DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

JUL 24 1948

N-17-2

HEADQUARTERS
KAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

CHB/WAK/mr

Takamatsu, Shikoku
23 July 1948

SUBJECT: Kagawa Prefectural Assembly Report

TO : Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050.

ATTN: Legal and Government Section

1. In compliance with paragraph 6 Legal and Government Memoranum Number 3, Headquarters, Shikoku Military Government Region, 20 June 1948, submitted attached are answers to the twenty questions required.

WESLEY A. KEYSON
Major FA
Commanding

1 Incl:

Kagawa Prefectural Assembly Report

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES - CHECK LIST

1. Name of Local Government Area? Ans: Kagawa Prefecture
2. Population of Local Government Area? Ans: 912,000
3. (a) Number of eligible voters? Ans: 490,000
   (b) What percent voted in 1947 National Election? Ans: 78%
   (c) In Local Elections of 1947? Ans: 81%
4. (a) Membership strength of assembly? Ans: 43
   (b) By party affiliation? Ans: Socialist - 10
   KENSEI-Kurabu(conservative)- 10
   SHIN-Sei-Kai(conservative)- 20
   Independent - 3
8. (a) When was present Assembly elected? Ans: April 1947
   (b) When is next general or special election of Assembly men scheduled? Ans: 1951
9. Has Assembly had same chairman throughout current term?
   Ans: No, A conference with member of the Assembly reveals that upon taking office after the elections last year it was mutually decided among the members that a temporary chairman hold that position for one year, after which a permanent chairman would be elected. The"permanent" chairman was elected two months ago. The only reason givern for the above action was that it gave the assembly members a chance to get acquainted with each other and determine who was best suited for the position.

GT 10-10-48

10. Is Assembly meetings held more frequently than called for by Local Autonomy Law? How often?
    Ans: Yes, Once each month.
13. How are meetings conducted, traditionally or by written Parliamentary Rules?
    Ans: They have written Parliamentary Rules to follow.
14. How is a vote recorded?
    Ans: By show of hand and/or standing. Ocasionaly by voice.
15. What procedure is used for elections within Assembly of its Officers and committee members? Is this procedure traditional or incorporated into written Parliamentary Rules?
    Ans: In so far as practicable, each party has members on each committee. The chairman of the Assembly recommends personnel for committees, then it is discussed during meetings before finally dedided upon. This procedure is incorporated into written Parliamentary Rules.
17. Has a library been established in the Assembly Hall in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Local Autonomy Law? Is reference material lacking?
    Ans: A Library is established and is located is the Office of the Assembly secretary. Reference material is not complete.
24. What standing committees exist?
    Ans: (1) General affairs (2) Education (3) Economics (4) Civil Engineering (5) Public Health and Welfare (6) Farmland and Labor.
25. Are all Assembly members of one or another committee? Do any members serve on more than one commitee?
    Ans? Yes, All members serve on two committees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

30. Is the Assembly generally subservient to the Governor?
Ans: In the past, 60% of Bills recommended by the Governor were passed without change, 25% were amended then passed, 15% were rejected.

31. Is opposition constructive and how does it fare in the Assembly?
Ans: See 30 above.

33. What influence is exerted on individual Assemblymen or on the whole Assembly by outside elements?
Ans: None evidenced.

34. What is Assembly's operating Budget for current fiscal year? How many supplementary Budgets have been enacted?
Ans: 45,000,000 for current fiscal year.
One supplementary Budget enacted.

35. Does Assembly have permanent employees? If so, how many by Title and Salary?
Ans: Yes. The nine as follows;
1 Chief secretary - ¥4400
5 Clerks - ¥3500
3 Messenger girl - ¥1200

36. Does Assembly keep a written record of proceedings?
Ans: Yes, A journal is kept of proceedings.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

N-17-2

Labour Contract

This contract was signed up between Kagawa-ken governor and employee's union of Kagawa Local Government based on labour union law.

1. Governor will give the hearty cooporation for the development of the union.

2. Governor will take consideration for Union's opinion concerning the basic matter of personel affairs.

3. Governor will take consideration for better treatment and Welfare condition of employees.

4. Governor will not give any disadvantage to those who necessarily work for union business.

5. Governor will admit officials, limited up to two, who work all the time for the union.

6. Whenever the disagreement comes up between governor and union regarding the necessary matter which concerns with union's purpose, it must be settled out under the mediation of labour committee.

7. This contract is effective for one year after it was concluded, but we can change or cancel it with the approval of both sides even in the effective period.
The contract will be automatically renewed when no suggestion was given when the period was over.

8. The same articles mentioned above will be also adopted to branch unions.

9. 3 copied of this contract are needed, each copy will be given to Governor, Labour Union, and Labour Committee.

Jan. 4, 1948.

Masuhara Keikichi
Governor of Kagawa-ken.

Ichimura Minoru
Chief commissioner of Kagawa-ken
employee's union.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

労働協約書

香川県知事（以下知事と稱す）と香川縣廳職員組合（以下組合と稱す）とは、相互において勞働組合法の精神に則り本勞働協約を締結す

一、知事は組合の健全なる発展に誠意を以て協力する

二、縣廳職員（以下職員と稱す）の人事に関する組合の意見を尊重する

三、知事は職員の待遇改善並に福祉増進のために努力する

四、知事は組合が必要と認める不利益をも與へない場合職員が組合活動に従事することにつき如何なる不利益をも與へない。

五、知事は二名を越えない範囲の組合員を限度として職員が組合の事務に專任することを認める。

六、組合の使命達成上必要なる事項にして知事と組合の主張一致せず勞議相調はない時は勞働委員會の

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

調停に附する

七、本協約の有効期間は締結の日より一ケ年とする。但し期間中と雖も當事者の合意によって變更又は解約することが出来る

尚有効期間を經過しても申し入れのなきときは自動的に更新せられる

八、組合支部に関しては右各項を準用する

九、本協約書は三部作成し一部を知事に一部を労働委員會に提出する

以上において保管し一部を

昭和三十二年一月四日

香川縣知事 増原恵吉

香川縣農業會議委員會長 村 実

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

17N-2

YA/TN

KAGAWA PREFECTURAL BULLETIN

Extra. Saturday, April 30, 1949.

REGULATIONS

Kagawa Prefectural Regulations No. 26.

April 30, 1949.

In accordance with the Designated Agricultural Products Examination Law (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), Kagawa Prefectural Regulations for the Procedure of the Examination of Marine Products shall be fixed as follows.

Kagawa Prefectural Governor:

Keikichi Masuhara.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Kagawa Prefectural Regulations for the Procedure of the Examination of Marine Products.

Article 1. In accordance with the Provisions of the Designated Agricultural Products Examination Law Article 4, Prefectural Governor shall make an examination of the following marine products.

1. Dried fishes.

Dried sardine, dried "kibinago", dried mackerel, dried mackerel-pike, dried horse-mackerel, dried "kounago", dried saury-pike, dried "guchi", dried puffer, and other dried fishes.

2. Salted fishes.

Salted sardine, salted mackerel, salted mackerel-pike, salted "shiira", salted "guchi", salted horse-mackerel, and other salted fishes.

3. "Fushi" (dried fish product).

Dried bonito, dried tunny, "hadaka" dried bonito, "hadaka" dried tunny, unfinished dried bonito, unfinished dried tunny, half-dried bonito, half-dried tunny, dried "soda", half-dried "soda", dried mackerel, dried sardine, dried mackerel-pike, and other dried fish products.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

4. "Kezuribushi" (dried fish shavings)

Dried bonito shavings, Dried "soda" shavings, dried mackerel shavings, dried sardine shavings, dried mackerel-pike shavings, shavings of other dried fishes, and scrap of dried fish shavings.

5. Fish meal.

Fish meal No. 1, fish meal No. 2, fish meal No. 4 and fish meal products.

6. Cuttle-fish products.

Dried cuttle-fish, dried and flattened cuttle-fish, cuttings of dried cuttle-fish, salted cuttle-fish, and other cuttle-fish products.

7. Shell-fish products.

Dried pullet and other shell-fish products.

8. Dried lobster (including mysid shrimp).

Dried lobster, dried mysid shrimp, boiled-and-dried lobster, and other lobster products.

9. Dried sea-cucumber.

10. Salted fish-guts.

Salted cuttle-fish-guts, salted mysid shrimp, and other salted fish-guts.

11. Fishes boiled down in soy.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

12. Fish paste products.

Boiled and baked fish paste, boiled and broiled fish paste, fish cake baked by electric heater.

13. Sea-weeds products.

Jangle products, dried laver, laver products, dried Undaria pinnatifida, dried Gloiopeltis furcata, and other sea-weeds products.

14. Fertilizer and fodder (marine products).

Fish-refuse, "hoshika", fish fertilizer, mysid shrimp-refuse, "yatsude"-refuse, crab-refuse, lobster-refuse, "kashipan", meat-refuse of sea animals, "gyou-tamakasu", "gyoarau-tamakasu", and powder pertilizer and fodder.

Article 2.

Any person, who wants to take an examination of marine products according to the provisions of the Law Article 4, shall present an application under the Form No. 1 to Prefectural Governor through the personnel in charge of examination affairs in each district (hereinafter referred to as the "inspector").

Any person, who, in accordance with the provisions of the Law Article 7, wants to be exempted from the examination held according to the provisions of the Law Article 4, shall present an application under the Form No. 2 to Prefectural Governor through the inspector.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Article 3. The name of the district where inspectors are stationed, the name and seat of examination offices, and the area covered by the offices, shall be fixed and announced in the other regulations.

Article 4 The unit (weight and quantity) of the marine products to be examined according to the provisions of the Designated Agricultural Products Examination Law Enforcement Regulations (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations") Article 4, shall be as shown in the attached list.

However, exceptions shall be admitted in case of the approval of Prefectural Governor.

Article 5. The inspector, upon the examination, shall attach the stamp, certificate, etc. (Form No. 3), which are referred to in the Law Article 4 Item 4, to the examined products, the class of which is decided in the light of the marine products examination standard stated in the Law Article 3, in accordance with the kind of products and the type of packing as stated below.

(1) Products packed for retail.

"Stamp of class (Form. No. 3 (1))' shall be put on at proper places. In case the products are packed in block, "Stamp of class (From No. 3(2))" or other proper stamps shall be put on in accordance with the type of packing.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

(2) Products packed in a paper-bag.

1. "Stamp of Class (Form No. 3(2))" shall be put on at the bottom or at other proper places.

2. In case above ways cannot be adopted, "Admission Ticket (Form No. 3(3))" on which "Stamp of Class (Form No. 3(2))" is put, shall be attached to the products.

(3) Products packed in a box,a barrel, or an oil-can.

1. In case a trade-mark is on the packing, "Stamp of Class (Form No. 3(2))" shall be put on the trade-mark.

2. In case a trade-make is not put on the packing or the above ways cannot be adopted, the provisions of the above sub-paragraph (2), 2, shall be applied to.

(4) Products packed in a straw-bag, a bale, or a rush-mat.

"Admission Mark (Form No. 3(4)", on which "Stamp of Class (Form No.3(2))" is put, shall be attached to.

