

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

Chapter I

Succession to the Imperial Throne

Article I. - The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Article II. - The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Article III. - When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Article IV. - For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only in which there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Article V. - When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Article VI. - When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and his descendants.

Article VII. - When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Article VIII. - Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Article IX. - When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter II

Ascension and Coronation

Article X. - Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Article XI. - The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Deijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Article XII. - Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

Chapter III.

Majority, Institution of Empress and of Heir-apparent

Article XIII. - The Emperor, the Kotoishi, and the Kotoison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Article XIV. - Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

Article XV. - The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotoishi." In case there is no kotoishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotoison."

Article XVI. - The Institution of Empress and that of Kotoishi or of Kotoison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

Chapter IV

Styles of Address

Article XVII. - The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Article XVIII. - The Kotoishi and his consort, the Kotoison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

Chapter V

Regency

Article XIX. - When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally gov-

erning, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Article XX. - The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotsaishi or the Kotsaison, being of full age of majority.

Article XXI. - When there is neither Kotsaishi nor Kotsaison, or when the Kotsaishi or Kotsaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Article XXII. - In case the Regency shall be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Article XXIII. - A female member of the Imperial Family chosen to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

Article XXIV. - When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotsaishi or of the Kotsaison.

Article XXV. - When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VI

The Imperial Governor

Article XXVI. - When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of his bringing up and of his education.

Article XXVII. - In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Article XXVIII. -- Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Article XXIX. -- The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VII

The Imperial Family

Article XXX. -- The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotoishi and his consort, the Kotoison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princesses and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Article XXXI. -- From Imperial sons to Imperial great-great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-great-grand-daughters Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, male descendants shall be called Princes and females Princesses.

Article XXXII. -- When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Article XXXIII. -- The births, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Article XXXIV. -- Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Article XXXV. -- The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Article XXXVI. -- When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Article XXXVII. -- When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. In certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Article XXXVIII. -- The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Article XXXIX. -- Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

Article XL. -- Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Article XLI. -- The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Article XLII. -- No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Article XLIII. -- When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Article XLIV. -- A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or Princess, as the case may be.

Chapter VIII Imperial Hereditary Estates

Article XLV. -- No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Article XLVI. -- The landed or other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Chapter IX Expenditures of the Imperial House

Article XLVII. -- The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Article XLVIII. -- The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

Chapter X

Litigations, Disciplinary Rules for the Members of the
Imperial Family

Article XLIX. - Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designated by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Article L. - Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Article LI. - No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Article LII. - When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

Article LIII. - When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Article LIV. - The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

Chapter XI

The Imperial Family Council

Article LV. - The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Article LVI. - The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

Chapter XII

Supplementary Rules

Article LVII. - Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downward, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

Article LVIII. - The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of direct lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

Article LIX. - The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

Article LX. - The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law shall be abolished.

Article LXI. - The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family shall be specially determined.

Article LXII. - When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make addition to the present law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Additional Rules

(Promulgated February 11, 1907)

Article I. - The Princes may be created peers, either by order of the Emperor or at their own wishes, with family names to be granted by the Emperor.

Article II. - The Princes may, with the sanction of the Emperor, become heirs of peers or be adopted as their sons with a view to becoming the Emperor.

Article III. - The consorts, lineal descendants and their wives, of the Princes who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family for the reason stated in the two foregoing Articles are also excluded from membership in the Imperial Family as members of the families of the Princes who have become subjects. The rule does not, however, apply to those female members of the Imperial Family who have married other members of the Imperial Family or their lineal descendants.

Article IV. - A member of the Imperial Family who has been deprived of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family may be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects by order of the Emperor. The consort of a member of the Imperial Family who has been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects in accordance with the foregoing Article is also excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects.

Article V. - In the cases mentioned in Arts. I, II, and IV (of the present additional rules), the matter shall be decided with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

Article VI. - Those members of the Imperial Family who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family cannot be reinstated as members of the Imperial Family.

Article VII. - Regulations pertaining to the legal status of the members of the Imperial Family and the limits of their competence, other than those provided for elsewhere in the present law, shall be defined separately. Regarding the affairs in which are involved the interests of a member of the Imperial Family and a subject or subjects and in which different regulations apply to the respective parties, such regulations shall apply.

Article VIII. - Those provisions of laws and ordinances designated as applicable to the members of the Imperial Family shall apply to them only in cases where no particular regulations are specifically provided for in the present law or such regulations as are issued in accordance with the present law.

Additional Rule

(Promulgated November 28, 1908)

A female member of the Imperial Family can marry a male member of Ozoku or Kozoku (former Royal Family of Korea).

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Imperial Ordinance on the Organization of the
Cabinet

Article I. The Cabinet is composed of various Ministers of State.

Article II. The Prime Minister stands at the head of the Ministers of State, reports affairs of State to the Sovereign, and in compliance with Imperial instructions, maintains the co-ordination of the various branches of the Administration.

Article III. The Prime Minister, should an occasion seem sufficiently important to demand such a course, has competence to suspend dispositions made or orders issued by the Administration, pending Imperial sanction.

Article IV. The Prime Minister can issue Cabinet Ordinances on the authority of his own or specially delegated upon him.

Article IV-2. The Prime Minister directs and supervises the Superintendent General of Metropolitan Police, Governor of Hokkaido and Prefectural Governors in respect of the affairs in his charge. When their orders or dispositions are contrary to provisions enacted, harmful to the public interest or regarded as violating their competence, he can suspend or repeal such orders or dispositions.

Article V. The following matters shall be submitted for deliberation by the Cabinet Council:-

1. Drafts of laws, financial estimates, and settled accounts.
2. Treaties with foreign countries and all international questions of importance.
3. Imperial Ordinances relating to the organization of Government offices and the enforcement of regulations and laws.
4. Disputes between Ministries on their respective competence.
5. Petitions from the people, handed down from the Emperor or submitted by the Imperial Diet.
6. Expenditure outside of the budget.
7. Appointment of chokunin officials and of local Governors, as well as their promotions and removals.

In addition to the above, any important matters connected with

the affairs in charge of various Ministries and having relation to the higher administration, shall also be submitted for deliberation by the Cabinet Council.

