plan, or abandon the whole or part of such works or suspend their operation.

3 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry considers that any operation of works made by an operator other than the State violates this Law or orders issued thereunder or any disposition executed by the administrative offices under these Law and orders, or its completion is hopeless or the operator concerned does not set about the work by the period determined by the fishing port repair and construction plan, he may cancel the permission for the operation of the fishing port repair and construction works.

(Use and Expropriation of Land, Waters, etc.)

Article 24. In cases where any operator of fishing port repair and construction works considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of constructing the fishing port basic facilities mentioned in Article 3 item (1), he may, under the Land Expropriation Law (Law No. 29 of 1910), use or expropriate any necessary land, properties appurtenant thereto or any right created thereon.

2 In cases where any operator of fishing port repair and construction works considers it necessary to do so for the purpose of operating the fishing port repair and construction works, he may, upon giving a five days' previous notice thereof to the owner or occupant, enter another person's land or waters, or use them as temporary materials yards. In this case, if the works are operated by any person other than the State, the person concerned shall determine the area of land or waters to be entered or used and the period of such use, and shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in advance.

3 Any person who makes any entrance as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall carry with him a card identifying his status.

4 In the case of paragraph 2, the operator of the fishing port repair and construction works shall make without delay compensation for the damage actually caused by the entrance or use mentioned in the same paragraph or pay a reasonable rent therefor.

CHAPTER V Maintenance and Management of Fishing Ports

(Designation of Fishing Port Management Body)

Article 25. For the purpose of carrying out maintenance, preservation and management of fishing ports and proper administration thereof, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry designates, according to the standard determined upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council and upon hearing the opinion of the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture concerned, the local public entity or the fisheries cooperative association having that fishing port within its area, as its fishing port management body.

2 Any local public entity or fisheries cooperative association as designated in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph cannot refuse such designation unless any justifiable reason exists therefor.

3 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems that any fishing port management body does not perform a proper maintenance and management of the fishing port, or it is not appropriate for its duties, he may cancel the designation of the fishing port management body as prescribed in paragraph 1.

4 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry intends to carry out any designation of the fishing port management body in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1, or to cancel any designation of the fishing port management body in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall hold a public hearing therefor.

5 The designation mentioned in paragraph 1 or the cancellation mentioned in paragraph 3 shall be made through Notification.

(Duties of Fishing Port Management Bodies)

Article 26. Any fishing port management body shall determine its fishing port management plan and the regulations for fishing port management necessary to carry out such plan, and shall thereunder be responsible for the maintenance and management of the fishing port.

(Establishment and Powers of Fishing Port Management Committee)

Article 27. For the purpose of carrying out deliberation of important matters relating to maintenance and management of fishing ports, fishing port management bodies shall set up a Fishing Port Management Committee in each fishing port. However, this shall not apply to any Type 1 fishing port, any fishing port whose fishing port management body is a fisheries cooperative association and any fishing port which the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry has designated upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council.

2 In cases where any fishing port management body has set up a Fishing Port Management Committee, it shall give notice thereof without delay to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

3 Any fishing port management body shall determine the establishment of its fishing port management plan and its regulations for fishing port management and other important matters relating to maintenance and management of its fishing port, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Management Committee and in deference to the opinion of the Committee.

(Organization of Fishing Port Management Committee)

Article 28. A Fishing Port Management Committee shall be composed of a chairman and committee members.

2 The chairman shall be the chief of the local public entity or the representative (if there are several representatives, the representative whom the fishing port management body shall designate from among them) of the fisheries cooperative association, which is a fishing port management body.

3 The chairman shall preside over the business of the Committee.

4 The committee members shall be as follows:

(1) Persons elected by co-optation from among those having their residence of operation places within the area of the city, town or village in which the fishing port is located who operate fisheries by fishing vessel or who engage in gathering, taking or culturing aquatic animals and plants by fishing vessel for fisheries operators, over ninety days in a year:.....7 persons

(2) Persons appointed by the fishing port management body from among those of full knowledge and experience in fishing ports who have been recommended by the mayor of the city, town or village in which the fishing port is located: .....2 persons

(3) Persons appointed by the fishing port management body from among those of full knowledge and experience in fishing ports who have been recommended by the governor of To, Do, Fu or prefecture in which the fishing port is located: .....2 persons (in case of fishing port management committees in Type 1 fishing port.....one person)

(4) Persons appointed by the fishing port management body from among those of full knowledge and experience in fishing ports who have been recommended by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry:.....one person (only in case of fishing port management committees in Type 3 fishing port and Type 4 fishing port)

5 In cases where the location of a fishing port extends over two or more of cities, towns and villages or two or more of To, Do, Fu and prefectures, committee members of the number as prescribed in items (1) to (3) inclusive of the preceding paragraph shall, by each city, town or village or by each To, Do, Fu or prefecture, be elected by co-optation or appointed.