(5) Products packed in other ways.

1. To fish paste products, "Admission Stamp (Form No. 3(5))" shall be attached. In case these-products are packed in block, proper stamp or tickets shall be attached to in such ways as stated in the above sub-paragraphs (1) — (4).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

2. Dried laver shall be bound with "Band Paper (Form No. 3(6))" on which "Stamp of Class (Form No. 3(1))" is put.

3. As to the products bound with ropes, the provisions of the above sub-paragraph (4) shall be applied to.

4. As to other marine products, "Certificate of Examination (Form No. 3(7))" shall be delivered.

In case the examination is exemption exempted, "Certificate of ~~Examination~~ (Form No. 4)" shall be delivered.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 6. The term of validity of stamps and certificates according to the provisions of the Regulations Article 10 shall be as follows. However, in case of the re-examination after the expiration of the term, the term of validity shall be less than a half of the followings.

1. Dried fish.

Pressed boiled-and-dried sardine, pressed boiled-and-dried mackerel: 5 months.

Broiled and dried sardine: 3 months.

Dried sardine, dried "Kibinago" (a kind of herring), boiled and dried sardine, boiled and dried "kibinago", boiled and dried mackerel, boiled and dried horse-mackerel, boiled and dried "kounago": 2 months.

Unfolded and dried horse-mackerel ("kusaya"): 3 months.

Dried "kounago", boiled and dried sardine ("chirimen"), smoked sardine, smoked mackerel, smoked mackerel-pike, boiled and dried puffer, "sukimifugu", dried sardine (first-class), dried horse-mackerel (first-class): 1 month.

Unfolded and dried sardine, smoked sardine (hot), unfolded mackerel (less than 35 per cent. of water content), smoked mackerel (hot), dried mackerel-pike, unfolded mackerel-pike (less than 35 per cent. of water content), smoked mackerel-pike (hot), unfolded puffer, unfolded and dried horse-mackerel: 15 days (7 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31)

Unfolded and dried horse-mackerel: 2 months.

Half-dried sardine, dried mackerel, unfolded mackerel and unfolded mackerel-pike (35 per cent. - 50 per cent. of water content), half-dried horse-mackerel: 10 days (7 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

2. Salted fish.

Salted sardine, salted mackerel, salted mackerel-pike, salted dolphin, salted "guchi", salted horse-mackerel, and other salted fishes: 1 month (20 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

Thinly-salted fishes: 10 days (5 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

3. "Fushi" (dried fish products): 6 months.

"Hadaka" dried fish products: 3 months.

Half-dried fish products: 5 days.

4. "Kezuribushi" (dried fish shavings): 2 months (1 month for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

5. Fish meal: 3 months (2 months for the period from May 1 to July 31).

"Furikake": 2 months.

"Dembu" (mashed and seasoned fish), paste: 1 month.

6. Cuttle-fish products: 5 months (3 months for the period from June 1 to Aug. 31).

Dried and flattened cuttle-fish, cuttings of dried cuttle-fish: 3 months (2 months for the period from May 1 to July 31).

Salted cuttle-fish: 2 months (1 month for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

7. Shell-fish products: 6 months.

8. Dried lobster and mysid shrimp: 10 months.

9. Dried sea-cucumber: 10 months.

10. Salted fish-guts: 3 months (2 months for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

11. Fish boiled down in soy: 1 month (20 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

Sea-weeds boiled down in soy: 20 days (10 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

12. Sea-weeds products: 6 months.

Tangle products: 2 months (1 month for the period from May 1 to July 31).

Dried laver: 3 months.

13. Fertilizer and fodder (marine products): 6 months.

"Namatama-kasu": 1 month (10 days for the period from May 1 to Oct. 31).

Article 7. The term of validity of the stamp and certificate according to the provisions of the Regulations Article 10 Item 2, shall be sixty (60) days.

Article 8. An examinee shall pay the charge for examination in accordance with the provisions of the Kagawa-ken Marine Products Examination-fee Regulations.

Article 9. In case of the re-use of packing materials at the examination, the stamp and certificate which were put on at the previous examination shall be cancelled with "Cancellation Stamp" (Form No. 5) by the inspector.

Supplementary Regulations:

1. The present regulations shall come into force on and after May 1, 1949.

2. Kagawa Prefectural Regulations No. 26 of Aug. 1948 shall be repealed.

3. The forms fixed in the former regulations may be used, for the time being, as a substitute for the forms fixed in the present regulations.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(Attached list)

The Unit of Marine Products at the Examination.

Kind of products.	Package.	Unit (weight or quantity)
Dried fish.	Box.	3 kan, 4 kan, or 8 kan.
	Barrel.	5 kan, or 10 kan
	Paper-bag.	800 monme, or 1 kan.
	Straw-bag or bale.	4 kan.
Salted fish.	Barrel.	10 kan.
	Box.	5 kan, or 10 kan.
Fish (dried fish products).	Box.	3 kan.
	Straw-bag.	4 kan.
	Paper-bag.	1 kan.
Fish meal.	Box.	10 kan.
	Paper-bag.	5 kan.
Fish meal products.	Barrel	3 kan.
	Box.	1 kan.
	"Sekiyu" (oil) can	2.5 kan.
Cuttle-fish products.	Free.	Free.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Shell-fish	Box.	3 kan.
	Straw-bag or bale.	6 kan.
Dried lobster and mysid shrimp.	Paper-bag.	800 monme.
Dried sea-cucumber.	Straw-bag or bale.	100 kin.
Salted fish-guts.	Barrel.	1 kan, 5 kan, or 16 kan.
Fishes boiled down in soy.	Box.	800 monme, 1 kan, 1.5 kan, 2 kan.
	Barrel.	2.5 kan, or 4 kan.
Fish paste.	Free.	Free.
Sea-weeds products.	Bale, box, paper-bag, or "Hadaka" packing.	Free.
Fertilizer and fodder (marine products).	Bale.	10 kan.

Remarks:

1. Products shall be packed completely and neatly.
2. The kind of products, net weight, and name of manufacturers shall be mentioned on the packed products.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Form No. 1

Application for the Examination of Marine Products.

Kind of products.	Quantity.	Examination Fee.	Date of examination.	Class.	Seal of inspector.	Remarks.
Total						
Place of examination desired.						
Date of examination desired.						

To: Kagawa Prefectural Governor.

Date: _____

Name and seal of applicant:

Address:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

WA/IS

Form No. 2

Application for Exemption from Examination

Article	
Quantity	(pieces) kan
Place of Export	
Date of Export Expected	
An application is hereby submitted to you concerning above subject with attached sheets (a contract).	
To the governor of Kagawa Prefecture	
Date	
Address of Applicant	
Name and Seal	

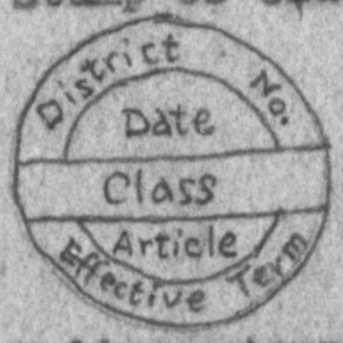
White Paper 12 x 12cm

Form No. 3

1. Stamp of Class

Rubber-stamp
Diameter 2-5cm

2. Stamp of Class



Rubber-stamp
Diameter 4cm
Name of district and number of examiner to be entered respectively in spaces "District" and "No." above.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Abbreviation of name of articles by kind is as follows:

(1) Boiled and dried sardine.

Common sardine ("Ma-iwashi")	Hira Dai, Chu or Sho (large, medium or small)
Round herring ("Urume-iwashi")	U Dai, Chu or Sho
Katakuchi-iwashi	Kata Dai, Chu or Sho
Chirimen-iwashi (Slug sardine)	Chirimen

(2) Boiled and dried sandlance ("Konago").

Konago Dai, Chu or Sho

(3) Dried horse mackerel ("Hoshi-aji").

Hoshi-aji

(4) Other dried fish.

Hoshi-zako

(5) Fish meal.

No. 1 Fish meal	Ichigo-fun (Meal No. 1)
No. 2 Fish meal	Nigo-fun (Meal No. 2)
No. 4 Fish meal	Yongo-fun (Meal No. 4)
Manufactured fish meal	"Furikake" "Denpu" Paste

(6) Dried fish flakes.

Dried mackerel flakes	Saba-kezuri
Dried sardine flakes	Iwashi-kezuri
Powder fish	Kezuri-funmatsu

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

(7) Dried lobster (including mysid shrimp).

Dried lobster	Hoshi-ebi
Boiled anddried lobster	Niboshi-ebi
Dried mysid shrimp	Hoshi-ami

3. Admission Ticket

Admission Ticket for Marine Product Examination	
	Name of Product
	Net Quantity monme
	Date of Manufacturing
	Name and Address of Manufacturer

White paper printed in green colour 7 x 12cm

4. Admission Mark.

Face

Kagawa-ken
Examination of
Marine Products

Net Quantity

Package Quantity

Solid vellum paper

Back

Examinee

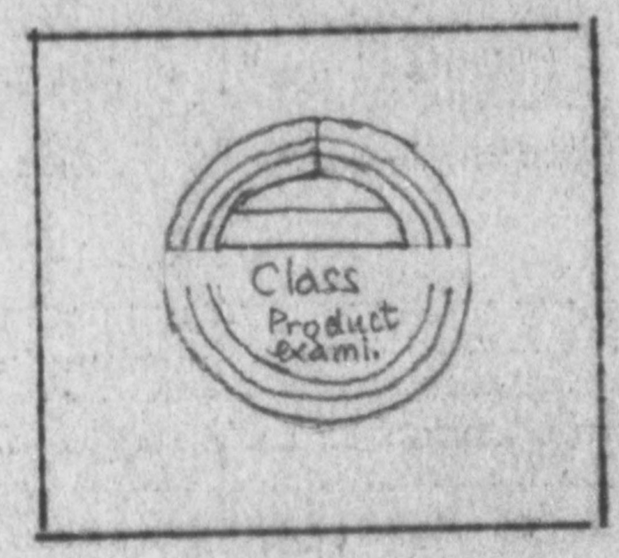
Address:

Name:

11 x 6cm

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

5. Admission Stamp.



Diameter 2.5cm

3 x 3cm

Print: red colour

6. Band Paper

Form 1.

Stamp of Class.	Name of Article Address and Name of Manufacturer

Solid white paper 3 x 25cm

Form 2.