Article VI. The Minister in charge can demand, according to his own opinion, the consideration of the Cabinet Council upon any matter whatsoever through the Prime Minister.

Article VII. Such matters as concern military secrets and military orders and are reported to the Emperor, unless referred to the Cabinet by the Emperor, shall be reported to the Prime Minister by the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy

Article VIII. Should the Prime Minister be prevented from discharging his functions, another Minister of State shall be temporarily ordered to take charge of his affairs in his behalf.

Article IX. Should any Minister of State be prevented from discharging his functions, another Minister of State shall concurrently hold his office temporarily or ordered to take charge of his affairs.

Article X. In addition to the Ministers of various Ministries, a person or persons may be caused by Imperial command to sit in the Cabinet as a Minister or Ministers of State.

LAW OF THE HOUSES

CHAPTER I.

CONVOGATION, ORGANIZATION AND OPENING OF THE
IMPERIAL DIET.

Article 1.

An Imperial Proclamation for the convocation of the Imperial Diet, fixing the date of its assembling, shall be issued at least forty days, beforehand.

Article 2.

The Members shall assemble in the Hall of their respective Houses, upon the day specified in the Imperial Proclamation of convocation.

Article 3.

The President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives shall both of them be nominated by the Emperor, from among three candidates respectively elected by the House for each of those offices.

Until the nomination of the President and the Vice-President the functions of President shall be discharged by the Chief Secretary.

Article 4.

Each House shall divide the whole number of its Members into several Sections by lot, and in each Section a Chief shall be elected by and from among the Members belonging thereto.

Article 5.

Upon the organization of both Houses, the day for the opening of the Imperial Diet shall be fixed by Imperial Order, and the ceremony of opening shall be celebrated by the assembling of the Members of both Houses in the House of Peers.

Article 6.

On the Occasion referred to in the preceding Article, the functions of President shall be exercised by the President of the House of Peers.

CHAPTER II.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARIES AND EXPENSES.

Article 7.

There shall be in each House a President and a Vice-President,
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Article 8.

The term of office of the President and the Vice-President of the House of Representatives, shall be the same as that of the membership thereof.

Article 9.

When the office of President or of Vice-President of the House of Representatives, has become vacant by the resignation of the occupant thereof or for any other reason, the term of office of the successor shall be in correspondence with that of his predecessor.

Article 10.

The President of each House shall maintain order therein, regulate the debates and represent the House outside thereof.

Article 11.

The President of each House shall continue to assume the direction of the business of the House during the interval that the Diet is not in session.

Article 12.

The President shall be entitled to attend and take part in the debates of both the Standing and of the Special Committees, but he shall have no vote therein.

Article 13.

In each House, in the event of the disability of the President he shall be represented in his functions by the Vice-President.

Article 14.

In each House, in the event of the disability of both the President and of the Vice-President at the same time, a temporary President shall be elected to exercise the functions of President.

Article 15.

The President and the Vice-President of each House, shall, upon the expiration of their term of office, continue to exercise their functions, until their successors have been nominated by the Emperor.

Article 16.

In each House there shall be appointed a Chief Secretary and several Secretaries.

The Chief Secretary shall be of the "Chokunin" rank and the Secretaries of the "Sonin" rank.

Article 17.

The Chief Secretary shall, under the direction of the President, supervise the business of the Secretaries and append his signature to official documents.

The Secretaries shall compile the records of debates, make drafts of other documents, and manage business generally.

Required functionaries other than Secretaries and of "Hannin" rank and under shall be appointed by the Chief Secretary.

Article 18.

The expenses of both Houses shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury.

CHAPTER III.

THE ANNUAL ALLOWANCES TO THE PRESIDENT,
VICE-PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS.

Article 19.

The President of the respective Houses shall receive each an annual allowance of seven thousand five hundred yen and the Vice-President that of Four thousand five hundred yen each; while such members of the House of Peers as have been elected thereto and such as have been nominated there to by the Emperor, and the Members of Representatives, shall each receive an annual allowance of three thousand yen. They shall also receive travelling expenses in accordance with regulation to be specially provided. Members, however,

who do not comply with the summons of convocation, shall receive no annual allowance.

The President, Vice-President and Members may be allowed to decline their respective annual allowance.

Members, who are in the service of the Government, shall receive no such annual allowances.

In the case mentioned in Article 25, the Members concerned shall receive in addition to the annual allowance mentioned in the first clause of the present Article, an allowance of not more than five yen per diem, in accordance with the schedule determined by the respective Houses.

Article 19 - 2

The President, Vice-President and Members of the respective Houses shall be entitled to the use of trains gratis on the State Railways subject to regulations specified elsewhere.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMITTEES.

Article 20.

Committees shall be of three kinds, a Committee of the whole House, and Standing and Special Committees.

The Committee of the Whole House is composed of the whole number of the Members of the House.

The Standing Committee shall be divided into several branches according to the requirements of business; and in order to engage in the examination of matters falling within its province, the several Sections shall, from among the Members of the House, respectively elect an equal number of members to the Standing Committeeship. The term of the Standing Committeeship shall last during a single session only.

The Special Committees shall be chosen by the House and specially entrusted with the examination of a certain particular matter.

Article 21.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, shall be elected for each session at the beginning of the same.

The Chairmen of both the Standing and Special Committees shall be respectively elected at the meetings of the Committees, by and from among the members thereof.

Article 22.

No debate can be opened nor can any resolution be passed by the Committee of the Whole House, unless more than one third of the entire numbers of the Members of the House are present, or by either the Standing or by the Special Committees unless more than one half of the members of the same is present.

Article 23.

No stranger, other than Members of the House, shall be admitted to the meetings of either the Standing or of the Special Committees. Members may also be excluded from such meetings by resolution of the respective Committees.

Article 24.

The Chairman of each Committee shall report to the House concerning the proceedings and results of the meetings of the Committee he presides.

Article 25.

Each House may, at the request or with the concurrence of the Government, cause a Committee to continue the examination of Bills during the interval when the Diet is not sitting.

CHAPTER V.

SITTINGS.

Article 26.

The President of each House shall determine the orders of the day and report the same to the House he presides.

