

Government Section  
Buck Slip

3/2 1950

FROM: PCP  
TO: INITIAL DATE

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DEPUTY CHIEF.....	.....
Col Wheeler.....	.....
Chief Adm Div.....	.....
Stat & Review.....	.....
Civil Serv Div.....	.....
Bar & Pol Div.....	.....
Public Aff Div.....	.....
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Admin Asst.....	.....
Personnel Clerk.....	.....
Chief Clerk.....	.....
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FOR:

- INFORMATION
- NECESSARY ACTION
- ACTION
- APPROVAL
- INITIAL
- COMMENT OR CONCUR
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House of Representatives

March 1, 1951.

(Revised Draft)

The Dog Race Bill

(Introduced by HARADA, Yukimatsu (L))

(The Purpose of the law)

Article 1. This law provides for rules of dog races by testing the ability of dogs with a view to promote the improvement of dogs and other animals, increased breeding and export, thereby rendering contribution to animal protection and local finance.

(Holding of Dog races)

Article 2. Prefectures may hold dog races under this law with the resolution of prefectural assemblies.

2. Persons other than the prefectures that hold dog races in conformity to the rules of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter called promoters of dog races) shall not hold dog races by selling betting tickets or by other similar means.

(Commissioning the holding of dog race)

Article 3. The promoter of dog races may commission the Dog Improvement Association established in respective prefectures, with the resolution of prefectural assemblies and also with the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

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(Prevention of cruel treatment of dogs)

Article 4. Dog races shall not be conducted in such a way as to maltreat the dogs entered in racing.

2. For a dog participating in the race, it shall be certified that the dog had, immediately before entrance, been examined by a veterinarian not in employment of the Government or a local public body and found healthy, free from any medical agent whatever and fit for participation.

(Animal racing course)

Article 5. Dog races shall be held in the Dog Racing Course registered in the Dog Improvement Club.

2. There shall be only one dog racing course in each prefecture. The prefecture designated by the Agriculture and Forestry Minister under the consideration of numbers of dogs entering in the races and of other circumstances may have two racing courses.

(Admission fees)

Article 6. The promoter of dog race, in holding such race, shall collect admission fees from the visitors.

(Winner tickets)

Article 7. The promoter of dog race may issue for sale betting tickets of the face value of ¥20 each.

2. The promoter of dog race may issue for sale tickets each representing five chances of betting mentioned in the preceding paragraph.



(Prohibition of transaction in betting tickets)

Article 8. In any of the following cases, no purchase or transaction shall be made in betting tickets.

- (1) Government officials concerned in dog race <sup>as well as</sup> ~~of~~ officials of the Dog Improvement Club in every description of racing.
- (2) Prefectural employees concerned dog races in any race conducted by the prefecture.
- (3) Officers of the Dog Improvement Association, handlers as well as officers and others engaged in the operation of dog race in the race concerned.

(Dividends)

Article 9. The promoter of dog races shall make dividends prorata to the holder of winning tickets at the rate of not less than 75% of the proceeds of the sale of betting tickets, (after deducting the amount of rebate provided in Article 11 from the proceeds of the betting tickets. The same holds good in the cases hereafter mentioned.)

2. In the absence of the betting on the winner, the amount not less than 75% of the proceeds of betting tickets shall be refunded prorata of holders of betting tickets, who betted on dogs other than winner dogs in the race.

3. The method of computing dividends to winners or holders of winning tickets pursuant to the rules of the two preceding paragraphs shall be provided



for by Ministerial Order.

Article 10. In making dividends pursuant to the preceding Article, any fractions thereof shall be rounded off.

2. The amounts rounded off in fractions under the preceding paragraph shall form the income of the promoter of the dog race.

(Invalid tickets)

Article 11. Betting tickets after issued shall become invalid under any one of the following cases.

- (1) When there is no dog entered in the race, or when only one dog is left.
- (2) When the race is cancelled.
- (3) When there is not any winner dogs.

2. In case the dog indicated in the betting ticket sold or the combination of winning dogs under the forecasting system did not appear in the race, the betting on the dog or the combination shall be invalid. The same shall apply where in the forecasting betting system, only one of the dogs indicated in the betting ticket participated in the race.

3. In the case of the preceding two paragraphs, any person who holds the invalidated forecasting betting ticket may demand the promoter of the race the refund of the nominal amount of the ticket.



(Prescription of claim to dividend and refund)

Article 12. The claim to dividends in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 or the refund in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article shall lapse by prescription, if not exercised for 30 days.

(Dog to race)

Article 13. Any dog to participate in dog race shall be the one which has been trained by the handler specified in Article 14 and registered at the Dog Improvement Club.

2. The dog in the preceding paragraph shall not be allowed to participate in any dog race other than that conducted by the prefecture under whose jurisdiction lies the address of its keeper. However, this does not apply in the case the dog participates in the races whose kinds are designated by Ministerial Ordinance.

(Handler)

Article 14. No handlers other than those who have completed courses conducted by the Dog Improvement Club and registered at the said club shall train dogs which participate in a dog race, or take part in any dog race.

2. No handler who is not registered under the preceding paragraph shall use the name of handler.



(Income of the promoter of dog race)

Article 15. The promoter of dog race may receive any amount less than 25 per cent of the proceeds of betting tickets as his own income.

(Payment)

Article 16. The promoter of dog race shall pay to the National Treasury an amount corresponding to 3 per cent of the proceeds of betting tickets out of the amount which he received as his income in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.

2. The Government shall outlay out of the amount paid in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph necessary expenses for prevention of infectious diseases of dogs, promotion of health of other domestic animals, prevention of ill-treatment of animals, training of labor dogs, preservation of animals designated as protected natural objects by Article 69 (designation of protected natural objects) of the Law for Protection of Cultural Objects (Law No. 214 of 1950), and registration of domestic animals.

3. Necessary matters concerning the application of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be provided for by Ministerial Order.



(Use of Income of promoters of dog race)

Article 17. The promoter of dog race shall pay, as the expenses necessary for putting into effect the matters mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, an amount not less than equivalent to one-fourth of the balance of his income earned in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, after deducting the payment made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and the expenses relative to the holding of the dog race.

2. Necessary matters concerning the expenses for the holding of a dog race shall be provided for by Cabinet Order.

Article 18. The Dog Improvement Association shall be a juridical person established in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 (establishment of non-profit corporation) of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896).

2. The Dog Improvement Association shall fulfil the conditions mentioned below:

(1) The number of member shall not be less than the number determined by Ministerial Ordinance.

(2) Each member shall possess one of the dogs whose kind and species are determined by Ministerial Ordinance, and the total



number of dogs of each kind possessed by the entire members shall exceed the number determined by Ministerial Ordinance for each kind.

- (3) The association shall not have among its officers any persons who falls under any of the following items:
- (a) A person who has been sentenced to fine or heavier punishment for a crime prescribed by this law, the Horse Race (Law No. 158 of 1948), the Cycle Race Law (Law No. 209 of 1948), the Small-type Automobile Race Law (Law No. 208 of 1950) or Chapter 23 (Crimes of Gambling and Lottery) Part 2 of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907).
  - (b) A person who was sentenced to imprisonment, or heavier punishment but has not passed two years after having served out his sentence or his sentence became impossible of execution.
  - (c) A person adjudged incompetent or quasi-incompetent.

3. No organization other than the Dog Improvement Association shall use in its title the letters "Dog Improvement Association" or similar letters.

4. Every Dog Improvement Association shall establish a Dog Improvement Club to execute, under its management, the construction of a dog racing course, registration



of the dogs to take part in the dog race and of the handlers of such dogs, adjustment of all matters concerning the running of dog races, opening of a course of training for aspirants to the job of handlers, training of the dogs to take part in dog races, and all other business indispensable for the improvement and breeding of such dogs.

5. The provisions of Para. 1, Para 2 (No.3) and Para. 3 will apply, mutatis mutandis, to any Dog Improvement Club. In this case, the words "Dog Improvement Association" in Para. 3 shall read "Dog Improvement Club."

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(Control of dog racing course)

Article 19. The promoter of dog race shall take necessary measures for maintenance of order in the racing course, such as adjustment of visitors gallery, prevention of crimes and unfair dealings concerning the dog race, upholding of decency and ~~sanitation~~<sup>hygiene</sup> in the racing course.

Article 20. The promoter of dog races may take the following steps, should he find it necessary in order to secure the fairness of the race or to maintain the order in the racing course:

- (1) Suspension of any dog from taking part in the race.
- (2) Issue of warning against the owner or handler of dog, or suspension of a handler from participating in the race.
- (3) Refusal of admission, or order against any visitor to withdraw from the racing course.