Stamp of Class	Name of Article Address and Name of Manufacturer

3 x 25cm

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

7. Certificate of Examination

Certificate of Marine Products Examination	
Article	
Quantity	(pieces) kan
Class	
Effective Term	
Name &. Address of Examinee	
I hereby certify this person passed the examination as above.	
Date:	
Name and Official Address of Examiner	

White paper 10 x 15cm

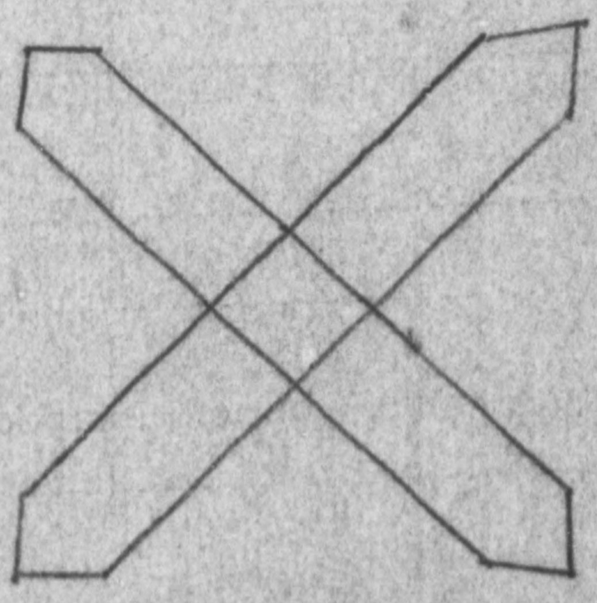
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Form No. 4

Certificate of Exemption from Marine Products Examination	
Article	
Quantity	
Effective Term	
Name &. Address of Licensee	
I hereby exempt above person from the examination in accordance with Agricultural and Forestry Materials Examination Law, Article 7.	
Date	
Governor of Kagawa Prefecture	

White paper 10 x 15cm

Form No. 5 Cancellation Stamp



Rubber stamp

Red colour

4 x 4cm (in square)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Kagawa-ken Regulation No. 27

Date: April, 1949

In accordance with Local Public Organization Charge Ordinance, Government Order No. 327, 1947, the Regulation of Charge for the Marine Product in Kagawa Prefecture is hereby provided as below.

Keikichi Masuhara
Governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

REGULATION

Article 1.

In compliance with the provisions in Article 8 of Kagawa-ken Marine Product Examination Prosedure Regulation the charge for examination is provided as under.

In the case of calculating the charge, the quantity of article shall be computed reckoning up to 1 (one) monme, fractions not more than 10 sen in the payment of charge for a case of examination being discarded.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article	Unit	Charge
Dried fish	Kan	¥2.50
Salted fish	Kan	1.00
Salted fish-guts	Kan	1.00
Fish and shellfish boiled down in soy	Kan	3.00
Paste	Kan	2.30
Dried fish:		
Dried bonito and tunny (excluding half-dried fish)	Kan	8.80
Other dried fish	Kan	2.50
Dried fish flakes	Kan	3.50
Fish meal	Kan	2.20
Manufactured cuttlefish	Kan	2.30
Manufactured shellfish	Kan	9.60
Dried lobster (including mysid shrimp)	Kan	2.40
Dried sea-cucumber	Kan	7.70

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Marine plants:		
Manufactured tangle	Kan	2.60
Manufactured laver	10 jo(quire)	2.00
Other marine plants	Kan	1.20
Fertilizer and fodder	Kan	0.70

Article 2.

The charge shall be paid by attaching the out-of-tax income stamp of Kagawa Prefecture (hereinafter referred to as "the stamp") to the statement for examination.

The charge that was already paid shall not be returned to the examinee for any reason.

Article 3.

The examinee, who has an article coming under the following sub-paragraphs, may be exempted from payment of the charge provided that he shall submit an application for the exemption to the governor.

(1) Article to be delivered to the government and public offices as the materials for investigation, inquiry or examination, and article munufactured for the purpose of inquiring and examining.

(2) Article to be transferred to the government and public officials in accordance with the law and order.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(3) Article to be sent to the exhibition, cooperative exhibition and show, etc.

The present regulation shall become effective on May, 1, 1949 and as a result of this, the regulation of charge for marine product examination of Kagawa Prefecture, Kagawa-ken Regulation No.5, 1948 shall be abolished.

Notification

Kagawa-ken Notification No. 201

Date: Apr. 30, 1949.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Marine Product Examination Procedure Regulation of Kagawa Prefecture, the name of district under the examination, that of the station concerned and jurisdiction under the above station are decided as follows.

At the same time, the Jurisdiction under the Marine Product Examiner of Kagawa-ken, the Address of Station and its Name provided in Kagawa-ken Notification No. 1001, 1942 shall be abolished.

K. Masuhara

Governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Name of District	Name of Station	Location of District's Office or its Station	Area under Jurisdiction
Tosan district		Hiketa-cho Okawa-gun.	All over Okawa-gun. Mure-mura, Kida-gun.
	Hiketa station	"	Aioi-mura, Hiketa-cho, Shirotorinon-machi, Shirotori-mura, San-bonmatsu-cho and Yomizu-mura, Okawa-gun.
	Tsuda station	Tsuda-cho, Okawa-gun	Nibu-mura, Tsuruba-mura, and Tsuda-cho.
	Shido station	Shido-cho, Okawa-gun	Oda-mura, Kamosho-mura, and Shido-cho, Okawa-gun.
			Mure-mura, Kida-gun.
Takamatsu district		Takamatsu-shi	Kida-gun (exclude Mure-mura), Kagawa-gun and Takamatsu-shi.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

	Takamatsu station	Takamatsu-shi	Takamatsu-shi. Kozai-cho, Shimokasai-mura, Tsuruuchi-mura, Shiyujima-mura and Naoshima-mura, Kagawa-gun.
	Aji station	Aji-mura, Kida-gun.	Aji-mura Kida-gun.
Chusan district		Marugame-shi	Sakaide-shi, Marugame-shi, Ayauta-gun. All over Nakatado-gun.
	Sakaide station	Sakaide-shi	Sakaide-shi. Yoshima-mura, Nakatado-gun.
	Marugame station	Marugame-shi	Marugame-shi, Tadotsu-cho, Honjima-mura, Hiroshima-mura, Sanagijima-mura, Takamijima-mura, Nakatado-gun.
Seisan district		Kannonji-cho, Mitoyo-gun.	All over Mitoyo-gun.
	Shonai station	Shonai-mura	Takuma-cho, Awashima-mura, Shonai-mura.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

	Nio station.	Nio-cho.	Nio-cho.
	Kannonji station.	Kannonji-cho.	Takamuro-mura, Kannonji-cho.
	Ibuki station.	Ibuki-mura.	Ibuki-mura.
	Toyohama station.	Toyohama-cho.	Kunita-mura, Onohara-mura, Toyohama-cho, Wada-mura.
Shodo district.		Noma-mura, Shodo-gun.	All over Shodo-gun.
	Noma station.	Noma-mura.	Yasuda-mura, Noma-mura, Sakate-mura, Kusakabe-cho, Nishi-mura, Nibu-mura, Mito-mura.
	Tonosho station.	Tonosho-cho.	Ikeda-cho, Fuchizaki-mura, Tonosho-cho, Toyoshima-mura, Shikai-mura.
	Fukuda station.	Fukuda-mura.	Fukuda-mura, Obe-mura, Kitaura-mura.

Kagawa-ken Notification No. 202

Date: Apr. 30, 1949.

The Regular Meeting of Kagawa Prefectural Assembly shall be held at Kagawa Local Government, Tenjin-mae, Takamatsu-shi on May 7.

K. Masuhara
Governor of Kagawa Prefecture.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

THE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE
CONTROL OVER THE LIVE-STOCK DEALER.

The above mentioned regulations shall be prescribed as follows:

Article 1.

In the present regulations, live-stock means cows, horses, pigs, sheep and goats, and live-stock dealers mean those who are engaged in buying, selling, exchanging or broking of live-stock.

Article 2.

Any person who intends to be a live-stock dealer or who wants to be engaged in buying, selling, exchanging or broking of live-stock as an employee or a trustee of a live-stock dealer (in case of a juridical person, a director or a manager who executes the business), shall submit an application to Prefectural Governor according to the form shown in the attached sheet No. 1 together with the following documents, asking for the grant of the Live-stock Dealer License (hereinafter referred to as the License).

1. Personal history of the applicant.

2. Photograph of the applicant (two sheets of card-size one which has been taken in the last six months).

3. An abstruct of the census register.

4. In case of a juridical person, a copy of the association articles register, the business regulations and a paper containing the estimated yearly business amount.

Article 3.

Prefectural Governor, on permitting the application, shall grant the License, the form of which is as per the attached sheet No. 2.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 4.

Any person who comes under any of the following items shall not be a live-stock dealer. In case a director or a manager of a juridical person comes under the following items (1), (2), (4), he shall also not be a live-stock dealer.

(1) Those who have been sentenced to more than one (1) year's imprisonment and have not yet served out the sentence.

(2) Those who have been sentenced to less than one (1) year's imprisonment or to a monetary penalty with charge of the violation of the Laws, Ordinances, or Prefectural Regulations relative to the live-stock trade, and have not yet served out the sentence.

(3) Those who are less than twenty (20) years of age, or have been regarded as an incompetent, or a quassi-incompetent person.

(4) Those who have been considered to be detrimental to public benefit by Prefectural Governor.

Article 5.

In case any change has taken place in the matters mentioned on the Lisence, or the License has been broken or lost, an application for the revision or regrant of the License, together with the detailed reasons, shall be submitted to Prefectural Governor.

Article 6.

When a live-stock dealer conducts his business, he shall always carry the License with him.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 7. A live-stock dealer shall not be engaged in buying, selling, exchang or broking of the live-stock which is seized with, or is suspected to be attached by, the diseases which are designated in the provisions of the Live-stock Contageous Disease Prevention Law Article 1 Item 1.

Article 8. In case a live-stock dealer has found that any live-stock is seized with, or is suspected to be attached by, the diseases which are mentioned in the previous Article 7, he shall at once report of it to the Live-stock Contageous Disease Prevention Committee or an official of the competant authorities.

Article 9. A live-stock dealer shall prepare a book according to the form shown in the attached sheet No. 3, and shall mention the account of every transaction.

Article 10. The above-mentioned book shall not be abandoned unless an official in charge approves to do so after the elapse of three (3) years from the end of the entry.

Article 11. A live-stock dealer shall submit a report to Prefectural Governor not later than the end of January every year according to the form shown in the attached sheet No. 4, which is the consolidation of the book that was kept during the previous year according to the provisions of Article 9.

Article 12. Prefectural Governor shall instruct, as a rule once a year, the regular inspection of the book stated in Article 9, other business documents and the License Besides the above-mentioned inspection, Governor may instruct special inspections, if necessary.

Article 13. In case of the grant of the License mentioned in Article 3, and the revision and re-grant of the License stated in Article 5, the following charges shall be collected.

(1) The charge for the grant of the License: ¥500

(2) The charge for the revision or re-grant of the License: ¥200.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Article 14. In case a live-stock dealer comes under any of the following items, the License shall become void.

In case any of the directors or managers of a juridical persons comes under any of the following items, the License shall also become void.

(1) In case of being sentenced to more than one (1) year's imprisonment.

(2) In case of being sentenced to less than one (1) year's imprisonment or to a monetary penalty with charge of the violation of the Laws, Ordinances, or Prefectural Regulations relative to the live-stock trade.

(3) In case of being designated as an incompetent or a quasi-incompetent person.

Article 15. In case any person employs, or discharges, a live-stock dealer authorized according to Article 3, the employer shall report of the name; address and the number of the License of the employee to Prefectural Governor within ten (10) days from the day of employment or discharge.