6 In cases where the location of a fishing port extends over two or more of cities, towns and villages or two or more of To, Do, Fu and prefectures or if there is any other special reason, the Minister of Agriculture and For-

estry may, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council, alter the prescribed number of committee members specified in each item of paragraph 4.

7 In cases where there are two or more fishing ports in one and the same city, town or village or any other special reason exists, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council, determine a definite area of each fishing port. In this case, in paragraph 4 item (1), "the area of the city, town or village" shall read "the definite area of a fishing port."

8 The alteration of the prescribed number of committee members as prescribed in paragraph 6 and the determination of the definite area of a fishing port as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be made through Notification.

9 The necessary matters for the election of the committee members mentioned in paragraph 4 item (1) shall be determined by local by-laws.

(Term of Office of Committee Members)

Article 29. The term of office of the committee members shall be two years. However, the term of office of a committee member who has filled a vacancy of member's post shall be the remaining term of office of his predecessor.

(Claim for Re-election of Committee Members and Removal)

Article 30. Persons having the voting right of the committee members mentioned in Article 28 paragraph 4 item (1) may, as provided for by local by-law, with the joint signature of one-half or more of their total number within the area of the city, town or village or the definite area of a fishing port to which it belongs, claim through their representatives re-election of the members of the committee elected from among those belong to the said area.

2 In the case of the preceding paragraph, the provisions of Article 9 paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive (the Provisions concerning Claim for Dismissal of Committee Members) of the Fisheries Law (Law No. 267 of 1949) shall apply with the necessary modifications thereto. In this case, in Article 99 paragraph 2, "one third" shall read "a half."

3 Any fishing port management body may, upon hearing the opinion of the Fishing Port Management Committee and in deference thereto, remove any of the committee members other than those mentioned in Article 28 paragraph 4 item (1) when it considers that the said member cannot perform his duties owing to his physical or mental disabilities or he has violated his obligations or committed any misconduct deemed unfit for the membership.

4 In cases where the fishing port management body intends to hear the opinion of the fishing port management committee for the removal of any member in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall make previous notice to the member concerned by a document stating the reason of his removal and give said member or his proxy the opportunity to explain at a public hearing and produce favorable evidence.

(Special Case relative to To)

Article 31. In Article 28 and the preceding Article, "City, town or village" or "mayor of the city, town or village" shall be "To" or "Governor of To" in the area where there is a ward of To.

2 The provision of Article 28 paragraph 4 item (3) shall not apply to any Fishing Port Management Committee in a fishing port located in the area of a ward of To.

(Method of Making Decision)

Article 32. In the meeting of the Fishing Port Management Committee, the proceedings may not be opended nor decisions be taken unless the majority of the members and the chairman are present.

2 The proceedings of the Fishing Port Management Committee shall be decided by the majority of the members who are present; and in case of a tie, the decision shall be made by the chairman.

(Payment of Actual Expenses for Members)

Article 33. The members may, as provided for by the regulations for fishing port management, receive travelling expenses, allowances and other actual expenses necessary for performing their duties.

(Establishment and Alteration of Fishing Port Management Plan and Regulations for Fishing Port Management)

Article 34. In cases where any fishing port management body carries out the maintenance and management of its fishing port, the establishment or alteration of its fishing port management plan or its regulations for fishing port management shall not take effect unless the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry be obtained therefor.

2 In any fishing port management plan, except for the fishing port repair and construction works under operation, a necessary plan shall be determined relating to the principle for the matters as specified in any of the following respective items:

(1) Matters relating to maintenance, preservation and management of fishing port facilities and other maintenance and administration thereof;

(2) Matters relating to earnings and expenses for maintenance and management of fishing ports;

(3) Besides those mentioned in any of the preceding items, necessary matters relating to maintenance and management of fishing ports.

3 The fishing port management plan and the regulations for fishing port management shall be put to public notice.

4 The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council, determine model forms of the fishing port management plan and the regulations for fishing port management.