Article 21. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, when he deems it necessary, send an official or officials concerned to the office in charge of the dog race, or to the racing course, and have necessary instructions given to the person who holds the dog race for maintenance of order in the racing course or for securing fair dealings of the race.

2. In the case stated in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry must order those officials to carry identification cards with them, so that they may be shown to the interested parties on request.



(Suspension of sales of betting tickets)

Article 22. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, when the promoter of a dog race, or a Dog Improvement Association, or a Dog Improvement Club, has acted against this law, any ordinance issued by virtue of this law, or any disposal made thereunder, or when deems it necessary for the maintenance of order in the racing course or for securing the fair dealings of the race, issue an order against the promoter of the race or the Dog Improvement Association or the Dog Improvement Club concerned suspending the sales of betting tickets, or order other necessary measures to be taken for the attainment of such purpose.

2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, when any disposition is to be made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, must hear the promoter of the dog race, the Dog Improvement Association or the Dog Improvement Club on the matters at a public hearing to be held prior to such disposition by notifying them of the time and place of such hearing. Under urgent circumstance, however, the public hearing may be held after the disposition.



(Cancellation of the permission to establish a corporation)

Article 23. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may, when a Dog Improvement Association, or Dog Improvement Club, falls under any one of the following cases, cancel his permission for establishment of a juridical person given under Article 34 of the Civil Code:

- (1) When a Dog Improvement Association or a Dog Improvement Club has come to lack the conditions enumerated in paragraph 2 of Article 18 (inclusive of cases to which Paragraph 5 of the same Article is applied. The same shall hold in the cases hereafter mentioned.) or where it has been found that the Dog Improvement Association or Dog Improvement Club had not fulfilled the conditions enumerated in Para. 2 of Article 18 at the time when its establishment was permitted.
  - (2) Where a Dog Improvement Association or a Dog Improvement Club has acted against this law, or an order issued in accordance with this law, or any disposition made by virtue of the provisions of this law or ordinance.
2. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, when he wishes to cancel this permission for establishment of a juridical person under the preceding paragraph, shall hear *such* a Dog Improvement Association or a Dog Improvement Club at public hearing by duly notifying it of the time and place thereof.



(Notification, report, or examination)

Article 24. The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry may order any promoter of dog race to give a notice, or present a report concerning the race to be held, or closed, the accounts, and other matters of necessity, or may examine the books and other documents concerning the race.

(Registration fee)

Article 25. A Dog Improvement Club may collect such a registration fee as determined by Ministerial Order from the applicant for registration of a dog racing course, dog to take part in the dog race, or of any handler.

(Matters to be provided by Ministerial Order)

Article 26. Besides the matters provided for in this law, all matters concerning species and varieties of dogs to take part in dog race, frequency, duration and kinds of dog, race events and methods, standard for registration of racing course, dogs to take part in race and handlers of dogs and other details of registration, details of training courses to be given by the Dog Improvement Club to those who wish to be handlers and other matters necessary for the enforcement of this law shall be provided for by Ministerial Order.



(Penal Provisions)

Article 27. Any person who comes under any of the following items shall be subject to a penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥50,000 or both of them.

- (1) Any person who violates the provision of Article 2, Paragraph 2 of this law.
- (2) Any person who gambles with indefinite large number of people betting valuable goods in connection with any dog race held this law.
- (3) Any person prohibited under Article 8 of this law, to buy or receive transfer of any betting ticket, who has become a party to the act violating the provisions of the preceding item.

Article 28. Any person who comes under any of the following item shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥50,000.

- (1) Any person who has sold betting tickets to anyone whom the seller could identify to have been prohibited to buy such under Article 8 of this law.
- (2) Any person who violates the provision of Article 8 of this law.
- (3) Any person who has become a party to an act mentioned in item 1 of the preceding Article.



- (4) Any person who has become a party to an act mentioned in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article except those stipulated in paragraph 3 of the preceding Article.

Article 29. Any officer of a Dog Improvement Association or Club, or any person who engages in the business of dog race or any handler related to such race who has received, demanded or promised any bribe in connection with his duty or race shall be subject to a penal servitude not exceeding three years.

2. Any person mentioned in the preceding item who has received, demanded or promised a bribe in connection with his duty or race and thereby committed iniquities or neglected his duties shall be subject to a penal servitude not exceeding five years.

3. The bribes received under circumstances mentioned in the preceding two items shall be confiscated. In case whole or part of the bribe cannot be confiscated, its price shall be collected as penalty.

Article 30. Any person who has offered or proposed or promised a bribe mentioned in paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding Article shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years.

Article 31. Any person who has violate the provision of Article 14, paragraph 2 or Article 18, paragraph 3 (inclusive of cases to which paragraph 5 of the same Article is applied) shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.



SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. This law shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.
2. The dogs imported from abroad (excluding those dogs which lived in the country at the time of the enforcement of this Law) shall not appear in the race for the time being.
3. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Establishment Law (Law No.153, 1949) shall be amended as follows:  
Following item shall be added to Paragraph 1, Article 11. ~~12.~~  
13. Matters pertaining to the practice of dog race.

Reason for the introduction  
of the Bill

The Practice of dog race is considered necessary in order to test dog's ability, bring about their improvement and increased breeding, make contributions to the love of dogs and also to improve local finance. This is the reason why the present bill is introduced.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Maj Guida

26-6076

Note No. From: Govt Sec To: ~~ESS~~ Date: 3 March 1951

1.

The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives  
has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.

1 Incl:

Dog Race Bill No. 2

C. W.

P & P



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From: Govt Sec	To: <del>NS</del>	Date: 3 March 1951
1.	The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.		
	1 Incl: Dog Race Bill No. 2		
	C. W.		

Map Guide

26-6076

P & P



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Maj Guida

26-6076

Note No.

From: Govt Sec

To: ~~PM~~

Date: 3 March 1951

1.

The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives  
has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.

1 Incl:

Dog Race Bill No. 2

C. W.

P & P



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From: Govt Sec	To: G2/P&D	Date: 3 March 1951
1.	The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.		
	1 Incl: Dog Race Bill No. 2		
	C. W.		

Ref Guide  
26-6076

P & P



Draft Legislation

From: G-2

To: Govt Sec

Col Pulliam 26-5915

Date: 5 March 1951

2

PSD/G-2 offers no objection to the proposed Dog Race Bill.

1 Incl  
w/d

-----C.A.W.-----

No 2



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Ref Guide

26-6076

Note No.	From: Govt Sec	To: IS/L&J	Date: 3 March 1951
1.	The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet. 1 Incl: Dog Race Bill No. 2		
C. W.			

P & P



9 March 1951  
C.J. Smith, 57-8645

From: LS                      To: GS

2            Inasmuch as subject bill has already been cleared for introduction in the Diet, Legal Section offers no comment other than that subject bill appears to be far preferable to the Dog Race Bill sponsored by Mr. Harada, H.R. (see check note thereon of even date from LS to GS).

1 Incl  
w/d

-----A.C.C.-----



March 2, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Dog Race Bill.

(Presented by NOMURA Sentaro)

I, hereby, certify that the above mentioned Bill does not violate any Directive Issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision of this Bill, except thos providing for exceptions, does not contradict any other law.

*Yoshio, Miura*

Chief, the First Division,  
Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.

*for the chief of the  
Legislative Bureau.*

*Rec'd GS 3/3*

*Info CS&: ESS  
NRS  
PN&W  
GLPSP  
L2/L4J*



House of Representatives

March 2, 1951.

Dog Race Law

(Presented by NOMURA Sentaro)

*Local affair Law*

(Performer)

Article 1. To, Do, Fu and prefectures, and the cities mentioned in the attached list (hereinafter referred to as "Special Cities") may perform the dog race with the consents of the respective assemblies, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

2. Any person other than To, Do, Fu and prefectures who may perform the dog race in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph (hereinafter referred was the "dog race performer) shall not perform the dog race selling a voting ticket for the winning dog or anything similar in nature.

(Reporting)

Article 2. The dog race performer shall file an advance report with the Prime Minister on the following items. Any change in the matters filed shall likewise be reported.

(1) The name and location of the place where a dog race is to be held.



- (2) Matters concerning facilities of the dog race ground.
- (3) Matters concerning visitors and the admission fee.
- (4) Rules for performing the dog race.
- (5) Rules for the sale of the voting ticket for the winning dog and the payment of dividend.
- (6) Other matters recognized necessary by the Prime Minister.

(Race Days and Race Ground)

Article 3. The dog race shall not be held more than 12 days a month in each dog race ground; it is provided, however, that an exception is made where it is permitted by the Prime Minister on each occasion under special circumstances such as commemoration, charity and other performances.