Article 16. In case a live-stock dealer, or a director or a manager of a jurical person comes under any of the following items, Prefectural Governor may instruct to suspend the business or cancel the License.

(1) In case a dealer acts against the present regulations, or the rules and disposals issued on the basis of the present regulations.

(2) In case a dealer does not conduct the buying, selling, exchanging or broking of live-stock for more than a year without any proper reason.

(3) In case a dealer lends or transfers the License to any other person, or in case a dealer make any other person carry on the business under the name of the dealer.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

(4) In case a dealer forces any other person to carry on unfair dealings of business, or fabricates or conceals truth.

(5) In case a dealer neglects to keep, or makes wrong entries in, the book mentioned in Article 9.

(6) In case a dealer refuses to deliver, without any proper reason, the stock certificate, the register, the live-stock health certificate, a copy of the horse register, and the breeding certificate, or falsifies the matters mentioned in these documents.

(7) In case a dealer acts against the will of a truster.

(8) In case a dealer participates in the buying, selling, exchanging, or broking of the live-stock that is not consigned, or forces to get the consignment.

(9) In case a dealer conducts unfair dealings other than the above-mentioned deeds.

(10) In case a dealer is considered to be against the public benefit by Prefectural Governor.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Article 17. In case a live-stock dealer comes under any of the following items, he shall at once return the License to Prefectural Governor.

(1) In case the License becomes void according to the provisions of Article 14.

(2) In case the business is suspended or the License is cancelled according to the provisions of Article 16.

(3) In case the business is closed.

In case a live-stock dealer dies or is declared to be missing, or a juridical person is dissolved, an inmate of the dealer or an average adjuster of the juridical person shall take the above-mentioned steps without delay.

Article 18. Any person who comes under any of the following items, shall be fined less than ¥50,000.

(1) Those who are engaged in buying, selling, exchanging, or broking of live-stock with no license in the violation of the provisions of Article 2.

(2) Those who act against the provisions of Article 7.

Article 19. In case a proxy or an employee of a live-stock dealer violates the provisions of the present regulations, he shall not be free from the responsibilty on the ground that the violation is not made by his instructions.

Article 20. Any document which is to be submitted to Prefectural Governor under the present regulations, shall be presented through the city, town, or village office, or the local office.

Article 21. Prefectural Governor shall prescribe the detailed rules necessary to the enforcement of the present regulations.

Supplementary regulations:

The present regulations shall come into force on and after November 1, 1948.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

(Attached sheet No. 1)

Application for the Grant of
the Live-stock Dealer License.

Date:

TO: Prefectural Governof.

I hereby apply for the grant of the Live-stock Dealer License.

1. Area of business:

2. Type of live-stock to be dealt:

3. Occupation:

Name, address and seal of
an applicant:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(Attached sheet No.2)

The Form of the License. (Back)

(Face)

No. _____ Date: _____

Kagawa Prefectural
Gov't.

Seal.

LIVE-STOCK DEALER LICENCE

Area of business:
Type of live-stock:
Address:
Name:

(Date of birth:_____

(Back)

(Photograph of live-stock dealer)

Seal

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115015

(Attached sheet No.4)

Report on Transections of
Live-stock Dealer.

Date:

Name and address
of reporter:

Type of live-stock	Sex	Total number of heads dealt	Number of heads sold or bought	Number of head exchanged or dealt through brokers.	Purchase price	Sale price	Remarks
Mileh cow	Bull						
	Cow						
Labor Cattle	Bull						
	Cow						
Horse	Male						
	Female						
Pig	Male						
	Female						
Sheep	Male						
	Female						
Goat	Male						
	Female						

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(Attached sheet No.3)

Transactions Ledger of the
Live-stock Dealer.

No.	Type of transaction	Date	Type of live-stock	Kind of the animal	Habitat	Sex	Age	Colour of fur	Amount	Commission	Name and address of partner

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

CUSTODY AND METHODS OF APPROPRIATION OF DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Chapter 1. Custody of Fund.

Article 1. The disaster relief fund shall be included in the special account.

Article 2. All businesses of the disaster relief fund shall be conducted within the amount provided in the budget bill for the current year, in accordance with Regulation, Article 41, Disaster Relief Law.

Chapter 2. Appropriation of Found.

Article 3. The fund shall be appropriated, according to circumstances, in case it is clearly impermissible that the authorities concerned neglect to relief the sufferers, in the respect of both the protection for the sufferers themselves and the stabilization of the social order.

Article 4. The expences for the place of shelter shall be appropriated for expences of the enterprises to use the buildings in which the sufferers are accomodated or to operate the shelter.
The term of opening of the shelter shall be as short as possible and in any case shall not surpass ten days.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Article 5.

The expences for the rice boiled in the emergency kitchen shall be limited within ¥15 a day per person and the term of the distribution of rice boiled in the kitchen shall not be more than six days.

Article 6.

The expences for other food shall be limited within ¥15 a day per person and the term of the distribution of the food shall not be more than three days.

Article 7.

Clothes, bedbings and other necessities of life shall be distributed or loaned, according to the actual grade of disaster on each case, within both the following limitations and the kinds as shown in attached table.

(1) The distribution or loan of the clothes, shall be, in value, limited within ¥6,810 for summery seasons (April through August) and ¥11,160 for winterly seasons (September through March next year).

(2) The distribution or loan of the necessities of life shall be limited within ¥1,270 per house.

Article 8.

The expenses for both the medical treatment and the assistance of birth shall be limited within the amount designated for fortnight.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 9.

The expences for school accessories of school boys and girls shall be limited within ¥ 275 per one.

Article 10.

The expences for burial shall be limited within ¥ 700 per case.

Article 11.

The expences for transportations of sufferers themselves and materials for relief shall be paid according to the official price fixed in the competent district.

Article 12.

The expences necessary to employ workers of relief shall be appropriated at the official price in the competent district.

Article 13.

The expences for payment of indemnity for the persons as stipulated in No.1-4, Article 10, Operative Ordinance of Disaster Relief Law shall be as follows :

1. Daily allowance.

(a) Physician, dentist or pharmacist. ¥ 120 a day per one.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

(b)	Public nurse, midwife or nurse.	¥ 40 a day per one.
(c)	Public engineer or building engineer.	¥100 a day per one.
(d)	Carpenter, plasterer or fire-man.	As provided in official payment of the prefecture.

2. Travelling expences.

The payment of travelling expences for physician, dentist, pharmacist, public engineer and building engineer shall be equivalent to that for prefectural second class officials and the payment for persons other than above shall be equivalent to that for prefectural third class officials.

Article 14.

If it is necessary due to special circumstances the governor may increase both the amount and term as stipulated in the present Articles provided that he consults with the Minister of Welfare and obtains his approval on the matter.

Article 15.

The expences necessary to keep the disaster relief fund, as stipulated in Article 42, Disaster Relief Law shall be appropriated from the disaster relief fund itself.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 16.

The income caused by the disaster relief fund as stipulated in Article 39, Disaster Relief Law and the surplus amount of the government subsidies as stipulated in Article 40 the Law shall go to the relief fund and used for the purposes of relief.

Article 17.

Other rules necessary to execute these provisions shall be decided by the governor.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

The present provisions shall come in to effect on and after the day of promulgation.

The former provisions, Custody and Methods of Appropriation of Suffering Relief Fund shall be rescinded on the day of promulgation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

The Regulations relative to the Application of the Hotel Business Law.

The above-mentioned regulations shall be prescribed as follows :

Article 1. In the present regulations, "the Law" means "the Hotel Business Law" and "the Rules", "the Rules relative to the Application of the Hotel Business Law.

Article 2. Any document which is to be submitted according to "the Law", "the Rules", and the present regulations, shall be presented through the chief of the competent Health Center.

Article. 3. Hotels shall be classified into four types, that is, hotles, inns, simple inns, and lodging houses.

Article 4. The following items shall be contained in the written application mentioned in "the Rules Art. 1."

(1) Name, address, and date of birth of applicant (in case of juridical persons : name, location of office; name, address, and date of birth of the representative, copies of the association articles and the documents relative to contributing acts).

(2) Name and location of the business facilities.

(3) Type of the hotel.

(4) Specification and ground-plan of the business facilities.

(5) Number of the rooms and capacity.

(6) Name, sex, and age of the employees.

(7) Health certificate of the applicant and employees.

(8) Original or copy of the construction permit.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Article 5. ¥ 1,000 of the charge for application shall be attached to the application.

Article 6. The standard of hotels, inns, simple inns and lodging houses shall be as follows.

(1) Hotels.

a. The rooms which are constructed, and equipped with, in European style, are to be more than fifteen (15) in number, and the number of the European style rooms is to occupy more than one third of that of the total rooms.

b. The floor area of a room is to be more than twelve (12) sq. meters.

c. Porches and halls where free access is possible are to be provided.

d. Offices where receiving guests and registering in visitors' book are made, are to be provided.

e. Rooms are to be equipped with hot and cold water suppling arrangements, beds, and locks.

f. Dining rooms are to be equipped with tables and chairs, and dinners in European style can be served there.

g. Water-closets are to be provided, and the uses are to be differentiated by sex.

h. Heating arrangements are to be provided.

i. Bath rooms where the water is renewed every time it is used, are to be provided.

(2) Inns.

a. Rooms are to be more than five (5) in number; the total area of which is to be thirty (30)-mat space. Each room is to be six (6)-mats, but the space of a room may be modified properly according to circumstances.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

b. Adequate beds for the fixed number of guests are to be provided. The fixed number of guests is figured out at the rate of one (1) person per three (3) mats.

c. The number of employees is to be decided in accordance with the fixed number of guests.

(3) Simple inns.

a. Rooms are to be more than three (3) in number, and the area of each room is to be more than three (3)-mat space.

b. Adequate beds for the fixed number of guests are to be provided.

(4) Lodging houses.

a. Rooms, whether they are in European style or in Japanese style, are to be separated so that the access to each of them is made without passing through other rooms.

b. The area of each room is to be three (3) mat space.

Article 7. The business equipments according to the Law Art. 4 shall come under the following items.

(1) Rooms are to be equipped so as to be lighted and ventilated properly.

(2) The boundaries of rooms are to be fixed by walls in hotels and by "fusuma" or "shoji" (sliding doors) in others.

(3) Proper lighting arrangements are to be equipped in each room.

(4) Mattresses, the upper part of quilts, and pillows are to be covered with clean, white sheets.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(5) Each room is to be satis-factory in heating and damp-proof, and is to be kept in order and cleanliness.

(6) Toilets are to be at the place where the odour will not affect the room and the cooking place, and the hand-washing arrangements are to be sanitary.

(7) In case rooms are more than twenty (20) tsubo in area, more than two (2) toilets are to be placed.

(8) Toilets are to be kept in cleanliness, and the windows are to be equipped with wire-nets against insects.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Article 8. Hotel-keepers shall observe the following tems.

(1) Buildings and neibouring areas are always to be kept neat and clean.

(2) Toilets are to be cleaned every day, and deodorizers and disinfectants are to be used at times.

(3) The number of guests is to be one(1) person per three(3) mats, and more than two persons are not to be lodged in a room, in case they do not consent to do so or they, who have visited separately are not of the same sex.

