

# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

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## LAW

I hereby give My sanction to the Labor Standard Law for which the concurrence of the Imperial Diet has been obtained and cause the same to be promulgated.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifth day of the fourth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (April 5, 1947)

Countersigned:

Prime Minister

YOSHIDA Shigeru

Minister of Justice

KIMURA Tokutaro

Minister of Welfare

KAWAI Yoshinari

Minister of Transportation

MASUDA Kaneshichi

Minister of Commerce and Industry

ISHII Mitsujiro

### Law No. 49

#### THE LABOR STANDARD LAW

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#### Chapter I General Provisions

(Principle of Working Condition)

Article 1. Working condition must be that which should meet the need of the worker who lives a life worthy of human being.

The standard of working condition affixed by this Law is minimum. Therefore parties of labor relation must not reduce working condition with excuse of this standard and, instead, should endeavor to raise the working condition.

(Decision of Working Condition)

Article 2. Working condition should be decided by the worker and employer on equal basis.

The worker and employer must abide by the collective agreement, rule of employment and labor contract, and must discharge their respective duties faithfully.

(Equal Treatment)

Article 3. No person shall discriminate against or for any worker by reason of nationality, creed or social status in wages, working hours and other working conditions.

(Equal Wages for Men and Women)

Article 4. The employer shall not discriminate women against men concerning wages by reason of the worker being women.

(Prohibition of Forced Labor)

Article 5. The employer shall not force workers to work against their will by means of violence, intimidation, imprisonment, or any other unfair restraint on the mental or physical freedom of the workers.

(Expulsion of Intermediate Exploitation)

Article 6. Unless permitted based on the Law, no person shall obtain profit as vocation by intervening in the employment of others.

(Guarantee for the Exercise of Civil Right)

Article 7. The employer shall not refuse when the worker requires necessary time to exercise franchise and other civil right or to execute public duty during the working hours. However the employer may change the required time as far as the change does not hinder the exercise of the right or the execution of public duty.

(Scopes of Applicable Enterprises)

Article 8. This Law applies to each of the items of enterprises and offices listed below. However, it does not apply to any enterprise or office employing only those relations living with the employer as family member nor to domestic employees in the household.

1. Enterprises engaged in the manufacture, rebuilding, improving, repairing, cleaning, sorting, packing and decoration of goods, finishing, tailoring for the purpose of selling, destruction or breaking up, and alteration of material. (This includes industries which generate, transform, and transmit electricity, gas and various forms of power and also water-works).
2. Mining, sand mining, stone cutting and other extraction of gravel or minerals.
3. Engineering, construction, and building, remodeling, maintenance, repairing, renovation, wrecking, dismantling of structure and those enterprises engaged in preparatory work for the above enterprises.
4. Enterprises engaged in the transportation of freight and passengers by roads, railroads, street-car lines, cable lines, vessels and airplanes.
5. Enterprises handling freight at docks, on vessels, at jetties, piers, railway stations, and warehouses.
6. Enterprises engaged in the cultivation of land or reclamation of waste land, planting, cultivating,

harvesting of crops, timber cutting, and other agricultural and forestry enterprises.

7. Enterprises engaged in the breeding of animals, catching, gathering and breeding of marine animals and seaweed, and other enterprises such as live-stock raising, sericulture and fisheries.
8. Enterprises engaged in the selling, delivery, storing, and lending of commodities and barber-shop.
9. Barking, insurance, agency, brokerage, bill collection, information and advertising enterprises.
10. Motion-picture production and showing cinematography, stage and other show enterprises.
11. Postal, telegraph, and telephone services.
12. Enterprises engaged in education, research and investigation.
13. Enterprises engaged in the treatment and care of the sick and feeble, and other hygiene and sanitation.
14. Hotel, restaurant, snack bar, service trade, and recreation hall enterprises.
15. Enterprises engaged in incineration, cleaning and butchery.
16. Governmental and other public office which do not come under any of the foregoing items.
17. Other enterprises or offices defined by Ordinance.

(Definition)

Article 9. In this Law, the worker is defined indiscriminably of the kinds of occupation as one who is employed in the abovementioned enterprise or offices (hereinafter called enterprise simply) and receives wage therefrom.

Article 10. In this Law, the employer is defined as the owner or manager of the enterprise or any other person who acts on behalf of the owner of the enterprise in matters concerning the workers of the enterprise.

Article 11. In this Law, the wage is defined as the wage, salary, allowance, bonus and every other payment to the worker from the employer as remuneration of labor under whatever name they may be called.

Article 12. In this Law, the amount of the average wage is defined as the quotient obtained by dividing the total amount of wages for a period of three months preceding to the day on which the calculation of average wage became necessary by the number of all days during the period. However, the amount of the average wage shall not be less than the amount computed by one of the following methods.

1. In case the wage is computed by the labor days or labor hours, or defined by piece-rate or other contract price, 60 percent of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of wages by the number of the labor days during that period.
2. In case a part of the wage is defined by month, week, or any other fixed period, aggregate of the quotient obtained by dividing the total sum of those parts by the number of all days during that period and the sum computed by the foregoing method.

When there is a fixed day for closing the wages account, the period of the preceding paragraph shall be calculated from the last fixed day.

If the period mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs includes any of the following periods, the days and wages in that period shall be excluded

from the days and total amount of wages abovementioned.

1. Days of rest for the medical treatment caused by injury or illness while on duty.
2. Days of rest before and after childbirth according to the stipulation of Article 65.
3. Days of rest caused by reason for which the employer is responsible.
4. Probation period.

The total amount of wages of paragraph 1 does not include extraordinary wages, wages which are paid periodically with more than three months period and wages which are paid by anything other than money that is not within certain scope.

In case the wage is paid by anything other than money, the scope to be included in the total sum of wages under paragraph 1 and the method necessary for the reckoning of the cost shall be defined by the ordinance:

For the worker who has been employed for less than three months, the period of paragraph 1 shall be the period of his or her employment.

The average wages of the daily workers shall be fixed by the authoritative minister according to the kind of the industry or the occupation.

In case the average wage cannot be computed by paragraph 1 to paragraph 6 inclusive the method will be defined by the competent Minister of labor.

## Chapter II Labor Contract

(Contract Violating This Law)

Article 13. Labor contract which defines working conditions inferior to the standard of this Law is invalid so far as such conditions are concerned; in this case those conditions which become invalid are replaced by the condition of this Law.

(Period of Contract)

Article 14. Labor contract, excluding those without any set period shall not be concluded for a period longer than one year except those requiring a definite period for the completion of a project.

(Clarification of Labor Contract)

Article 15. In making labor contract, the employer must clarify the wages, working hours and other working conditions to the worker.

When the working condition clarified under the preceding paragraph are different from the real fact, the worker may cancel the labor contracts without notice.

In the case aforesaid, the employer must bear necessary travelling expense for the workers who have changed residence for the work when he returns home within 14 days after cancellation.

(Ban on the Contract of Indemnity)

Article 16. The employer is prohibited to make a contract which fixes in advance either the sum payable to the employer for breach of contract, or the amount of indemnity for damage.

(Ban on the Deduction for the Payment of Advanced Money)

Article 17. The employer must not deduct wages to collect the advanced money or other claim advanced on condition of labor.

(Compulsory Deposit)

Article 18. The employer must not make a deposit contract or a contract to keep the savings-note,

concomittant with the labor contract.

To keep the deposit committed by free will in custody, the employer must define the method of keeping and releasing and must obtain the sanction of administrative office thereabout.

(Restriction Concerning the Dismissal of Workers)

Article 19. The employer shall not dismiss a worker injured, or taken ill while on duty during the period of medical treatment and 30 days thereafter; nor shall discharge a woman pregnant or who has given child birth during the period of vacation stipulated in Article 65 and for 30 days thereafter. However, this shall not apply when the employer pays expiry compensation stipulated in Article 81 or when the continuance of the enterprise is made impossible by reason of some natural calamity or other inevitable cause.

In case of the latter part of the forgoing proviso to the preceding paragraph the employer must obtain the approval of the administrative office to the reason.

(Dismissal Notice)

Article 20. When the employer wishes to cancel the labor contract he must give at least 30 days advance notice. The employer who does not give 30 days' notice in advance shall pay money equivalent to 30 days average wages. This does not apply when the continuance of the enterprise is made impossible by reason of some natural calamity or other inevitable cause, or when the employer dismisses the worker by reason for which the worker is responsible.

The number of days of notice under the preceding paragraph may be reduced in case the employer pays the average wages for the number of the reduced days.

In case of the proviso to paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, the paragraph 2 of the said Article shall apply.

Article 21. The preceding Article shall not apply to those workers who come under any item of the following:

1. Workers who are employed daily.
2. Workers who are employed for a period not longer than two months.
3. Workers who are employed in a seasonal work for a period not longer than four months.
4. Workers in probation.

The preceding paragraph shall not apply when the worker who comes under item 1, is employed for more than a month consecutively, or when the worker who comes under item 2, or 3, is employed for more than the period fixed by each item, or when the worker who comes under item 4 is employed for more than 14 days.

(Certificate of Employment)

Article 22. When the worker on the occasion of retirement requests a certificate stating the period of employment, the kind of occupation, the position in the enterprise and wages, the employer shall present him one without delay.

The employer shall not insert in the certificate what the worker does not require.

The employer in conspiracy with others shall not send any communication concerning nationality, creed social status or the union activity of the worker with the will to impede the employment of the

worker nor tack on any secret sign on the certificate mentioned in paragraph 1.

(The Return of Money and Other Valuables)

Article 23. Upon the worker's death or his dismissal, the employer shall complete the payment of wages, and return whatever reserves, bonds, savings and other funds and valuables belonging to the worker, within 7 days of the claimant's request.

If the claims to the wages and valuables described in the preceding paragraph are disputed, the employer shall pay or return the amount remaining undisputed within the period fixed in the same paragraph.

Chapter III Wages

(Payment of Wages)

Article 24. Wages must be paid in cash and in full directly to the workers. However, when otherwise stipulated by the Law, or by collective agreement, the employer can deduct a part of the wage or pay not in cash.

Wages must be paid at least once a month at a definite date. However this does not apply to extraordinary wages, bonus and the like which will be defined by ordinance.

(Emergency Payment)

Article 25. When the worker requires to appropriate money for emergency use such as childbirth, disease, accident and other cases which will be defined by ordinance in detail, the employer shall pay the accrued wages before the day of payment.

(Rest-day Allowance)

Article 26. For the rest-day caused by reason for which the employer is responsible, the employer shall pay allowance equivalent to the 60 per cent of the worker's average wage.

(Guarantee in Piece Work System)

Article 27. When the worker is employed by piece rate or at contract wage the employer must assure the worker of a fixed sum of wage proportionate to the working hour.

(Minimum Wage)

Article 28. When the competent office considers it necessary it can fix minimum wage for the worker employed in certain enterprises or in certain occupations.

Article 29. Central Wage Boards and Local Wage Board shall be established for the purpose of investigating matters pertaining wages.

In case of necessity, special committee may be established regarding certain enterprise or occupation in the Wage Board.

The members of the Wage Board shall be appointed by the competent office in the same number from among the representatives of labor and management, and the public. The representatives of labor and management shall be appointed upon the basis of the recommendation of both parties.

Necessary matters except the stipulation of this Law pertaining to Wage Board will be stipulated by ordinance.

Article 30. When the competent office wishes to fix the minimum wages, it must first apply for the investigation and recommendation of the Wage Board thereupon.

In the foregoing case the Wage Board shall

recommend to the competent office an amount of minimum wages for workers who are employed in certain enterprises or in certain occupations.

The competent office shall hold public hearings on the foregoing recommendation, and then based on the recommendation and public opinion, shall fix the minimum wage.

When the Local administrative office wishes to fix minimum wage it must obtain the approval of the competent Minister after it has finished the procedure of the three foregoing paragraphs.

When the Wage Board thinks it necessary, it can recommend matters pertaining to wages to administrative offices concerned.

Article 31. When the minimum wage is fixed, the employer shall not employ a worker at less wage than the fixed minimum wage. However, this shall not apply to the following cases:

1. In case the employer obtain the approval of the administrative office concerning the worker whose efficiency is remarkably low on account of the mental or physical handicap.
2. In case the worker does not work for the fixed period of time by reason for which the worker is responsible.
3. In case the employer has obtained the sanction of the administrative office with regard to the worker in probation or worker whose work schedule is remarkably short.

#### Chapter IV Working Hours, Recess, Holidays and Annual Vacation with Pay

(Working Hours)

Article 32. The employer shall not employ the worker more than 8 hours a day excluding recess or forty-eighty hours a week.

In case the employer stipulates by the rule of employment or by other stipulation, he may employ the worker according to the stipulation more than eight hours on a special day or forty-eight hours in a special week when the average working hours of four weeks do not exceed forty-eight hours in a week.

Article 33. The employer may extend the working hours described in the preceding Article or in Article 40 under the sanction of the administrative office in case of accidents and other unavoidable temporary need within the limit of the necessity. However, when the necessity is so urgent that there is not time enough to obtain the sanction of the administrative office, the employer must report to that effect ex post facto without delay.

When the administrative office considers the extension of the working hour to be illegal in the foregoing case, it is authorized to order the employer to give the worker recess or holiday corresponding to the prolonged hour.

In case there is temporary necessity to transact the official business, the Government Official, municipal official and other public official employed in the enterprise of Article 8 item 16 may be employed longer than the working hours described in the preceding Article or in Article 40 regardless of the stipulation of paragraph 1, or may be employed on restdays stipulated in Article 35.

(Recess)

Article 34. The employer shall provide recess totaling

at least forty-five minutes for those who have worked more than six hours, and at least one hour for those who have worked more than eight hours.

The forementioned recess must be given to all workers at the same time. However, this provision shall not apply when the employer receives sanction from the administrative office.

The employer shall allow the workers to use the recess described in paragraph 1 as they please.

(Rest Days)

Article 35. The employer must provide at least one rest day per week to the worker.

The stipulation in the foregoing paragraph does not apply to employers who provide four or more rest days during four weeks.

(Overtime Working and Working on Rest Days)

Article 36. Regardless of the respective Articles, the employer may extend the working hours stipulated in Article 32 and Article 40 or employ workers on rest days stipulated in the preceding Article if he reaches an agreement with the trade union when there is a union which is composed of the majority of the workers at the working place, or with persons representing the majority of workers when there is not such a union and submits the written agreement to the administrative office. However, in case of underground labor or other jobs injurious to health as specified by ordinance the extension shall not exceed two hours per day.

(Increased Wages for Overtime Work, Work on Rest Days and Midnight Labor)

Article 37. When the employer extends the working hour or employs the worker on rest day under the stipulations of Article 33 or of the preceding Article or employed the worker during 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. (when the competent Minister of Labor deems it necessary he may change these hours from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. specifying the area or the season), he shall pay for the labor of the hour or the day increased rate wages by at least 25 per cent of the normal wages.

Family allowance, commutation allowance and other wages, stipulated by ordinance are excluded from the normal wage upon which increased rate wages should be computed.

(Computation of Working Time)

Article 38. The working hour as stipulated by this Law shall be summed up regardless of change in working places.

In underground labor the whole period from the time the worker enters into the pit-mouth and to the time the worker goes out of pit-mouth including recess is deemed as working hour. In this case, the stipulation concerning recess in Article 34, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall not apply to underground labor.

(Annual Vacation with Pay)

Article 39. The employer shall grant six-days annual vacation with pay consecutively or separately to the workers who have been employed continuously for a year and were present over eighty per cent of the whole working days.

The employer shall grant an increased annual vacation with pay amounting to one day per one continued year in addition to the annual vacation specified in the foregoing paragraph to the workers

who have worked continuously for two or more years. However, in case the total vacation with pay exceeds 20 days, the employer need not give vacation with pay so far as the excess is concerned.

The employer shall grant vacation stipulated in the two preceding paragraphs in the season the workers require, and shall pay the worker the average wages during the period. However, when it prevents the normal operation of the enterprise to give the vacation in the required season, the employer is authorized to change the season.

Days of rest for the medical treatment caused by injury or illness while on duty and the days of rest before and after childbirth according to the stipulation of Article 65 shall be deemed to be present in applying 1st paragraph.

#### (Special Ordinance of Working Hours and Recess)

Article 40. In certain occupations or enterprises which come under Article 8, item 4, item 5 and item 8 to item 17 inclusive, in which it is essential to avoid the inconvenience to the public or the like or in which there is other special need, special ordinance concerning working hours of Article 32 and recess of Article 34 may be issued within the limit that is unavoidable.

Special ordinance stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall conform as closely as possible to the standards of this Law and shall not be detrimental to the health and welfare of the employees.

#### (Exception of Application)

Article 41. Stipulations of this Chapter and Chapter VI concerning working hours, recess and holidays shall not apply to the following items.

1. Person engaged in the enterprise which comes under item 6 and 7 of Article 8.
2. Persons holding positions of supervision of management, or persons employed in confidential capacity whatever the enterprise may be.
3. Persons engaged in intermittent labor and approved by the administrative office.

### Chapter V Safety and Sanitation

#### (Prevention of Accident and Disease)

Article 42. The employer must take necessary measures to prevent accident resulting from machinery, tools and other equipments or, gas, steam, dust and other material.