In the orders of the day, the Bills brought in by the Government shall have precedence, except when the concurrence of the Government has been obtained to the contrary, in case of urgent necessity for debates.

Article 27.

A project of law shall be voted upon, after it has passed through three readings. But the process of three readings may be omitted, when such a course is demanded by the Government or by not less than ten Members, and agreed to by a majority of not less than

two-thirds of the Members present in the House.

Article 28.

Bills brought in by the Government shall never be voted upon, without having been first submitted to the examination of a Committee. But it may happen otherwise, when it is so demanded by the Government, in cases of urgent necessity.

Article 29.

When a Member moves to introduce a Bill or to make an amendment of a Bill, such motion shall not be made the subject of debate, unless it is supported by not less than twenty Members.

Article 30.

The Government shall be at liberty at any time to either amend or withdraw any Bill which it has already brought in.

Article 31.

All Bills shall, through the medium of a Minister of State, be presented to the Emperor by the President of that House, in which the Bill has been last voted upon.

When, however, a Bill originating in either one of the Houses has been rejected in the other, the rule set forth in the second clause of Article 54 shall be followed.

Article 32.

Bills which after having been passed by both Houses of the Diet and presented to the Emperor, may receive His Sanction, shall be promulgated before the next session of the Diet.

CHAPTER VI.

PROROGATION AND CLOSING.

Article 33.

The Government may at any time order the prorogation of either House for a period of not more than fifteen days.

When either House again meets after the termination of the

prorogation, the debates of the last meeting shall be continued.

Article 34.

In case the House of Peers is ordered to prorogue on account of the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the rule set forth in the second clause of the preceding Article shall not apply.

Article 35.

Bills representations and petitions, that have not been voted upon up to the time of the closing of the Imperial Diet, shall not be continued at the next session. It is, however, otherwise in the case mentioned in Article 25.

Article 36.

The closing of the Diet shall be effected in a joint meeting of both Houses, in accordance with Imperial Order.

CHAPTER VII.

SECRET SITTINGS.

Article 37.

In the following cases, the sittings of either House may be held with closed doors:-

1. Upon motion of either the president or of not less than ten Members and agreed to by the House.
2. Upon the demand of the Government

Article 38.

When a motion to go into secret sitting is made either by the President or by not less than ten Members, the President shall cause the strangers to withdraw from the House, and shall then proceed, without debate, to take votes upon the motion.

Article 39.

The proceedings of a secret sitting shall not be made public.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PASSING OF THE BUDGET.

Article 40.

When the Budget is brought in the House of Representatives by the Government, the Committee on the Budget shall finish the examination of the same, within 21 days from the day on which it received it, and report thereon to the House. When the Budget is transferred to the House of Peers, the Committee on the Budget shall finish the examination, within twenty one days from the day on which it received it in the said House and report thereon to the House. Each House may under unavoidable circumstances prolong the period for examination by voting upon it provided that this period shall not exceed an inclusive total of five days.

Article 41.

No motion for an amendment to the Budget can be made the subject of debate at a sitting of the House, unless it is supported by not less than thirty Members.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE
DELEGATES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Article 42.

The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government shall be allowed at any time to speak. But the speech of no Member shall be interrupted that they may do so.

Article 43.

When a Bill has been referred in either House to a Committee, the Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may attend the meetings of the Committee and there express their opinions.

Article 44.

A Committee in meeting may, through the President demand explanations from the Delegates of the Government.

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Article 45.

The Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government, except such of them as are Members of the House, shall have no vote in the House.

Article 46.

When a meeting of either a Standing or of a special Committee is to be held, the Chairman thereof shall every time report the fact to the Ministers of State, and to the Delegates of the Government concerned in the matter to be considered.

Article 47.

The orders of the day and the notices relating to debates, shall, simultaneously with the distribution thereof among the Members be transmitted to the Ministers of State and to the Delegates of the Government.

CHAPTER X.

QUESTIONS.

Article 48.

When a Member in either House desires to put a question to the Government, he shall be required to obtain the support of not less than thirty Members.

In putting such question, the Member proposing it shall draw up a concise memorandum and present it to the President, after he shall have signed it conjointly with the supporters.

Article 49.

The President shall transmit the memorandum on questions to the Government. A Minister of State shall then either immediately answer the questions, or fix the date for making such answer, and when he does not do so, he shall explicitly state his reasons therefor.

Article 50.

When an answer has been or has not been obtained from a Minister of State, any Member may move a representation concerning the affairs of the questions.

CHAPTER XI.

ADDRESS AND REPRESENTATIONS

Article 51.

When either House desires to present an address to the Emperor, it shall be presented by it in writing; or the President may be directed, as the representative of the House, to ask an audience of the Emperor, and present the same to him.

The representations of either House to the Government shall be presented in writing.

Article 52.

No motion for such address and representation shall in either House be made the subject of debate, unless not less than thirty Members support it.

CHAPTER XII.

THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF
THE DIET TO EACH OTHER.

Article 53.

With the exception of the Budget, the Bills of the Government may be brought in either one of the Houses first, according to the convenience of the case.

Article 54.

When a Government Bill has been passed in either House, with or without amendment, it shall then be carried into the other House. When the second House either concurs in or dissents from the vote of the first House, it shall, simultaneously with addressing the Emperor, report to the first House.

In case a Bill introduced by either House is rejected by the other House, the second House shall report the fact to the first House.

Article 55.

When either House makes amendments to a Bill carried into it from the other House, the Bill as amended shall be returned to the first House. When the first House agrees to the amendments, it shall, simultaneously with addressing the Emperor, report to the second House.

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When, on the other hand, the first House does not agree to such amendments, it may demand a conference of the two Houses.

When either House demands a conference, the other House cannot refuse it.

Article 56.

Both Houses shall elect an equal number, not more than ten, of Managers to meet in conference. When the Bill in question has been adjusted in that House, which had either received it from the Government or had initiated it, and the Bill is then carried to the other House.

No motion for amendments can be made to a Bill that has been adjusted in a conference.

Article 57.

The Ministers of State, the Delegates of the Government and the Presidents of both Houses, are at liberty to attend a conference of the two Houses and to express their opinions thereat.

Article 58.