2. The number of dog race grounds shall not be more than two in a To, Do, Fu or prefecture and more than one in a Special City. Provided, however, that the number of dog race grounds in a prefecture, in which one or more Special Cities are found, shall be one each for the prefecture and Special City.

(Admission Fee)

Article 4. The dog race performer, when holding a dog race, must charge the visitor an admission fee of not less than 10 Yen and not more than 100 Yen.



(The Voting Ticket for the Winning Dog)

Article 5. The dog race performer may sell the voting ticket for the winning dog with a face value of 10 Yen or 20 Yen.at par.

2. The dog race performer may sell a voting ticket for the winning dog, which is equivalent to 10 or 100 of such tickets as are prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(Limitation on the purchase of the voting ticket for the winning dog)

Article 6. Any official of the local public entity related with the dog race, trainer or other persons engaged in the business of the dog race shall be prohibited to purchase the voting ticket in the races such persons are related with.

(The Method of Voting for the Winning Dog)

Article 7. The method of voting for the winning dog shall consist of four systems: namely the winning, placing, forecasting and dual winning.

Article 8. In the winning system, the dog that comes in first shall be the qualified winner.

2. In the placing system the qualified winners shall be the dog coming first, if, at the commencement of the sale of the ticket, the number of starters is not more than 4; and those coming in first and second, if the



number of starters is not less than 5 and not more than 7; and those coming in first, second and third, if the number of starters is not less than 8.

3. In the forecasting system, a team of two dogs coming in first and second in the order forecast shall be the qualified winners.

4. In the forecasting system, if the racing dogs are 7 or more in number, the forecasting ballot numbers may be placed on the racing dogs, following the example shown in Annex No.1.

5. The ballot numbers as provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed the numbers of the dogs in the forecasting system.

6. In the dual winning system, a team of two dogs coming in first in two races performed on the same day shall be the qualified winners.

7. In the dual winning system, if the racing dogs are 7 or more in number in any one of the races which are combined together for the purpose of voting, the dual system ballot numbers may be given to the racing dogs, following the examples of paragraphs 2 and 5.

(Revenue of the Performer)

Article 9. The performer of the dog race may revenue as his earning a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the total sale of the voting ticket for the winning dog.



( Divided in case there is a holder of the voting ticket on the winner)

Article 10 The dog race performer shall pay to the holders of the voting tickets on the winners as dividends, in proportion to the number of tickets held, the amount equivalent to 75 percent of the net proceeds of the voting tickets sold for a race (net proceeds which remains after deducting the amount to be repaid in accordance with the provision of Article 14, paragraph 5, from the gross sale of the voting tickets in each system of voting; hereinafter the same.

2. The amount of the dividend to be paid in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated by applying the formula as shown in Annex No.2.

3. If in calculating the dividends in accordance with the two preceding paragraphs, there is no holder of tickets in the winning dogs, such dogs shall be regarded as not having won the race in so far as the calculation of dividends is concerned.

4. In case the amount calculated in accordance with the preceding three paragraphs is less than the face value of the voting ticket, the amount of the dividend shall be the equivalent of the said face value.



(Dividend in case of there being no holder of the voting ticket on the winner)

Article 11. With regard to the net proceeds in the case of there being no holder of the voting tickets on the winner, the amount equivalent to 75 percent of such net proceeds shall be paid as dividends to the holders of the voting tickets on the dogs other than the winner in the race, in proportion to the number of voting tickets.

(Calculation of fractions in dividends)

Article 12. In paying the dividends, if the amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two Articles has any fraction of less than one yen, such fraction shall be rounded off.

2. The amount derived from rounding off the fractions as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall accrue to dog race performer.

(Claim and prescription for dividends)

Article 13. The right for the dividends as mentioned in the provisions of Article 10 and 11 shall be extinguished by prescription, in case it is not exercised for 30 days reckoned from the date of the sale of the relative voting tickets on the winning dog.



(Invalidation of voting)

Article 14. If, after the voting ticket have been sold in the winning, placing and forecasting system, anything coming under the following items has occurred in respect to the relative dog race, the voting on such race shall be null and void.

- 1) Absence of the dogs to run the race, or the number of dogs has been reduced to one;
- 2) The race has not materialized;
- 3) Absence of a qualified winner or winners in the race in regard <sup>to</sup> any particular system.

2. If, after the voting ticket have been sold in the dual voting system, anything coming under the following items has occurred in respect to the relative dog race, the voting on such race shall be null and void.

- 1) Either the number of dogs to run the races which are combined together for voting has been reduced to one in each race, or there is no dog to run in either one of races;
- 2) Either one of the races combined together for voting has not materialized;
- 3) There has been no qualified winner in the race relating to the voting.

3. In case the dog (or the dog belonging to a team in forecasting and dual systems) indicated on the voting ticket sold has not foined the race, the voting for such dog shall be null and void. In case only one of the dog has



run the race, when the dogs of the same forecasting ballot number forms a team in the forecasting system, the same rule shall be applied to the voting on such team.

4. In case that the whole or a part of the returns of the voting tickets sold to those other than the visitors cannot be totalled with the returns of the voting tickets sold to the visitors due to natural calamity or any other inevitable reasons, the voting of the outsiders the returns of which could not be totalled shall be null and void.

5. In the cases of the preceding four paragraphs, any person who has the relative voting ticket may demand the dog race performer refund the face value in exchange for such voting ticket.

6. The right to claim mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be extinguished by prescription in case it is not exercised for 30 days reckoned from the date of the sale of the relative voting tickets.

(Registration of Dog Owner)

Article 15. In case any person wants to enter his dog in any dog race held by a performer, the owner of the dog shall make registration in advance with the dog~~race~~ performer concerned.



2. No person who comes under any of the following items shall be permitted to get the registration mentioned in the preceding paragraph:

- 1) Any incompetent or quasi-incompetent person or any bankrupt who has not yet been rehabilitated:
- 2) Any person who has ever been condemned to a heavier penalty than a fine in consequence of a violation of this Law:
- 3) Any person who has been sentenced to penal servitude of more than one year

(Registration of Dog)

Article 16. No dog unless it is registered with a dog race performer shall be permitted to participate in a dog race to be held by such dog race performer.

(Training of Dog)

Article 17. No person other than the trainer who has obtained the license from the dog race performer shall train any dog for any dog race to be held by the said dog race performer.

(Registration Fee and Charge for License)

Article 18. With reference to the registration and license provided for in the preceding three Articles, the dog race performer may charge a registration fee of not more than Yen 1,000 and a license charge not more than Yen 500.

(Suspension etc. of Dog Race)



Article 19. In case the dog race performer violates this Law, any order to be issued according to this Law, or any measure based thereon, the Prime Minister may, after warning, order the dog race performer to suspend the dog race, or the selling of the voting tickets, or other necessary procedures.

2. In case the Prime Minister wants to suspend the dog race or the selling of voting tickets in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he must open public hearings concerning the said dog race performer, notifying its date and place beforehand. However, in case of urgency, the hearings may be opened ex post facto.

(Maintenance of Order, etc.)

Article 20. The Prime Minister may order the necessary matters for maintaining the order in the dog race ground, or for securing equity in the dog race.

(Supervision)

Article 21. The Prime Minister and the prefectural governor respectively may cause the dog race performers in general or those in the prefecture concerned to report on the holding or ending of a dog race, accounting and such other matters as are deemed necessary or may inspect the relative documents and account-books.



2. The prefectural governor must report to the Prime Minister the information or the results of inspection obtained in accordance with the provisions of preceding paragraph.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 22. Any person who comes under any of the following items shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen.

- (1) Any person who has violated the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2.
- (2) Any person who has attempted to gain profit by making others perform an act similar to the voting for the winning dog in connection with the dog race.

Article 23. Any person who has staged a dog, giving it any drug or dope which temporarily heightens or reduces the dog's racing ability shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labor for not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 300,000 yen.

Article 24. Any person who has committed a crime mentioned in the preceding two Articles may be punished with both penal servitude and fine according to circumstance.



Article 25. Any person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished with a fine not exceeding ¥100,000.

- (1) Any person who violates the provision of Article 6.
- (2) Any person who has sold a voting ticket to a person with the knowing that such person is prohibited to purchase ~~of~~ the voting ticket in accordance with the provision of Article 6.
- (3) Any person who has performed an act similar to the voting for the winning dog, in the case of Article 22, item 2.

(Miscellaneous Provisions)

Article 26. Matters necessary for the enforcement of this Law shall be determined by the Cabinet Order.