Article 43. With regard to the establishment or its annex where the workers are accommodated the employer must take necessary means for ventilation, lighting, illumination, heating, damp-proof, rest, emergency escape, cleanliness, and other facilities necessary for the maintenance of health, good morale, and life of the workers.

Article 44. Workers shall observe necessary rules for the prevention of danger and injury.

Article 45. The standard of means to be taken by the employer in accordance with Article 42 and Article 43 and the rules which the workers should observe under the preceding Article shall be stipulated by ordinance.

#### (Safety Equipment)

Article 46. The machinery and tools requiring dangerous work shall not be transferred, rented, or installed unless they are fitted up to a certain standard or the safety equipments are installed.

The machinery and tools which require particularly dangerous work, shall not be manufactured, altered or installed unless special permission of the administrative office is given in advance.

The kind of the machinery and tool, and the certain standard or the safety equipment prescribed in the two foregoing paragraphs shall be defined by ordinance.

#### (Efficiency Test)

Article 47. The machinery and tool mentioned in paragraph 2 of the foregoing Article must not be operated unless it passes the efficiency test given by the administrative office after the lapse of period specified by ordinance.

The efficiency test of the foregoing paragraph may be trusted to others than the administrative office of the same paragraph whom the competent Minister of labor designates.

#### (Ban on Manufacture of Harmful Products)

Article 48. Yellow phosphorous matches and other harmful products determined by ordinance must not be manufactured, sold, imported, or kept in possession for the purpose of sale.

#### (Restrictions on Dangerous Work)

Article 49. The employer shall not allow an inexperienced worker to clean, oil, examine, or repair the dangerous part of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to put on or to take off the drivingbelts or ropes of any machinery or transmission apparatus in motion, or to handle the derrick driven by power, or to perform any other dangerous work.

The employer shall not allow the worker who has not necessary skill in engaging in a specially dangerous work.

The scope of work, experience and skill in the two foregoing paragraphs shall be decided by ordinance.

#### (Safety and Sanitation Education)

Article 50. On employing a worker the employer shall equip him with the necessary health and safety education for the operation concerned.

#### (Ban and on the Employment of Sick Persons)

Article 51. The employer shall stop the work of workers who have contracted a contagious disease, mental disease, or are taken ill in case the labor aggravates the condition.

The kind and degree of the sickness which should be banned by the preceding stipulation shall be determined by ordinance.

#### (Physical Examinations)

Article 52. Any employer engaged in a certain enterprise shall give workers physical examinations at the time of employment and also at fixed periods.

The worker who does not desire to undergo the diagnosis of the doctor nominated by the employer must undergo the diagnosis of another doctor and submit a document which proves the result of the diagnosis to the employer.

Based on the results of the physical examination described in the preceding two paragraphs, the employer shall take necessary measures to preserve the workers' health such as shifting the worker to another job, or shortening his work hours.

The kind and scale of the enterprise and the frequency of the physical examination shall be

defined by ordinance.

(Safety Supervisor and Health Supervisor)

Article 53. Any employer engaged in certain enterprise shall appoint a safety supervisor and a health supervisor.

The kind and scale of the enterprise and the qualification and duties of the safety supervisor and health supervisor shall be determined by ordinance.

The administrative office is authorized to order an increase in the number of, or to discharge the safety and health supervisors when they deem it necessary.

(Supervisory Administrative Method)

Article 54. When the employer who employs more than ten workers usually, or who employs the workers in hazardous or injurious enterprise defined by ordinance decides to construct, move, or remodel the building, dormitory and other annex and installation, he must make a plan which complies with the standard of safety and health defined by ordinance issued under Article 45 or Article 96 and submit it to the administrative office fourteen days prior to the start of the project.

The administrative office is authorized to stop the start of the work or to order to change the project when it recognizes the project as being inferior to the standard of safety and health.

Article 55. The administrative office is authorized to order the employer to stop the use of part or the whole of, or to alter the building, dormitory and other annex, installation and material, and to make other necessary changes to prevent accidents if it regard those as violating safety standards.

In case of the foregoing paragraph the administrative office is authorized to order the workers necessary matters concerning matters it has ordered the employer.

## Chapter VI Women and Minor Workers

(Minimum Age)

Article 56. Minors under full 16 years of age shall not be employed as workers. However, this does not apply to minors who are over full 14 years old and have completed the course of compulsory education prescribed by ordinance or the course equivalent to or higher than that.

Regardless of the provision of the preceding paragraph, children above full 12 years old may be employed in certain occupation in enterprises which come under Article 8, item 6 to item 17 inclusive, in light labor which is not injurious to the health and welfare of the children, outside of the school hours of the children under the permission of administrative office. However children under full 12 years old may be employed in motion picture production and dramatic performance enterprise under same condition.

(Certificate of Minors)

Article 57. The employer shall keep the census register which proves the age of the minors under full 18 years old at the working place.

Concerning the children who come under paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, the employer shall keep certificate issued by school-master to prove that the employment does not hinder the schooling of the children, and the document to

prove the consent of the parents or the guardian the working place.

(Labor Contracts of the Minor)

Article 58. The parent or the guardian shall not make a labor contract in place of the minors.

The parent or the guardian and the administrative office are authorized to cancel the contract for the future if they consider it unfair to the minor.

Article 59. The minor has the right to receive wages independently, the parent or the guardian shall not receive as proxy the wage earned by the minor.

(Working Hours and Rest Days of Minors)

Article 60. Article 32, paragraph 2, Article 36 and Article 40 shall not apply to minors under full 18 years old.

Concerning the children who come under Article 56, paragraph 2, the working hours of Article 32, paragraph 1 are replaced as seven hours a day, forty-two hours a week, including school hours.

Regardless of the Article 32, paragraph 1, working hours for minors above full 15 years old (including minors above full 14 years old who come under the proviso of Article 56, paragraph 1) and under full 18 years old, may be extended to 10 hours a day, in case the employer reduces the working hour of one day in a week to 4 hours and the total working hours of a week does not exceed 48 hours.

(Working Hours and Rest Days of Women)

Article 61. The employer shall not employ women above full 18 years old overtime more than 2 hours a day, 6 hours a week, and 150 hours a year, not employ them on rest days even though the employers reach the agreement under Article 36.

(Midnight Labor)

Article 62. The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years or women between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. However, this shall not apply when the male over full 16 years of age is employed by rotating shift system,

When the competent Minister of labor deems it necessary, he may change the hours of the preceding paragraph from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. specifying the area and the season.

When work is done in rotating shifts, the employer may employ these workers till 10.30 p.m. regardless of the provisions of the 1st paragraph or from 5.30 a.m. regardless of the stipulation of the preceding paragraph under the sanction of the administrative office.

The three foregoing paragraphs shall not apply when the employer extends the working hour by the stipulation of Article 33, and to those enterprises which come under items 6, 7, 13, 14 of Article 8 and to telephone. However, this shall not apply to minors under full 18 years old employed in the enterprise of item 14.

In applying paragraph 1 to children who come under Article 56, paragraph 2, principal clause, the hour of paragraph 1 is replaced as from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. and in applying paragraph 2 as from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

(Restrictions on Dangerous and Harmful Jobs)

Article 63. The employer shall not allow minors under full 18 years and women to engage in the dangerous jobs specified in Article 49, nor in jobs which require

the conveyance of heavy weight goods specified by ordinance.

The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years of age in work involving the handling of poisons, powerful drugs or other injurious substances, or explosive, combustible or inflammable goods, or in work in places where dust and powder, or harmful gas and radial rays are generated, in places of high temperatures and pressures, or other places which are dangerous or injurious to the health and welfare of the minor.

The preceding paragraph may be applied by ordinance to women over full 18 years of age who are engaged in certain jobs specified in the same paragraph.

The scope of the work described in paragraph 2 and the scope of application by the preceding paragraph will be decided by the competent Minister.

(Ban on Underground Labor)

Article 64. The employer shall not employ minors under full 18 years of age or women in underground labor.

(Before and After Childbirth)

Article 65. The employer shall not employ a woman for 6 weeks before childbirth when she requests rest days during that period.

The employer shall not employ women within 6 weeks after childbirth. However, when the woman requests employment after 5 weeks, it is permissible to assign her to a job that doctor pronounces unarmful to her.

When the pregnant woman requires, the employer shall change her to a lighter job.

(Nursing Period)

Article 66. When nursing a baby less than one year old may obtain nursing time, twice a day, each thirty minutes during the working hours, beside the recess mentioned in Article 34.

The employer shall not work the woman during the nursing time mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Menstruation Leave)

Article 67. The employer shall not keep working a woman who suffers heavily from menstruation nor women employed in jobs injurious to menstruation if she requests a menstruation leave.

The scope of the job mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be determined by ordinance.

(Fare for Returning Home)

Article 68. The employer shall bear the necessary fare in case minors under full 18 years of age or women wish to return home within 14 days after dismissal. However, this does not apply if minors under full 18 years of age or women were dismissed by reason for which they are responsible and if the employer receives authorization from the administrative office after explaining the grounds for dismissal.

## Chapter VII Training of Skilled Laborer

(Expulsion of Evils of the Apprentice)

Article 69. The employer shall not exploit the apprentice, pupil, student or other workers under whatever name he may call them, on the score of the worker purporting to learn the skill.

The employer shall not employ the worker who purports to learn the skill in a job which has no

relation to learning the skill.

(Training of the Skilled Laborer)

Article 70. When there is necessity to train a skilled laborer who requires the training for a certain long period in the course of labor, special ordinance will be issued which stipulates matters pertaining to the method of training, the qualification of employer, period of contract, working hours and wages necessary for the training of the skilled laborer.

In case of the foregoing paragraph, the special ordinance may stipulate, concerning the period of contract under Article 14, payment of wages under Article 24, minimum wages under Article 31, and restriction on the employment in dangerous or injurious labor under Article 49 and Article 63, other than the standard of this Law within the limit of necessity.

Article 71. The employer who wants to employ a laborer in accord with the preceding Article must fix the number of the laborers, method of indoctrination, period of contract, working hours, wage standard, and method of payment, and obtain the permission of the administrative office thereupon.

When the employer employed a laborer based upon the permission of the preceding paragraph, he must report it to the administrative office and receive a certificate of being the worker to learn the skill which he shall have to keep at his working place.

Article 72. For the minors who are employed under the two preceding Articles 12 working days shall be given as the annual holidays with pay stipulated in Article 39, paragraph 1.

Article 73. When the employers who have employed workers whom the stipulation of Article 70 and Article 71 apply lose their qualification or violate the terms of the authorization, the administrative office may cancel the authorization mentioned in the Article 71.

Article 74. Special ordinance stipulated in Article 70 shall be defined after consultation with the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers.

The members of the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of laborers and employers concerned and the representatives of the public by the competent Minister of labor.

Matters pertaining to the Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborers other than the stipulation in the two foregoing paragraphs shall be defined by ordinance.

## Chapter VIII Accident Compensation

(Medical Compensation)

Article 75. In case a worker is injured or falls ill because of duty, the employer shall furnish necessary medical treatment, or bear the expenditure for necessary medical treatment.

The scope of illness contracted because of duty and the necessary medical treatment as stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be decided by ordinance.

(Non-Duty Compensation)

Article 76. For a worker who is unable to work because of the medical treatment described by the stipulation of the previous Article, and who does not get paid, the employer shall pay non-duty compensa-

tion equivalent to 60% of the worker's average wages during the period of the worker's medical treatment.

(Compensation for Physical Handicaps)

Article 77. For a worker who was injured or fell ill because of duty and is physically handicapped when he recovered, the employer must pay handicap compensation according to the extent of the worker's handicap; the amount of which shall be the amount of the average wage multiplied by the number of days fixed in the annex table No. 1.

(Exceptions to Non-Duty and Physical Handicap Compensations)

Article 78. For a worker who was injured or fell ill because of duty, because of some serious personal fault, the employer is not obligated to pay the non-duty and physical handicap compensation when he receives the approval of the administrative office on the fact.

(Compensation for Bereaved Families)

Article 79. When a worker dies because of duty the employer shall pay compensation equivalent to 1,000 day's average wage of the worker to the bereaved families or persons who were dependent on the worker's income at the time of worker's death.

(Expense of Funeral Rites)

Article 80. When a worker dies because of duty the employer shall pay the expense of funeral rites equivalent to 60 days' average wage of the worker to the person handling the funeral rites.

(Expiry Compensation)

Article 81. In case a worker who receives compensation by Article 75 fails to recover from the injury or illness in three years from the date of his first medical treatment, the employer may discontinue the compensation prescribed in this Law after paying an expiry compensation equivalent to 1,200 days' average wage of the worker.

(Compensation Payable in Installment Plan)

Article 82. In case the employer gets the consent of the recipient of the compensation after proving an ability to meet payments, he can make annual payments every year for a period of 6 years of an amount of the average wage multiplied by the number of the days fixed in the attached table No. 2, instead of the compensation stipulated in Article 77 and Article 79.

(Compensation Rights)

Article 83. Compensation rights shall not be changed by the laborer's resignation.

Compensation right shall not be transferred or forfeited.

(Relation to Other Laws)

Article 84. The employer is exempted from compensation obligation when he receives for the same accident benefit corresponding to the compensation of this Law from the workman's Accident Compensation Insurance Law as far as the sum of benefit is concerned, or when he is eligible for compensation for the same accident corresponding to the compensation of this Law based on other laws or ordinances designated by ordinance.

When the employer pays compensation of this Law he is exempted within the limit of the amount from the damage indemnity under the Civil Code.

(Investigation and Arbitration)

Article 85. Persons who have objections concerning the recognition of the injury, illness, or death on duty, the method of medical treatment, the amount of compensation or other matters pertaining to the compensation may require the investigation and arbitration thereabout to the administrative office.

When the administrative office deems it necessary, it may investigate or arbitrate in the case by the authority.

The administrative office is authorized to require a medical examination or autopsy when the office deems it necessary for the investigation or the arbitration.

The requirement of investigation and arbitration under paragraph 1 and the beginning of investigation and arbitration under paragraph 2 are deemed as request in the judicial court, concerning the interruption of prescription.

(Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation)

Article 86. Those who are not satisfied with the result of the investigation and arbitration under the preceding Article can require the investigation and arbitration to the Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation.

Those who wish to suit civil action concerning the matters pertaining to the compensation under this Law must go through the investigation and arbitration of the Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation.

The members of the Appeal Board of Workingmen's Accident Compensation shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of laborers and employers and the representatives of the public by the Administrative Office.

Matters pertaining to Appeal Board of Workmen's Accident Compensation other than those stipulated in the three foregoing paragraphs will be stipulated by ordinance.

(Exception of Contracting Enterprise)

Article 87. When the enterprise is carried on under several times contracts, the original contractor is deemed as employer as far as accident compensation is concerned.

In the case of foregoing paragraph, if the original contractor makes a contract in writing that the subordinate contractor should be responsible for compensation, the subordinate contractor is also deemed as employer. However, the original contractor shall not make more than one contract concerning the same enterprise that the subordinate contractor should be responsible for compensation.

In the case of preceding paragraph, when required for compensation the original contractor may ask the worker to require the payment from the subordinate contractor at first. However, this shall not apply in case the subordinate contractor became bankrupt or disappeared.

(Details on Compensation)

Article 88. Details concerning compensation payment other than those described in this Chapter shall be decided by ordinance.

Chapter IX Rule of Employment

(Responsibility of Drawing Up and Submitting the Rule of Employment)

Article 89. Employers who employ more than ten workers continuously shall draw up Rule of Em-



ployment on the following items and submit it to the administrative office. This is the same when he alters the Rule of Employment.

1. The time to begin and end the work, recess, holidays, vacations, and matters pertaining to the change of the shift when the workers are employed in two or more shifts.
2. The method of decision, computation and payment of wages, date of closing the account and payment of wages, and matters pertaining to the promotion in wages.
3. Matters pertaining to retirement.
4. When there is stipulation concerning retirement allowance and other allowance, bonus, minimum wage, matters pertaining to such items.
5. When there is stipulation to make the workers bear the cost of food, working equipment and other expense, matters pertaining to such items.
6. When there is regulation concerning safety and sanitation, matters pertaining to the regulation.
7. When there is regulation concerning accident compensation, and relief for injury and illness suffered not from duty, matters pertaining to the regulation.
8. When there is stipulation concerning official commendation and sanctions, matters pertaining to the kinds and degree of them.
9. When there is other stipulation which is applicable to all workers, matters pertaining to such regulation.

When the employer deems it necessary, he may separate the regulation concerning wages, safety and sanitation, and accident compensation and relief for injury and illness suffered not from duty and make respective rules of them.

#### (Procedures of making Rule of Employment)

Article 90. In making Rule of Employment, the employer shall ask the opinion of the trade union which is composed of the majority of the workers when there is one at the working place concerned and not, a person representing the majority of the workers.

The employer must attach a document to prove the opinions mentioned in the preceding paragraph to the Rule of Employment when he submits it in accordance with paragraph 1 of the preceding Article.

#### (Restrictions on Sanctions)

Article 91. When decrease of wage is to be stipulated as sanctions in the Rule of Employment the amount of decrease shall not exceed half of one day's average wage for a single violation and shall not exceed ten per cent of the total wages for all violations during a payment period.

#### (Relation with Laws and Ordinances or Labor Agreement)

Article 92. The Rule of Employment must not infringe on any law and ordinance or on Labor Agreement applicable to the working place.