No strangers are allowed to be present at a conference of the two Houses.

Article 59.

At a conference of the two Houses, vote shall be taken by secret ballot. In the event of a tie vote the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

Article 60.

The Managers from the two Houses shall separately elect one of themselves Chairman of the conference. The Chairman thus elected shall occupy the chair at alternate meetings, of the conference. The Chairmanship of the first meeting shall be settled by the drawing of lots.

Article 61.

All other regulations besides what is provided for in the present Chapter, as to any business in which both Houses, are concerned, shall be determined by a conference of the two Houses.

CHAPTER XIII.

PETITIONS.

Article 62.

All petitions addressed to either House by people shall be received through the medium of a Member.

Article 63.

Petitions shall be submitted, in either House, to the examination of the Committee on Petitions.

When the Committee on Petitions considers that a petition is not in conformity with the established rules, the President shall return it through the Member, through the medium it was originally presented.

Article 64.

The Committee on Petitions shall compile a list, in which shall be noted the essential points of each petition, and shall report once a week to the House.

When it is asked for by a special report of the Committee on Petitions or by not less than thirty Members of the House either House may proceed to debate on the matter of the petition in question.

Article 65.

When either House passes a vote to entertain a petition the petition shall then be sent to the Government, together with a memorial of the House thereon, and the House may, according to circumstances, demand a report thereon of the Government.

Article 66.

Neither House can receive a petition presented by proxy, excepting when such proxy is a party recognised by law as an artificial person.

Article 67.

Neither House can receive petitions for amending the Constitution.

Article 68.

Petitions shall be in the form and style of a prayer. No petition, that is not entitled such, or that does not conform with the proper form and style, shall be received by either House.

Article 69.

Neither House can receive a petition that contains words of disrespect towards the Imperial Family or those of insult to the Government or the House.

Article 70.

Neither House can receive petitions interfering with the administration of justice or with administrative litigation.

Article 71.

Both Houses shall separately receive petitions and shall not interfere each with the other in such matters.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HOUSES AND
THE PEOPLE, THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES
AND THE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.

Article 72.

Neither House is allowed to issue notifications to the people.

Article 73.

Neither House is allowed, for prosecution of examinations, to summons persons or to direct a Member to repair outside the precincts of the House.

Article 74.

When either House, for the purposes of examinations asks the Government for necessary reports or documents, the Government shall comply, provided such reports or documents do not relate to any secret matter.

Article 75.

Other than with the Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government, neither House can hold any correspondence with any Government Office or with any Local Assembly.

CHAPTER XV.

RETIREMENT AND OBJECTIONS
TO THE QUALIFICATION OF
MEMBERS.

Article 76.

When a Member of the House of Representatives, has been appointed a Member of the House of Peers, or has received an official appointment, which by law disables him from being a Member, he shall be considered as retired.

Article 77.

When a Member of the House of Representatives, has lost any of the qualifications of eligibility mentioned in the Law of Election, he shall be considered as retired.

Article 78.

When an objection is raised in the House of Representatives as to the qualifications of any of its Members, a Special Committee shall be appointed to examine into the matter, upon a specified day, and the resolution of the House shall be taken upon the receipt of the report of the said Committee.

Article 79.

Whenever, in a Court of Law, legal proceedings pertinent to an election suit have been commenced, the House of Representatives cannot institute enquiries on the same matter.

Article 80.

Until the disqualification of a Member has been proved, he shall not lose either his seat or his vote in the House. In debates relating to enquiries into his own qualifications, a Member, though at liberty to offer explanations, cannot take part in voting thereon.

CHAPTER XVI.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, RESIGNATION
AND SUBSTITUTIONAL ELECTION.

Article 81.

The President of either House shall have the power to grant to Members a leave of absence for a period not exceeding a week. As to a leave of absence for a period of more than a week, permission may be given by the House. No permission shall be given for a leave of absence for an unlimited period of time.

Article 82.

No Member of either House can absent himself from the meetings of the House or of a Committee, without forwarding to the President a notice setting forth proper reasons therefor.

Article 83.

The House of Representatives shall have power to accept the resignation of a Member.

Article 84.

When, from any cause whatever, a vacancy occurs among the Members of the House of Representatives, the President shall report the fact to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, demanding a substitutional election.

CHAPTER XVII.

DISCIPLINE AND POLICE.

Article 85.

For the maintenance of discipline in either House during its session, the power of internal police shall be exercised by the President, in accordance with the present Law and such regulations as may be determined in the respective Houses.

Article 86.

Police officials required by either House, shall be provided by the Government and put under the direction of the President.

Article 87.

When, during a meeting of the House, any Member infringes the present law or the rules of debate, or in any way disturbs the order of the House, the President shall either warn him, stop him, or order him to retract his remarks. When he fails to obey the order of the President, the latter shall have the power either to prohibit him from speaking during the remainder of the meeting, or to order him to leave the Hall.

Article 88.

When the House is in a state of excitement and it is found difficult to maintain order, the President shall have power either to suspend the meeting or close it for the day.

Article 89.

When any stranger disturbs the debate, the President may order him to leave the House, and in case of necessity, may cause him to be handed over to a police officer.

When the stranger's gallery is in a state of commotion, the President may order all strangers to leave the House.

Article 90.

When any person disturbs the order of the House, the Ministers of State, the Delegates of the Government and the Members, may call the attention of the President thereto.

Article 91.

In neither House shall, the utterance of expression or the making of speeches, implying disrespect to the Imperial House, be allowed.

Article 92.

In neither House, shall the use of coarse language or personalities be allowed.

Article 93.

When any Member has been vilified or insulted either in the House or at a meeting of a Committee, he shall appeal to the House and demand that proper measures be taken. There shall be no retaliation among Members.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS

Article 94.

Both Houses shall have the power to mete out disciplinary punishment, to the respective Members.

Article 95.

In each House there shall be instituted a Committee on disciplinary Punishment for making enquiries into cases of disciplinary punishment.

When a case for disciplinary Punishment occurs, the President shall, in the first place, instruct the Committee to enquire into the matter, and shall deliver sentence after having submitted the case to the consideration of the House.