(4) Name, number and capacity of each room are to be notified at the entrance to it.

(5) Lodging-fee, meal-charges, and other matters necessary to guests are to be notified at such place as are easily found by guests.

(6) As to lodging-fee, meal-charges, and other matters, contracts are to be made with a guest beforhand.

(7) Food and drinks which guests do not request, or which are not good from a sanitary point of view, are not to be supplied to guest.

(8) In case any person comes to see a guest, he is at once to be informed of it.

(9) Any person is not to be taken in the room of a guest without his consent.

(10) Music and dancing by entertainment women taken in at the request of a guest are not to be allowed, in case they cause a nuisance to other guests.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

(11) Any person who is suffering from contageous diseases such as tuberculosis, leplosy, and syphilis, is not to be allowed to handle food and drink to be served to guests.

(12) In case towels, combs, and the like are lent to guests, they are to be cleaned perfectly every time they are used, and especially in case of the uses by guests who seem to be suffering from infections diseases, they are to be disinfected after the use.

(13) In case wash-stands are not equipped with sewage arrangements, neat wash-basins and ample water are to be prepared.

Article 9. Hotel-keepers shall keep a visitors' book according to the form shown in the annexed sheet.

In case of a party with a responsible person, only the name of the person and the number of the party may be entered in a visitors' book, the name of other persons being omitted.

Article 10.

A visitors' book shall be preserved for two years.

Article 11.

Prefectural Governor may instruct the modification, reconstruction, or repair of buildings, if necessary.

Article 12.

"The Law Art. 5, Item 3" shall be prescribed as follows:

(1) In case the payment of lodging-fee is unable.

(2) In case a guest is dirty and considered to be detrimental from the sanitary point of view.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

(3) In case a guest causes a nuisance to other guest by disorderly conduct under the fnfluence of liquor.

Article 13. In case the owner of a hotel cannot keep it by himself, he shall report of the manager whom he select.

Article 14. Prefectural Governor shall prescribe other details necessary to the enforcement of the present regulations in the other rules.

Supplementary Regulations

Article 15. The present regulations shall come into force on and after the day of promulgation.

Article 16. In case any hotel which is short of the provisions of the present regulations, it shall be reformed or modified within two months.

(Attached sheet)

The Form of A Visitors' Book

Date of arrival and departure.	Previous lodging place.	Destination.	Address	Occupation	Sex	Name	Age

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

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DETAILED REGULATIONS FOR THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC BATH HOUSE LAW.

Regulations relative to the application of the above law shall be stipulated as follows.

Chapter 1. General provisions.

Art. 1. In this ordinance, the law means "Public Bath House Law" and regulations means "Regulations relative to the application of the Public Bath House Law".

Art. 2. Any document to be submitted to governor in accordance with the provisions of the law and regulation shall be always through the public Health Center chief under its jurisdiction.

Art. 3. In an Application Form in accordance with the provision of the Article 1, the following items shall be included.

1. Applicant's Name, Address, Date of Birth. In case of juridical person, Name, location of the Office, Representative's Name, address, date of birth and a copy of the articles of the incorporation.

2. Name of the public bath house and location.

3. Kind of the public bath house. (In case of medicated bath house where medical material contained in hot spring (Mineral Spring) or medical drug are used, name of material or frug, component, dosage, direction and effect shall be written in addition.

4. Structure and equipment of the operating facilities and the ground plan.

5. Rough sketch of the office including the sorrounding site. (within 200 metres)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

6. Kind of fuel and light.

7. Distance from the office to the adjacent public bath house.

8. Date of initiation and completion.

9. Owner's Acceptance note in case that the house or the land were not in one's own possession and borrowed from other persons.

10. A copy or a certificate of the construction permit.

Art. 4. One yen shall be paid as commission for permission when the Application Form is submitted to get permission for the operation of the public bath house.

Art. 5. New establishment of the public bath house shall keep the distance of more than 200 metres from the established public house.

But consideration shall be made in some cases according to the relative densty of population, land situation, or expediency of utilizers.

Art. 6. Governor shall be able to order the owner of the public bath house to convert the structure or the equipment of the bath house, rebuild and repair the house if necessary due to the reasons for fear of being against public morals, public health and so on.

Art. 7. The following items shall be put up a notice in the bath house.

1. How to bath and effect in case of medicated bath, mineral bath, vapour bath, Turkish bath.

2. Matter of instructions and other necessary items to be observed.

3. Name and quantity of articles left behind.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

(Wide: more than 18 centimetres) shall be installed at adequate location to connect with the outside drain Pipe.

11. Drainage shall be always kept Cleen.

12. In a washing room, both fresh cold water tub and hot water tub with more than one metre of three dementions shall be installed.
But except the washing room which has the sufficient water supplying facilities.

13. In a bath room (Washing room) of both man and Woman, the tub (capacity more than 4 l) of more than thirty, stools of more than twenty shall be equipped and more than two tubs or ladles shall be installed.

14. Man and Woman's bath room shall be constructed not to be connected with each other.

15. Bath tub of both man and Woman's bath room shall has the inside area of more than 2.55 Square metres, depth of more than 9 metres and constructed such way that every one can easily take a bath from every side oft he bath tub.

The distance between the bath-tub and the surrounding Wall shall be kept at least more than one metre.

16. A furnace at the bottom of the bath-tub must not be exposed directly and ventilation holes (more than one eighths of the ceiling area) shall be installed on the ceiling.

17 The place of making a fire shall be constructed with stone, brick, concrete or pluster being more than 12 centimetress thick.

The ash-heap shall be established at some distances from the plae of making a fire and covered up by the fire-proofed materials.

18. The fuel deposit shall be established at the place kept more than two metres' distance from the making-a-fire place.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

19. A chimney shall be required not to adjoin any intlammable mate ials and has the height of more than three metres from the top level of the highest building within the scope of 36 metres from the public bath.
The chimney shall be kept from tumbling down and equipped with preventive apparatus for fire eruption or smoke and soot.

20. At an suitable plae of the entrance, a foot-gear box shall be installed and the umbrella stand shall be also established in case of rain or snow.

21. Light equipment of more than twenty W.T. of electric light shall be installed per "tsubo" in each undressing and washing room.

22. In an addequate place, the labatory shall be installed and kept clean.
The wash stand with washing apparatus shall be installed.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Chapter 2. Structure and equipment

Art. 8. The structure and equipment of the public bath shall be regulated as hereunder under the Law Article 3.

1. Building shall be durable and sanitary.

2. A roof shall be non-imflamable materials.

3. Inside of the bath room shall be partitioned to cut off the view from the outside and the gateway shall be devided to man and woman by clear indication of the gateway.

4. Dressing room, washing room, bath tub, vapour bath room shall be de vided into the two according to the male or female and partitioned to intercept the view from the outside.

5. Window more than one thirds of the floor area shall be installed to make entering of light and air easy. But except the apour bath room.

6. Area more than 6 "tsubo" shall be allocated to the dress-room and washing room for male and famale.

7. Undressing room and Washing room shall be partitioned with the clear sash door.

8. In the fress-room, more than twenty-four safe boxes with a pass key shall be equipped to keep the cloth and personal effects.

9. Hight of ceiling in the washing room shall be more than three metres and kept with an incline of more than ten degrees. The surrounding walls shall be constructed with water proof materials from the height of 1.2 metres.

10. The floor of the washing room shall be water proofed and the drainage with an incline of more than 6 mili metres per 30 centi-metres and the one having an incline of more than 9 m.m per 30 cms.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Chapter 3. Matters to be observed.

Article 9.

Operators of the public bath shall be subject to the following items.

1. Water for washing, pure water, and hot fresh wate in the washing room shall be renewed every day.

   Washing and cleaning hot water shall be always kept the depth of more than 30 centimetres and pure or fresh water shall be always kept proper quantity.

2. It shall be requiredd to refresh water in the bath tub when the bath tub becomes dirt die to urine.

3. The chimney shall be always cleaned to prevent from scattering of asmoke and soot.

4. A watch man shall be established in the bath house and make him engage in watching the cleaning of the bath room, passage of persons, foot-gears, clothes and personal effects.

   When a watch man is asked to take charge of money in trust a pass key must be delivered to the depositor.

5. Attention shall be paid not to loan a comb or towel, but a disinfected new towel is allowed to loan.

6. The aged, the infant or the weak person due to illness who need protection shall not be allowed to take bath without a person in attendance.
   No drunkard and other persons regarded as being in danger for the public health shall be allowed to enter the bath house.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

7. The bath room shall be always kept clean and spraying of a disinfectant shall be how and then carried out.

Art. 10. Any person wants to get permission specified in the Article 3 shall be requested to submit an appliation form stating the details on the effects to the disease or the bath equipment for patient's use to governor for approval.

Art. 11. Bath takers shall be in obedience to the following matters.

1. Mixed bathing shall not be allowed for the persons over the age of 12.

2. While taking bath, any action regarded annoyance to the public such as shinging loudly and making noisy shall not be allowed.

3. Any insanitary action such as to rinse a mouth, to use soap or washing powder in the bath tub shall be strictly prohibited.

4. No one shall be allowed to commit any action to make pure water or pure hot water muddy.

Art. 12. In case that the operator of the public bath cannot supervise the business in person, a supervisor shall be decided.

If supervisor decided it shall be requested to make a report immediately.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Art. 13. The necessary items for the enforcement of this regulation shall be decided by Governor.

Supplimentary provision

Art. 14. This is effective from the date of promulgation.

Art. 15. Out of the established public bath, the public bath houses are not in accordance with the law, regulations and this provision shall be requested to make conversion or adjustment of the house of the facilities within two months.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

THE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE THEATRE LAW.

The Regulations Relative to the Enforcement of the Theatre Law have been decided as follows:

The Regulations Relative to the Enforcement of the Theatre Law.

Art. 1. In these Regulations, hereinafter, the Law means the Theatre Law, and the Rules, the Rules Relative to the Enforcement of the Theatre Law.

Art. 2. The documents to be presented to the Governor in accordance with the Law, the Rules, and these Regulations, should be submitted by the hands of the Chief of the competent Public Health Centre.

Art. 3. The theatres stated in Para. 1, Art.1, Law, are classified into the following:

1. Theatres.

Building or facilities approved to be used specially for the performances stated in Para. 1, Art. 1, Law, which are shown daily, regularly or irregularly.

2. Temporary theatres.

Temporary building, temporary facilities or building constructed for any object other than performance which are used for the actions stated in Para. 1, Art. 1, law.

Art. 4. The matters mentioned below shall be described in the application for getting the permission stated in Art. 1, Rules.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

1. Applicant's address, name and date of birth. (If the applicant is a juridical person, it needs appellation; address of office; address, name and date of birth of the representative; and copy of the Articles of the juridical person or donations)

2. Name and location of theatre.

3. Kind of performance.

4. Plan map, specification, and structure and equipment of building for performance.

5. Sketch of surrounding places within the radius of 200m centring the theatre.

6. Fixed number of audience.

7. Written approval of owner of grounds and building for theatre, if they are held on lease.

8. Dates of works started and completed.

9. Duplicate or certificate of permission of construction.

Art. 5. The written application for the permission of construction of a theatre should be presented together with the fee for permission, ¥1,000.