The administrative office is authorized to order changes in the Rule of Employment if it is not in accord with laws and ordinances or Labor Agreement.

#### (Validity)

Article 93. Labor contract which stipulates conditions inferior to the standard fixed in the Rule of Employment are invalid as far as such conditions are con-

cerned. In this case conditions which became invalid are replaced by the standard fixed in the Rule of Employment.

## Chapter X Dormitory

### (Autonomy of the Dormitory Life)

Article 94. The employer shall not infringe on the freedom of the private life of the workers in dormitory attached to the enterprise.

The employer shall not interfere in the selection of the dormitory leader, room leader, and other leaders necessary for the autonomy of the dormitory life.

### (Order of the Dormitory Life)

Article 95. The employer shall make a Rule of Dormitory attached to working place covering the following items and submit it to administrative office. This is the same when he alters the Rule of Dormitory.

1. Matters pertaining to arising, retiring, leaving the premises, and staying out over night.
2. Matters concerning daily functions.
3. Matters concerning meals.
4. Matters related to safety and health.
5. Matters concerning the management of buildings and equipment.

The employer must obtain the consent of the representative of the majority of the workers living in the dormitory concerning the matters which come under items 1 to 4 of the preceding paragraph.

The employer shall attach a document to prove the abovementioned consent when he submits it in accord with paragraph 1.

The employer and the workers who live in the dormitory must abide by the Rule of Dormitory.

### (Equipment, Safety and Sanitation of the Dormitory)

Article 96. Concerning the dormitory attached to enterprise, the employer must take necessary means for ventilation, lighting illumination, heating, damp-proof, cleanliness, emergency, escape, maximum accommodations, sleeping facilities, and other things necessary for the prevention of accident, good morale and sanitation.

The standard of means to be taken by the employer in accordance with the preceding paragraph will be stipulated by ordinance.

## Chapter XI Inspection Organization

### (Inspection Organization)

Article 97. For the enforcement of this Law, Labor Standard Bureau in the competent Ministry of labor, Labor Standard Office in each prefecture and Labor Standard Inspection Office within the scope of prefecture shall be established.

When the competent Minister of labor deems it necessary, Regional Labor Office may be established which supervises several prefectural Labor Standard Offices.

Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Labor Standard Inspection Office shall be under the direct control and supervision of the competent Minister of labor.

The number of officials of Labor Standard Bureau, the location, name, administrative scope, and the number of officials of Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Labor

Standard Inspection Office shall be defined by ordinance.

Article 98. Committee of Labor Standard shall be established in the competent Ministry of labor and in the Prefectural Labor Standard Office to investigate matters pertaining in the enforcement and improvement of this Law.

Committee of Labor Standard can recommend administrative offices concerned on labor standard of its own will even when it is not consulted by the competent Ministry of Labor or by the Prefectural Labor Standard Office.

The members of Committee of Labor Standard shall be appointed in same number from the representatives of both laborer and employer and the public by the administrative office.

Necessary matters except the three preceding paragraphs pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard shall be defined by ordinance.

Article 99. Labor standard inspectors and other necessary officials defined by ordinance shall be installed in Labor Standard Bureau, Regional Labor Offices, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and in the Labor Standard Inspection Offices.

Chiefs of Labor Standard Bureau, Regional Labor Office, Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and Chiefs of Labor Standard Inspection Offices shall be appointed from among the inspectors.

Matters pertaining to the qualification, appointment and dismissal of Labor Standard Inspector, shall be stipulated by ordinance.

In order to dismiss Labor Standard inspector, the competent Minister must obtain the concurrence of the Limitation Committee for Labor Standard Inspectors which shall be established by ordinance.

Article 100. Chief of the Labor Standard Bureau under the supervision of competent Minister of labor will direct and supervise the Chief of Regional Labor Bureau and the Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Office, and administer matters concerning the establishment or revision of the laws and ordinances concerning labor standard, appointment, dismissal and training of labor standard inspectors, establishment and coordination of the method of inspection, compilation of inspection year book, matters pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard, Committee for the Training of Skilled Laborer, Limitation Committee for Labor Standard Inspectors and Central Wage Board, and other matters pertaining to the enforcement of this Law, and direct and supervise officials who belong to the Bureau.

Chief of the Regional Labor Office, under the direction and supervision of the Chief of the Labor Standard Bureau, direct and supervise the Chiefs of Prefectural Labor Standard Offices within the scope of the supervision and supervises matters pertaining to the coordination of the method of inspection and direct and supervise officials who belong to the office.

Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Office under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Labor Standard Bureau, or the Chief of Regional Labor Office administer the direction and supervision of Chiefs of Labor Standard Inspection Offices within his scope, matters pertaining to the coordination of methods of inspection, matters pertaining to Committee of Labor Standard, Appeal Board of

Workmen's Accident Compensation and Local Wage Board and other matters pertaining to the enforcement of this Law, and direct and supervise officials who belong to the Office.

Chief of the Labor Standard Inspection Office shall, under the direction and supervision of the Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Office, administer inspection, inquiry, approval, authorization, sanction, investigation, arbitration and other administrations based on this Law, and direct and supervise the officials who belong to the office.

Chief of Labor Standard Bureau, Chief of Regional Labor Office or Chief of Prefectural Labor Standard Offices have the right to enforce the right which belongs to the chief of subordinate offices by themselves, or let the Labor Standard Inspector who belongs to them enforce it.

(Authority of the Labor Standard Inspectors)

Article 101. The Labor Standard Inspector is authorized to inspect working places, dormitories and other attached buildings, and examine records and documents, and question the employer or the workers.

The Labor Standard Inspector who is a doctor is authorized to make a medical examination of the worker who seems to be afflicted with disease which obliges the employer to ban the job of the worker.

The labor standard inspector may collect without cost such amount of samples or ingredients of the manufactures or materials as necessary for the examination of injurious matter.

Article 102. In regard to violation of this Law, the Labor Standard Inspector is authorized to exercise the powers of a judicial police officer according to the Criminal Procedure Law.

Article 103. When the establishment, dormitory and other annex in which the workers are working, or the equipment or materials are below the standards of safety and health and then there are imminent threat to the safety and health of the workers, the Labor Standard Inspector can immediately exercise the authority vested in the administrative office under Article 55.

(Report to the Inspection Organization)

Article 104. In case there is fact inferior to the standard of this Law, at the working place, laborers may report to the administrative office or to the Labor Standard Inspector to that effect.

The employer shall not dismiss or discriminate against the workers who reported the fact according to the preceding paragraph by reason of doing so.

(Responsibilities of the Labor Standard Inspector)

Article 105. The Labor Standard Inspector must not reveal secret he learns in the course of his duty. This applies even after the inspector resigns from his position.

## Chapter XII Miscellaneous Regulations

(Dissemination of Laws and Regulations)

Article 106. The employer shall inform the workers of the gist of this Law and ordinances based on this Law, and the rule of employment, by displaying or posting them in conspicuous places throughout the working place and by other means.

The employer shall inform the workers living in the dormitory of the provisions concerning dormitory of this Law and ordinances based on them

and the rule of dormitory, by displaying or posting them in conspicuous places in the dormitory and by other means.

(Workers' Roster)

Article 107. The employer shall prepare a workers' roster for each worker (except daily worker) at each working place and must enter the worker's name, date of birth, personal history, and other matters as prescribed by ordinance.

When there was any change in the matters to be entered by the stipulation of the preceding paragraph, the employer must revise it without delay.

(Wage Ledger)

Article 108. The employer shall prepare wage ledger at each working place and must enter the basic facts for the calculation of wages, the amount of wages, and other matters prescribed by ordinance at each payment without delay.

(Preservation of Records)

Article 109. The employer shall keep the roster of workers, wage ledgers and important records of employment, dismissal, accident compensations, wages and other important matters concerning labor relations for a period of three years.

(Reporting)

Article 110. When required by the administrative office or by the Labor Standard Inspector concerning the execution of this Law, the employer or the worker must report or appear without delay.

(Free Proof of the Census Registers)

Article 111. Workers or worker aspirants may obtain proof of their census register from registration officials or their alternates free of cost. The same applies when the employer wishes to obtain a proof of the census register of workers or worker aspirants.

(Applications to Government and Public Organizations)

Article 112. This Law and ordinances based upon this Law are defined to apply to government, prefectures, cities, towns, villages, and other corresponding bodies.

(Enactment of Ordinance)

Article 113. Ordinances based upon this Law shall be enacted after listening to the opinion of the representatives of both labor and employer and the public on the draft of them at the public hearing meeting.

(Additional Payment)

Article 114. The law court is authorized by the request of the worker to order the employer who violated the stipulation of Article 20, Article 26, Article 31, or Article 37, or the employer who did not pay the average wage stipulated in Article 39, paragraph 3, to pay the same amount of additional payment in addition to the unpaid money which the employer should have paid under these Articles.

(Prescription)

Article 115. Wages, accident compensation, and other claims based on the stipulation of this Law shall become extinctive by prescription if it is not executed for two years.

(Seamen)

Article 116. This Law shall not apply to seamen under Seamen's Act except Article 1 to Article 11 inclusive, Article 117 to Article 119 inclusive, and Article 120.

## Chapter XIII Penalty

Article 117. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 5 shall be punished with a penal servitude not less than 1 year and not exceeding ten years, or with a fine not less than 2,000 *yen* and not exceeding 30,000 *yen*.

Article 118. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 6, Article 48, Article 56, or Article 64 shall be punished with a penal servitude not exceeding one year or with a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*.

Article 119. Any person who corresponds to one of the following items shall be punished with a penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or with a fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*.

1. Person who violated the stipulation of Article 3, Article 4, Article 7, Article 16, Article 17, Article 18, paragraph 1, Article 19, Article 20, Article 22, paragraph 3, Article 31, Article 32, Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, proviso clause, Articles 37, 39, 42, 43, 46, 47, paragraph 1, Articles 49, 51, 60, paragraph 2 or paragraph 3, Article 61 to Article 63 inclusive, Articles 65, 66, 72, 75, to Article 77 inclusive, Articles 79, 80, 94, paragraph 2, Article 96 or Article 104, paragraph 2.
2. Person who violated the order under Article 33, paragraph 2, Article 54, paragraph 2 or Article 55, paragraph 1.
3. Person who violated the stipulation of ordinance issued under Article 40.
4. Person who violated the number of workers, method of indoctrination, period of contract, working hours, wage standard or method of payment, permitted under Article 71, paragraph 1.

Article 120. Person who corresponds to one of the following items shall be punished with fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*.

1. Any person who violated the stipulation of Article 14, Article 15, paragraph 1 or paragraph 3, Article 22, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, Articles 23 to 27 inclusive, Article 33, paragraph 1 proviso clause, Articles 44, 50, 52, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, Article 53, paragraph 1, Article 54, paragraph 1, Articles 57 to 59 inclusive, Articles 67, 68, 71, paragraph 2, Articles 89, 90, paragraph 1, Articles 91, 95, paragraph 1 or paragraph 2, or Article 105 to Article 109 inclusive.
2. Person who violated the method of keeping and releasing sanctioned under Article 18, paragraph 2.
3. Person who violated the order under Article 53, paragraph 3, Article 35, paragraph 2, or Article 92, paragraph 2.
4. Person who refused, impeded, or evaded the inspection, medical examination, or collection of sample by the Labor Standard Inspector based on the stipulation of Article 101, or person who refused to reply or made mendacious reply to the inquiry of Labor Standard Inspector, or person who did not offer records and document or who submitted mendacious record, document to the Labor Standard Inspector.
5. Person who did not report or submitted mendacious report, or did not appear when required by the administrative office or by the Labor Standard Inspector based on Article 110.

Article 121. In case a person who perpetrated the violation of this Law is a deputy hired person or other employee who acts on behalf of the owner of the enterprise, in matters concerning the workers of the enterprise, the owner of the enterprise shall be also fined by the stipulation in each Article in addition to the perpetrator. However, in case, the owner of the enterprise (when the owner is a corporation, its representatives, when the owner is a minor who is not given equal right as the adult concerning the enterprise, or a person adjudged as incompetent, the legal representatives of them, are deemed as the owner of the enterprise. This term is used in the same meaning hereafter in this Article) took necessary measure to prevent the violation, the owner shall not be fined by the stipulation of each Article.

The owner of the enterprise who has known the plan of violation and has not taken necessary measures to prevent the violation, or who has known the violation and has not taken necessary measures to correct the violation, or who instigated the violation shall be subject to a punishment as the perpetrator.

**Supplementary Provisions:**

Article 122. The date for the enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 123. Factory Law, Minimum Age for Industrial Employment Law, Workmen's Accident Relief Law, Shop Law, Prohibition Laws of Yellow Phosphorus, Match Manufacturing, and No. 87 Laws of 1939, are abolished.

Article 124. Mining Law is revised as follows:  
Article 71 item 2, Article 75 to Article 80-4 inclusive and Article 97, item 3 and item 4 are abolished.

Article 125. Sand Mining Law is revised as follows:  
Articles 76 to 79 inclusive in Article 23, paragraph 1, and paragraph 2 of the same Article are abolished.

Article 126. Trade Union Law is revised as follows:  
Article 32 is abolished.

Article 127. The stipulations of Article 18, paragraph 2, Article 49, Article 57, Article 60, Article 63 inclusive, Article 89, Article 95, Articles 106 to 108 inclusive shall not apply for six months after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Concerning those matters which have been prohibited or restricted by the old laws and which correspond to the provisions of the preceding paragraph the stipulations of the old laws still hold good for that period.

Article 128. In case the employer who employs children above full 12 years old at the time of enforcement of this Law, employs those children continuously, the stipulation of Article 56 shall not apply to the person, for six months after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

In case the employer who employs men above full 16 years old at the time of enforcement of this Law employs them continuously, the stipulation of Article 64 shall not apply to the persons for one year after the date of the enforcement of this Law.

Article 129. Concerning the accident compensation for the injury, illness, or death because of duty which occurred before the date of enforcement of this Law,

the stipulation of relief in the old laws still hold good.

Article 130. Concerning the application of penalty to the act perpetrated before the enforcement of this Law, the old Acts still hold good.

**Attached Table No. 1**

**Chart of Compensation for Damages and the Classification of Physical Handicaps**

Classification	Compensation for Damages
1	1,340 days
2	1,190 "
3	1,050 "
4	920 "
5	790 "
6	670 "
7	560 "
8	450 "
9	350 "
10	270 "
11	200 "
12	140 "
13	90 "
14	50 "

**Attached Table No. 2**

**Chart of Payments for Compensation for Damages**

Classification	Compensation for Damages
for Injury	
1	240 days
2	213 "
3	188 "
4	164 "
5	142 "
6	120 "
7	100 "
8	80 "
9	63 "
10	48 "
11	36 "
12	25 "
13	16 "
14	9 "
Compensation for Bereaved family	180 "

I hereby give My sanction to the Laborer's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for which the concurrence of the Imperial Diet has been obtained and cause the same to be promulgated.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifth day of the fourth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (April 5, 1947)

Countersigned:

- Prime Minister  
YOSHIDA Shigeru
- Minister of Welfare  
KAWAI Yoshinari
- Minister for Home Affairs  
UEHARA Etsujiro
- Minister of Finance  
ISHIBASHI Tanzan

Law No. 50

LABORER'S ACCIDENT COMPENSATION  
INSURANCE LAW

Contents

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- Chapter 3. Insurance Benefits and Insurance Arrangements
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- Chapter 5. Demand for Investigation, Petition and Lawsuit
- Chapter 6. Miscellaneous Provisions
- Chapter 7. Penal Regulations
- Supplementary Provisions
- Laborer's Accident Compensation Insurance Law

Chapter I. General Rules

- Article 1. The object of Laborer's Accident Compensation Insurance shall be to provide laborers with prompt and equitable protection against their [injury, disease, invalidity or death due to causes of occupational accidents or diseases and to make necessary arrangements for the welfare of laborers.
- Article 2. Laborer's Accident Compensation insurance shall be taken charge of by the Government.
- Article 3. In this Act, the undertaking that falls under any one of the following items shall be the undertaking of compulsory application:
1. Following undertakings that employ more than five laborers steadily:
    - (a) Undertaking of making, destroying or dissecting for the purpose of manufacturing, reconstructing, working and repairing, multiplying, assorting, packing, decorating, finishing and tailoring, or that of altering materials (including undertakings of originating, altering or transmitting electricity, gas or every sort of power, and that of water-works.)
    - (b) Undertakings of mining, glacier-mining, quarrying, and other undertakings of collecting soil and ore.
    - (c) Undertakings of transporting passengers or goods by road, railway, tramway, cable or aircraft.
  2. Following undertakings that employ one or more laborers steadily or employ more than 300 men in total number within a year:
    - (a) Undertakings of building, reconstructing, preserving repairing, altering, destroying, taking a part of works buildings, and other construction, or preparing for such.
    - (b) Undertakings of dealing with goods in docks, ships quays, wharfs, stations, or warehouses.
    - (c) Undertakings of lumbering standing trees, afforestation and producing charcoal and firewood, and other undertakings concerning forests.
  3. Other undertakings designated by Imperial Ordinance.
- Undertakings that are provided for in Art. 8 of Labor Standard Law and are outside the provision stipulated in the previous paragraph, and offices (hereafter the term undertaking shall be construed

to include all types of offices.) shall be undertakings of voluntary application.