When a case for disciplinary punishment occurs at a meeting of a Committee or in a Section, the Chairman of the Committee or the Chief of the Section shall report the matter to the President and require measures to be taken thereon.

Article 96.

Disciplinary punishment shall be as follows:-

1. Reprimands at an open meeting of the House.
2. Expression by the offender of a proper apology at an open meeting of the House.
3. Suspension of the offender from presence in the House for a certain length of time.
4. Expulsion.

In the House of Representatives, expulsion shall be decided upon by a majority vote of more than two thirds of the Members present.

Article 97.

The House of Representatives shall have no power to deny a seat to a Member that has been expelled, when he shall have been re-elected

Article 98.

Any Member shall, with the support of not less than twenty Members, have the right to make a motion for the infliction of a disciplinary punishment.

A motion for a disciplinary punishment shall be made within three days from the commission of the offence.

Article 99.

When, for non-compliance, without substantial reasons, with the Imperial Proclamation of convocation within one week from the date specified therein, or for absence, without good reasons, from the meetings of the House or of a Committee, or for having exceeded the period of his leave of absence, a Member has received a summons from the President and still persists in delaying his appearance without good grounds for so doing, for one week after the receipt of the said summons, he shall, in the House of Peers, be suspended from taking his seat, and the matter shall be submitted to the Emperor for his decision. In the House of Representatives, such a Member shall be expelled therefrom.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE
CONCERNING THE HOUSE OF PEERS

We, in accordance with the express provision of the Constitution of the Empire of Japan, hereby promulgate, with the advice of Our Privy Council, the present Ordinance concerning the House of Peers; as to the date of its being carried out, We shall issue a special order.

(His Imperial Majesty's Sign-
Manual) (Privy Seal)

Article I. - The House of Peers shall be composed of the following Members:

1. The Members of the Imperial Family.
2. Princes and Marquises.
3. Counts, Viscounts and Barons who have been elected thereto by the members of their respective orders.
5. Persons who have been nominated by the Emperor by virtue of election by and from among the Members of the Imperial Academy.
6. Persons who have been elected, one Member or two Members for Hokkaido and each Fu (City) and Ken (Prefecture), by and from among the taxpayers of the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade therein, and who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Article II. - The male members of the Imperial Family shall take seats in the House on reaching their majority.

Article III. - The members of the orders of Princes and of Marquises shall become Members on reaching the age of full thirty years.

The Member mentioned in the preceding Paragraph may by Imperial permission resign the membership.

Any person who has resigned the Membership in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Paragraph may again become a Member by Imperial Orders.

Article IV. - The members of the orders of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, who, after reaching the age of full thirty years, have been elected by the members of their respective orders, shall become Members for a term of seven years. Rules for their election shall be specially determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The quotas of the Members mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be 18 Counts, 66 Viscounts, and 66 Barons.

Article V. - Any man of the age of not less than full thirty years, who had been nominated by the Emperor as a Member on account of meritorious services to the State, or for erudition, shall be a life Member.

The number of the Members mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall not exceed 125.

When any Member mentioned in the preceding Paragraph has become incapable of performing his functions owing to bodily or mental enfeeblement, the House of Peers shall pass a vote to that effect and submit the matter to the Emperor for His

Rules governing the voting mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be decided upon by the house of Peers and submitted to the Emperor for His sanction.

From men of the age of not less than full thirty years shall be elected by and from among the members of the Imperial Academy. When the persons thus elected have received their nomination from the Emperor, they shall be Members for a term of seven years during such period as they remain members of the Imperial Academy. Rules for their election shall be specially determined by Imperial Ordinance.

Article VI. - Men of the age of not less than full thirty years shall be elected in Hokkaido and each Fu and Ken, one by and from among 100 taxpayers of the highest amount of direct national taxes on land, industry or trade therein, or two by and from among 200 such taxpayers. When the persons thus elected have received their nomination from the Emperor, they shall be Members for a term of seven years. Rules for their election shall be specially determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The total number of the Members mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall not exceed 66, and the quota for Hokkaido and each Fu and Ken shall, by Imperial Order, be prescribed according to population at each Ordinary Election.

Article VII. - Deleted.

Article VIII. - The House of Peers shall, when consulted by the Emperor, vote upon rules concerning the privileges of the peerage.

Article IX. - The House of Peers decides upon the qualification of its Members and upon disputes concerning elections thereto. The rules for these decisions shall be passed upon by the House of Peers and submitted to the Emperor for His sanction.

Article X. - When a Member has been sentenced to confinement, or to any severe punishment, or has been declared bankrupt, he shall be expelled by Imperial Order.

With respect to the expulsion of a Member, as a disciplinary punishment in the House of Peers, the President shall report the facts to the Emperor for His decision.

Any Member that has been expelled shall be incapable of again becoming a member, unless permission so to do has been granted by the Emperor.

Article XI. - The President and the Vice-President shall be nominated by the Emperor from among the Members for a term of seven years.

If an elected Member is nominated President or Vice-President, he shall serve in that capacity for the term of his Membership.

Article XII. - Every matter, other than what has been provided for in the present Imperial Ordinance, shall be dealt with according to the provisions of the Law of the Houses.

Article XIII. - When in the future any amendment or addition is to be made in the provisions of the present Imperial Ordinance, the matter shall be submitted to the vote of the house of Peers.

Supplementary Provisions.
(Imperial Ordinance No. 174, 1925)

Of the present Ordinance, the amended provisions of Article 4, and also of Item 6 in Article 1 and of Article 6 shall each come into force beginning with the Ordinary Election to be held in 1925, and the other amended provisions shall come into force as from the date of the first Ordinary Election to be held.

Persons who, at the time of the coming into force of the amended provisions of Article 3, are Members under the provisions of Item 2 in Article 1 shall be Members notwithstanding the amended provisions of the first Paragraph of Article 3.

The term of office of Members who have been nominated by the Emperor under the provisions of Item 5 in the unamended former Article 1 and whose term of office expires in 1925 shall be governed by the unamended former provisions. In cases where the expiration of the term of office of such Members is prior to the date of the Ordinary Election of Members under the amended provisions of Article 1 to be held in 1925, the said term of office shall be prolonged to the day preceding the said date.