2. Except for such matters as are prescribed in this Law and orders based thereon, those concerning the holding of a dog race and others necessary matters shall be defined by the regulations of To, Do, Fu and prefecture or Special City concerned.

Article 27. The matters which belong to the competence of the Prime Minister according to this law shall be executed through the assistance of the Director-General of Local Autonomy Agency.



Supplementary Provisions

This law shall be enforced as from the day of its promulgation.

Separated Sheet

Yokohama	City
Nagoya	City
Kyoto	City
Osaka	City
Kobe	City
Fukuoka	City



Annex No. 1

In case of

7 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
8 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
9 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
10 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
11 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
12 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							
13 racing dogs	Dog Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Forecasting and dual system voting number	1	2	3	4	5	6							

Follow the above method.



Annex No. 2

Formula

$$\left( W - \frac{D}{P} \right) \times \left( 1 - \frac{25}{100} \right)$$

W: Amount represented by the total face value of the voting tickets on the winner.

D: Amount represented by the total face value of the voting tickets on the dogs other than the winner which have run in the race concerned.

P: Number of the winner with the exception of the following cases in method of voting for the winning dog in placing system.

In case placed dogs include up to 3rd one.

In case placed dogs include up to 2nd one.

When there are 3 or more 2nd placed dogs.

When there are 2 or more 3rd placed dogs.

When there are 2 or more 2nd placed dogs.

1st placed  $P' - (N-2)$

$P' + \frac{N(N-2)}{2}$

$P' - (N'-1)$

2nd placed  $(P' - (N-2)) \times N / 2$

$P' - (N'-1) \times N'$   
 $P' - (N'-1)$

$(P' - (N'-1)) \times N$

3rd placed P': Number of placed dogs

P': Number of placed dogs

P': Number of placed dogs

N: Number of 2nd placed dogs

N: Number of 3rd placed dogs.

N: Number of 2nd placed dogs.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From:	To:	Date:	Signature
1.	Govt Sec	CTS	3 March 1951	Capt Norris 26-6076
	1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by House of Representatives.			
	2. Your prompt comment is requested.			
	1 Incl Bill Concerning Transfer of Railway Lines bought by Nat Govt during Late War			
2	CTS	Govt Sec		Mr. Osmond 26-6017 Date:
	1. The Chief, CTS, considers that subject "member" Bill as now drafted is objectionable, and in its present form should not be cleared for consideration by the Diet.			
	2. During 1943 and 1944, the Japanese Government took over the lines of twenty-two private railways. The lines of many of these railways now form an integral part of the Japanese National Railways. The Chief, CTS, considers that these private railways should be afforded the right to apply for the return of their former properties and to make a showing before the Transportation Council of the Ministry of Transportation Council that it would be in the public interest for them to re-acquire such properties. However, the Japanese National Railways should have the right to make a showing before the Transportation Council that it would be in the public interest for the lines to be retained by the Japanese National Railways.			
	3. Article 1 of subject Bill makes some obscure reference to "public welfare" but contains other provisions for the transfer of railway lines to the former owners "or such companies as have close relations with them, with a view to strengthening the local railway system, promoting the local communications facilities, and contributing to improvement of the financial situation of national and local governments."			



Draft Legislation

CTS

Govt Sec

2  
(Cont'd)

4. It is obvious that if subject Bill is enacted into law, applications will be filed for the transfer of profitable lines and that few, if any, applications will be filed for the transfer of lines which are now being operated at a loss. It is difficult to visualize a situation where the transfer of an individual line could result in the improvement of the financial situation of both the "national and local governments."

5. Although it is stated in Article 1 that the object of the law is to authorize the transfer of lines to the former owners "or such companies as have close relations with them," Article 2 provides that applications for transfer may be filed by a connecting line (Item (3)) or by "any other companies which are capable of operating railway business and moreover have a sound financial ground (Item (4)). It is not considered that companies which are covered by Item (3) or Item (4) of Article 3 should have any absolute right to assert a claim for the transfer of lines now being operated by the Japanese National Railways. However, provision should be made for such companies to file an application for the transfer of a railway line taken over by the Government during the war in instances where the Japanese National Railways consents to the filing of such an application.

6. Article 4 provides that when the Minister of Transportation has received the application for transfer he shall determine without delay "upon hearing the opinion of the Transportation Council (for the National Railways)," such matters as "(1) Whether the railway line concerned should be transferred or not. \* \* \* (4) Selling Price. \* \* \* (8) Other important matters concerning transfer." The function of the Transportation Council is to make fair and impartial decisions on matters coming before it. It does not and should not represent the "National Railways." If, in a particular case, the Transportation Council were to find that it would be in the public interest for a private railway to re-acquire properties which were taken over by the Government during the War, a period of time should be provided during which the private railway and the Japanese National Railways could negotiate with respect to such matters as the "selling price" and "other important matters concerning transfer." If agreement is reached between the parties, such agreement should be subject to approval by the Transportation Council. If the parties cannot reach an agreement within a reasonable time, the Transportation Council, after public hearings, should be empowered to determine the terms and conditions under which the transfer should be made.



Draft Legislation

OTS

Govt Sec

2  
(Cont'd)

7. Until recent months, the Japanese National Railways has incurred large deficits in its operations. Under SCAP guidance, the Japanese National Railways was organized as a public corporation and it is now operating on a self-supporting basis. Subject Bill, if enacted into law, could result in the impairment of the services of the Japanese National Railways as well as substantial financial losses in its operations. The Bill could be drafted so as to protect the legitimate interests of the private railways whose lines were taken over without seriously jeopardizing the interests of the Japanese National Railways. Subject Bill, as now drafted, is not considered to be in accordance with present SCAP policy with respect to the operation of the Japanese National Railways on a self-supporting basis.

1 Incl  
w/d

-----H. T. M.-----



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Capt Norris

Note No.

From: Govt Sec

To: LS/L&J

Date: 3 March 1951

26-6076

1.

1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by **House of Representatives.**

2. Your prompt comment is requested.

1 Incl

**Bill Concerning Transfer of  
Railway Lines bought by  
Natl Govt during Late War**

C. N.

P & P



Subject: Bill Concerning Transfer of Railway Lines  
Bought by National Government During Late War

2. From: LS

To: GS

Date: 23 March 1951  
C.J.Smith, 57-8450

1. No legal objections.
2. No comment is made herein on the policy behind the bill.

3. Despite the fact that under the bill there is no obligation on the part of the railroads concerned to purchase the lines and equipment of the Japan National Railways offered for sale through the Minister of Transportation on such terms as he sees fit, it is suggested that provision should be made for a supervisory council or similar agency, not appointed by the Minister, for the purpose of interposing a check against possible arbitrary handling by the Minister of the property involved.

1 Incl.  
w/d

-----A.C.C.-----



CHECK SHEET

Subject: Draft Legislation  
Capt. Norris  
26-6076

From: Govt Sec

To: ESS

Date: 3 March 1951

- 1
1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by House of Representatives.
  2. Your prompt comment is requested.

1 Incl  
Bill Concerning Transfer of  
Railway Lines bought by  
Nat Govt during Late War

----- C. W. -----

010(3 Mar 51)ESS/TF

WFM/WTR/lf  
Lt. Col. Ryder 26-8112

From: ESS

To: GS

Date: 23 MAR 1951

- 2
- Nothing is discerned in attached legislation which is in conflict with existing policy.

1 Incl n/e

----- W. F. M. -----



March 2nd, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill concerning Transfer of Railway  
Lines bought by the National  
Government during the Late War.  
(Presented by MAEDA Iku and another)

I, hereby, certify that the above mentioned Bill  
does not violate any Directive issued by the Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers and the Constitution  
of Japan, and that any provision of this Bill, except  
those providing for exceptions, does not contradict any  
other law.

*Janeeo Sameshima*

Chief of the Third Division,  
Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.

*for the Chief of the  
Legislative Bureau.*



House of Representatives

March 2, 1951.

Bill concerning Transfer of Railway Lines bought by  
the National Government during the Late War.

(Presented by MAEDA Iku and another)

Chapter 1. General Provisions.

(Purport of this Law.)

Article 1. The Object of this Law is to authorize the Japan National Railways to transfer its railway lines provided that they agree with public welfare (including those not actually operated and accessories. The same shall hold good in the succeeding provisions) which were bought from private railway companies in 1943 and 1944 under the need of the late war, to their respective former owners or such companies as have closed relations with them, with a view to strengthening the local railway system, promoting the local communications facilities, and contributing to improvement of the financial situation of national and local governments.

2. Any provision of this Law shall not be construed as changing the purport of Article 1 of the Railway Nationalization Law (Law No. 17 of 1906).