(Collection of Consideration for Utilization)

Article 35. Any fishing port management body may, as provided for by the regulations for fishing port management, for the purpose of covering the expenses required for maintenance and management of the fishing port, collect from its utilizers considerations for its utilization, such as charges for utilization, use, service or exclusive use.

(Use and Expropriation of Land, Waters, etc.)

Article 36. The provision of Article 24 shall apply with the necessary modifications in cases where it is necessary for maintenance and management of fishing ports.

2 Any fishing port management body may, in case of emergency from disaster, cause persons on the scene to cooperate in the restoration, prevention of danger or other works, or may, regardless of the provision of the preceding paragraph, take the following measures:

(1) Use of necessary land, waters, vessels or structures;

(2) Use or expropriation of soil, stone, bamboo, wood or other objects (excluding those specified in the preceding item).

3 The provision of Article 24 paragraph 4 shall apply with the necessary modifications in cases where the measures specified in the preceding paragraph have been taken.

(Restrictions on Disposition of Fishing Port Facilities)

Article 37. Any owner or occupant of the fishing port facilities shall not change the shape and character or the place of the facilities, nor transfer, lease, remove, or dispose of such facilities unless the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry be obtained therefor. However, this shall apply in the case where it is done according to the fishing port repair and construction plan, the fishing port management plan or the regulations for fishing port management.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary to do so for the purpose of preservation of fishing ports, he may order any person who has violated the provision of paragraph 1 to make reversion to its original condition.

3 Any expenses required for the reversion to its original condition as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be borne by the violator.

(Utilization of Fishing Port Facilities)

Article 38. Any person other than the State and fishing port management body who intends to make his fishing port basic facilities available to the use of other persons or collect the rent thereof shall determine the methods of utilization and the rate of charge and submit them to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for approval. The same shall apply to the case of its alteration to be effected.

2 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry intends to grant the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall do so after hearing the opinion of the fishing port management body concerned, if any, in such fishing port.

(Preservation of Fishing Ports)

Article 39. Any person who intends to operate in the water area within a fishing port area, construction of structures, taking away of soil and sand, discharge of sewage, dumping of dust or exclusive use of a part of the waters (excluding the case where it is done by reclamation of waters subject to the public use) shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry therefor. However, this shall not apply in the case where such is done according to the fishing port repair and construction plan, the fishing port management plan or the regulations for fishing port management.

2 The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall grant permission mentioned in the preceding paragraph for the construction, taking away, discharge, dumping or exclusive use mentioned in same paragraph unless such action greatly affects the utilization of the fishing port or otherwise bring forth a great obstacle to the maintenance and management of the fishing port.

3 In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary to do so for the purpose of preserving fishing ports he may order any person who has violated the provision of paragraph 1 to make removal or reversion to its original condition, of any structure established in violation of the provision of the same paragraph.

4 The governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures shall operate no reclamation of waters subject to the public use within fishing port areas unless the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry be obtained. However,

this shall not apply to any reclamation in the area of Type 1 fishing port which may not greatly affect the utilization of the fishing port concerned.

5 The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may order any owner or occupant of land, bamboo, wood or structure within the fishing port area to make necessary facilities to prevent land collapse, inflow of soil and sand or sewage, or other injuries which may endanger fishing ports by his land, bamboo, wood or structure. In this case, he shall hear the opinion of the owner of occupant therefor in advance.

6 Any expenses required for the removal or reversion to the original condition as prescribed in paragraph 3 shall be borne by the violator, and, any expenses required for the facilities as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be borne by the owner or occupant concerned.

CHAPTER VI Miscellaneous Provisions

(Facilities Deemed Fishing Port Facilities)

Article 40. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, upon consulting with the Fishing Port Council, deem the facilities mentioned in Article 3 not being located within the fishing port area as the fishing port facilities. In this case, he shall give notice thereof without delay to the owner or occupant concerned.

(Investigation, Survey and Inspection by Minister of Agriculture and Forestry)

Article 41. In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary to do so for the purpose of determining or altering fishing port areas in accordance with the provision of Article 5, he may request persons interested in fishing ports or organizations formed by such persons to submit necessary reports or data, or may enter another person's land or waters and carry out survey or inspection with a five days' previous notice thereof to its owner or occupant.

2 The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, when deemed necessary, request operators of the fishing port repair and construction works or fishing port management bodies to submit necessary reports or data relative to the operation of the works or execution of their duties, or may cause the officials concerned of the central government to enter their operation places, offices or other places and to ask questions or inspect their books, documents or other objects.