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ORDINANCE CREATING AND REGULATING THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Whereas We deem it expedient to consult personages who have rendered signal services to the State, and to avail Ourselves of their valuable advice on matters of State, We hereby establish Our Privy Council, which shall henceforth be an institution of Our supreme counsel; and We hereby also give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the organization of the said Privy Council and to the Regulations of the business thereof, and order it to be promulgated.

(The Imperial Sign-Manual)

ORGANIZATION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Chapter I

Constitution

Article I. The Privy Council shall be the place at which it will be the Emperor's pleasure to attend and there hold consultation on important matters of State.

Article II. The Privy Council shall be composed of a President, a Vice-President, twenty-four Councillors, a Chief Secretary and Secretaries. The number of full-time Secretaries shall be fixed at three.

Article III. The President, Vice-President, and Councillors of the Privy Council shall be of Shinnin rank, the Chief Secretary of Chokunin rank, and the Secretaries of Sonin rank.

Article IV. No one who has not reached the fortieth year of his age shall be eligible to be appointed President, Vice-President or a Councillor of the Privy Council.

Article V. There shall be one full-time Private Secretary of the President in the Privy Council, who shall be of Sonin rank.

Article V-2. There shall be one full-time Associate Secretary in the Privy Council, who shall be of Sonin rank.

Chapter II

Functions

Article VI. The Privy Council shall hold deliberations, and present its opinions to the Emperor for his decision on the under-mentioned matters:-

1. Matters which are under the jurisdiction of the Privy Council according to the Constitution and the Imperial Household Ordinances, and Ordinances that are especially referred to the Privy Council by the Emperor.

2. Drafts and doubts with reference to the Articles of the Constitution.

3. Laws and Imperial Ordinances incidental to the Constitution,

4. Amendment of the organization and the regulations for the conduct of business of the Privy Council.

5. Imperial Ordinances as provided for in Articles 8 and 70 of the Constitution.

6. Conclusion of international treaties.

7. Proclamation of martial law as provided for in Article 14 of the Constitution.

8. Important Imperial Ordinances concerning education.

9. Important Imperial Ordinances concerning the organization of various branches of administration and other official regulations.

10. Imperial Ordinances concerning the causes of honors and amnesty.

11. Matters other than those listed in the preceding Numbers and especially referred to the Privy Council by the Emperor.

VII. (deleted).

Article VIII. Though the Privy Council is the Emperor's highest resort of counsel it shall not interfere with the executive.

Chapter III

Deliberations and Business

Article IX. The deliberations of the Privy Council cannot be opened unless ten or more Privy Councillors are present at the time.

Article X. The deliberations of the Privy Council shall be presided over by the President. When the President is prevented from doing so

by unavoidable circumstances, the Vice-President shall preside over the deliberations; and in case the Vice-President is also prevented they shall be presided over by one of the Privy Councillors according to the order of their precedence.

Article XI. The Minister shall be entitled by virtue of their office to sit in the Privy Council as Councillors, and shall have the right to vote. The Ministers may send their representatives to the deliberations of the Privy Council, who shall have the right to there make speeches and explanations, but such representatives shall not have the right to vote.

Article XII. Debates in the Privy Council shall be decided by a majority of the members present. In case of an equal division of votes the presiding official shall have the deciding vote.

Article XIII. The President shall have the supreme control of all the business of the Privy Council and shall sign every official document proceeding from the Council.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties.

Article XIV. The Chief Secretary shall manage all ordinary business of the Privy Council, under the direction of the President, shall countersign every official document issuing from the Privy Council, shall investigate matter to be submitted to deliberation, shall prepare reports, and shall have a seat in the assembly during deliberations that he may offer needed explanations, but he shall not have the power to vote.

The Secretaries shall take minutes of the proceedings, and shall assist the Chief Secretary in the discharge of his duties. When the Chief Secretary is prevented from discharging his duties, one of the Secretaries shall represent him therein.

In the minutes referred to in the preceding Paragraph, there shall be mentioned the names of those present at the proceedings, the essential points of the matters that have been under discussion, of questions that have been propounded and of replies that have been made thereto, and of decisions arrived at.

Article XIV-2. The Private Secretary of the President shall take charge of affairs of the Secretariat of the President.

Article XIV-3. The Associate Secretary shall take charge of affairs by order of his superiors.

Article XV. Except in special cases, no deliberation can be opened unless reports of any investigation that may have been ordered have been prepared and forwarded to each member of the Privy Council together with the documents necessary for due deliberation.

The order of the day and reports are to be previously forwarded to the Ministers.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Article I. The Privy Council shall formulate its opinions on matters submitted to its deliberation by order of the Emperor.

Article II. The Privy Council cannot receive petitions, representations, or other communications from the Imperial Diet, from either House of the same, from any Government Office, or from any of Japanese subjects whatever.

Article III. The Privy Council shall have official connection with the Cabinet and with the Ministers only, and officially shall not communicate or have any connection whatever with the Imperial Diet or any of Japanese subjects.

Article IV. The President of the Privy Council shall cause the Chief Secretary thereof to investigate matters submitted to the Privy Council, and also to prepare reports on matters to be submitted to its deliberation.

In case the President deems it necessary he may undertake himself to prepare the above-mentioned reports, or he may appoint one or more of the Privy Councillors for the purpose.

Article V. Reports of investigations shall be forwarded to the President by the person charged with the preparation thereof.

In cases requiring expedition such reports may be made orally. In these cases the essential points of the matters reported upon shall be briefly stated in the record herein referred to in Article VIII.

Article VI. The President may fix the period within which reports of investigation shall be made. The reports shall be prepared with as much dispatch as possible, and no procrastination is allowable.

The Cabinet may, in regard to matters of urgent importance, address communications of that nature to the Privy Council and may also fix the time of deliberation thereon.

Article VII. Copies of reports of investigations, together with copies of accompanying papers, shall be forwarded to each one of the members of the Privy Council, at least three days previous to the opening of the deliberations on the matters in question.

Article VIII. A record shall be kept in chronological order of the deliberations to be held. The matters to be inserted in the said record are:-

1. The nature of the matters to be deliberated upon.
2. The date of the forwarding of papers previous to the opening of the deliberations.
3. The date of actual deliberation, and so forth.