CS:

CTS  
ESS  
LS/LJ

Read GS  
3/3/51

(6)



Chapter 11. Procedure of Transfer.

(Applicants.)

Article 2. The companies enumerated below may apply as provided by this law, for the transfer of such railway lines as prescribed in paragraph 1 of the preceding article.

- (1) A company whose railway line was purchased by the Government in 1943 and 1944. (In case that company concerned has since been amalgamated by another, the existing company or a company newly organized through amalgamation.)
- (2) A company which is actually operating the rest of the railway line, part of which was purchased by the Government as stated in the preceding item.
- (3) In case the company prescribed in item (1) goes out of being (except by amalgamation), a company which has such close relations with the railway line concerned as it is connected with its own line.
- (4) Any other companies which are capable of operating railway business and moreover have a sound financial ground.

(Application form.)

Article 3. In case such company as prescribed in the preceding article intends to get the transfer of a railway line, it shall present two copies of written application to the Japan National Railways within three



months from the day of enforcement of the present law,  
after passing a resolution as provided in article 343 of  
the Commercial Code (Law No. 48 of 1899).



2. The application of the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied with business prospectus stating the following matters, a copy of articles of association and a certified copy of the minutes of its general meeting of shareholders held concerning the application for the transfer.

- (1) Plan to raise the required capital.
- (2) Plan of transportation.
- (3) Approximation of revenue and expenditure of the transport business.
- (4) Improvement program, if any, and its contents.
- (5) Other matters for reference.

(Decision concerning the transfer)

Article 4. The Japan National Railways shall, when it received an application of the preceding article, forward one of its copies to the Minister of Transportation without delay.

2. The Minister of Transportation shall, when he received the copy of application as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, determine without delay the following matters regarding the railway line to be transferred, upon hearing the opinion of the Transportation Council (for the National Railways).

- (1) Whether the railway line concerned should be transferred or not.
- (2) The section of the railway line to be transferred.
- (3) The scope of transfer of rolling-stock, etc.
- (4) Selling-Price.



- (5) Time and means of payment.
- (6) Date of transfer.
- (7) Matters concerning succession to rights and obligations.
- (8) Other important matters concerning transfer.

3. The matters mentioned in the preceding paragraph, especially the matter mentioned in Item (1) of the same paragraph, shall be determined, upon having judged whether such transfer would agree with the public interest or not and would attain the object mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1, by taking into account the location, conditions to be utilized and state of revenue and expenditure of the railway line concerned and other various circumstances.

(Valuation)

Article 5. Valuation of the railway line to be transferred shall be made fairly and properly in consideration of its purchasing cost, the cost for construction and improvement defraided relating to the railway concerned after the purchase, current value and profits-making ability.

(Notification and Public Notice of the Decision concerning Transfer)

Article 6. The Minister of Transportation shall, when he determined the matters mentioned in Article 4, paragraph 2 notify the Japan National Railways and the applicant concerned to that effect without delay, and shall, if it was make a public notice announcing to and



decided to be transferred, make a public notice announcing to such effect and the date of its transfer in the Official Gazette.

(Creation of Transferring Contract, and Obligation to Transfer and to Receive Transfer)

Article 7. In case the public notice under the provision of the preceding article was made, the transferring contract with the same contents determined by the Minister of Transportation in accordance with the provision of Article 4, paragraph 2 is regarded as concluded on the date of such public notice was made.

2. The Japanese National Railways shall transfer the railway according to the stipulation of the contract mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and the applicant shall receive such transfer of the said railway.

3. Provisions of the National Property Law (Law No. 73 of 1948) shall not apply to the transfer of railways made by the Japan National Railways under the preceding two paragraphs.

(Payment of the price for the Transfer)

Article 8. The payment of the price for the transfer may be done with the national loan bonds which were delivered by the Government to the company as the price of its railways at the time of their purchase by the former and which are actually owned by the latter on the day of the payment of



the price for the transfer. The value of national loan bonds to be taken over in such a case shall be determined by the Minister of Finance by taking into account their current value and the value at the time to have been delivered.

2. To the payment of the price for the transfer, besides those prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the provision of Article 31 of the National Property Law shall apply with necessary modification.

(Hearing of Explanations)

Article 9. The Transportation Council may request to attend employes of the Government, the officers or employes of the Japan National Railways, or of the company which has applied for transfer of the railway concerned, or any person who is regarded necessary for its investigation, to make necessary explanations at the meeting, or may demand them to present necessary documents.

2. The Minister of Transportation, employes of the Transportation Ministry to be nominated by the Minister, the officers of the Japan National Railways or their employes <sup>is</sup> ~~to~~ nominated by such officers, or any person having actually interests in the railways in question may attend a meeting of the Transportation Council to state their opinions or make explanations.



(Restriction on acquiring Employment)

Article 10. No member of Transportation Council shall be an officer of the company to which railways had been transferred under this Law within two years after separation from the membership.

### Chapter III. Taking-over of Employees.

(Transfer of employees)

Article 11. Any person who fall under any of the following items shall be regarded to have been taken over by the company concerned on the day of transfer of the railways, in case such person noticed to the Japan National Railways and the company concerned the wishes to be an employee of such company which is to receive the transfer of such railways.

1. Employees of the Japan National Railways who have been working on the section of railway lines to be transferred, on the day of such transfer.
2. Besides those mentioned in the preceding item, persons who had been in the employ of the Company at the time of purchase of its railways by the Government and who became employees of the Transportation Ministry as a result of such purchase and still remain in their posts as employees of the Japan National Railways.



(Guarantee of the treatment of employees)

Article 12. In such cases as mentioned in the preceding Article, the Company shall guarantee the employees in question a treatment corresponding to that which they have been receiving at the time of the transfer.

(Protection of the employee)

Article 13. A person who was taken over by the company under the provision of Article 11, may file a protest with the Transportation Minister within thirty days reckoning from the day of the transfer, in case such person entertains any dissatisfaction concerning to the enforcement of the provision of the preceding paragraph.

2. In the case where a dissatisfaction protest has been filed, the Transportation Minister, if deems it justifiable, may order the company necessary matters, upon having examined such protest.

#### Chapter IV. Miscellaneous Provisions.

(Licence and Permit)

Article 14. The Company shall be regarded as having obtained, on the day of the transfer, the license under the provision of Article 12 of the Local Railways Law (Law No. 52 of 1919) and the approval mentioned in Article 20 of the same Law for the section of the railway lines transferred.



Article 15. The company shall be regarded as having obtained the approval on the day of such transfer under the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 1 and Article 22, paragraph 1 respectively for the passenger fares, freight charges and other transportation charges as well as the operating speed and service frequency of passenger and mixed trains as it had obtained the respective approval previously for those.

2. The Company shall <sup>2</sup> neither raise fares and freight charges nor increase the burden of passengers or of shippers by using the transfer as its reason.

Article 16. Except as provided for in this law, matters necessary for enforcement of this law shall be provided for by Orders.

TF



## SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. The date of enforcement of this law shall be fixed by Cabinet Order, provided that the date shall be within a period not exceeding 90 days from the day of its promulgation.
2. The Ministry of Transportation Establishment Law shall be partially amended as follows:

Next to Article 27, paragraph 2, item 4, the following item shall be added.

"(5) Matters concerning the transfer of railway lines under management of the Japan National Railways under the provisions of the Law concerning Transfer of Railway Lines bought by the National Government during the Late War (Law No. \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_)".

In the same Article, paragraph 3, "paragraph 1, items (1) to (5) inclusive" shall be amended as "paragraph 1, items (1) and (5) inclusive and paragraph 2, item (5)".

### Reason

It is deemed proper to have the Japan National Railways to re-transfer to the original owners or to companies which have closely relation with them the railways bought by the Government from private railway companies under the necessity caused by the war, as far as such retransfer agrees with the public interest in order to advance the local transportation facility by strengthening private railway system as well as to contribute to improvement of the financial condition of national and local governments. This is the reason to



present this Bill.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From: - Govt Sec      To: <u>13/12J</u> Date: <u>8 March 1951</u> <span style="float: right;">Majoride 26-6076</span>
1.	<p>1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by <u>House of Representatives</u>.</p> <p>2. Your prompt comment is requested.</p> <p>1 Incl <u>Bill Concerning Separation Annuities for Members of the Diet</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">C. W. _____</p>

P & P



Subject: Bill Concerning Separation Annuities  
for Members of the Diet

From: LS

To: GS

Date: 29 March 1951  
G.M.Koshi, 57-8645

2. Since according to information from GS subject bill has already been cleared for introduction in the Diet, Legal Section offers no comments thereon.