Any person who carries out the entrance, survey, inspection or questioning as prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs shall carry with him a card identifying his status.

4 In the case of paragraph 1, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall make without delay compensation for the damage actually caused by the entrance, survey or inspection mentioned in the same paragraph.

(Consultation with Minister of Transportation)

Article 42. In cases where the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry intends to grant the approval mentioned in Article 38 paragraph 1 or the permission mentioned in Article 39 paragraph 1 in respect to any facilities to be used chiefly for transportation, he shall consult with the Minister of Transportation therefor.

(Petition)

Article 43. Any person who is not satisfied with any disposition made by the administrative offices under this Law or orders issued thereunder or under the regulations for fishing port management may institute a petition against the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

2 In cases where any petition as prescribed in the preceding paragraph has been instituted, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall give decision therefore upon hearing the opinion of the Fishing Port Council and in deference thereto.

3 In cases where the Fishing Port Council intends to decide its opinion in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, it shall, with a previous notice of the date and place, hold public hearing for the person who has instituted the petition or his proxy.

(Delegation of Powers of Minister of Agriculture and Forestry)

Article 44. A part of the powers of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry as provided for by this Law may, as provided for by Cabinet Order, be exercised by governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures or mayors of cities, towns and villages (in the area where there is a ward of To, the headman of ward). In this case, in Article 41 paragraph 2, "the officials concerned of the central government" shall read "the officials concerned of local government."

CHAPTER VII Penal Provisions

(Penal Provisions)

Article 45. Any person who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with a fine not exceeding thirty thousand *yen* (30,000 *yen*):

(1) Any person who has entered another person's land or waters without obtaining the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in the case of Article 19 paragraph 5;

(2) Any person who had entered or used another person's land or waters without obtaining the permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, in the case of Article 24 paragraph 2;

(3) Any person who has violated the provision of Article 37 paragraph 1;

(4) Any person who has operated construction, taking away, discharge, dumping or exclusive use mentioned in Article 39 paragraph 1 without obtaining the permission mentioned in the same Article.

Article 46. Any person who comes under any of the following items shall be punished with a fine not exceeding ten thousand *yen* (10,000 *yen*):

(1) Any person who has entrusted other persons with the operation of fishing port repair and construction works without obtaining the permission mentioned in Article 21 paragraph 2;

(2) Any person who has violated the provision of Article 22 paragraph 1;

(3) Any person who has made his fishing port basic facilities available to the use of other persons or collected the rent thereof without obtaining the approval mentioned in Article 38 paragraph 1;

(4) Any person who has refused, obstructed or evaded the entrance, survey or inspection of any official of the central or local government as prescribed in Article 41 paragraph 2.

Article 47. In cases where any representative of juridical person, or any agent, employee or other worker of a juridical person or individual has, relevant to the business affairs of the juridical person or individual, committed any violation mentioned in the preceding two Articles, if the juridical person or individual has known the plan of such violation and has not taken necessary measures to prevent the violation, or has known the violation and has not taken necessary measures to correct it, or has instigated the violations, not only shall such violator be punished, but the juridical person or individual shall also be fined in accordance with the provision of any of these Articles.

Supplementary Provisions:

1. The date of enforcement of this Law shall be determined by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding ninety days as from the day of its promulgation. However, the provisions of Article 20 shall come into force as from April 1, 1951.

2. The fishing port management body may, as from the date of enforcement of this Law to the establishment of the fishing port management committee, exercise its powers regardless of the provision of Article 27 paragraph 3.

3. The Establishment Law of the Fisheries Agency (Law No. 78 of 1948) shall be partially amended as follows:

Article 2 item (6) shall be amended as follows:

(6) To carry on the business relating to works for repair and construction, maintenance and management, and restoration from disasters of fishing ports as well as the business relating to permission, approval, guidance, supervision and aid for those who operate these works.

Item (7) of the same Article shall be made item (8), and its succeeding items shall be moved down by one, and the following shall be added as item (7):

(7) To carry on the business relating to approval for reclamation of waters subject to public use within fishing port areas.

Article 4 item (6) shall be amended as follows:

(6) To carry on the business relating to works for repair and construction, maintenance and management, and restoration from disasters of fishing ports as well as the business relating to permission, approval, guidance, supervision and aid for those who operate these works.

Item (7) of the same Article shall be made item (8); and its succeeding items shall be moved down by one; and the following one item shall be added as item (7):

(7) To carry on the business relating to approval for reclamation of waters subject to public use within fishing port areas.