An order of the day, similar in form to the records mentioned in the preceding section, shall be prepared concerning each and every matter to be submitted to deliberation.

The said order of the day shall be forwarded to each member of the Privy Council three days previous to the opening of the deliberations thereon. The forwarding of the said order of the day shall also be regarded as an order to personally attend at the deliberations in question.

Article IX. The days and hours of the deliberations of the Privy Council shall be fixed by the President. The Ministers may, however, request that the day and hour be changed.

Article X. The deliberations of the Privy Council shall be conducted by the President or the Vice-President in conformity with the following rules:-

The President shall cause the Chief Secretary to briefly state the nature of the matter in hand. Upon this members present shall be free to engage in debate on the subject, but none of them shall be allowed to speak without having first obtained the permission of the President. The President shall also be free to take part in the debate. When the debate has concluded the President shall state the question and take the votes thereon. The President shall declare the result of the vote.

Article XI. When a debate on any matter mentioned in the order of the day has not been concluded in one day it may be continued at another meeting. But in that case the formality mentioned above need not be repeated.

Article XII. Decisions arrived at in the Privy Council, by result of the vote case, shall be reduced to writing by the Chief Secretary or the Secretaries, and that statement shall be submitted to the President. The said written decision shall have appended to it the reasons that conduced to it; and, in the case of highly important matters, a memorandum stating the essential points of the debate shall accompany it.

Members present who entertain an opinion opposed to the decision arrived at may request the recording of their votes, and of the reasons for their opinion, in the reports of the debates, in the documents stating the reasons for the opinion of the Privy Council, or in the memorandum stating the essential points of the debate.

Article XIII. The decision mentioned in the preceding article shall be presented to the Emperor, and at the same time a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Prime Minister.

Article XIV. The reports of the debates of the Privy Council shall be signed by the President and the Chief Secretary or the Secretaries present, in order to secure their accuracy and trustworthiness.

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General Mobilization Law

Law number 55 of the 13th year of Showa

Law number 68 of the 14th year of Showa

Law number 19 of the 16th year of Showa

Law number 4 of the 19th year of Showa.

* * * * *

Article 1.

The term national general mobilization as used in this law denotes the control and operation of human and material resources in order that the nation may be enabled to display its total power most effectively for the realization of national defense purposes in time of war (including an incident corresponding with a war, the same applying correspondingly to the following parts).

Article 2.

The term general mobilization goods in this law denotes things listed below: (1) armaments, war vessels, ammunitions and other military goods, (2) garments, foodstuffs, beverages and fodders which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) medicines, medical instruments, other sanitary materials and veterinary materials which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) ships, airplanes, rolling

stock and vehicles, horses and other materials for transportation which are necessary for national general mobilization, (5) goods for communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) engineering and building materials and goods for lighting system which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) fuels and electric power which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) raw and other materials, machines and tools, equipment and other goods which are necessary for the production, repair, distribution and conservation of each of the foregoing stipulations and (9) goods besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 3.

General mobilization businesses under this law denote those which are listed below. (1) businesses relating to the production, repair, distribution, exportation, importation and storing of general mobilization goods, (2) businesses relating to transportation and communications which are necessary for national general mobilization, (3) businesses relating to money and banking which are necessary for national general mobilization, (4) businesses relating to sanitation, veterinary sanitation and relief which are necessary for

national general mobilization, (5) businesses relating to education and training which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) businesses relating to experiments and researches which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) businesses relating to information and campaign of education which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) businesses concerning guarding which are necessary for national general mobilization and (9) businesses besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 4.

In time of war the Government if necessary for national general mobilization may enlist subjects of the Empire and place them in general mobilization businesses in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances. This provision does not prevent the application of the Conscription Law, however.

Article 5.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause subjects of the Empire or juridical persons or other organizations of the Empire to cooperate with the State or local public organizations or other persons designated by the Government.

Article 6

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue orders which are necessary regarding the use, employment or discharge or assumption of offices or assumption of services or retirement of employees or wages, salaries and other working conditions, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 7

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders regarding the prevention or settlement of labor disputes or the closing of plants, suspension of operations, or restriction or prohibition of acts relating to labor disputes, according to provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 8.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders regarding the production, repair, distribution, transfer or other disposal, uses, consumption, holding and movement of goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 9

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit exportation or importation, or may impose export duties or import duties, or may increase or decrease export duties or import duties, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 10

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may use or expropriate or cause a person who administers general mobilization business to use or expropriate general mobilization goods, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 11

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit the establishment of corporations, capital increases, consolidations, changes in the purposes of businesses, floatation of debentures or the second and subsequent calls for unpaid portions or capital; and may issue orders regarding disposition of corporation profits, writing off of fixed assets or other matters concerning accounting; and also may issue orders against banks, trust companies, insurance companies and others

designated by Imperial Ordinances regarding the operation of their funds, or undertaking or guaranteeing monetary obligations.

Article 12.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may make special arrangements in accordance with Imperial Ordinances, and irrespective of the provisions of Article 297 of the Commercial Code, with respect to floatation of debentures of a corporation engaged in a general mobilization business to meet expenses for equipment belonging to the said corporation.

Article 13.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may manage or use or expropriate the whole or part of factories or workshops or vessels and other facilities which are convertible into it, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

In case of use or expropriation of things listed in the foregoing clause the Government may cause the owner of them to offer the operatives, or may operate patent inventions or registered utility models which are actually operated in the said facilities, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may manage, use or expropriate land, houses or other establishments which are necessary for general mobilization businesses, or may cause a person who administers a general mobilization business to use or expropriate them, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 14

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may use or expropriate the mining rights or rights relating to the use of water, and may cause a person who administers a general mobilization business to operate patent inventions or registered new utility models or to use the mining rights or rights related to the use of water.