1 Incl.  
w/d

-----A.C.C.-----



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From: Govt Sec	To: ESS	Date:	26-6076	<u>Maj Guide</u>
1.	1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by <u>House of Representatives.</u> 2. Your prompt comment is requested.				8 March 1951
	1 Incl Bill Concerning Separation Annuities for Members of the Diet				
2.	OIO(8 Mar 51)ESS/PF	From: ESS	To: Govt Sect	WFK/EMR/HNL/AD/da Mr. DeAngelis, 26-6142 Date: 13 MAR 1951	C. W.
	There is no objection to the immediate introduction into the Diet of the attached Bill Concerning Separation Annuities for Members of the Diet. However, it is not considered good legislation for the following reasons:				
	a. Para 3, Article 1 of Law Concerning the Temporary Measures for Separation Allowances for National Public Service Personnel and others (Law No. 142, 1950, as amended) states that from the fiscal year 1952-53 a new permanent system of separation allowances shall be established and put into force by law, integrating the pensions under the provisions of the Pension Law, separation allowances under the National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law, separation allowances under the provisions of this law and similar benefits and no separation allowance shall be paid unless in accordance with that law. Proposed bill does not meet the requirements of Para 1, Article 1 of Law 142, 1950, in that it is not an integrated pension and allowance system.				
	b. Proposed bill does not establish an organization responsible for the conduct of annuity transactions.				
	c. Proposed bill provides that annuities shall be based on a percent of annual allowances instead of annual salaries.				



WFM/EMR/<sup>see copy</sup>BHL/AD/da  
Mr. DeAngelis, 26-6142

010(8 Mar 51)ESS/FF

Draft Legislation

13 MAR 1951

ESS

Govt Sect

2.  
(Cont'd) d. Proposed bill lacks uniformity with other pension laws in that no provision is made for employee contribution towards retirement. All other pension and retirement laws carry this provision.

1 Incl  
n/c

-----W. F. M.-----



To Dr. Williams

March 7th, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill concerning Separation Annuities  
for the Members of the Diet.  
(Presented by IMAMURA Chusuke)

I hereby certify that the above mentioned Bill does not violate any Directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision of this Bill, except those providing for exceptions, does not contradict any other law.

With regard to the Budget, reference is to be made to the table annexed hereto.

*Yoshio, Miura*

Chief of the First Division,  
Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.

*for the Chief of the  
Legislative Bureau.*



Estimate of the Amount of Expenses required  
for the First Fiscal Year based on the Bill con-  
cerning Separation Annuity for the Members of the  
Diet.

The House of Representatives

(Upon the Supposition  
that the House of  
Representatives be  
dissolved in March,  
1951.)

Kinds of Annuity	Amount required per annum	Remarks
Ordinary Separation Annuity	¥5,540,550	For Diet members who are more than 55 (inclusive) years old and have been in office for 8 or more years (27 members).
Annuity for Injuries and Diseases due to official duties		Omitted on account of difficul- ties in calculation.
Annuity to sup- port surviving dependents		"

**Remarks:** Those, who have been in office for full 8 years  
and more, and whose age is short of 55 years,  
are 10 in number. The estimated amount of  
ordinary separation annuity for them is  
¥1,589,925 per annum.



The House of  
Councillors

Inasmuch as the tenure of office for  
more than 8 years is the prerequisite,  
it is expected as a rule that there  
will be no member eligible for it  
for some time to come.



House of Representatives

March 7, 1951.

Bill concerning Separation Annuities for  
Members of the Diet.

(Presented by IMAMURA Chusuke)

*Chairman, Sub-Committee for House  
Management*

(Separation Annuities)

Article 1. Separation Annuities for members of the Diet shall  
be governed by this Law.

(Kinds of Separation Annuities)

Article 2. Separation Annuities referred in this Law shall  
mean ordinary separation annuity, annuity for injuries  
and discases due to official duties, and annuity to  
support,

(Surviving dependents.

(Definition of Separation)

Article 3. Separation referred in this Law shall mean, a  
case enumerated in any of the following items:

- (1) When resignation has been accepted or when it is  
recognized that such has taken place.
- (2) When the term of office of a member has expired.
- (3) When the term of office of a member has terminated  
by dissolution of the House of Representatives.
- (4) When a member has assumed any post prohibited by Law  
Law to be assumed concurrently by a member.



- (5) When a member has been expelled from the Diet:
- (6) When a member has forfeited his eligibility as defined by Law.
- (7) When success in an election has been judged to be invalid, or when, with regard to the election concerned with the member, an election has been judged to be invalid.

(Period for Payment of Separation Annuities)

Article 4. Payment of Separation Annuities shall begin with the month following the month when the cause of such payment has taken place and end with the month when this right lapses.

(Prescription)

Article 5. The right to claim for the separation annuities shall lapse by prescription, when it has not been exercised for five years.

2. In the case of a member against whom payment of an ordinary separation annuity has been suspended under the provision of the proviso to Article 8, Paragraph 1, the period of prescription mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall proceed on the day when he has attained the age of full 55 years.

(Prohibition of Transfer, Security or Seizure)



Article 6. The right to claim for separation annuities shall not be transferred or offered as security.

2. The right to claim for the separation annuities shall not be liable to seizure, provided that such shall not apply to cases under the <sup>N</sup>Rational Tax Collection Law (Law No. 21, of 1898) or practises in the collection of the <sup>N</sup>Rational Tax.

(Annual Allowances for Members of the Diet)

Article 7. In the application of the provisions of this Law, the Speaker, President, Vice-Speaker and Vice-President of the Houses shall be regarded as to receive the same amount of annual allowances as other members of the Diet.

(Ordinary Separation Annuity and the Annual Amount thereof)

Article 8. When a member of the Diet has served in the Diet for more than 8 years and has retired thereafter, such person shall be entitled to an ordinary separation annuity till the death of the person.

However, payment thereof shall be hold until the age of full 55 years is attained.

2. The annual amount of an ordinary separation annuity shall be an amount obtained by multiplying the amount corresponding to  $2.5/100$  of the annual amount of the annual allowance for a member of the Diet at the time of retirement by the number of years served. However, the



amount shall not exceed the amount corresponding to 75/100 of the annual amount of the annual allowances at the time of retirement.

(Annuity for Injuries or Diseases due to Official Duties and the Amount thereof)

Article 9. When a member of the Diet has been disabled from injuries or diseases due to official duties and has retired therefor, such person shall be paid with the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties regardless of the age.

2. The annual amount of the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties provided for in the preceding Paragraph shall, in respect to a member served less than 8 years in the Diet, be the amount corresponding to 20/100 of the annual amount of the annual allowances at the time of retirement, and, shall, in respect to a member served more than 8 years in the Diet be the amount obtained by multiplying the amount corresponding to 3/100 of the annual amount of the annual allowance at the time of retirement by the number of years served.



(Annuity to Support Surviving Dependents and the  
Annual Amount thereof)

Article 10. When a member of the Diet dies during his term of office, and his death is regarded as retirement, the ordinary separation annuity or the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties shall be paid therefor, the annuity to support surviving dependents shall be paid to his surviving dependents. The same shall apply when the receiver of the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties or a member to whom payment of the ordinary separation annuity has been suspended under the provision of the proviso to Article 8, Paragraph 1 (hereinafter to be referred "a disqualified person owing to an early age") dies.



2. The annual amount of the annuity to support surviving dependents in the preceding paragraph shall be the amount corresponding to 50/100 of the amount enumerated in the following items:

- (1) When a member of the Diet dies during his term of office, and his death is regarded as retirement, the annual amount of an ordinary separation annuity or annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties to be paid thereto.
- (2) When the receiver of an annuity for injuries and diseases dies, the annual amount of such annuity at the time of his death.
- (3) When a disqualified person owing to an early age dies, the annual amount of an ordinary separation annuity to be paid thereto.

(Scope and Order of Surviving Dependents)

Article 11. The surviving dependents in the preceding article shall mean the persons enumerated in the following items:

- (1) The spouse.
- (2) Children, parents, and grand-parents who have been supported by the income of a member of the Diet, the receiver of the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties or a disqualified person owing to an early age, or lived with any of them at the time of his death.

2. The order in which the persons enumerated in the preceding paragraph receive the annuity to sup-



port surviving dependents shall be in the order of the items of the same paragraph; as to the persons enumerated in item (2) of the same paragraph, it shall be in the order enumerated in the same paragraph; as regards parents, foster parents shall be the first and real parents the next; and as regards grand-parents, the parents of such foster parents shall be the first and the parents of such real parents the next, and the foster parents of such parents shall be the first and the real parents thereof the next.