In Article 7-(6) paragraph 1, next to "Seto Inland Sea United Sea-area Fisheries Adjustment Commission" the following shall be added:

Name of Organ	Purpose
Fishing Port Council	To carry on research and deliberation on the matters relative to enforcement of the Fishing Port Law (Law No. 137 of 1950)

In Article 7-(6) paragraph 2, next to "the Fisheries Law", "the Fishing Port Law, in respect to the Fishing Port Council" shall be added.

4. The River Law shall be partially amended as follows:

Next to Article 2, the following one paragraph shall be added:

In cases where a local administrative office intends to make any recognition or alteration of river areas within the fishing port areas as provided for by the Fishing Port Law (Law No. 137 of 1950) in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 or 2, it

shall have consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry therefor.

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Minister of Agriculture
and Forestry
MORI Kotaro
Minister of Transportation
OYA Shinzo
Minister of Construction
MASUTANI Shuji

CABINET ORDERS

I hereby promulgate the Cabinet Order for Partial Amendments to the Gasoline Tax Law Enforcement Regulations.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This second day of the fifth month of the twenty-fifth year of Showa (May 2, 1950)

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Cabinet Order No. 116

Cabinet Order for Partial Amendments to the Gasoline Tax Law Enforcement Regulations

In accordance with the provision of Article 5 paragraph 1 of the Gasoline Tax Law (Law No. 44 of 1949), the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order.

The Gasoline Tax Law Enforcement Regulations (Cabinet Order No. 84 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 3 paragraph 1, "kinds of properties to be offered as a security" shall be amended as "kind of security"; and the following one item shall be added to the same paragraph:

(5) Guaranty by such guarantor as deemed to be trustworthy by the chief of taxation office.

The following one paragraph shall be added to Article 4:

4 In case the security consists of the guaranty by guarantor, a written statement showing the guaranty made by the guarantor shall be submitted to the competent taxation office.

Article 5 paragraph 1 shall be amended as follows:

The chief of taxation office may, if he deems the value of offered security to have decreased or the guarantor's financial means to have become to be unable to secure the tax amount, order to offer the additional security, to change the guarantor or to alter the security.

In paragraph 3 of the same Article, ", to change the guarantor or to alter the security" shall be added next to "ordered to offer the security," "to offer it" shall be amended as "to offer the security, change the guarantor or alter the security," and "gasoline tax corresponding to the value of the competent security" shall be amended as "gasoline tax corresponding to such part of security of which value has become to be lacking in the tax amount of which collection is deferred"; and the following proviso shall be added next to the same paragraph:

Provided, that in case the security consists of the guaranty by guarantor, the tax amount of which collection is defferred shall be collected immediately.

In the heading of Article 6, "security" shall be amended as "guaranty"; and in the same Article, "or change the guarantor" shall be added next to "change it,".

In the heading of Article 7, "return" shall be amended as "release"; and in the same Article, "proceed to return the security" shall be amended as "take a procedure of release for the offer of security."

Supplementary Provision:

This Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

Minister of Finance,
pro tempore
Minister of State
UEDA Shunkichi
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

OFFICE ORDINANCE

Prime Minister's Office Ordinance No. 15

May 2, 1950

Enforcement Regulations of the Law for the Temporal Measures concerning the Partial Allocation of the Local Finance Equalization Grant in a Rough Estimate shall be established as follows:

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Enforcement Regulations of the Law for the Temporal Measures concerning the Partial Allocation of the Local Finance Equalization Grant in a Rough Estimate

In cases where the area of a local body has been divided on account of abolition, establishment, division or amalgamation, or in cases where its boundaries have been altered after the date for the computation of the amount allocated in a date for the computation of the amount allocated in a rough estimate of the local finance equalization grant (hereinafter to be referred to as "grant"), the computation of the grant which ought to have been allocated to the local body before the abolition, establishment, division, amalgamation, or the alteration of boundaries in accordance with the provision of Article 4 item (2) of the Law for the Temporal Measures concerning the Partial Allocation of the Local Finance Equalization Grant in a Rough Estimate (Law No. 112 of 1950) shall, after the date of that abolition, establishment, division, amalgamation or alteration of boundaries, be made in conformity with the Enforcement Regulation of the Local Distribution Tax Law (Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 5 of 1948).

Supplementary Provision:

This Office Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation and shall apply as from April 27, 1950.