Art. 6. Of the works of a theatre, the report on the following should be submitted.

1. When the foundation has been completed.

2. When the frame-work has been completed.

3. When the works have been completed.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Art. 7. In case the works are not started six months after the permission of the works of a theatre (new construction, reconstruction, additional construction and change), or in case the works are not completed although three months have elapsed after the expected date of completion, the permission will become void. However, if there is some special reason for the delay, the deadline for the completion may be postponed.

Art. 8. The theatre need to be at least 200m apart from the nearest grave-yard, temple, park, school, kindergarten, hospital, and public office.

Elasticity, however, will be given to the above, according to the kind of performance and situation of the place where the theatre is located.

Art. 9. If the Governor admits that equipment is necessary for public health and for prevention of peril, he may order to get to reconstruct or repair all or part of the building as well as to get to add the special equipment.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Art. 10 A person who want to establish a temporary theatre, need to get approved by the competent public health centre the application, in which the following should be described.

1. Applicant's address, name and date of birth.
2. Kind of performance.
3. Date and time of performance.
4. Fixed number of audience.
5. Location, method and plan for establishing temporary theatre.
6. Plane figure in which seats for audience, stage, entrance and exit, emergency exit, and W.C. are indicated.
7. Kind of light.

Art. 11 The structure and equipment of a theatre, in accordance with Art 3, Law, will be decided as follows.

1. An open area of around 5m in width need to be prepared in front of the theatre and that of more than 3m in width at its left, right and back, which is freely used by the theatre. However, in case the theatre is located along the road, the width of the open area in front of it may be reduced to two thirds of the said one and the width of the road may be computed into that of area at its back, left, and right, respectively. If the place for the audience seats is less than 50 tsubo, the width of open area in front of it may be reduced to 4m and that of area at its back, left and right to 2m, respectively.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115015

In case no obstructions can be found for emergency refuge viewing from the structure and equipment of the theatre, the open areas stated in previous paragraph may be reduced to two sides.

2. The theatre need to be build so that lots of the sun's rays may stream into it and that ventilation may be easily made. Moreover, it need to be equipped with the opening and shutting equipment equivalent to one-third of the width of the place for audience' seats.

3. The roof need to be made of incombustible materials.

4. The building need to be solid, safe and sanitary.

5. The theatre need to have the structure, the front of which can be opened more than one-third of its width, and an emergency exit of more than 1.9m both in width and height, the doors of which open towards each of the open areas outside of the theatre.

6. At a point of each emergency exit which is easily visible from the audience' seats, a plate of 45cm in length and 16cm in width, bearing red letters "Emergency Exit," need to be put up. The said plate need to be illuminated with red light at night, as well as when the show is going on.

7. The seats for audience need to be on the 4th story at the highest.

8. Passages of more than 65cm in width (more than 40cm for boxes) need to be provided for the seats of audience.

9. The number of audience need to be less than 12 per tsubo of the audience seats.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

10. For the audience seats which situate on the second floor or upper, two staircases of the same structure of more than 1.2m in interior width (the interior width may be reduced to 1m in case the audience seats occupy less than 50 tsubo), 25cm in its flight's width and less than 21cm between the two flights and more than 60cm in height of rails.

11. Solid rails of more than 60 cm in height need to be equipped at the front ends of the audience seats and the entrances of the staircases on the second and upper floors.

12. The respective interval between the surface of the first floor and the bottom of the second floor, between the surface of the second floor and the bottom of the third floor----, between the surface of the highest floor and the ceiling need to be no less than 2m.

13. In case the floor is built under the audience seats, it need to be elevated at least 40 cm higher than the earth.

    If the floor is not built, the earth floor for the audience seats need to be built of stone, bricks, plaster or concrete in order to be prevented from becoming wetty.

14. In case the green-room is built on the upper floor, a stair-case of more than 70 cm in width need to be equipped.

15. The room of footgears need to be placed at a convenient place around the front entrance and to be prevented from becoming dirty as audience enter, go out and jostle.

16. Sewages of bath-room, toilet room, kitchen et, need to be equipped with covers and always to be kept clean.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115015

17. Bath-room fire place, other place where fire is burnt and the machine-room of a theatre for cinema, need to be suitably equipped with materials for fire prevention.

18. The green-room and bath-room need to be build so as not to be seen through from the places where audience haunt and the audience seats.

19. The water closets need not only to be built in proportion to the fixed number of the qudience, but also to be distinct those for gentleman from those for ladies.

20. The water closets need to be located so that they may easily be available for the audience. They must always be kept clean and sometimes, disinfected so that bad smell may not reach the audience seats.

Furthermore, they need to be equipped with insect-proof nets and wash basins which have apparatuses of letting water gush forth.

Art. 12. In case films are shown, a recess time of more than 10 minutes is to be put at the end of each screening. When in recess time, doors need to be opened to expedite sactisfactory ventilation for the audience rooms.

Art. 13. Smoking rooms need to be established at suitable places of each story, so that the air might not become dirty.

Art. 14. Concerning the light equipment in the theatre, the electric light need to be used, which is more than 6 c.p. per tsubo, and at least one light per 5 tsubo is necessary.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Art. 15. The theatre need to be equipped with a disinfectant and fire-extinguishers.

In the area where waterpipes run, hydrants, or the like, need to be equipped, together with the equipment stated in the previous paragraph.

Art. 16. The structure and equipment of the temporary theatre need to be made according to the following :

1. The audience seats need to be solid, safe and sanitary construction.

2. The water closets need to be located at places from which bad smell can not reach the audience seats, and to be equipped with the equipment necessary for public sanitation.

Art. 17. A person who run a theatre need to observe the following.

1. The fixed number of the audience need to be indicated at each of the audience room.

2. The seers more than the fixed number need to be forbidden entering.

3. These persons as mentioned below need to be forbidden entering:

   Drunkards, lepers, lunaties, persons wearing clothes which other seers hate, persons bringing periolous or unsanitary articles, persons suffering from contagious diseases.

4. When the audience are in the theatre, the emergency exits need to be ready for being opened whenever in need.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

5. The interior of the theatre need always to be kept in good ventilative condition.

6. The interior of the theatre need always to be kept clean and sanitary.

7. Cushions and carpets need always to be kept clean, being bleached in the sun, so that seers might always get clean ones.

8. A person who is suffering from a contagious disease shall not be hired as employee.

9. The interior of the theatre need sometimes to be sprayed or dusted with a disinfectant to prevent the diffusion of diseases.

10. Dust-bins or waste-boxes need to be put at places where are easily reached by the audience.

Art. 18. The Governor will separately decide the matters necessary for the enforcement of these Regulations.

Annex:

Art. 19. These Regulations will be effective on the day of promulgation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

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KAGAWA PREFECTURE

REGULATIONS FOR HANDLING OF DANGEROUS OBJECTS.

Chapter. 1
General Provisions.

Art. 1.

The present Regulations will provide for measures necessary to ensure prevention of fire with regard to storage, transporting, refilling, and other kinds of handling of dangerous objects.

Art. 2.

The present Regulations will employ technical terms as defined below :

"Dangerous objects" are defined as those items listed in Annex.

A "category" is defined as general classification of dangerous objects as specified in Annex.

A "specified amount" is defined as limit amount specifically fixed according to individual item as shown in Annex.

A "storage" is defined as a storehouse, shed, storage-tank, subterranean tank or dealing-shop (tori-atsukai-sho).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

A "small-quantity dealing shop" is defined as such a place in a laboratory, chemicals storage, depository, plant, commercial shop, etc. where dangerous objects of more than two types are always stored or handled in less than specified amount and at the same time more than one-fifth thereof.

A "storehouse" is defined as a building that stores more than ten times the specified amount of a dangerous object.

A "shed" is defined as a building that stores more than the specified amount and less than ten times thereof of a dangerous object.

A "storage-tank" is defined as a tank that stores more than the specified amount of a dangerous object.

A "subterranean tank" is difined as a tank installed beneath the earth that stores more than the specified amount of a dangerous object.

A "dealing-shop" (tori-atsukai-sho) is defined as a place where the amount of a dangerous object refilled or dealth with otherwise will exceed the specified amount within twelve (12) hours.

A "transportation tank" is defined as a tank in which more than the specified amount of a dangerous object will be transported (except in case of transportation by rail or ship).

A "movable tank" is defined as a movable tank that stores more than the specified amount of a dangerous object.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

An "oil-service station" is difined as a whole body of a ground, buildings, and all other installation on it that make it their object to serve oil directly to automobiles.

Regarding a fire-proof door or wall constructed with fire-proof non-combustible materials or semi-fire-proof materials, the Enforcement Regulations of the City Street Building Law will be complied with.

Art. 3.

In case more than two types of dangerous objects each amounting to less than its specified amount are stored together in one room or handled simultaneously in one room, and the total of individual quotients calculated through dividing the amounts of objects stored or handled by the specified amounts specifically according to the individual types amounts to 1 (one), such amounts stored or handled for the individual kinds of objects respectively will be regarded as "special specified amounts" so far as this plural kind of storage or handling situation is concerned.

In case more than two sheds are built on ground, the amount of objects stored shall not exceed the ten times of the specified amount.

Art. 4.

A person who wants to establish a manufactory, disposal plant, storage or oil-service ~~supply~~ station concerned with dangerous objects shall apply to the city, town or village mayor for approval, and the application in which the following items are specifically mentioned will be submitted to the mayor through the chief of the fire brigade under whose juridiction the site is located,

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

and directly to the mayor in case no fire brigade is established in the area concerned, in duplicate.

1. Applicant's name, address, date of birth and profession (in case of a juridical person, its name, location of its office and name of its representative).

2. Address in details of the site concerned, and name and address of its owner or person enjoying the right of using it.

3. Main uses of the establishment concerned, and purport of the application.

4. Detailed explanation of the structure of buildings or installations concerned, and drawing thereof.

5. Fire prevention equipments.

6. Rough sketch of the neighborhood (within 100 meters' distance) of the establishment contemplated.

7. Means of refilling.

8. Purpose of the establishment.

The Governor will give approval to the project after careful consultation with the chief of the fire brigade of the area concerned (directly with the city, town or village mayor in case no fire brigade is established in the area). This prenthesized clause applies corespondingly to the following cases.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

The Governor may demand such papers or drawings as he considers necessary besides those mentioned in the above paragraph.

In case any of the items 1 through 8 of the above paragraph are to be revised, the revision is subject to approval by the Governor.

In case a storage or oil-supply station is to cease its operation, a report thereon should immediately be presented to the Governor, and also a notice thereof should be sent to the chief of the fire brigade controlling the area.

Art. 5.

A person who has established a picture projector operating room, a transportation tank or a movable tank shall submit a report thereon to the chief of the fire brigade concerned according to the provisions of the first paragraph of Art. 4. Any revision or halt of operation of the above installations will be also reported or notified in the similar way.

To this case Art. 4, Item 3 will be applied.

Art. 6.