This Law shall not apply to undertakings directly managed by the State, by Government officials or Public officials or undertakings that employ only the members of a family living in the same household, or seamen who come under the application of the Seamen's Law.

Article 4. For the purpose of deliberating important matters concerning the operation of Laborer's Accident Compensation Insurance, Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance Advisory Committee shall be established.

As for the members of Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance Advisory Committee, the same number of the members of the representatives for laborers, employers, and those who represent public interest shall be entrusted by the competent Minister.

Besides the matters stipulated in the preceding paragraph, necessary matters regarding Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance Advisory Committee shall be fixed by ordinance.

Article 5. The Draft of ordinance to be issued under this Law shall be referred to hear the opinion of Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance Advisory Committee.

Chapter II.

Commencement and Expiration of the Insurance Effect

- Article 6. The Insurance effect shall commence, on the day of start of the undertaking in the case of the employer whose undertaking is compulsory under Art. 3, par. 1, or on the day that undertaking begins to come under Art. 3, par. 1.
- Article 7. The Insurance effect shall commence, on the day when the government gives its sanction, in the case of the employer of the undertaking that comes voluntarily to be insured under Art. 3, par. 2.
- In case the greater part of employees working at the undertaking of voluntary application desire to make the employer join this insurance, the employer of the undertaking shall make a proposal for joining under the preceding paragraph.
- Article 8. In case a master contractor (construction industry) subcontracts to subcontractors, only the master contractor shall be an employer coming under this Act.
- Article 9. When compulsory undertaking prescribed in Art. 3, par. 1, begins to come under the provision of Art. 3, par. 2, concerning undertaking of voluntary application, sanction under Art. 7 shall be regarded as having been given on the next day regarding the undertaking.
- Article 10. In case the undertaking, with respect to which the insurance has been in effect, is abolished or expired, the insurance effect of the undertaking shall expire on the next day of the abolishment or expiration of the undertaking.
- Article 11. Irrespective of the preceding Article, so far as the employer with respect to which the insurance has been in effect in accordance with Art. 7 and Art. 9 is concerned, the insurance effect shall end on the next day of sanction being given by the government. However, in order to get the said sanction both of

the following conditions shall be met, that is, at the time a year shall have elapsed after insurance effect is formed, and the approval of the greater part of laborers employed in said undertaking shall be obtained.

### Chapter III.

#### Insurance Benefit and Insurance Arrangement

Article 12. Scope of this insurance benefits shall be the following compensation for accidents or occupational diseases:

1. Compensation for medical treatment (A part of expenses for medical treatment that exceeds the amount provided in Ordinance.)
2. Compensation for stoppage of working (60% of average wage) per day of stoppage which is over 7 days of stoppage.
3. Compensation for injury (according to Separate Table.)
4. Compensation for bereaved family (1,000 times average wages.)
5. Compensation for funeral rites. (60 times average wages.)
6. Compensation for a lump sum payment (1,200 times average wages.)

The benefits of this Article correspond *mutatis mutandis* to those provided in Articles 75 to 81 of Labor Standards Law.

Regarding compensation for medical treatment under item 1 of the preceding paragraph, the Government may make a benefit of medical treatment instead of paying for it, according to the provisions of Ordinance.

The average wage of paragraph 1 means the average wage described in Labor Standards Law, Art. 12.

Article 13. The scope of compensation against medical treatment shall be as follows, in case of the compensation for medical treatment provided in preceding Art., par. 1 or the benefit of medical treatment provided in the said Art. par. 2:

1. Medical examination.
2. Supply of medicines or materials for medical treatment.
3. Medical aid, operation and other treatments.
4. Receiving into a hospital or a sanitarium.
5. Nursing.
6. Transference.

Expenses of medical treatments under the preceding paragraph shall be limited to those considered as necessary by the Government.

Article 14. In case persons who are eligible to receive stoppage compensation under Art. 12, par. 1 receive a whole or part of wages from employers the Government may not pay a whole or a part of stoppage compensation for the term that person has received wages, as provided by Ordinance.

Article 15. The insurance benefit money under the provision of Art. 12, par. 1 shall be paid directly to the laborer who is entitled to receive compensation, or in case of his or her death to the bereaved family or persons whose living depends upon his or her income.

Article 16. Compensation for injury, compensation for a survivor and compensation for a lump sum payment shall be paid periodically according to the regulations of the Ordinance during the term fixed

by Ordinance. However, the competent Minister may, in accordance with Ordinance when considered necessary, provide that the provision of the preceding paragraph shall not be complied with.

Article 17. When the employer with respect to whom the insurance is in effect (hereinafter called a member of the insurance) has made a false statement regarding important matters forming the basis of calculation of premiums or payment of insurance benefit money, the Government may not pay a whole or a part of insurance benefit money.

Article 18. When a member of the insurance has neglected payment of the premium on purpose or by grievous fault, the Government may not pay a whole or a part of insurance benefit money for an accident that occurs during such delayed period at the undertaking which fails to pay the premium.

Article 19. When a member of the Insurance has given rise to the accident accompanying compensation on purpose or by a grievous fault, or a person to be compensated is injured or suffers from sickness due to occupation, the Government may not pay a whole or a part of insurance benefit money.

Article 20. When the Government has granted benefits in the case of an accident caused by an act of a third party, the Government acquires the right due to the person who has been granted compensation to demand damages against the third party according to the limit of the benefit sum.

Article 21. The right to receive insurance benefit money shall not be transferred or attached.

Article 22. State-taxes and other taxes shall not be levied against money and commodities supplied as insurance benefits.

Article 23. The Government shall execute the following insurance arrangements regarding accidents and occupational diseases on duty of undertakings covered by this insurance:

1. Arrangements for medical aid required after surgical operation.
2. Arrangements concerning supply of artificial limbs.
3. Arrangements concerning recuperation or medical care.
4. Arrangements concerning vocational re-education.
5. Other arrangements considered to be necessary.

### Chapter IV. Premiums

Article 24. The Government shall collect premiums from the members of the Insurance to meet the expense required for the undertaking of Laborer's Accident Compensation Insurance.

Article 25. The insurance-premium shall be the sum of the total amount of wages multiplied by the insurance-rate of the undertaking.

The total amount of wages under the preceding paragraph shall be the total amount of wages, salaries, allowances and all other pays as payment for work regardless of its name paid to workers from the employer. (except wages that are paid over an interval of more than 3 months, and those payments that are provided for by Ordinance.)

Article 26. The insurance-rates shall be fixed by the competent Minister per *yen* of wages classified into several classes on the basis of the rate of accidents

that have occurred in the several industries coming under this Law during the past five years.

Article 27. In case the rate of accidents for the past five years in any undertaking that employs more than 300 laborers at ordinary times is considerably higher or lower compared with the rate of accidents of other undertakings in the same class, provided in the preceding Article the Government shall apply different premium-rates from the rate provided in the preceding Article.

Article 28. A member of the Insurance shall pay approximate sum of premium, calculated through multiplication of expected total wages for all laborers to be employed from April 1 to March 31 of the follow year annually (hereinafter to be called compensation year; all laborers to be employed from date of joining to end of compensation year with regard to the member who joined the compensation or a certain intermediate date of the compensation year), within 30 days from April 1 (date of joining with regard to the member who joined the compensation or a certain intermediate date of the compensation year).

A member of the Insurance of the undertaking having a limited anticipated life shall pay the estimated premium being the estimated total amount of wages to be paid to all laborers who are employed during its whole period, multiplied by the premium-rate within 14 days from the day of joining, the Insurance.

A member of the insurance may, on application pay the estimated premiums described in the preceding two paragraphs, in installments as Ordinance regulates.

Article 29. In case the estimated total amount of wages under the preceding Article is changed, or in case of other necessity, the Government may order additional payment of the estimated premium.

Article 30. In case the estimated premium paid in under the provision of the preceding two Articles is more or less than the determined premium under the provision of Art. 25 when the end of March, each year, comes, or the member of the Insurance ceases to be covered, the Government shall return the premiums or collect additional premium.

The premium returned under the preceding paragraph may be applied to the estimated premium for the next term of the undertaking. The Government, in these cases, shall notify the purport to the member of the insurance.

Article 31. In case there are persons who fail to pay assessments, such as premiums and others, as provided under the provision of this Law the Government shall press for payment with a time limit.

The Government shall, when it presses under the provision of the preceding paragraph, forward demand-notes to the obligers of payment. In this case amounts fixed by Ordinance shall be collected as pressing-fees.

In case one who has been pressed for under the provision of par. 1 does not pay assessments, such as a premium or other, as provided under the provisions of this Law, the Government shall deal with the case according to precedents for failure to pay national taxes.

Article 32. When pressing has been made according to the provision of the preceding Article, the Govern-

ment shall, at the rate of 4 *sen* per day per 100 *yen* of assessment-amount, collect interest for each day from the next day after the term of payment to the day before the day of full payment of assessments or attachment of property. However, in case an assessment and a pressing-fee have been paid in full within the term designated in the demand-note and in cases where Ordinance determines this provision shall not be applied.

Article 33. The order of the preferential right of assessments, such as premiums and others, under the provisions of this Law shall follow assessments of a city, town, village, and other agency corresponding to these, and precede other public levies.

Article 34. Regarding delivery of papers concerning assessments, such as premiums and other, under the provisions of this Law, the provisions of Art. 4, Section 7, and Art. 4, Section 8 of National Taxes Collection Law shall be applicable.

#### Chapter V.

##### Demand for Investigation, Petition and Lawsuit.

Article 35. In case of objection to settlement of benefits, demand for investigation may be made to the Insurance Referee. In case of objection to his decision, demand for investigation may be made to Insurance Examining Board, and in case of objection to the decision of the latter a lawsuit may be instituted in a lawcourt.

Demand for inspection mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as judicial demand in connection with the interruption of prescription.

Article 36. Insurance Referee may make investigation with authority whenever necessary.

When necessary for investigation Insurance Referee may ask the opinion of Government officials or other public officials who have decided upon insurance benefits, or make the member of the insurance or a person entitled to benefits to make a report or present himself, or may cause medical practitioners to diagnose or to make examination.

Article 37. In case of institution of an appeal referring to the levy of assessments, such as premiums and others, under the provision of this Law, or forced collection, the competent Minister shall give the decision through the investigation of the Insurance Examining Board.

Article 38. As for the members of Insurance Examining Board, the same numbers of the representatives for laborers, employers and those representing the public interest shall be appointed by the competent Minister.

Article 39. The Insurance Referee or the Insurance Examining Board when considered necessary for investigation, may question witnesses and expert witnesses, and make other evidential examination.

With regard to evidential examination the provisions concerning evidential examination under the Code of Civil Procedure and those of Art. 9, and Art. 11 to Art. 13 of the Code of Civil Procedure Expenses shall be applied with necessary modifications. However, with regard to evidential examination made by the Insurance Referee or the Insurance Examining Board, no fine must be imposed nor detention ordered.

Article 40. Demand for an appeal, or hearing or petition shall be made within 60 days from the date of receiving notification of disposition or a written decision. In this case, Art. 8, par. 3 of Petition Law as for request of investigation, Art. 158, par. 2, and Art. 195 of the Code of Civil Procedure as for institution of a law-suit shall be applied with necessary modification.

Article 41. Except the matters stipulated in this Chapter, necessary matters regarding the Insurance Referee or the Insurance Examining Board shall be fixed by Ordinance.

#### Chapter VI. Miscellaneous Rules

Article 42. Rights to collect assessments, such as premiums and other, under the provision of this Law or to receive their return and the insurance-benefit shall be cancelled by prescription after the lapse of two years.

In reference to interruption, suspension and other matters of prescription under the preceding paragraph, provisions concerning prescription under the Civil Code shall be applied with necessary modifications.

Notification to collect assessments, such as premiums and other, under the provisions of this Law, made by the Government as provided for in Ordinance shall come into force regardless of the provision of Art. 153 of the Civil Code.

Article 43. Concerning calculation of periods of time provided for in this Law or an Ordinance issued according to this Law, the provisions concerning calculation of periods of time under the Civil Code shall be applied with necessary modification.

Article 44. Stamp-duty shall not be imposed on documents concerning Laborer's Accidents Compensation Insurance.

Article 45. Concerning the laborers' census registration, the administrative office or one to receive the insurance-benefit may demand free certificate of a registrar or his substitute.

Article 46. The administrative office may, as provided in Ordinance, make a person who employs laborers present documents concerning necessary matters, and make him attend to other business required for the enforcement of this Law or make himself attend to the office.

Article 47. The administrative office may, as provided in the Ordinance, make a laborer who is employed in the undertaking which is under the application of this Law present a statement, a report, a document necessary for the execution of the Insurance, or attend to the office.

Article 48. The administrative office may, if deemed necessary, make the competent government or public official inspect the place where the undertaking, subject to this Law is performed, and make him put questions to the persons concerned or examine books and documents.

Article 49. When the administrative office deems it necessary the administrative office may have the competent official inspect records on medical treatment and related documents.

Article 50. Details concerning the enforcement of this Law shall be provided by the Ordinance.

#### Chapter VII. Penal Regulations

Article 51. The competent official or persons who were formerly in that capacity, on revealing without reason the occupational and private secrets of doctors and dentist acquired through the inspection of medical matters in accordance with the regulation of Art. 49 shall be condemned to a penal servitude not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen.

Other officials or those formerly in office on revealing without reason the secrets mentioned in the preceding paragraph acquired through the execution of official duty are condemned in the same manner as in the preceding paragraph.

Article 52. In case a member of the insurance comes under one of the following items, he shall be condemned to penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 10,000 yen.

1. In case he refuses to make a report in accordance with the provisions of this Law, makes a false report, refuses to present documents, or does not attend to the office.

2. In case he refuses to answer to the inquiries of the competent government or public official as decided in this Law, makes a false statement, rejects, hinders, or evades the inspection.

Article 53. In case a person, other than a member of the insurance, who is to receive the insurance benefits and other persons concerned come under one of the following items, they shall be condemned to penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 5,000 yen.

1. In case they refuse to make a report, a statement or a notice in accordance with the provisions of this Law, make a false report, statement or notice, refuse to present documents, or refuse to attend to the office.

2. In case they refuse to answer the inquiries of the competent government or public official as decided in this Law, make a false statement, reject, hinder or evade the inspection.

Article 54. In case the agent, representative, or employee of a person, or of a juridical person, committed illegal act of the preceding two Articles concerning business of juridical persons or person, besides the said juridical person or person who shall be liable to a fine provided in those Articles, the person committing the act shall also be punished.

#### Supplementary Provisions:

Article 55. The date of enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 56. The insurance-rate during the first 5 years after the enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by the competent Minister per yen of wages classified into several grades, after conferring with Laborer's Accidents Compensation Insurance Advisory Committee notwithstanding the provision of Article 26.

Article 57. The Laborer's Accident Relief Liability Insurance Law shall be abolished.

As regards the insurance-benefit against an accident which occurred and the premium belonging to a period before the enforcement of this Law the old Law shall be applied.

As regards the punishment of the person who should have come under the rules of the punishment



of the old Law which was enforced before this Law, the old Law shall be applied.

The person who has closed an insurance with the Government with regard to Laborer's Accident Relief Liability Insurance may after the enforcement of this Law apply the premium belonging to the term after enforcement of this Law to the premium of this Insurance. Necessary matters at the time of abolishment of the old Law besides those provided for in the preceding three paragraphs, shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance.

Separate Table

Classification	Compensation for Injury
1st Grade	1,340 times average wages of Art. 12 of Labor Standard Law
2nd Grade	1,190 times "
3rd Grade	1,050 times "
4th Grade	920 times "
5th Grade	790 times "
6th Grade	670 times "
7th Grade	560 times "
8th Grade	450 times "
9th Grade	350 times "
10th Grade	270 times "
11th Grade	200 times "
12th Grade	140 times "
13th Grade	90 times "
14th Grade	50 times "

I hereby give My sanction to the Special Account Law for Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance for which the concurrence of the Imperial Diet has been obtained, and cause the same to be promulgated.

Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor

This fifth day of the fourth month of the twenty-second year of Showa (April 5, 1947)

Countersigned:

Prime Minister  
YOSHIDA Shigeru  
Minister of Welfare  
KAWAI Yoshinari  
Minister of Finance  
ISHIBASHI Tanzan

Law No. 51

The Special Account Law for Laborers' Accident Compensation Insurance

Article 1. A special account shall be established in order to carry on the enterprise of Laborers' Accident Compensation Assurance in pursuance of the Laborers' Accident Compensation Assurance Law, and the amount of the annual revenue of this account shall be appropriated to the annual expenditure.

Article 2. This account shall be administered by the Minister of Welfare as stipulated by laws and ordinances.

Article 3. In this account, the revenue shall be consisted of insurance premium, receipts created from reserve funds, receipts through borrowings, and miscellaneous revenue incidental to this account, and the expenditure shall be consisted of insurance money, return premium, expenses for insurance equipments, interest and redemption of borrowings,

interest on temporary loans, expenses for managing the enterprise, and other expenses.

Article 4. When it is necessary for payment of expenditure belonging to this account, borrowings can be made on its own responsibility.