3. When a child who was a child en ventre sa mere at the death of a member of the Diet, the receiver of the annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties, or a disqualified member owing to an early age (hereinafter to be called a supporter) was born, it shall be regarded in the application of the preceding two paragraphs that he was supported by the income of such person or liv<sup>e</sup>d with the latter at the time of death.

4. When there are more than two surviving



4. When there are more than two surviving dependents in the same rank, they shall ask for the annuity to support surviving dependents or payment of the annuity to support surviving dependents, making one of them as their delegate.

(Counting of Years of Service)

Article 12. The duration of service of a member of the Diet shall be reckoned from the month in which such member has taken office and ended at the month of his retirement and death.

2. Where a member takes office again after he has once retired, the years of service shall be counted by adding together the number of months and years of service before and after.



3. . . . When a member retires and takes office again in the same month, the duration of service for the second service shall be counted from the next month.

4. . . . In counting the years of service, months not exceeding a year shall be counted in such a way as taking one month being 1/12 year.

(Deduction)

Article 13. The following periods shall be deducted from the duration of service:

- (1) The period on which the right to claim the separation annuity is based, in cases where such right extincts under the provision of Article 5 or Article 18.
- (2) The period over which a Diet member's qualification<sup>l</sup> to be granted the separation annuity is forfeited under the provision of Article 14.
- (3) The period of service following the time of the offence, inclusive, where a member is subjected, after retirement, to imprisonment or heavier penalty for an offence committed during the term of office in connection with his duties. (inclusive of those involved in the post concurrently held by such member under the provision of Article 39 of the National Diet Law (Law No.79, of 1947). Hereinafter the same.)



(Loss of Qualification)

Article 14. When a member of the Diet falls under any of the following items, he shall lose the qualification to be granted the ordinary separation annuity and annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties:

- (1) When he is expelled from the Diet.
- (2) When he is sentenced to imprisonment or a heavier penalty during his term of office.

(Suspension of Annuity)

Article 15. An ordinary separation annuity and an annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties shall be suspended during the period when one of the following Items is applicable to the receiver thereof:

- (1) When the receiver takes up his office again, the period from the month following the month of his resumption of office to the month of his retirement. However, when the period he was actually in service is less than a month, the preceding provision shall not apply.
- (2) When a member of the Diet is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than 3 years on a charge of an office<sup>en</sup> other than offences committed in connection with his duties during his term of office, the period from the month following that of sentence to the month when execution of such punishment is completed or the execution of penalty



is stayed. But when a stay of execution of punishment is sentenced, the annuity concerned shall not be suspended. When such sentence is cancelled, payment is suspended from the month following that of such cancellation to the month when execution of punishment is completed or a stay of execution of such punishment is sentenced.

2. The provision of item (2) of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case of suspension of the annuity when the receiver of the annuity to support surviving dependents is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than 3 years.

(Revision of Annuity)

Article 16. When the receiver of an ordinary separation annuity, annuity for injuries and diseases due to official duties, and a disqualified member owing to an early age who took up their office again, retire without any cause of disqualification, and come under one of the following items, their pensions shall be revised:

- (1) When a member retires after more than a year from his resumption of office.
- (2) When a member retires being deformed or disabled on account of injury or disease due to <sup>official</sup>~~public~~ duties.



(Calculation of the Annual Amount in Case of Revision)

Article 17. When an ordinary separation annuity or an annuity for injuries and diseases due to public duties is revised in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article, the annual amount shall be determined by adding together his period of service, before and after his resumption.

(Lapse of the Right to claim separation annuities)

Article 18. When any of the following items is applicable to a person who has the right to claim separation annuities, his right shall lapse.

(1) When the receiver dies.

(2) When the receiver is sentenced to capital-punishment, to penal servitude or imprisonment for life or more than three years.

2. When a person who has the right to claim for an ordinary separation annuity or a annuity for injuries and diseases due to public duties is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than three years on a charge of an offence committed in connection with his duties during the period of his service as a member of the Diet, his right shall lapse. However in case such service began after he had been granted the annuity, the part of such right created by his resumption of office shall lapse.

3. When a surviving dependent falls under any of the following Items, he shall forfeit his right to claim an annuity to support surviving dependents:



- (1) When a <sup>u</sup>spouse has married or has become the adopted child of a person other than his surviving dependents.
- (2) When a child has married or has become the adopted child of a person other than his surviving dependents, or when such child, being an adopted child, is cancelled the adoption.
- (3) When parents or grand-parents have married.

(Persons Who come Within the Purview of the Memorandum)

Article 19. Those who are designated as persons who come under the Memorandum mentioned in Article 3 of Imperial Ordinance No.1 of 19<sup>47</sup> shall lose the qualification or right to claim for separation annuities provided for by this Law from the time of such designation.

2. When persons falling within the purview of the Memorandum are released from the designation, the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall be regarded as not having been applied to them.

(Decision on separation annuities)

Article 20. The right to claim for separation annuities shall be decided by the Secretaries-General of both Houses of the Diet upon consultation.

(Recognition of Injuries and Diseases Suffered While on Official Duty)

Article 21. Decision on whether the annuity for injuries and



diseases due to public duties should or should not be paid shall be done on the recognition done at the Joint Examination Meeting of the Standing Committees for House Management of both Houses.

(Rules concerning Enforcement)

Article 22. The Speaker and President of respective House, upon consultation with the Joint Examination Meeting of the Standing Committees for House Management of both Houses, shall provide for the rules necessary for enforcement of this Law.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. This Law shall be enforced as from the first day of term of office of the Diet members to be elected in the first general election for members of the House of Representatives after promulgation of this Law,
2. In counting the period of service of a member of the Diet under the provision of this Law, the period of service as member of the Diet before enforcement of this Law and the period of service as member of the House of Representatives at the Imperial Diet shall be regarded to be the period of service as member of the Diet under the provision of this Law, and shall be summed up.



December 14, 1950.

Title of the Bill: Bill for Abolition of the Bicycle  
Race Law.

I hereby, certify that the above mentioned  
Bill does not violate any Directive issued by  
the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and  
the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision  
of this Bill, except those providing for exceptions,  
does not contradict any other law.

*Toshio Irie*

Chief, Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.



House of Representatives

December 14, 1950.

Bill for Abolition of the Bicycle Race Law.

(Presented by KAWATA, Kenji (C) and  
25 others)

The Bicycle Race Law (Law No.209 of 1948) shall be  
abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

1. This Law shall come into force as from the day when the period of ten days will have elapsed counting from the day of its promulgation.
2. With regard to an act committed before the enforcement of this Law, the penalty provisions then in force shall be applied.
3. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry Establishment Law (Law No.102 of 1949) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Article 13, Paragraph 1, Item (5), "bicycle races and" shall be deleted.

4. The Local Finance Commission Establishment Law (Law No. 210 of 1950) shall be partially amended as follows:

In Paragraph 1 of Article 4, Item 23 shall be deleted, and Item 24 shall be made Item 23, and the numbering of its succeeding items shall be moved up by one.

Recd. 12/16

Cleared JW  
12/18.

KY

8



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

**Capt Norris**

26-6076

Note  
No.

From: Govt Sec

To: **ESS**

Date: **19 May 1951**

1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by **House of Representatives**

2. Your prompt comment is requested.

1 Incl

**Amendment to Salt Monopoly Law**

F. R.

Mr. Hough, 26-6285  
WFM/ESH/TEK/EAH/vhw

From: **ESS**

To: **Gov't Sec**

Date: **31 MAY 1951**

2

1. Reference is check sheet from ESS to Gov't Section dated 26 March 1951, subject: "Draft Legislation - Bill for Partial Amendments to Salt Monopoly Law".

2. Subject bill is practically the same as the legislation previously proposed by the Ministry of Finance, clearance of which was withheld on the basis of objections stated in reference check sheet.

3. The same objections apply in this case, specifically:

a. Subject bill proposes a preferential price on salt to one group of consumers - the processors of marine products - thereby giving this group a special consideration denied all other users of salt for alimentary purposes.

b. The proposal would not necessarily constitute a subsidy in the sense that the government would be selling salt to fish processors at less than cost, but it would be a very real subsidy in the sense that the salt fish industry would be favored by the government with a lower salt price than officially established for all other types of food processors. Accordingly, the action would be considered inconsistent with the headquarters policy against subsidies, direct or indirect.

c. Inasmuch as consumer prices on all fresh and processed fish are uncontrolled and since demand for salt fish is alleged to exceed current supply on the market, particularly in rural areas, the proposed action could hardly be



Mr. Rought, 26-6285

010(19 May 51)ESS/PD

Draft Legislation

ESS

Gov't Sec

31 MAY 1951

expected to reduce final consumer prices. More likely, it would operate to increase profits of the producer.