Storages or oil-supply stations the establishment of which has been approved by the Governor according to the provisions of Art. 4 will not be put to use before inspection thereof by the Governor.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Projection rooms, transportation tanks or movable tanks will not be put to use before inspection thereof by the chief of the fire brigade controlling the area.

Art. 7.

Dangerous objects should be contained in the specified ~~bottles~~ receptacles as mentioned in Annex.

In case dangerous objects are carried in areas other than the ground of a storage, they should be packed in accordance with the measures described in Annex. In case, however, they are carried in transportation tanks, the above rules will not be applied.

Such packages should bear a note clarifying the name and amount of the contents.

Art. 8.

Dangerous objects in excess of the specified amount should not be stored, refilled, or handled in areas other than a storage or a oil-supply station. In case, however, such objects are being transported, or such objects are stored in places specified by the chief of the fire brigade concerned temporarily for less than 10 days, provided they don't amount to more than a hundred times of the specified amount, the above rule will not be applied.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

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Article 9. :

Dangerous objects of different categories should not be stored or handled in one storage (in one room in case a storage has more than two rooms perfectly partitioned with fire-proof walls made of non-combustible materials).

Dangerous objects should not be stored in a storage in excess of the amount authorized for it to store.

Article 10.:

Dangerous objects should not be handled either before the rise of the sun or after the sun-set. In case, however, under the pressure of special circumstances such unusual handling is permitted by the chief of the fire-brigade concerned, the above rule will not be applied.

Article 11.:

In case more than a hundred times of the specified amount of dangerous objects are to be transported to one place within twelve (12) hours, it is required that the person responsible for it should submit a report thereon in which name of article, amount, date and time, route for transportation and means of transportation will be specifically mentioned.

In such a case the chief of the fire-brigade concerned may issue instructions necessary to ensure fire prevention with regard to route, means of transportation, fire prevention measures, etc.

In case vehicles carrying more than the specified amount of dangerous objects stop or park on the way to a destination, the person responsible therefor should exercise utmost caution in choosing the safest place in the area where to park, and never fail to detail vigilant watches to the spot, and also he is required to immediately submit a report on the parking to a neighboring fire prevention institution in which the name of the parking place, name and amount of dangerous objects now being transported will be mentioned.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Article 12.:

In case a picture showing party is to be held in a building or an open lot that lacks a proper projector operation room for the purpose of showing pictures (except those of a low degree of combustibility) to the general public, the person responsible for it should submit a notice thereof in advance to the chief of the fire brigade corps controlling the area.

Article 13.:

In case an accident of explosion, combustion or other kinds has happened in a storage, an oil-supply plant, information thereof, regardless of the size of the accident, should immediately be brought to the chief of the fire brigade corps responsible for the area.

Chapter 2

Persons Responsible for Fire Prevention.

Article 14.:

A storage that is capable of storing more than ~~the~~ ten times the specified amount of dangerous objects shall have a chief in charge of controlling such objects specially appoined as responsible for the institution and the name of the person should be reported to the chief of the fire brigade corps responsible for the area. The person responsible for the operation of a building or orther types of construction where picture show is held permanently shall fix a permanent staff of projection technicians (i.e. holders of official licence) for the institution, and promptly report thereof to the chief of the fire brigade corps responsible for the area.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

To the report above a personal history statement of the chief in charge of control or of projection technicians should be annexed.

Article 15.:

A chief in charge of controlling dangerous objects appointed as responsible the institution shall have as qualifications for the position an educational career of having finished a technical school as operated in accordance with the Technical School Regulations, or a shcool of the grade equal to or higher than the above, and regularly had lessons on chemistry, or a professional career of having mastered technical knowledge on chemistry equal to or higher than the lesson at a school above and also had an experience of more than six (6) months of being engaged in dealing with dangerous objects.

Article 16.:

Persons responsible for fire prevention should be appointed for each storage, oil-supply plant, specified depository for transportation tanks or movable tanks, and the list of them should be presented to the chief of the fire brigade controlling the area.

However, the chief in charge of control may concurrently hold the office mentioned above, and in case any of a storage, oil-supply plant, transportation tank and movable tank are located together in one place, one person will be sufficient for the watch.

Article 17.:

In a storage any objects are forbidden to be dealt with by any persons without the presence of the chief in charge control for the institution.(or persons responsible for fire prevention in case no chief of such responsibility is appointed in the institution).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

None but a
~~No~~ projection technicians can operate projectors for the purpose of showing pictures to the general public either for entertainment or other objectives.

Article 18.:

The chief in charge of controlling dangerous objects for an institution, projection technicians and persons responsible for fire prevention should exercise constant vigilance in order to prevent fire, and, in case there is any fear of outbreak of fire in the ~~install~~ation, they should immediately take some appropriate measures against fire.

In case of a fire, when fire-men have arrived at the spot, those responsible persons above should inform them in details of how dangerous objects are stored, of the outline of the description thereof by type, and also of how the fire is progressing.

Chapter 3

Custody of Dangerous Objects.

Article 19.:

The following rules should be complied with by a storage, oil-supply plant, etc.

1. Near the entrance of the ground or buildings of a storage storing dangerous objects, a notice clearly marking "Storage of Dangerous Objects" should be put up at a place open for all outsiders to see.

2. At a place in a storage or oil-supply plant invisible from outside should be put up a board describing the dangerous objects stored there by category and name of article and the maximum capacity of storage, and also listing names of chief in charge of controll and persons responsible for fire prevention. In case of a transportation tank or movable tank, dangerous objects handled should be described by category and name of article in the similar way, and the maximum capacity of such a tank should also be made public.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

3. In a storage other materials than are listed as dangerous objects should not be stored, refilled or handled in any way.

4. In storing dangerous objects in a storage each type of objects should be put separately at least 0.5 meter apart from the inside wall of a storing room, and it is also required that each type of objects should be kept at least 5 meters from another.

5. Inside the ground of a storage or an oil-supply station use of fire in any form is strictly forbidden.
In those places, however, where anti-fire equipments are completely furnished, such as an office, guard-box or night watch room, the above rule of prohibition of use of fire will not be applied.

6. Except in such places as authorized in the above paragraph it is forbidden to carry about or handle any materials easily combustible or easily burnt.

7. Vigilant care should be exercised regarding adjustment of the indoor conditions of temperature, moisture, light-interception and ventilation according to the nature of objects stored.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Art. 20 The following rules should be complied with in case of transporting dangerous objects.

1. Dangerous objects of different categories and/or other materials should not be mixed together except in case there is no fear of occurrence of fire.

2. A transportation tank should not carry any other objects than are specified through inspection.

3. In case of employing carts driven by cows or horses as a means of transporting dangerous objects, the cows or horses should be kept off the carts while the carts are being loaded with the cargo.

4. Those objects listed in Category 1 and Category 3 should be adequately protected with ~~by~~ coverings against exposure in the direct sun-light.

5. Cargoes should be piled up in order very carefully so that they may be no fear of friction, shock, tumbling or falling.

6. Vigilant care should constantly exercised against fire.

7. In case dangerous objects are to be transported by sea, a ship loaded with such objects should be anchored at least 20 meters off any building along the port or other ships in the harbor, except when the ship is then just being loaded with the cargo.

Art. 21 The following rules should be complied with in a projection room.

1. Noneother than authorized projector technicians can enter a projection room.

2. No materials easily commsible or burnt should be taken into a projection room unless it is necessary for operation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

3. Films, after being used, should be put into proper receptacles and kept safe in a hangar.

4. A film, when fixed in a projector, should be covered at both the upper and lower rolls with cases made of metal.

5. While a projector is under operation in a projection room, a guard should be kept near the machine.

Chapter 4
Equipment and Construction.

Art. 22. A storge should be constructed and equipped in accordance with the following rules.

1. A storage should be of flat construction and each building should not occupy a floor space of over 100 square meters. A building, however, may cover a maximum floor space of 500 square meters in case that its rooms each of which is less than 100 square meters wide are perfectly separated with walls and that they are used for storage of dangerous objects of one category only.

2. The floor of a strage that stores those types of objects listed in Categories 3 and 4, Annex should be set higher than the surface of the earth and constructed in such a way as will prevent invasion of rain-water or subterranean water.

3. A store house should have open lots in its surrounding in accordance with the limits described in the following Table. In case, however, more than two storehouses are built on one ground, the limits of distance from one to another may be reduced to one-third thereof.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Limits of Storage in More than Specified Amount.		Distance (meter)
More than:	Less than:	
10 times	20 times	3 or more
20 "	50 "	5 "
50 "	200 "	10 "
200 "	400 "	15 "
400 "	800 "	20 "
800 "		25 "

4. The floor, wall and other main parts should be of fire-proof construction, and the roof should be made of light non-combustible materials, and also no ceiling should be fixed.

In case, however, of a storehouse aiming at storing only those objects listed in 2, Annex, it may be of semi-fire-proof construction.

5. Windows and entrances should be equipped with both net-screens and non-transparent glasses, and reinforced with A-Class anti-fire doors attached outside, and also furnished with appropriate lightening and ventilation equipments.

6. Each storehouse should be equipped with effective anti-lightening equippments.

7. No equipment other than those types of electric equipments specified below should not be used for the purpose of illumination.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

(a) Electric wires isolated with metal coverings should be used for wiring fixtures.

(b) The socket for an electric bulb should be of key-less type, and the bulb should be protected doubly with an air-tight outer bulb and a solid covering.

(c) A switch should be fixed outside a room.

Art. 23. With regard to construction and equipment of a shed, the following rules should be complied with.

1. A shed should be of flat construction and the coverage of each individual shed should not exceed 20 square meters.

2. The floor, wall and other main parts should be constructed of fire-proof or semi fire-proof materials, and the roof should be made of light non-combustible materials.

3. The foregoing article, paragraphs 2 (floor), 5 (window) and 7 (electric fixture) will be applied to a case of shed construction.

Art. 24. With regard to construction and equipment of a storage-tank, the following rules should be complied with.

A. Outdoor tank.

1. The tank should be constructed in an air-tight fashion with metal plates 3.2 m.m. or more in depth and should be a one which has passed in the tension test.

In case of a pressure tank the tank will be tested under one and a half times the maximum pressure (~~equal to the weight of~~ more than 0.7 kg. or more per one square c.m. ~~as minimum pressure~~) normally to be tolerated by the tank to see if

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

there occurs any leakage or deformation.

However, such objects as are of more than 0.86 specific gravity of weight may be stored in a concrete tank that haspassed in the tension test.

2. The tank should be protected from rust with appropriate anti-rust means.

3. A ventilation opening of 25 m.m. or more in diameter will be set on the tank in such a way as its tip is bent more than 45 degrees in slope, and an anti-ignition equipment (fine copper net, ect) will be installed there. In case of a pressure tank adequate safety equipments should also be furnished to such an opening.

4. A tank should have open lots in its surrounding in accordance with the limits described in the following Table. In case, however, more than two tanks are installed on one ground, the limits of distance from one to another may be reduced up to one half thereof.