The limit of the borrowings provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be the amount deficient in paying insurance money and return premium by the net insurance premium.

Article 5. The Minister of Welfare shall prepare an estimate for the annual revenue and expenditure of this account and submit it to the Minister of Finance every fiscal year.

Article 6. The estimates of revenue and expenditure of this account shall be divided into "title" and "item" respectively according to the nature of revenue and the purpose of expenditure.

Article 7. The Cabinet shall prepare the budget for this account every fiscal year and present the same to the National Diet together with the budget estimates of the general account.

The budget mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall accompany the following documents:

1. Statement of estimate of annual revenue and expenditure.
2. Statement of profit and loss and balance sheet for the fiscal year before last, and detailed statement of reserve funds at the end of the same year.
3. Statement of estimated profit and loss and estimated balance sheet for the preceding fiscal year and the current fiscal year.

Article 8. When this account has a surplus of cash to be paid, such surplus may be deposited with the Deposit Section of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 9. In case there is a deficit in this account in paying cash, temporary loans can be made on its own responsibility.

The temporary loans provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be redeemed within the fiscal year concerned.

Article 10. The affairs of loaning and redemption of the borrowings provided for in Article 4 and temporary loans provided for in the preceding Article, shall be executed by the Minister of Finance.

Article 11. The Minister of Welfare shall prepare a statement of settled accounts for revenue and expenditure of this account in the same classification as with the statement of estimated accounts for revenue and expenditure of each fiscal year, and submit the same to the Minister of Finance.

Article 12. The Cabinet shall prepare a statement of settled accounts for revenue and expenditure of this account every fiscal year, and present the same to the National Diet together with the settled accounts for revenue and expenditure of general account.

The statement of settled accounts for revenue and expenditure by the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall accompany Statement of settled accounts of revenue and expenditure, Statement of profit and loss and balance sheet for the fiscal year concerned, Detailed statement of reserve funds and statement pertaining to obligations at the end of the fiscal year concerned.

Article 13. If this account has a surplus when it is settled, such surplus shall be reserved in the reserve funds.

If this account has a deficit when it is settled, such deficit shall be covered with the reserve funds.

Article 14. The reserve funds of this account may be used, by retaining them in the National Bonds or by depositing them in the Deposit Section of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 15. The estimated expenditures concerning the annual expenses which are due to this account and remained unpaid by the time of closing the account of current year may be transferred to and used for the next fiscal year.

Regarding the transferring provided for in the preceding paragraph, the approval of the Minister of Finance, according to the provisions of Article 48 of the Finance Law, shall not be necessary.

In case the account carried over as provided in the paragraph 1, the Minister of Welfare shall notify this to the Minister of Finance, and also to the Board of Audit.

Article 16. The necessary matters pertaining to the enforcement of this Law shall be prescribed by the Government Ordinance.

#### Supplementary Provisions:

This Law shall come into force as from July 1, 1947.

The Special Account Law for Laborer's Accident Relief Insurance shall be abrogated on June 30, 1947.

When the Special Account for Laborer's Accident Relief Insurance is abrogated, the reserve funds belonging to this account shall be transferred to the present account.

The reserved funds transferred in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, may be used according to the estimations in spite of the provision of paragraph 2 of Art. 13.

Besides the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, the rights and duties belonging to the Special Account for Laborer's Accident Relief Insurance shall be transferred to the present account when the former account is abrogated.

As regards the disbursement of the reserve funds which was done before the enforcement of this Law, and the settlement of the Special Account for Laborer's Accident Relief Insurance in the fiscal years of 1945, 1946 and 1947, such a disbursement and settlement shall be done according to the present Law.

## NOTIFICATIONS

### Ministry of Justice Notification No. 14

April 7, 1947

As the registers of temporary residence and the form mentioned in Art. 11 of the Temporary Residence Proceedings Ordinance, kept at the Tsuneyoshi Village Office of Naka-gun, Kyoto-fu, were lost on January 28, 1947, the following persons are hereby requested to take the following proceedings to the Headman of the said Village not later than June 30, 1947, for making anew the same:

1. Persons residing temporarily at the said village or those residing temporarily at other places leaving the said village shall report anew the particulars concerning the temporary residence.

2. Mayors of Cities and Heads of Wards, Towns and Villages which are the places of domicile of persons residing temporarily in the said village, and Mayors of

Cities and Heads of Wards, Towns and Villages which are the places of temporary residence of persons domiciled in the said village, shall, in accordance with the notice of temporary residence, the form specified in Art. 11 of the Temporary Residence Proceedings Ordinance and the register of temporary residence, copy the particulars to be entered in the register of temporary residence or the form specified in Art. 11 of the Temporary Residence Proceedings Ordinance, and forward the same.  
(Notice)

1. The report may be made orally.
2. About any doubtful points as to the proceedings of the report, inquiries shall be made at the Mineyama Local Court or the Tsuneyoshi Village Office.

Minister of Justice

KIMURA Tokutaro

### Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 38

April 7, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of the Forest Law, the Protection Forests in the following areas shall hereby be abolished:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

KIMURA Kozaemon

In Fukushima-ken:

Nos. 2672-32, 2672-35, 2672-43, 2672-45 and 2672-46, Eboshigatake, Higashiomata-mura, Onuma-gun; No. 1085-17, Shinrogatake of the same village; and Nos. 98-2 and 98-4, Oshiromae, Sekita, Nakoso-machi, Iwaki-gun.

### Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notification No. 39

April 7, 1947

In accordance with the provisions of the Forest Law, the Protection Forests in the following areas shall hereby be abolished:

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

KIMURA Kozaemon

In Iwate-ken:

No. 42-7, Nakatsugawa, 21st Lot of Shinjo, Moriokashi.

### Ministry of Transportation Notification No. 91

April 7, 1947

The following amendments shall be made to the Home Through-Traffic Regulations effective April 11, 1947:

Minister of Transportation

MASUDA Kaneshichi

(The revised provisions are omitted. See Ministry of Transportation Notification of April 7, 1947)

### Ministry of Communications Notification No. 116

April 7, 1947

The classes of the offices mentioned in "Classes of Offices" of Ministry of Communications Notification No. 4056 of December, 1937, shall be changed into classes mentioned in the 1st column of the following list, and shall be applied as from April 1, 1947:

Minister of Communications

HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi

Classes of Offices

Names of Offices

4th

Nagaoka Post Office (Niigata Pref.)  
Miyoshi Post Office (Hiroshima Pref.)  
Shimodate Post Office (Ibaragi Pref.)  
Mizusawa Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Miyako Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Ichinoseki Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Tsuchizaki Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Otate Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Sugagawa Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)

5th

Kashihara Post Office (Osaka Pref.)  
Usuki Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
Anamizu Post Office (Ishikawa Pref.)  
Terai Post Office (Ishikawa Pref.)  
Toide Post Office (Toyama Pref.)  
Tanabe Post Office (Kyoto Pref.)  
Miwa Post Office (Nara Pref.)  
Mega Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Tsuji-kawa Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Gochaku Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Shimmei Post Office (Fukui Pref.)  
Komatsu Post Office (Ehime Pref.)  
Arao Post Office (Kumamoto Pref.)  
Hakuki Post Office (Fukuoka Pref.)  
Shida Post Office (Fukuoka Pref.)  
Nishiharu Post Office (Aichi Pref.)  
Akaki Post Office (Mie Pref.)  
Komonon Post Office (Mie Pref.)  
Sue Post Office (Gifu Pref.)  
Sano Post Office (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Mikkabi Post Office (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Mochimune Post Office (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Hazaki Post Office (Ibaragi Pref.)  
Kuzu Post Office (Tochigi Pref.)  
Kodama Post Office (Saitama Pref.)  
Kioroshi Post Office (Chiba Pref.)  
Yamakita Post Office (Kanagawa Pref.)  
Tanabe Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Furumagi Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Chimaya Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Sakari Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Ofunato Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Maesawa Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Hizume Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Ogita Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Futatsui Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Rokugo Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Wataba Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
Takahata Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
Amarume Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
Nurumionsen Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
Kodaka Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
Nakoso Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
Inawashiro Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
Tomio Post Office (Nara Pref.)  
Shimozu Post Office (Wakayama Pref.)

6th

Tarui Post Office (Osaka Pref.)  
Takafu Post Office (Nagano Pref.)  
Aoki Post Office (Nagano Pref.)  
Suemori Post Office (Ishikawa Pref.)  
Yamada Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Ueno Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Oya Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Sachiyo Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Mori Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
Mikumo Post Office (Shiga Pref.)  
Ozu Post Office (Fukui Pref.)  
Kaguyama Post Office (Nara Pref.)  
Kakeai Post Office (Shimane Pref.)  
Yoshimi Post Office (Yamaguchi Pref.)  
Hikarishimada Post Office (Yamaguchi Pref.)  
Murotsu Post Office (Yamaguchi Pref.)  
Uenojiri Post Office (Kochi Pref.)  
Kitakawauchi Post Office (Fukuoka Pref.)  
Fukutomi Post Office (Saga Pref.)  
Kitaarima Post Office (Nagasaki Pref.)  
Arikawa Post Office (Nagasaki Pref.)  
Chiwata Post Office (Nagasaki Pref.)  
Hasami Post Office (Nagasaki Pref.)  
Era Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
Kamae Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
Taraki Post Office (Kumamoto Pref.)  
Oguni Post Office (Kumamoto Pref.)  
Hamamachi Post Office (Kumamoto Pref.)  
Shimakatada Post Office (Mie Pref.)  
Igakambe Post Office (Mie Pref.)  
Yoro Post Office (Gifu Pref.)  
Kukuno Post Office (Gifu Pref.)  
Ieyama Post Office (Shizuoka Pref.)  
Ishizu Post Office (Mie Pref.)  
Higata Post Office (Chiba Pref.)  
Toyoumi Post Office (Chiba Pref.)  
Hanawa Post Office (Gumma Pref.)  
Iitomi Post Office (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Hatsukari Post Office (Yamanashi Pref.)  
Miyoshi Post Office (Tochigi Pref.)  
Kitagawa Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Ikarigaseki Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Otsutomo Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Tago Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Shiriuchi Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Numazaki Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Kanita Post Office (Aomori Pref.)  
Kuzumaki Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Usuginu Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Hosoura Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Unozumai Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Kawajiri Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Ryori Post Office (Iwate Pref.)  
Inaba Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Hayakuchi Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Yuse Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Innai Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Kawatsura Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Yokobori Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
Maeda Post Office (Akita Pref.)

Iwatani Post Office (Akita Pref.)  
 Takashimizu Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Okatsu Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Tsutani Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Yanazu Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Yamakita Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Arahama Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Iwakiri Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Yamoto Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Karakuwa Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Miya Post Office (Miyagi Pref.)  
 Karikawa Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Hijiori Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Shiroiwa Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Fukiura Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Funagata Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Shimizu Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Nezugasaki Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Kamimachi Post Office (Yamagata Pref.)  
 Izumi Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Kamitono Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Hirota Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Tadami Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Yamato Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Iino Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Miyashita Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Harakama Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Shinobu Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Otsuki Post Office (Fukushima Pref.)  
 Zenibako Post Office (Shiribeshi Prov.)  
 Rankoshi Post Office (Shiribeshi Prov.)  
 Utanobori Post Office (Kitami Prov.)  
 Nemuro Post Office (Tokachi Prov.)  
 Isai Post Office (Hyogo Pref.)  
 Ishiji Post Office (Niigata Pref.)  
 Matsui Post Office (Kumamoto Pref.)  
 Oitahagiwara Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
 Makikuchi Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
 Tsurui Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
 Kiyotake Post Office (Miyazaki Pref.)  
 Osaki Post Office (Kagoshima Pref.)  
 Nagayu Post Office (Oita Pref.)  
 Katase Post Office (Fukuoka Pref.)

## CONFERMENT & APPOINTMENT

### Cabinet

March 31, 1947

MOROOKA Kenshirō, Secretary of Cabinet:

Promoted to First Class.

TSUCHIYA Yūichi:

Appointed Secretary of Cabinet,

Graded Second Class.

INADOME Nobuhiko:

Appointed Technical Official of Cabinet,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 MITSUDŌ Toshio, Secretary of Cabinet and concurrent  
 Secretary of Ministry for Foreign Affairs:  
 Appointed Secretary of Minister of State and concurrently Secretary of Cabinet,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 SEO Ruiji, Secretary of Cabinet:  
 NAKAJIMA Chūji, ditto:  
 SATŌ Tomishige, ditto:  
 TOMITA Ryōji, ditto:  
 KANEKO Yasumasa, ditto:  
 NIU Fukashi, ditto:  
 ITŌ Daisuke, ditto:  
 OGAI Tani, ditto:  
 SEIICHI Masami, ditto:  
 HIRAIWA Kōdō, ditto:  
 NAKANO Takehiko, ditto:  
 UCHIYAMA Heizaburō, ditto:  
 WADA Katsumi, ditto:  
 TERAOKA Saburō, ditto:  
 ŌKUMA Masao, ditto:  
 NIKAI Taketo, Technical Official of Cabinet:  
 KOSHIBE Ippei, ditto:  
 Respectively promoted to Second Class.  
 SAMEJIMA Kiyoshiko, Technical Official of Ministry  
 for Foreign Affairs:  
 KOMATSUZAKI Yoshio, ditto:  
 IIZUKA Shungo, Technical Official of Ministry for  
 Foreign Affairs and concurrent Secretary of Ministry  
 for Foreign Affairs:  
 Respectively appointed Secretary of Ministry for  
 Foreign Affairs,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 YAMAMOTO Yoshio, Attaché:  
 Appointed Third Secretary of Embassy,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 SUNOBE Ryōzō, Attaché and concurrent Secretary of  
 Cabinet:  
 Appointed Third Secretary of Embassy and concurrently Secretary of Cabinet is as before,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 URYŪ Matao, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign Affairs:  
 Appointed Third Secretary of Legation,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 ICHIKAWA Shuzō, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign  
 Affairs:  
 KATAOKA Nagafuyu, ditto:  
 Respectively appointed Consul,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 SAITŌ Tatsuo, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign  
 Affairs:  
 TAMEGAI Hidekazu, ditto:  
 Respectively appointed Code Secretary of Embassy,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 IIDA Shirō, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign Affairs:  
 MARUYAMA Hikojirō, ditto:  
 Respectively appointed Vice-Consul,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 OZAKI Yoshi, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign Affairs:  
 Appointed First Secretary-Interpreter of Embassy,  
 Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 YOSHIKAWA Toshinori, Secretary of Ministry for  
 Foreign Affairs:  
 ENDŌ Matao, ditto:  
 ASADA Kōji, ditto:  
 HARA Eikichi, ditto:

SUGANUMA Kiyoshi, ditto:  
 KANEMATSU Takeshi, ditto:  
 YOSHINO Bunroku, ditto:  
     Respectively appointed Attaché,  
     Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 TANAKA Hidesaburō, Secretary of Ministry of Finance:  
 SAIGUSA Shōsaku, ditto:  
 SAITŌ Kisaku, ditto:  
 TSUNODA Naotada, ditto:  
 TAGUCHI Ryōichi, ditto:  
 MUKAI Ichirō, ditto:  
 ABE Akira, ditto:  
 SHIRANE Masao, ditto:  
 HIROTA Kenji, ditto:  
 YAMAGATA Kageo, ditto:  
 HORIKAWA Kichihei, ditto:  
 SUZUKI Taku, ditto:  
 MATSUZAWA Hajime, ditto:  
 KURODA Shinjirō, ditto:  
 IKOSHI Yūji, ditto:  
 NEMOTO Mitsuru, ditto:  
 KUMITA Motonoshin, ditto:  
 SUZUKI Kōbun, ditto:  
 YAMAZAKI Katsumi, ditto:  
 NAKAZAWA Ayatarō, ditto:  
 YAMAMOTO Yoshio, ditto:  
 TASHIRO Haru, ditto:  
 FUJITA Osamu, ditto:  
 SAKAI Kikuji, ditto:  
 KEMMOCHI Takuo, ditto:  
 HOSOI Rokurō, ditto:  
 SAKUMA Hatsutarō, ditto:  
 TERAI Okujirō, ditto:  
 NISHIDA Masutarō, ditto:  
 KUNISHIGE Takeichi, ditto:  
 KOSHIYAMA Shūzo, ditto:  
 ONO Kikyū, ditto:  
 MUGIYA Chōsaku, ditto:  
 SAHEKI Keiji, ditto:  
 FUKUMOTO Masao, ditto:  
 KATAYAMA Tomijiro, ditto:  
 NISHIBORI Kameichi, ditto:  
 MIYAKE Shō, ditto:  
 TAKADA Sempei, ditto:  
 NAGAO Kentarō, ditto:  
 SHŌNO Masao, ditto:  
 HASHIYA Yonosuke, ditto:  
 SENO Naomichi, ditto:  
 MATSUYAMA Kakuichi, ditto:  
 KOBAYASHI Mantarō, ditto:  
 KODAMA Masaji, ditto:  
 ISHII Tokuzō, ditto:  
 HIRAMATSU Yoshio, ditto:  
 SAISHIN Hirohito, ditto:  
 TSUBOTA Kazuo, ditto:  
 NAKAGAWA Kiichi, ditto:  
 TOMINAGA Kan-ichi, ditto:  
 HASHIMOTO Sanae, ditto:  
 KIKUCHI Tokugi, ditto:  
 YAMASHITA Shigeomi, ditto:  
 SHUDŌ Torahiko, ditto:  
 YAMADA Sen, ditto:  
 TANAKA Daizō, ditto:  
 NOSE Tadao, ditto:  
 MORIMOTO Haruo, ditto:  
 MATSUZAKI Takeo, ditto:  
 AMA Toshihei, ditto:  
 OKANO Eiichi, ditto:

TAMANO Yoshimaru, ditto:  
 MAEKAWA Taryōemon, ditto:  
 IKEDA Noboru, ditto:  
 WATANABE Masami, ditto:  
 HOTTA Reizō, ditto:  
 YAMAMOTO Mosaku, ditto:  
 WATANABE Sadao, ditto:  
 IZUMIDA Kenji, ditto:  
 MATSUMURA Shigeo, ditto:  
 Ō Yoshito, ditto:  
 MUDA Kunimitsu, ditto:  
 MURAKAMI Jugorō, ditto:  
 ARITA Masami, ditto:  
 TAKASHIMA Kihei, ditto:  
 WATANABE Shōzō, Technical Official of Ministry of  
     Finance:  
     Respectively promoted Second Class.  
 TERADA Jirō, Probationary Official of Ministry of  
     Justice:  
 OGATA Setsurō, ditto:  
 ITŌ Shūrō, ditto:  
 TSUJIKAWA Toshimasa, ditto:  
 SOTOYAMA Shirō, ditto:  
 TANINO Hidetoshi, ditto:  
 TSUDA Takanobu, ditto:  
 KUSANO Ryūichi, ditto:  
 MAKI Keiji, ditto:  
 TANAKA Ryōji, ditto:  
 NOMURA Kiyoshi, ditto:  
 ŌNAKA Shigeru, ditto:  
 SAITŌ Heigo, ditto:  
 KATSUMATA Toshio, ditto:  
 MITSUHASHI Kiichi, ditto:  
 IGUCHI Gen-ichirō, ditto:  
 FUJIKAWA Gihichirō, ditto:  
 MORIMOTO Tadashi:  
 YORITA Rokurō:  
 HIRAOKA Shōhei:  
     Respectively appointed Judge,  
     Granted Sōnin Rank.  
 SHINOHARA Saburō, Probationary Official of Ministry  
     of Justice:  
 TAKIGAWA Mikio, ditto:  
 KAMINISHI Kazuji, ditto:  
 YAMAMOTO Hachikurō, ditto:  
 SATŌ Tetsuo, ditto:  
 KIMURA Osamu, ditto:  
 MIYAHARA Mitsuo, ditto:  
 YASUHARA Miho, ditto:  
 EBATA Shūzō, ditto:  
 TOMITA Yasuji, ditto:  
 FUEBUKI Ryōzō, ditto:  
 SAKAI, Tohoru, ditto:  
 YAMASAKI Hirohachi, ditto:  
     Respectively appointed Public Prosecutor,  
     Graded Sōnin Rank.  
 KASAI Ichiya, Secretary of Ministry of Justice:  
 ORYŪ Chiyokichi, ditto:  
 KASHIWAGI Yukio, ditto:  
     Respectively promoted to Second Class.  
 YAMAMOTO Shū, Shushi of Peers' School:  
 NAKAMURA Atsuko, Shushi of Peeresses' School:  
 HORI Ichirō, Educational Official of Ministry of Trans-  
     portation:  
 KUBO Tadatoshi, Educational Official of Local Govern-  
     ment:  
 KASHIWAKURA Ryokichi, ditto:  
 OCHIAI Yasuzō, ditto:

SAKURAI Eishichiro, ditto:  
 ŌI Heiichirō, ditto:  
 KONDŌ Masami, ditto:  
 IIZUKA Ichirō, ditto:  
 TAO Kazuichi, ditto:  
 NISHIDA Yūzō, ditto:  
 HATA Yoshitoki, ditto:  
 TANAKA Mikio, ditto:  
 KUME Sōichi, ditto:  
 MASUNAGA Yoshimaru, ditto:  
 ŌTA Michio, ditto:  
 SUZUKI Takeo, ditto:  
 KOBAYASHI Miyo, ditto:  
 TSUCHIDA Sadao:  
 IWASAKI Takeo:  
 SUGIMOTO Toshio:  
 KIKUGAWA Makoto:  
 EGASHIRA Tsuneharu:  
 MIYAIRI Takeo:  
 KANUMA Mosaburō:  
 TAKEDA Sōshin:  
 NAGANO Atsushi:  
 TAKASHIMA Teruo:  
 OKUHARA Kunio:  
 TAKEUCHI Ryōji:  
 FUJIWARA Eiichi:  
 ABE Saburō:  
 TAKEMURA Hiroshi:  
 MAKISHITA Suehiko:  
 ITAKURA Atsuyoshi:  
 KUWAGAKI Akira:  
 EZAWA Michinori:  
 TOMIOKA Kenjirō:  
 HIRASHITA Kin-ichi:  
 KURIBAYASHI Shigemi:  
 OKADA Tominobu:  
 SAKURA Naoo:  
 NAKAGOME Chūzō:  
 IWAMA Tōru:  
 AWANO Isamu:  
 YANO Yoshimi:  
 MINAMI Yoshio:  
 KAYATA Shizumi:  
 TANINO Yoshiteru:  
 CHIN Ichirō:  
 NAKAMURA Takashi:  
 MIYAMA Jun:  
 KUMAGAI Hiroshi:  
 IKEUCHI Tomojiro:  
 NAKAJIMA Kumeo:  
 OGAWA Takashi:  
 HONDA Heihachirō:  
 UTSUNOMIYA Kiyoyoshi:  
 KOBAYASHI Takezō:  
 MARUYAMA Tadao:  
 Respectively appointed Educational Official of Ministry of Education,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 YAMAMOTO Iwazō, Secretary of Ministry of Education:  
 YOSHIDA Inokichi, ditto:  
 YOSHIDA Masaji, ditto:  
 MIZUKAMI Yūjirō, ditto:  
 KATANO Jin-ichirō, ditto:  
 MIYAMURA Setsuzō, Educational Official of Ministry of Education:  
 YAMAZAKI Takayoshi, ditto:  
 SHIMAZONO Norio, ditto:

MIYAZAKI Teiichi, ditto:  
 ISHII Toshio, ditto:  
 ANDŌ Masuo, ditto:  
 NAKADA Hikaru, ditto:  
 MATSUDA Yoshitetsu, ditto:  
 NIKAIIDO Tameyoshi, ditto:  
 ARIGA Shōsuke, ditto:  
 KIKUCHI Mitsuaki, ditto:  
 SHIMPUKU Keiji, ditto:  
 MATSUBARA Sadahiro, ditto:  
 KOBAYASHI Michio, ditto:  
 NAO Chito, ditto:  
 IWATA Hideo, ditto:  
 SAKUMA Shōichi, ditto:  
 OGAWA Shōtarō, ditto:  
 KUMAGAI Tsutomu, ditto:  
 ISHIWATA Yoshiji, ditto:  
 HOSOKAWA Hiroshi, ditto:  
 AOKI Masao, ditto:  
 HASHIMOTO Misao, ditto:  
 Respectively promoted to Second Class.  
 FUJITA Mitsushi, Technical Official of Local Government:  
 ASAMI Osamu, ditto:  
 Respectively appointed Technical Official of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 KURODA Nobuo:  
 Appointed Technical Official of Local Government,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 IBI Norio, Secretary of Local Government:  
 MITANI Hideyoshi, ditto:  
 CHIDA Masayoshi, ditto:  
 KOKUSHO Katsumi, ditto:  
 YAMAGUCHI Minoru, ditto:  
 HATTANDA Moritaka, ditto:  
 MASUYAMA Izō, Technical Official of Local Government:  
 Respectively promoted to Second Class.  
 ISHIKAWA Shigeo, Technical Official of Ministry of Finance:  
 YASHIKI Tadao, Educational Official of Ministry of Education:  
 NOMURA Sōichirō, Secretary of Local Government:  
 SUZUKI Toshirō, ditto:  
 WATASE Shimpachi, ditto:  
 NISHIJIMA Hiroshi, ditto:  
 SERIZAWA Etsurō, ditto:  
 YAMAMOTO Komataro, ditto:  
 HINAJI Tokuji, ditto:  
 HANEDA Kenji:  
 HIDA Yonesaku:  
 OSHIKAWA Tadashi:  
 Respectively appointed Educational Official of Local Government,  
 Graded Second Class.  
 AOKI Jirō, Educational Official of Local Government:  
 MATSUMOTO Takeo, ditto:  
 KUMEDA Suketoshi, ditto:  
 HADA Setsuryō, ditto:  
 SAWADA Mitsuru, ditto:  
 Respectively promoted to Second Class.  
 March 31, 1947  
 HIRAO Masaru, Secretary of Ministry for Home Affairs and concurrent Secretary of Cabinet:  
 Relieved of Additional Official.

MÖRI Suehiro, Secretary of Demobilization:  
 MATSUZAKI Akira, ditto:  
 TAKEUCHI Kaoru, ditto:  
 KITAZAWA Naokichi, Secretary of Ministry for Foreign Affairs:  
 OKUNO Masazô, Technical Official of Ministry of Education:  
 ÔTSUBO Kiyomi, Educational Official of Ministry of Education:  
 ÔTA Kôji, ditto:  
 KAWABE Kandô, ditto:  
 YAMAGUCHI Kenji, ditto:  
 ISHIBASHI Tomonobu, ditto:  
 KOBAYASHI Tatsuo, ditto:  
 IMAI Toshiki, ditto:  
 ITAGAKI Shirô, ditto:  
 TAKAMATSU Masanobu, ditto:  
 HORIBA Shinkichi, ditto:  
 YANAGIHARA Hanabusa, ditto:  
 TAKAHASHI Minoru, ditto:  
 HOZAWA Sanji, ditto:  
 HARA Ryôzaburô, ditto:  
 MIYAKE Saburô, ditto:  
 TANAKA Keiji, ditto:  
 ABE Yayotarô, ditto:  
 TSUTSUI Tokumitsu, ditto:  
 FUJIWARA Sakuhei, Technical Official of Ministry of Transportation:  
 MIKI Shinshichiro, Technical Official of Local Government:  
 Relieved of office at their own request, respectively.  
 MOROOKA Kenshirô, Secretary of Cabinet:  
 Granted No. 23 Salary.  
 IBUKI Masanori, Secretary of Ministry for Home Affairs and concurrently Secretary of Cabinet:  
 Relieved of additional office.  
 KOYAMA Sukekiyo, Secretary of Cabinet:  
 FUKUDA Kôsaku, ditto:  
 OZAWA Isao, ditto:  
 MIURA Kihei, Secretary Demobilization Board:  
 HATAKEYAMA Hideyoshi, ditto:  
 TODA Haruo, ditto:  
 MIYAKE Yasue, ditto:  
 AMANO Goryô, ditto:  
 KAWABATA Terazô, ditto:  
 MURAZAKI Shôsaku, ditto:  
 SHIGEMUNE Kiyoshi, ditto:  
 UEMURA Setsuzô, ditto:  
 KURASHIGE Tasuku, ditto:  
 EGUCHI Fumio, ditto:  
 TESHIMA Takeo, ditto:  
 SONODA Takeshi, ditto:  
 IWAI Fujio, ditto:  
 GOTÔ Mitsutarô, ditto:  
 HANADA Takuo, ditto:  
 KÔMA Seigi, ditto:  
 OHARA Hisashi, ditto:  
 KOJIMA Masami, ditto:  
 YOSHIKAWA Shûkichi, ditto:  
 OKIHARA Hideya, ditto:  
 FUJITA Masamichi, ditto:  
 IKEZAWA Masayuki, ditto:  
 NOMURA Masaru, ditto:  
 TAKEUCHI Naokatsu, ditto:  
 HARAGUCHI Noboru, ditto:  
 SUGAHARA Rokurô, ditto:  
 GONDAIRA Masao, ditto:  
 MISHINA Iori, ditto:

KONDÔ Toshio, ditto:  
 NAKAMURA Otojô, ditto:  
 MUKAI Hifumi, ditto:  
 YABE Kô, ditto:  
 OGASAWARA Yoshihiko, ditto:  
 OKANO Yûzô, ditto:  
 IWASHIGE Masayoshi, ditto:  
 ISHIHARA Kanesuke, ditto:  
 NABESHIMA Kashirô, ditto:  
 SAMEJIMA Osamu, ditto:  
 HAYASHI Yasumasa, ditto:  
 KIYOMOTO Kiyoshi, ditto:  
 KÔNO Fuji, ditto:  
 FUKUDA Ichirô, ditto:  
 ISHIDA Isoharu, ditto:  
 TAKETANI Keijirô, ditto:  
 NAGANO Satoshi, ditto:  
 FUKUOKA Takeshi, ditto:  
 ITÔ Kiroku, ditto:  
 HIRAMATSU Yoshio, ditto:  
 NARITA Tokuitsu, ditto:  
 KAMEYA Chûji, ditto:  
 ISHIDA Tokio, ditto:  
 JÔYA Masateru, ditto:  
 NISHIMURA Kunigorô, ditto:  
 TAKEDA Takeharu, ditto:  
 SHIROTA Jun-ichi, ditto:  
 TAKI Ichirô, ditto:  
 NAITÔ Tomoharu, ditto:  
 TAIRA Tekiji, ditto:  
 ÔKAWA Hyôe, ditto:  
 TANAKA Toyoo, ditto:  
 IWATA Yoshio, ditto:  
 YOSHIMATSU Yoshimori, ditto:  
 YOSHIMURA Jinkichi, ditto:  
 OKAMOTO Torao, ditto:  
 MATSUOKA Minoru, ditto:  
 FUJII Masao, ditto:  
 ROKUTANZONO Fumio, ditto:  
 NOZAKI Tokusaburô, ditto:  
 TAKETOMI Iichi, ditto:  
 Relieved of office at their own request, respectively.  
 MITSUDÔ Toshio, Secretary of Minister of State:  
 Granted No. 21 Salary,  
 Assigned as attaché to Minister of State TAKASE.  
 MITSUDÔ Toshio, Secretary of Cabinet:  
 Assigned to Cabinet Council Board of Cabinet Secretariate.  
 SEO Ruiji, ditto:  
 Granted No. 14 Salary,  
 Assigned to Accounts Section of Cabinet Secretariate.  
 NAKAJIMA Chûji, ditto:  
 Granted No. 13 Salary,  
 Assigned to Investigation Section of Pensions Bureau.  
 KIDO Seiichi, ditto:  
 Assigned to General Affairs Section of Presidential Secretariate of Reconstruction Board and concurrently General Affairs Section of Cabinet Secretariate.  
 NISHIDA Takeji, Technical Official of Cabinet:  
 Assigned to General Affairs Section of Presidential Secretariate of Reconstruction Board and concurrently Accounts Section of Cabinet Secretariate.  
 SATÔ Tomishige, Secretary of Cabinet:  
 Granted No. 15 Salary,  
 Assigned to Transportation Section, Fifth Division, Board of Price.  
 TOMITA Ryôji, ditto:

Granted No. 14 Salary,  
Assigned to Accounts Section, First Division, Board of  
Price, respectively.

KANEKO Yasumasa, ditto:  
Granted No. 13 Salary,  
Assigned to Transportation Section, Fifth Division,  
Board of Price.

NIU Fukashi, ditto:  
Granted No. 12 Salary,  
Assigned to General Affairs Section, Secretariat of  
Director-General, Board of Price.

ITÔ Daisuke, ditto:  
Granted No. 12 Salary,  
Assigned to Manufactured Food Section, Second  
Division, Board of Price.

OGAI Tani, ditto:  
Granted No. 12 Salary,  
Assigned to Fuel Section, Third Division, Board of  
Price.

SEIICHI Masami, ditto:  
Granted No. 12 Salary,  
Assigned to Executive Section, First Division, Board  
of Price.

HIRAIWA Kôdô, ditto:  
Granted No. 12 Salary,  
Assigned to Accounts Section, First Division, Board  
of Price.

NAKANO Takehiko, ditto:  
Granted No. 11 Salary,  
Assigned to Textile Section, Fourth Division, Board  
of Price.

UCHIYAMA Heizaburô, ditto:  
Granted No. 11 Salary,  
Assigned to Machinery Section, Third Division, Board  
of Price.

WADA Katsumi, ditto:  
Granted No. 11 Salary,  
Assigned to Fuel Section, Third Division, Board of  
Price.

TERAKUBO Saburô, ditto:  
Granted No. 11 Salary,  
Assigned to Metal Section, Third Division, Board of  
Price.

OKUMA Masao, ditto:  
Granted No. 11 Salary,  
Assigned to Consumers Goods Section, Fourth Divi-  
sion, Board of Price.

TSUCHIYA Yûichi, ditto:  
Granted No. 10 Salary,  
Assigned to Consumers Goods Section, Fourth Divi-  
sion, Board of Price.

INADOME Nobuhiko, Technical Official of Cabinet:  
Granted No. 13 Salary,  
Assigned to Metal Section, Third Division, Board of  
Price.

KOSHIBE Ippei, ditto:  
NIKAI Taketo, ditto:  
Granted No. 10 Salary,  
Assigned to Staple Food Section, Second Division,  
Board of Price, respectively.