4. In view of the foregoing considerations, it is recommended that Headquarters clearance be withheld from proposed legislation.

1 Incl:  
n/c

-----W. F. M.-----



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note  
No.

From: Govt Sec

To:

LS/L&J

Date:

~~Capt. Harris~~

19 May 1951

1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet  
is proposed by

**House of Representatives**

2. Your prompt comment is requested.

1 Incl

**Amendments to Salt Monopoly Law**

F. R.

P&P



Subject: Amendments to Salt Monopoly Law

From: LS

To: GS

Date: 23 May 1951  
G.M.Koshi, 57-8645

2.
  1. Subject bill is identical in substance to one proposed for introduction in the previous session of the Diet and reviewed in check note of 3 March 1951 from LS to GS.
  2. This Section has no legal objections to subject bill. No opinion is expressed on the policy behind the bill.

1 Incl.  
w/d

-----A.C.C.-----



May 18th, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill for Partial Amendment to  
the Salt Monopoly Law.  
(Presented by OKUMURA Matajuro and  
16 others)

I hereby certify that the above mentioned  
Bill does not violate any Directive issued by  
the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and  
the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision  
of this Bill, except those providing for exceptions,  
does not contradict any other law.

Budgetary Measures:

It is estimated by the competent official of  
Finance Ministry (Controller of the Japan Monopoly  
Corporation) that the reduction of revenue which will  
result from this revision of the Law amounts to  
approximately 40 million yen among the revenue estimate  
from salt enterprises for this fiscal year of approximate-  
ly 16,000 million yen.

*Toshio Irie*

Chief, Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.



House of Representatives

May 18, 1951.

Bill for Partial Amendments  
to the Salt Monopoly Law

(Presented by OKUMURA Matajuro and  
16 others)

The Salt Monopoly Law (Law No. 112 of 1949) shall  
be partially amended as follows:

In paragraph 1 of Article 29, "or for the salt-preserva-  
tion of whale, herring, codfish or other fishery products  
designated by Cabinet Order" shall be added next to  
"manufacture"; and the latter part of paragraph 2 of the same  
Article shall be amended as follows:

The same shall apply to a person who has obtained by  
transfer, with the permission of the Corporation under the  
provision of paragraph 4, the salt which had been purchased  
at the special price, for the use mentioned in the preceding  
paragraph, and to a person who uses, with the permission  
of the Corporation under the provision of paragraph 5, the salt  
which had been purchased at a price other than the special price,  
for the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The latter part of paragraph 4 of the same Article shall  
be amended as follows:

If in this case the matter falls under one of the following  
items, the Corporation shall collect the sum mentioned in each  
item from the person who has purchased salt at the special  
price.

OS: ESS  
LS/KS

9

Read CS  
5/19/51



- (1) In case salt which was purchased at the special price is put to uses other than the use mentioned in paragraph 1 by alteration of its purpose, or transferred to others for the purpose of putting it to uses other than the use mentioned in paragraph 1, a sum corresponding to the balance between the special price and the selling price under paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.
- (2) In case a person who purchased salt at the special price for the manufacture of chemicals under paragraph 1, changes its purpose and uses it for the salt-preservation of fishery products under the same paragraph or a person transfers salt to another person in order to use it for the salt-preservation of fishery products under the same paragraph, a sum corresponding to the balance between the special price in case of selling salt to a person who intends to use it for the manufacture of chemicals under the same paragraph and the special price in case of selling salt to a person who intends to use it for the salt-preservation of fishery products under the same paragraph.

In paragraph 5 of the same Article, "with previous approval of the Corporation" shall be added next to "used", ", in accordance with Ministry of Finance Ordinance," shall be added next to "may" and "a subsidy equivalent to four fifths of" shall be amended as "a sum not more than the amount equivalent to".

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Capt Morris  
26-6076

Note No.      From: Govt Sec      To: IS/LAJ      Date: 27 March 1951

1.      The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.

1 Incl:

Bill for Partial Amends to Japanese  
National Railways Law (No. 3)

C. W. \_\_\_\_\_

P & P



*By Matt Paulwig* *Sammi*

Government Section  
Buck Slip

3/27 1958

FROM: *APB*

TO: INITIAL DATE

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Chief Clerk.....	.....
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For:

<input type="checkbox"/>	INFORMATION
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<input type="checkbox"/>	ACTION (Prepare reply)
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVAL
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*OK*  
*W*



House of Representatives

March 26, 1951.

Bill for Partial Amendments to the Japanese National  
Railways Law.

(Presented by ASANUMA, Inejiro  
and 44 others)

The Japanese National Railways Law shall be partially  
amended as follows:

In Article 26, paragraph 2, "any person who falls under  
the provision of Article 12, paragraph 2, item (3)" shall  
be amended as "any person who falls under the provision of  
Article 12, paragraph 4, item (3) (excluding the person  
who is a member of Assembly of local public entities)".

Supplementary Provisions

This Law shall come into force as from the day of <sup>its</sup> promul-  
gation.

OS: info to HS.

Cleared (dw) 3/27/51

①

(10)

Recd 65  
3/27/51



March 26, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill for Partial Amendments to  
the Japanese National Railways  
Law (Presented by ASANUMA Inejiro  
and 44 others)

I hereby certify that the above mentioned  
Bill does not violate any Directive issued by  
the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and  
the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision  
of this Bill, except those providing for exceptions,  
does not contradict any other law.

*Toshio Inoue*

Chief, Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.

# 2.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Note No.	From: Govt Sec	To: IS/LAJ	Date: 29 March 1951
1.	The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.		
	1 Incl: Bill for Partial Amend to Census Registration		
	C. W.		

P & P

(4)



March 28, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill for Partial Amendment to the  
Census Registration Law.  
(Presented by ABE Shungo)

I hereby certify that the above mentioned  
Bill does not violate any Directive issued by the  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and  
the Constitution of Japan, and that any provision  
of this Bill, except those providing for exceptions,  
does not contradict any other law.

*Toshio Irie*

Chief, Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.



House of Representatives

March 28, 1951.

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Census Registration  
Law.

(Presented by ABE, Shungo)

The Census Registration Law (Law No.224 of 1947) shall  
be partially amended as follows:

The following one paragraph shall be added to Article  
50:

In case any characters have been used to indicate the  
name of a child beyond the limits of the characters mentioned  
in the preceding paragraph in notification of the birth,  
the City mayor, Town headman or Village headman may caution  
the notification-giver to that effect. However, even if the  
notification-giver does not act upon it, he shall receive the  
notification.

Supplementary Provision:

This Law shall come into force as from the day of  
its promulgation.

Reason:

It is necessary to alleviate the Law now in force force-  
fully requiring the use of ordinary and plain characters to  
indicate the name of a child. That is the reason for the  
presentation of this Bill.

Info to  
LS/LJ

CN Cleared J.W  
3/28/51

Recd 65  
3/29/51



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

Capt. Morris  
26-6076

Note No.      From: Govt Sec      To: LS/LAJ      Date: 27 March 1951

1.      The attached bill, drafted by House of Representatives has been cleared for immediate introduction into the Diet.

1 Incl:

Bill for Partial Amends to  
Japanese National Railways Law (No. 2)

C. W.



*Jap Nat Harbor March*

Government Section  
Buck Slip

3/27 1950

FROM: MP  
TO: INITIAL DATE

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*OK*



March 26, 1951.

Title of the Bill: Bill for Partial Amendments to the  
Japanese National Railways Law.  
(Presented by MAEDA, Iku (L)  
and 2 others)

I hereby certify that the above mentioned Bill  
does not violate any Directive issued by the Supreme  
Commander for the Allied Powers and the Constitution  
of Japan, and that any provision of this Bill, except  
those providing for exceptions, does not contradict  
any other law.

*Toshio Irie*

Chief, Legislative Bureau,  
House of Representatives.



House of Representatives

March 26, 1951.

Bill for Partial Amendments to the  
Japanese National Railways Law.

(Proposed by MAEDA Iku and 2 others)

The Japanese National Railways Law shall be  
partially amended as follows.

In Article 26, paragraph 2, "any person who falls  
under the provision of Article 12, paragraph 2, item  
(3)" shall be amended as "any person who falls  
under the provision of Article 12, paragraph 4,  
item (3) (excluding the person who is a member of  
Assembly of town or village)"

Supplementary Provision

This Law shall come into force as from the day  
of promulgation.

#2

CS: CTS  
LS/KS  
GS/PA

Recd GS 3/27/51

Cleared Sw 3/27/51

(2)