Limits of Storage in Specified Amount		More than		Distance (meter)
More than:		Less than:		
10 times		500 times		3 or-more
500	"	1000	"	5 "
1000	"	2000	"	9 "
2000	"	3000	"	12 "
3000	"	4000	"	15 "
4000	"			

Remarks: More than the distance equal to the diameter of a tank (width in case of a rectangular its tank)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

As to the distance to be kept between a tank and a storehouse, Art. 22, paragraph 3 and the above Table will be complied with, in which case the bigger of the two figures as acquired in computing according to the above tables will be preferencially adopted as a normal distance.

5. The provisions of Art. 22, paragraph 6 concerning the installation of anti-lightning equipment will be applied also to the case of a storage tank.

B. Indoor Tank.

1. The capacity of an indoor tank should be less than one thousand times the specified amount.

2. The tank should be installed inside a special house of flat construction. In case of tank storing such objects as classified as Category 4, the house to cover it should have its floor built higher than the level of the earth-surface.

3. The surrounding and floor of the house should be of fire-proof or semi fire-prrof construction.

4. A distance of 5 c.m. or more should be kept between a tank and a wall in the house.

5. A ventilation pipe of 25 m.m. in diameter will be set on the tank in such a way as its tip is bent more-than 45 degreessin slope and an anti-ignition equipment (fine copper net, etc) will be installed there. It is also required that the tip of the pipe should be protruded more than 1 meter beyond a window or an entrance outward into the open air.

In case of a pressure tank adequate safety equipment should also be furnished to the pipe.

6. The provisions of Art. 24 paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively concerning the depth and tension test and rust prevention for an outdoor tank should be applied also to this case of an indoor tank.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

Art. 25. With regard to construction and equipment of a subterranean tank, the following provisions will be complied with.

1. The capacity of a tank should be less than one hundred times of the specified amount.

2. The tank should be installed in a subterranean shelter, and a distance of 10 c.m. or more should be kept between the tank and the wall of the shelter, and the gap between them should be filled with dry sand.

3. The wall of the shelter should be of more than 30 c.m. deep concrete construction or other type of construction equal to or stronger than above in hardness, and an adequate water invasion protection equipment should also be furnished to the walls.

4. The top of the buried tank should be more than 1 meter below the earth-surface.

5. The tank should be constructed air-tight of a metal plate more than 3.2 m.m. in depth, and should stand the pressure of 1.4Kg. per one square meter in a tension test.

6. In case more than two such tanks are installed in one ground, the distance to be kept by one from another should be at least 1 meter. In the event, however, that the total amount of dangerous objects stored there is less than one hundred times of the specified amount, the limit of distance may be reduced to 50 c.m.

7. The provisions of Art. 24, A 1 and 2 regarding a concrete tank and rust prevention respectively, and also the provisions of the same article, B 5 regarding ventilation opening should be applied also to this case of a subterrenean tank.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Art. 26. A dealing-shop (tori-atsukai-ba) should be constructed and equipped, in a similar way as a shed (okiba) in case a dangerous object dealt with in the shop amounts in total to more than the specified amount and less than ten times thereof within twelve hours, or in a similar way as a storehouse in case a dangerous object dealt with in the shop amounts in total to more than ten times the specified amount within twelve hours.

A shop dealing with such dangerous objects as listed in Category 4, A should have its floor constructed slant by proper degrees with materials of a non-osmosis nature and furnished with a sink at the lowest part.

Art. 27. The Governor may order persons who want to store dangerous objects in the earth or in water to be subject to the provisions of articles 22 through 26 with regard to construction and equipment of a storing place, if necessary considering the nature of the objects stored.

Art. 28. With regard to construction and equipment of a movable tank, the following provisions should be complied with.

1. The capacity of the tank should be less than six times the specified amount.

2. The provisions of Art. 24, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 regarding depth and tension test, rust prevention, and ventilation opening respectively for an outdoor tank will be applied also to this case of a movable tank.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Art. 29. With regard to construction and equipment of a transportation tank, the following provisions should be complied with.

1. The tank should be constructed in an air-tight fashion with metal plates more than 6 m.m. in depth, and should stand the pressure of more than 2Kg. per one square c.m. in a tension test.

2. Appropriate safety equipments will be installed on the tank.

3. A man-hole should be constructed on the tank.

4. Anti-liquor plantes (boyeki-ban) will be furnished at more than two spots inside the tank.

5. The tank should be chained to the ground with an adequate contrivance.

Art. 30. With regard to construction and equipment of anoil-supply station, the following provisions should be complied with.

1. The building should be more than 5 meters wide and more than 8 meters deep.

2. The building, and, in case a part of a building is to be used as an oil-supply station, that part, should be of normal fire-proof and semi fire-proof construction.

3. An oil-supply station should be insured against fire with oil service equipments installed subterraneously.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Art. 31. With regard to construction of a projection room, the following requirements should be met.

1. Its wall, floor and ceiling should be of fire-proof construction.

2. A projection room should be more than 2 meters wide and more than 3 meters deep, and its ceiling should be 2.1 meter high. However, the width of a room should be increased additionally by more than 1 meter in proportion to one additional set of projector installed there.

3. The main entrance of the room will be more than 60 c.m. wide and more than 1.75 m. high, and be furnished with an A-class fire-prevention door that will automatically open outwardly, and other entrances will be furnished with automatically-shut fire-prevention doors.

4. Projection holes should be furnished with shutters to close them while unused.

5. A hangar in which to keep films safe will be built with non-combustible materials.

6. A room special for projection engineers only will be built near the projection room.

Art. 32. The ground of a storage will be guarded with walls more than 2 meters high that are made of non-combustible materials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

ON/TA

Art. 33. A storage of other type than the subterranean tank will be kept apart from outside buildings in accordance with the following rules.

1. More than 400 meters from the Imperial Palace, a detached palace, a shrine(Jingu-rank), or a mausoleum.

2. More than 100 meters from a building where a number of people assemble, such as a shrine (Jinja-rank), temple, school, hospital, theatre, etc., and also from a factory or plant where fire is used all the time, a railway or other line, or a park.

3. More than 30 meters from a national or prefectural road, or a building other than listed in any of the above descriptions.

A storage of other type than the subterreanean tank that stores or handles less than ten times the specified amount of a dangerous object will be permitted to reduce the above distance limits up to the one-third thereof only in case the storage is guarded from all directions with walls more than 2 meters deep.

In case a subterranean tank or oil-service station is to be installed within 10 meters' distance from such buildings, it is required that the parts of the buildings facing the tank should be covered with non-combustible materials or guarded with fire-prevention walls against any fire feared to occur ~~on the part of~~ the tank.

A oil service station will keep more than 20 meters' distance from a crossing.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 113013

Chapter 5

Fire Prevention Equipments

Art. 34. A storage or an oil service station will be furnished fire prevention equipments in accordance with the descriptions of Annex specifically mentioned according to floor space of building and nature and amount of dangerous object.

(In case of a tank the area its floor occupies is regarded as its floor space.)

In case, however, of a storage tank equipped in accordance with any one item of the following provisions, the above regulations wil not be applied.

1. A tank that has such a vaporizer for fire around it as are capable of spraying water automatically or other wise at the pressure of more than 60 lb for more than half an hour all over the whole surface of the stored object in case of imergency.

2. A tank that has such an equipment for fire extinguishing set at the the middle part of its top as is capable of spraying a considerable amount of fire-extinguishing bubble, fire-extinguishing solution or fire-extinguishing gas for more than 20 minutes all over the whole surface of the stored object.

3. A tank equipped with a contrivance which will draw a water furtain around the outside of the tank to continue for more than half an hour.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

Art. 35. With regard to fire prevention equipment for a transportation tank, movable tank or projection room, the rules shown in Annex will be followed.

Art. 36. It is required that fire prevention equipments should always be kept in proper condition so as to be able to meet any imergency.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175013

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Chapter 6 Miscellaneous expenses.

Article 37.

Fire personnels (Public officials in a city, town, or village where no fire personnels exist) shall be able to inspect the condition of supervision and fire service arrangement of a store, oil supplying tank, oil tank for carrying, movable storing tank, projection room, or dangerous object.

Chief of the fire-brigade station shall be able to order to tke necessary steps concerning the method and the fire service arrangements in case that the fire service arrangements and the conditition of supervision stipulated in the preceding are against the ordinance or regarded improper to the fire prevention.

Article 38.

Governor shall be allowed to make partial alleviation for the restrictions placed on the structure of a storing place and a fire service arrangements in case that there is no hindrance, it is supposed, according to the building, equipment in the land and others such as the surrounding condition, storing method classes of the daregerous objects and its quantity.

Article 39.

Governor shall be able to order to take back the permission, convert, repair or take necessary steps to storing place or service station regarded unfavourable due to the violation against ordinance.

Article 40.

Chief of the fire brigade station shall be able to designate the storing peace of fire service arrangements.

Chief of the fire-brigade station shall be able to order to soften or strengthen the quantity or the kind of the fire-service carrangement according to the condition of the buildings or the dangerous objects.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 41

Governor shall be able to designate the chief of fire-fighting of a city, town, or village and entrust the matters within Governor's authority to the chief designated.

Article 42

Necessary matters for the enforcement of this regulations shall be decided by Governor.

Chapter 7. Penal regulations

Article 43.

Any person who is against the provisions of Article 8 shall be sentenced to less than one year's or a fine of less than ¥3,000.

Article 44.

A person coming under any item of the followings shall be sentenced to less than six month's penal servitude or fined less than two-thousand yen.

1. A person who is against the provisions of Article 4, item 1 and 4, Article 6, item 1 and 2, Article 7, item 1 and 2, Article 9, item 1 and 2, Article 10 or Article 12.

2. A person who runs business without appointing any responsible person for handling in violation of the provision of Article 14, item 1.

3. A person who runs business without deciding the film-operator in violation of the provisions of Article 14, item 2.

4. A man who appointed unqualified person vice-chief of responsible person or a person who falsely represented oneself as having the qualificat in of a film-operator or a responsible person for handling.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 115013

Article 45.

A person who comes under any item of the following shall be sentenced to less than three month's penal servitude or fined one thousand yen.

1. A person who is against the provisions of Article 7, item 3, Article 11, item 3, Article 13, Article 16, Article 17, item 1, 2, Article 18, item 1 or 2.

2. A person who does not obey the directives in Article 11 item 2.

3. A person who was negligent in making a report in accordance with Article 14, item 1. and 2.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 175015

Article 47.

Business operator shall not be allowed to be freed from the punishment on account of a reason for being out of his command when an agent, relative living with him, immate, employee and other person engaged in his business are in violation of this regulations concerning the business affairs.

Article 48.

Penal regulations to be applied to the business operators in accordance with this regulations shall be applied to a director, and other executive officers of the juridical person in case of Juridical person, a legal representative in case of a man under age or an interdict, but this shall not be applicable to a man under age who has the equal ability to an adult as to business.

Supplementary provisions

Article 1.

This shall be put in force as from 8 March 1948.

Article 2.

Out of the matters requested to get permission, report, or be examined in accordance with this regulations, the matters on which one already obtained permission, reported or been examined in accordance with the Prefectural ordinance prior to the enactment of this regulations shall be, in case of no conversion of circumstances, regarded as having the said permission, made a report, or been examined in accordance with this regulations.