HITOMI Shikazô, Technical Official of Ministry for  
Foreign Affairs:  
KAWASAKI Eiji, Consul-General:  
FUTAGAWA Masakichi, Secretary of Ministry of  
Education:

ENDÔ Takeaki, ditto:  
SHIROISHI Takamasa, ditto:  
SHIBATA Hiroshi, ditto:

HATTA Hidesaburô, ditto:  
HIROTA Morimichi, ditto:  
IWAKURA Genku, ditto:  
YOSHINO Ken, ditto:  
MITA Itaru, ditto:  
MORIMOTO Tokuichi, ditto:  
MATSUI Seiichi, ditto:  
TSUBAKI Shinkichi, ditto:  
MAKITA Bunji, ditto:  
HASEGAWA Kôbin, ditto:  
FUKUI Takeji, ditto:  
SUDA Ryûnosuke, ditto:  
KUDÔ Hajime, ditto:  
HORI Saburô, ditto:  
ISHIHARA Yasumasa, ditto:  
MIZUMURA Zentarô, ditto:  
MIGUSHI Kazushi, ditto:  
KIYAMA Eiichi, ditto:  
TERAZAWA Nakatoshi, ditto:  
TSUTSUMI Kyôji, ditto:  
HAYASHI Kaoru, ditto:  
KOTANI Hideo, ditto:  
FUJIWARA Shigeru, ditto:  
YASUHIRA Tetsuji, ditto:  
SARASHIYA Magoto, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Kanae, ditto:  
MUSASHI Masao, ditto:  
TSUYAMA Kimiko, ditto:  
HIRAI Masaho, ditto:  
MINEMOTO Tôkichi, ditto:  
Relieved of office at their own request, respectively.

IGARASHI Tomiji, Educational Official of Ministry of  
Education and concurrent Secretary of Ministry of  
Education:  
ARIHARA Shûichi, Educational Official of Ministry of  
Education and concurrent Technical Official of  
Ministry of Education:  
Relieved of principal and concurrent offices at their  
own request, respectively.

ICHIOKA Shirô, Secretary of Ministry of Welfare:  
WATANABE Ichitarô, ditto:  
KONDÔ Keiji, ditto:  
YOSHIMURA Minoru, Technical Official of Ministry  
of Welfare:  
HIGO Kenkichi, ditto:  
HIRANO Kazuo, ditto:  
MISONO Hideo, ditto:  
USUDA Masao, ditto:  
SASAKI Teruki, ditto:  
SHINKAI Minoru, ditto:  
SUDA Shizuo, ditto:  
HATTORI Misaku, ditto:  
OKANO Takeo, ditto:  
MUKAI Ichirô, ditto:  
IMAYA Asanori, ditto:  
Relieved of office at their own request, respectively.

FUKUCHI Toshisuke, Secretary of Cabinet and con-  
current Technical Official of Ministry of Commerce  
and Industry:  
Relieved of principal office and solely.  
Appointed Technical Official of Ministry of Commerce  
and Industry.  
HORIUCHI Tamazô, Secretary of Ministry of Trans-  
portation:  
SATÔ Haruji, Secretary of Ministry of Communications:  
NAKATSUMA Giichi, ditto:  
OTABE Miyo, ditto:  
TOYOFUKU Hitoshi, ditto:



MINEMI Masao, Technical Official of Ministry of Communications:

ÔTA Naoe, Secretary of Local Government:

SHIMOMURA Masahiko, Educational Official of Local Government:

KAWAKAMI Kaoru, ditto:

AKIMORI Toyoji, ditto:

YAMAOKA Kine, ditto:

SAMUKAWA Yasukichi, ditto:

SHIBAZAKI Kumaichi, ditto:

MIYAI Jôji, ditto:

TANAKA Tsuneshichi, ditto:

NAKATANI Yoshihiro, ditto:

ÔMORI Kiyozô, ditto:

KODAMA Chûichi, ditto:

UEDA Kômin, ditto:

NAKAJIMA Jûkichi, ditto:

MACHIDA Ken, ditto:

ASAMI Wasuke, ditto:

ISHIDA Kôsaku, ditto:

KOBAYASHI Denji, ditto:

YABUUCHI Masayoshi, ditto:

SUZUKI Kunitarô, ditto:

TAKAGI Toshinao, ditto:

SEKI Kampei, ditto:

SAITÔ Shingo, ditto:

DEMIZU Tôshirô, ditto:

NEKOZUKA Sanzaemon, ditto:

FUJIWARA Benji, ditto:

IKEDA Jitsuzô, ditto:

OKANO Chiyozô, ditto:

HASEGAWA Sadao, ditto:

SAITÔ Katsumi, ditto:

KOMIYA Yasushirô, ditto:

TAMAGAWA Kensuke, ditto:

TAKAISHI Taiji, ditto:

ISHIWATA Ichirô, ditto:

TOYOKURA Masao, ditto:

ISHIWATA Mamoru, ditto:

HAYASHI Mitsuru, ditto:

KIUCHI Yuki, ditto:

TANIGUCHI Tôsaku, ditto:

TASAKA Kanae, ditto:

TAKATANI Taichi, ditto:

MITSUMI Masanori, ditto:

KATAOKA Jusaku, ditto:

MIYADÔ Tokutarô, ditto:

TAKOJIMA Hiroshi, ditto:

SAKAI Ryôsaku, ditto:

KAKUTA Kyûji, ditto:

SASAKI Seishun, ditto:

NAKAMOTO Yoshino, ditto:

SASAKI Shûzô, ditto:

ICHIKAWA Kan-ichi, ditto:

ITÔ Gôrô, ditto:

IKEGAMI Jin-ei, ditto:

SHIOHARA Kan-ichi, ditto:

SHIMIZU Kesashige, ditto:

BABA Chikamasa, ditto:

MIYASAKA Kanjûgorô, ditto:

OCHIAI Motomu, ditto:

MORI Kazuichi, ditto:

KASAHARA Kôji, ditto:

KAWADA Masaji, ditto:

SAKANUSHI Toranosuke, ditto:

EGUCHI Hideo, ditto:

KASHIZAKI Shûichi, ditto:

AOKI Tachû, ditto:

HAZAWA Kôjirô, ditto:

KOMATSU Kenjirô, ditto:

MATSUMOTO Sakae, ditto:

KANEKO Seishichi, ditto:

KOIBUCHI Kahee, ditto:

ISHIKAWA Shôichi, ditto:

TAKAMATSU Imao, ditto:

TAKADA Mosaku, ditto:

YUZAWA Torazô, ditto:

TSUJITA Motoko, ditto:

KUMANO Seisaku, ditto:

KATÔ Chikashi, ditto:

MURATA Yûka, ditto:

MAETA Kôhei, ditto:

ARA Toyoji, ditto:

TAKAHASHI Akira, ditto:

ONO Takeo, ditto:

KUMADA Ryôji, ditto:

KOBAYASHI Morie, ditto:

HIRATSUMA Tatsugoro, ditto:

SHIMOJÔ Masao, ditto:

HASHIMOTO Tokuyo, ditto:

ÔTSUKA Kichizô, ditto:

HIRATA Saburô, ditto:

HOSHI Seishin, ditto:

KONNO Yoshito, ditto:

IWASA Hisanobu, ditto:

YOSHIMURA Yoshimasa, ditto:

TAKEZAWA Morimitsu, ditto:

OKAMOTO Tokio, ditto:

NOSAKA Takashi, ditto:

ENDÔ Shigeki, ditto:

SHIOTA Gon-uemon, ditto:

IGARASHI Shinnoi, ditto:

MAKINO Toyoji, ditto:

KITAGAWA Yoshikazu, ditto:

TSUNEMI Kemma, ditto:

NAKAMURA Zengorô, ditto:

SASAKI Shunzô, ditto:

TANABE Tatsuo, ditto:

HASHIMOTO Takeo, ditto:

IMAMURA Chieo, ditto:

HIROSE Sakae, ditto:

TAKENAGA Hisajirô, ditto:

NISHIKAWA Shôichirô, ditto:

KISHIMOTO Kaichirô, ditto:

YAMADA Mitsujiro, ditto:

KAMITANI Yûzô, ditto:

HORIE Hiroyuki, ditto:

KONDÔ Waichi, ditto:

ÔNO Takeo, ditto:

KIMURA Kaneo, ditto:

SEKIGUCHI Eisuke, ditto:

AMEMIYA Noboru, ditto:

KENDO Yasuyuki, ditto:

MORIYA Gen-ichirô, ditto:

HARASHIMA Yoritarô, ditto:

NISHIZAWA Rokurô, ditto:

KASUMIZAWA Shin-ichirô, ditto:

UCHIDA Heihachi, ditto:

AKIYAMA Genzaburô, ditto:

SAITÔ Jintarô, ditto:

FUKUDA Yutaka, ditto:

KURIHARA Teikichi, ditto:

FUJINAMI Shigeyoshi, ditto:

USHIMURA Narumi, ditto:

MÔRI Kinzô, ditto:

ISHIYAMA Yasuyoshi, ditto:

IKEDA Fusaji, ditto:  
MIYAZAKI Yasu, ditto:  
FUKUNAGA Sai, ditto:  
OZEKI Yasuyoshi, ditto:  
NAKAZAWA Kamematsu, ditto:  
MIYAZAKI Kishirô, ditto:  
SUWA Hachirô, ditto:  
KIKUCHI Hikotoshi, ditto:  
SAKURAI Tomijirô, ditto:  
UCHINO Minoru, ditto:  
MIYAMOTO Yasushi, ditto:  
NAOI Teizaburô, ditto:  
TAKAYANAGI Hiroshi, ditto:  
ÔSONE Tamanosuke, ditto:  
ISHIZAKI Jirokichi, ditto:  
KATÔ Zennosukè, ditto:  
ÔSAWA Bunjirô, ditto:  
NOGUCHI Akira, ditto:  
KUBOTA Hisao, ditto:  
TANABE Kô, ditto:  
WATANABE Shûsaburô, ditto:  
TÔYA Tôji, ditto:  
SUGAYA Hisashi, ditto:  
TAN Kuni, ditto:  
KUROZAWA Tetsuji, ditto:  
TAKENOUCI Hisashi, ditto:  
NOMURA Shichijûrô, ditto:  
ÔTSUKA Keijirô, ditto:  
OSANAI Mingo, ditto:  
MORI Kôshû, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Kenzô, ditto:  
SANNOE Seiitsu, ditto:  
MIURA Tomosuke, ditto:  
DAIMARUYA Masao, ditto:  
NARITA Toshio, ditto:  
SUDÔ Sukenobu, ditto:  
NARITA Nan-ichi, ditto:  
TAKAYA Katsunosuke, ditto:  
YOKOYAMA Hikokurô, ditto:  
SASAKI Tokushin, ditto:  
TAKAHASHI Shirô, ditto:  
MIYASAKI Tomekichi, ditto:  
AKITA Shinnosuke, ditto:  
NAKAMURA Hideki, ditto:  
SAITÔ Saikichi, ditto:  
SHINOE Masatoshi, ditto:  
KIKUCHI Masumi, ditto:  
NISHIKAWA Seizô, ditto:  
HOSHINO Yoshio, ditto:  
KOMUKAI Kenji, ditto:  
FUKUSHI Kenji, ditto:  
KUDÔ Rokuya, ditto:  
KIKUCHI Zenjûrô, ditto:  
SUZUKI Yoshimoto, ditto:  
SHIMIZU Jibee, ditto:  
SUZUKI Tokutarô, ditto:  
YAMAZAKI Etsurô, ditto:  
KUBOTA Kanei, ditto:  
TSUCHIYA Taisaku, ditto:  
SUZUKI Masakazu, ditto:  
UEKIDA Hikoe, ditto:  
ENDÔ Yoshirô, ditto:  
IIDA Hiroshi, ditto:  
SUZUKI Kamenosuke, ditto:  
TSUCHIYA Ichihiei, ditto:  
MORI Rimpei, ditto:  
ÔDAGIRI Nobuo, ditto:  
HORIE Shigeo, ditto:

AKAHORI Shôhei, ditto:  
IIDA Masakichi, ditto:  
TAKAHASHI Misaku, ditto:  
SHIMIZU Tanco, ditto:  
SUGIYAMA Kenji, ditto:  
SERISAWA Taizô, ditto:  
SATÔ Naoe, ditto:  
IWASAKI Yoshio, ditto:  
TOBINA Takeshi, ditto:  
KATÔ Hinaya, ditto:  
UCHIDA Minoru, ditto:  
KONISHI Takashige, ditto:  
WATANABE Esaku, ditto:  
UESUGI Sakae, ditto:  
YAMAMOTO Ken-ichirô, ditto:  
AMANO Iwao, ditto:  
SUZUKI Reisaku, ditto:  
YUGETA Ryôhei, ditto:  
KAGEYAMA Toshiji, ditto:  
IIDA Noboru, ditto:  
ÔISHI Hiroji, ditto:  
KIMBARA Eiichiro, ditto:  
IKEGAYA Uemon, ditto:  
KUWABARA Ryôichi, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Hiroshi, ditto:  
OBANA Tôhei, ditto:  
OKAMURA Toshio, ditto:  
TSUTAYAMA Kikuji, ditto:  
SHIMIZU Sôichi, ditto:  
NISHII Reisaku, ditto:  
ANDÔ Motoji, ditto:  
IWAMOTO Kenkichi, ditto:  
SUGIURA Shôhei, ditto:  
NARUSE Shôsaku, ditto:  
KITSUKAWA Masumi, ditto:  
SHINOMIYA Masao, ditto:  
GEMMA Yaichi, ditto:  
NAKAJIMA Yasutarô, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Kyôtarô, ditto:  
MASUDA Harusaburô, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Tôjiro, ditto:  
KUREBAYASHI Masahei, ditto:  
WATANABE Eijirô, ditto:  
KOJIMA Haru, ditto:  
SATÔ Kaoru, ditto:  
KOBAYASHI Seichi, ditto:  
SATÔ Eitaro, ditto:  
KUREMATSU Kenji, ditto:  
ÔNO Hajime, ditto:  
SASASE Ryôhei, ditto:  
MURAMATSU Tadjirô, ditto:  
FUJITA Kazuo, ditto:  
MACHINO Kôichi, ditto:  
YAMAMOTO Masukichi, ditto:  
MURAMATSU Noboru, ditto:  
NAGANUMA Kanetchika, ditto:  
TAKEYAMA Shichirô, ditto:  
ÔTA Kumatarô, ditto:  
ÔTAKE Yôichi, ditto:  
SUZUKI Hikotarô, ditto:  
KIMBARA Susumu, ditto:  
FUJITA Han-ichi, ditto:  
KANAMARU Miyuki, ditto:  
HARADA Ginzô, ditto:  
TODA Chôsaku, ditto:  
HASEGAWA Mitsuo, ditto:  
SUZUKI Tôshirô, ditto:  
MATSUSHIMA Sueo, ditto:

IGUMA Giichi, ditto:  
MATSUSHITA Kôjirô, ditto:  
KUSUNO Takematsu, ditto:  
TOMIDA Heitarô, ditto:  
SAITÔ Terukichi, ditto:  
NAKAMURA Shigeru, ditto:  
MATSUSHIMA Shunji, ditto:  
FUJITA Kôichi, ditto:  
MATSUMOTO Nobuji, ditto:  
MABUCHI Shun-ichi, ditto:  
MAKINO Masutarô, ditto:  
KANEKO Ken, ditto:  
UEMURA Takashi, ditto:  
KOIDE Kunitarô, ditto:  
ESASHIKA Shin-itsu, ditto:  
YAMAMOTO Harushige, ditto:  
SHÔJI Masahiko, ditto:  
HARA Tsutomu, ditto:  
TONOOKA Chiyozô, ditto:  
KOYAMA Nobuji, ditto:  
HAKAMATA Hikoichi, ditto:  
MURAKAMI Kihei, ditto:  
KIKUCHI Hiroshi, ditto:  
SHIMIZU Shirô, ditto:  
MOMOSE Hiroshi, ditto:  
KATÔ Ken-ichi, ditto:  
KATÔ Kiei, ditto:  
MORI Fukumatsu, ditto:  
TAKEDA Ken-ichi, ditto:  
MATSUI Ryôichirô, ditto:  
INABE Yoshinobu, ditto:  
KAGAWA Gen-ichi, ditto:  
WAKABAYASHI Minoru, ditto:  
KOBAYASHI Seiichirô, ditto:  
KOIDE Yasusuke, ditto:  
WATADA Morito, ditto:  
SEGAWA Shigetomo, ditto:  
ÔNO Masashi, ditto:  
ISHII Gonshirô, ditto:  
SHIMADA Sae, ditto:  
ISHIDA Yuri, ditto:  
SHIMADANI Teruo, ditto:  
NAKATANI Takashi, ditto:  
HAYAKAWA Takara, ditto:  
HIRANO Sôshin, ditto:  
HIROTA Kichizô, ditto:  
ASAKAWA Moyoemon, ditto:  
KOBAYASHI Masayoshi, ditto:  
KURODA Iwao, ditto:  
KUBOTA Yûji, ditto:  
KAI Hanji, ditto:  
MIYOSHI Yutaka, ditto:  
MORI Yukio, ditto:  
KAWAKUBO Izumi, ditto:  
MATSUMOTO Noriki, ditto:  
INO Nobui, ditto:  
YAMASHITA Saiji, ditto:  
MISHIMA Seijirô, ditto:  
NAGAKURA Torao, ditto:  
HIDAKA Keiichi, ditto:  
MINOMO Keiei, ditto:  
YOKOYAMA Ichiji, ditto:  
UNO Yukio, ditto:  
SUGISAKI Kazuo, ditto:  
TSUJI Gorô, ditto:  
SUGIMOTO Denjirô, ditto:  
MOCHIZUKI Ginzô, ditto:  
NAKANISHI Yasoji, ditto:

SUZUKI Kenju, ditto:  
NOZAKI Eizô, ditto:  
TERADA Nobutarô, ditto:  
MORI Shin-ichi, ditto:  
MABUCHI Arata, ditto:  
SAITÔ Sansaku, ditto:  
SUZUKI Fukujirô, ditto:  
MITSUWA Shigeru, ditto:  
NAKAMURA Eiichi, ditto:  
MOROI Tsunezô, ditto:  
SAGUCHI Yoshimasa, ditto:  
MONNA Satoshi, ditto:  
IWAI Taiji, ditto:  
SUGAMOTO Seiichi, ditto:  
SUGIURA Tadao, ditto:  
MAKIZAWA Kokuji, ditto:  
TAKEUCHI Itohei, ditto:  
TAKEUCHI Giichirô, ditto:  
TSUCHIYA Enji, ditto:  
ÔZEKI Tatsuo, ditto:  
HINO Unka, ditto:  
ONOMURA Mitsuno, ditto:  
MINATO Kyûtarô, ditto:  
YOSHIMATSU Denpachi, ditto:  
OKAFUJI Seiichi, ditto:  
FUJIIYAMA Takeshi, ditto:  
MATSUNO Minori, ditto:  
AZEMORI Bun-ichi, ditto:  
MURATA Shigeki, ditto:  
WATANABE Shunji, ditto:  
KIMOTO Shumpei, ditto:  
FUJITA Kuniji, ditto:  
SUZUKI Tamatarô, ditto:  
MORIMOTO Umasaburô, ditto:  
OKUDAIRA Jûji, ditto:  
USUI Toshio, ditto:  
KUBO Kazuo, ditto:  
ÔCHÔ Akira, ditto:  
ISHIGAKI Teiji, ditto:  
UEDA Yoshio, ditto:  
SUZUKI Yoshio, ditto:  
SHIMIZU Shôhei, ditto:  
FUJII Kinshichi, ditto:  
SHIMADA Masao, ditto:  
HONDA Sue, ditto:  
TERADA Shôtarô, ditto:  
YOSHIOKA Saiichirô, ditto:  
KURIBAYASHI Tsuguo, ditto:  
SAKASHITA Kesayoshi, ditto:  
ISHIMURA Katashi, ditto:  
DENTA Hideo, ditto:  
KURATA Kazuyoshi, ditto:  
TODA Tsuneo, ditto:  
KATAGIRI Kinsuke, ditto:  
YAZAKI Haruo, ditto:  
YAMADA Miyuki, ditto:  
ICHIKAWA Chihiro, ditto:  
ÔWA Sampei, ditto:  
YAGASAKI Yûtarô, ditto:  
KURODA Kiyumaru, ditto:  
TAKAHASHI Shigeru, ditto:  
IIJIMA Masahiro, ditto:  
ÔTSUKI Yosuke, ditto:  
SAMIZO Gosuke, ditto:  
TAKIZAWA Sadakichi, ditto:  
HORIUCHI Kyôtarô, ditto:  
TSUCHIYA Takashi, ditto:  
ÔMORI Kimio, ditto:

OSOTSUKA Kunimasa, ditto:  
 TERAKADO Genjû, ditto:  
 YAMAMOTO Yasuhei, ditto:  
 SHINOSAKI Goroku, ditto:  
 HITOMI Kyûzaburô, ditto:  
 SUGIYAMA Kanjiro, ditto:  
 OKANO Mikio, ditto:  
 KATÔ Jin-ichi, ditto:  
 MURATA Chôsuke, ditto:  
 ISHIKI Yoshio, ditto:  
 TSUJI Seiji, ditto:  
 YABE Takashi, ditto:  
 DOI Sadao, ditto:  
 MICHI Renzô, ditto:  
 ÔBA Tamotsu, ditto:  
 ÔISHI Ryôgorô, ditto:  
 YOKOMORI Chiyosaburô, ditto:  
 FURUSAWA Kazue, ditto:  
 TAKAHASHI Kaku, ditto:  
 AMANO Masao, ditto:  
 SUGIYAMA Reiichi, ditto:  
 SHIMONAKANO Eizô, ditto:  
 KONISHI Sutekichi, ditto:  
 KISHIMOTO Yasaburô, ditto:  
 HITOMI Masakatsu, ditto:  
 KIMURA Eizô, ditto:  
 ITÔ Seiichi, ditto:  
 SHIMOKAWA Sadatoshi, ditto:  
 TOYODA Kumahiko, Suspended Educational Official  
 of Local Government:  
 Relieved of office at their own request, respectively.  
 MORIWAKI Takumi, Educational Official of Local  
 Government:  
 OKADA Hakanu, ditto:  
 ODA Tsuneo, ditto:  
 KOGA Kumazô, ditto:  
 YAMAGUCHI Seiichi, ditto:  
 SHIBATA Takeshi, ditto:  
 KONDÔ Kaoru, ditto:  
 OKAZAKI Kentarô, ditto:  
 EBI Hidekichi, ditto:  
 TAKAYANAGI Rintarô, ditto:  
 HAYASHI Seiji, ditto:  
 NAKAYAMA Kôichi, ditto:  
 TSUDA Tsuneyoshi, ditto:  
 MIYAZAKI Kanji, ditto:  
 KOMATSU Seigi, ditto:  
 OGURA Tosaku, ditto:  
 HIRAZAKI Kikutarô, ditto:  
 MUTSUTA Noboru, ditto:  
 ICHIMARU Kaname, Suspended Educational Official  
 of Local Government:  
 Relieved of office in accordance with Article 1, para-  
 graph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 263 of 1946,  
 respectively.  
 YASUI Imasu, Temporary Marine Quarantine Doctor:  
 Relieved of office at his own request.

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## IMPERIAL DIET

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### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### Bills Submitted to the Throne

The following Government bills, passed the Diet on the 31st of March, were submitted to the Throne for sanction on the same day:

Bill for Amendment of the Board of Audit Law.  
 Bill for the Enforcement of the Imperial Economy Law.

#### Bill Introduced

Government bill introduced on the 29th of March was as follows:

Bill for the Special Supply Board Law.

Members bill introduced on the 30th of March was as follows:

Draft of the Provisional Regulations of the House of Representatives (introduced by Ono Bamboku and 18 others).

#### Bills Sent

Government bills sent to the House of Peers on the 29th of March were as follows:

The Shipping Corporation Bill.

Bill for the Financial Law.

Bill for Amendment of the Account Law.

Bill for the Petroleum Distribution Corporation Law.

Bill for the Solid Fuel Distribution Corporation Law.

Bill for the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Law.

Bill for Trade Corporation Law.

Bill for the Price Adjustment Corporation Law.

Bill for Partial Amendment of the Reconversion Finance Bank Law.

House of Representatives bill sent to the said House also on the same day was as follows:

Bill for Partial Amendment of the Local Horse Race Law.

Government bill sent to the House of Peers on the 30th of March was as follows:

Bill for Partial Amendment to the Election Law for the Members of the House of Representatives.

Government bills sent to the House of Peers on the 31st of March were as follows:

Bill for Prohibition of Private Monopolies and Assurance of Fair Business Transactions.

Bill for the Special Supply Board Law.

#### Resolution Sent

On the 31st of March Chief Secretary Ôike sent the following resolution to Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Hayashi:

The Resolution concerning acceleration of the repatriation of nationals remained abroad.

#### Urgent Questions Introduced

Urgent Questions introduced on the 29th of March were as follows:

Urgent Question concerning the Increased Coal Production (introduced by Ito Ushiro).

Urgent Question concerning the Independence and Purification of Judicial Power (introduced by Tsujii Taminosuke).

#### Agenda

Agenda of the 29th of March:

Agenda No. 29

29th March, 1947 (Saturday)

Sitting at 1 o'clock p.m.

I. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Election Law for the Members of the House of Representatives (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading.

II. The Shipping Corporation Bill (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Re-

## NOTICE

### FISHERY FOUNDATION

April 7, 1947

Whereas Kyokuyo Hoge Co., Ltd. No. 2, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, has applied for registration for preservation of ownership of "the 1st Kyo-Maru," a steamship, and other sixteen vessels and also the fishing instruments and accessories belonging to the said ships registered in the area which consists of twenty-two ward districts in Tokyo Metropolis, the port of registry, for the purpose of creating fishery assets, any person who has a claim over the movable property that is to be included in the said assets or any creditor of seizure, provisional seizure or provisional disposition thereof shall file his claim with this Court within thirty-two days from the date of publication of this notice.

The inventory of the said assets is available at this Court for the inspection of the interested parties.

Tokyo Local Court

April 7, 1947

An application for registration to preserve the proprietary rights of machine, tools and fittings which belong to the sailing-vessel, Kaiko-Maru, the port of registry of which is Misaki-machi, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Pref. has been submitted by Yasaburo Yanagishita, of No. 103, Miyagi, Misaki-machi, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Pref., so as to form a fishery foundation.

Those who have any claims over this property which is to belong to the said foundation, or those who have credit as attachment, provisional attachment, or provisional disposition to the said property are requested to put in their claims to this Court within thirty-two days from the day of publication of this notice.

The list of the property which is to belong to the said fishery foundation is ready for public perusal at this Court.

Misaki Branch of Yokosuka Local Court

April 7, 1947

Whereas Tomokichi Takahashi, No. 34-(5), Funahikiba, Onahama-machi, Iwaki-gun, Fukushima-ken, has applied for registration of preservation of ownership of the machinery, implements, fishing nets, fishing outfits, and tackles, belonging to sailing vessels "Takaramaru No. 11" and "Takara-maru No. 12" registered at their ports at Onahama-machi, Iwaki-gun, for the purpose of creating a fishery estate, any person who has a claim over the movable property that is to be included in the said estate or any credit or of seizure or provisional disposition shall file his claim with this Court within thirty-two days from the date of publication of this notice.

The inventory of the said estate is available at this Court for the inspection of the interested parties.

Onahama Branch of Taira Local Court

### FACTORY FOUNDATION

April 7, 1947

Whereas Sanshin Mokuzai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, No. 2102, Akaho-machi, Kamiina-gun, Nagano-ken, has applied for registration of preservation of ownership of the buildings, machinery, etc., belonging to the said Company's factory located at the abovementioned place,

port by Chairman of the Committee)

III. Bill for the Financial Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

IV. Bill for Amendment of the Account Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

V. Bill for the Petroleum Distribution Corporation Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

VI. Bill for the Solid Fuel Distribution Corporation Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

VII. Bill for the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

VIII. Bill for Trade Corporation Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

IX. Bill for the Price Adjustment Corporation Law (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

X. Bill for Partial Amendment of the Local Horse Race Law (introduced by Ogawara Masanobu and 5 others).—continued from First Reading (Report by Chairman of the Committee)

Agenda of the 30th of March:

Agenda No. 30

30th March, 1947 (Sunday)

Sitting at 1 o'clock p.m.

I. Bill for Partial Amendment to the Election Law for the Members of the House of Representatives (introduced by Government).—continued from First Reading

II. The General Audit of Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year of 1944-1945.

The Audit of the Special Account of Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year of 1944-1945.

III. Report on the Complete Account of Increase and Decrease of the State Properties for the Fiscal Years of 1944-1945 and 1945-1946.

IV. Bill for the Prohibition Law for Youth (introduced by Wazaki Haru and 21 others).—First Reading

V. Resolution for the Entreaty of Import of Pulp (introduced by Nuno Toshiaki and 5 others).

VI. Resolution for Adoption of the Standard System of Romaji (introduced by Kasai Juji and 5 others).

VII. Resolution for the promotion of Stock-breeding (introduced by Kagawa Kenkichi).

### ERRATA

In the paragraph of the Bill introduced, the House of Representatives, the Imperial Diet dated March 19, 1947, "The Resolution concerning acceleration of the repatriation of nationals remained abroad and the resumption of occupations by evacuees and war-sufferers," is to be revised as "The Resolution concerning acceleration of the repatriation of nationals remained abroad."

Secretary of House of Representatives

for the purpose of creating a factory estate, any person who has a claim over the movable property that is to be included in the said estate or any creditor of provisional seizure or provisional disposition shall file his claim with this Court within thirty-one days from the date of publication of this notice.

The inventory of the said estate is available at this Court for the inspection of the interested parties.

Akaho Branch of Ina Local Court

April 7, 1947

In order to compose a factory foundation, the Shima Industrial Co., Ltd., No. 615-1, Aza-Teigai, Hinokize, Kawauchi-mura, Itano-gun, applied to this branch court the registration for preservation of ownership for the lands, buildings, machineries and implements belonging to the above company.

Those who have any right, or obligee for seizure, provisional seizure, provisional disposition, to the movable properties which belong to the said assets, are requested to claim their rights to this office within 35 days from the date of publication of this notice.

The persons concerned can inspect at this office the lists of assets which are to belong to the said factory foundation.

Kawauchi Branch of Tokushima Local Court

#### CORRECTION OF PUBLIC NOTICE RE MINING ESTATE

April 7, 1947

Public notice of a mining estate given by this Court on January 22, 1947, is corrected as follows:

passage to be expunged;

"...located at two regions of Kami-koriyama, Tomioka-machi, Futaba-gun and at Ide, Tatsuta-mura, Futaba-gun,"

passage to be inserted;

"respective mining right, etc., of the Fukushima-ken Mining Register No. 438, located at Tatsuta-mura, Futaba-gun, the Fukushima-ken Mining Register No. 445, located at Tatsuta-mura and Tomioka-machi, Futaba-gun, the Fukushima-ken Mining Register No. 476, located at Tatsuta-machi, Futaba-gun, the Fukushima-ken Mining Register No. 489, located at Tomioka-machi and Kamioka-mura, Futaba-gun, the Fukushima-ken Prospecting Register No. 8580, located at Tomioka-machi, Futaba-gun, and the Fukushima-ken Prospecting Register No. 7914, located at Tomioka-machi and Kamioka-mura, Futaba-gun,"

Tomioka Branch of Taira Local Court

#### REDEMPTION OF PUBLIC LOANS

April, 1947

Of the Nagasaki Prefectural Public Loans (Ko-"O") issued August 1, 1934, the following bonds are due for redemption at March 31, 1947.

Classification of redemption at per value	Number
¥5,000	49, 50, 51
1,000	41, 42, 43, 44
500	10
100	45, 46, 47, 48
	Nagasaki-ken

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

##### Amalgamation Notice

April 7, 1947

Pursuant to the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of stockholders of the Nakazen Shoji Kabushiki Kaisha, held on April 2, 1947, and the consent of all the associated members of the Horikoshi Goshi Kaisha, it was decided that the abovementioned two companies should be amalgamated and the Marubun Kabushiki Kaisha be newly established. Therefore, those creditors to whom the above amalgamation is not acceptable are requested to notify the respective company to that effect by June 8, 1947.

Horikoshi Goshi Kaisha

No. 1-(1), 2-chome, Odemma-cho, Nihombashi,  
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Nakazen Shoji K.K.

do.

##### Public Notice of Dissolution

April 7, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the general meeting of partners of the undermentioned company, held on January 31, 1947, passed a resolution to dissolve the company. All the creditors against the company are required to send in their claims to the undersigned within 2 months of the date of this public notice, otherwise they will be excluded from the liquidation.

Osaka Suijo-seikatsu Hitsujuhin Yūgen  
Kaisha

Liquidator: Kumakichi Matsumoto

##### Notification of Amalgamation

April 7, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the general meetings of shareholders and partners of the undermentioned companies were held respectively, on September 20, 1946, and passed resolutions that Onoyoshi Shoten be absorbed with all its rights and liabilities by the Onoyoshi Celluloid Co., Ltd. and the company absorbed be wound up accordingly.

Creditors who have objections to this amalgamation are required to file a protest against the respective company, within sixty-five days from the date of this notice.

Goshi Kaisha Onoyoshi Shoten

No. 56, Higashi 2-chome, Ikaino, Ikuno-ku, Osaka

Onoyoshi Celluloid Co., Ltd.

do.

##### Public Notice of Reorganization of Yugen Kaisha

February 16, 1947

Notice is hereby given that the general meeting of partners of the undermentioned company, held on February 16, 1946, unanimously resolved to alter the organization of the company into that of a joint stock company by the title of the Nagaike Furugi Ichiba Kabushiki Kaisha.

Any objection to this alteration of organization may be made to the company within two months from the

date of this public notice.

Yugen Kaisha Nagaike Furugi Ichiba  
No. 28, 3-chome, Yamasakanishino-cho, Abeno-ku,  
Osaka

**ALLEGATION OF REHABILITATION**

March 7, 1947

The Bankrupt: Seiichi Arai

The allegation of rehabilitation was made to this Court by the abovementioned party on March 3, 1947. The document concerned is available at the secretary section of this Court for the inspection of the interested parties. Any creditor may file a protest against the above allegation of rehabilitation within three months from the date of publication of this notice.

Fukui Local Court