Article 15

When things expropriated by the Government under the provisions of the preceding two Articles have become out of use, and in case they are to be sold within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, or when things expropriated by a person who conducts a general mobilization business under the provisions of Article 13, Paragraph 3, have become out of use within a period of 10 years following their expropriation, the former owners or former holders of the rights of legitimate successors to them may buy them back on a preferential basis, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

national general mobilization, (5) businesses relating to education and training which are necessary for national general mobilization, (6) businesses relating to experiments and researches which are necessary for national general mobilization, (7) businesses relating to information and campaign of education which are necessary for national general mobilization, (8) businesses concerning guarding which are necessary for national general mobilization and (9) businesses besides each of the foregoing which may be designated by Imperial Ordinances as necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 4.

In time of war the Government if necessary for national general mobilization may enlist subjects of the Empire and place them in general mobilization businesses in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances. This provision does not prevent the application of the Conscription Law, however.

Article 5.

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause subjects of the Empire or juridical persons or other organizations of the Empire to cooperate with the State or local public organizations or other persons designated by the Government.

Article 16

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may restrict or prohibit establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, or may order the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16 - (2)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders concerning transfer or other disposal of, investments in, use and removal of, equipment belonging to a general mobilization business, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 16 - (3)

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may issue necessary orders relating to the assumption, entrusting, joint management, transfer, abolition or suspension of business, or changes in business objectives or consolidation or dissolution of corporations, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 17

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization in time of war may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises to obtain approval of the Government regarding the conclusion or change or abolition of an agreement or agreements on control of the respective enterprises, or may order them to conclude or change or cancel control agreement or agreements among themselves, or may order the participants in the said agreement or agreements and non-participants to act in accordance with the said control agreement or agreements, in conformity with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietors of the same or different kinds of enterprises or their organizations to control the said enterprises or order them to establish an organization or corporation with the object of operating for the control.

An organization which is to be established under the foregoing provisions shall be a juridical person.

When persons who have been ordered to establish an organization in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 have failed to establish it, the Government may take necessary measures regarding the preparation of articles of association or other matters relative to its establishment.

When an organization has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1, the Government may cause persons who have qualifications as the constituent members of the said organization to become the constituent members of the said organization.

The Government may cause an organization which has been established in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 to obtain approval of the Government regarding the adoption or change or abolition of its control regulations pertaining to enterprises of its constituent members (including the constituent members of the latter, this applying correspondingly to the following parts), or order it to adopt or change the control regulations, or may order its constituent members or persons who are qualified to be its constituent members to act in conformity with the control regulations.

Matters pertaining to an organization or a corporation under the provisions of Paragraph 1 shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(2)

In case the Government has ordered the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, or has ordered the transfer of an enterprise under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, necessary matters relating to the succession to obligations of the transferer or investor or disposition of their security shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 18-(3)

Regarding the transfer of facilities or rights, or investment under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2; or transfer of an enterprise or consolidation of corporations under the terms of Article 16, Paragraph 3, or an organization of a corporation established in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, Paragraphs 1 or 3, the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may set up exceptions pertaining to calculation of the standard of tax levy, or may make arrangements for reduction or exemption of taxes.

Article 19

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may issue necessary orders, regarding

price, transportation charge, storage, insurance premium, rentals, processing charge, repairing charge or rates of other payments on property.

Article 20

If necessary for national general mobilization in time of war the Government may restrict or prohibit the insertion of articles in newspapers or other publications, in accordance with prohibitions of Imperial Ordinances.

The Government may prohibit sales and distribution of newspapers or other publications containing items which hinder the national general mobilization in violation of restriction or prohibition under the foregoing provision, and may attach them. In this case the Government also may attach their original plates.

Article 21

The Government, whenever it deems it necessary for national general mobilization, may cause subjects of the Empire or the employers of Japanese subjects to report regarding the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects, or may conduct examination concerning the occupational ability of the Japanese subjects.

Article 22

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may issue necessary orders against the administrators or managers of schools, training institutes, factories, workshops and other institutions suitable for training technicians or the employers of persons who are to be trained, regarding training of technicians necessary for national general mobilization.

Article 23

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause a person who is engaged in the production, sales or importation of general mobilization goods to hold a certain fixed quality of the said goods or raw or other materials thereof.

Article 24

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may cause the proprietor of a general mobilization enterprise or a person who shall have to operate a general mobilization enterprise in time of war to formulate a plan regarding general mobilization business which is to be operated in time of war, or may cause him to conduct exercises and training on the basis of the said plan.

Article 25

The Government if necessary for national general mobilization may order a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods for the administrator of an experimental and research institute to conduct experiments and researches.

Article 26

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances, may guarantee a certain fixed amount of profit or grant subsidy within the limit of its budget for a person who is engaged in the production or repair of general mobilization goods. In this case, the Government may cause the said person to produce or repair general mobilization goods or to install equipment necessary for general mobilization.

Article 27

The Government, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinance, shall compensate losses that may arise from measures taken under the stipulations of Articles 8, 10, 13, 14 or Article 16, Paragraph 2; orders of exportation and importation issued according to the provisions of Article 9; orders regarding capital accomodation, subscription to securities, underwriting or purchase of securities,

acceptance of obligations or guarantee of obligations under the provisions of Article 11; orders regarding the establishment or extension or improvement of equipment under the provisions of Article 16; or orders regarding commission, transfer, abolition or suspension of an enterprise or orders requiring changes in the business purposes or dissolution of a corporation under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, except the cases under Paragraph 2 of this Article.

A person who administers general mobilization business shall compensate losses that may arise in case of this use, expropriation or operation under the provisions of Article 10, Article 13, Paragraph 3 or Article 14, in accordance with provision of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 28

In case the Government issues orders under the provisions of Articles 22, 23 or 25, it shall compensate losses arising therefrom or grant monetary subsidy, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 29

The amount of compensation as under the provisions of the preceding two articles and purchase value as under the provisions of Article 15 shall be determined by the Government after consultation with the General Mobilization

Compensation Commission.

Rules governing the General Mobilization Compensation Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 30

The Government shall supervise an enterprise that receives the guarantee of profits or subsidy money under the provisions of Articles 26 or 28, and may issue orders or take measures which are necessary in this connection.

Article 31

If necessary for national general mobilization the Government by order may demand reports or may have the competent officials inspect necessary places and examine business conditions or books or documents or other things.

Article 31-(2)

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 50,000.

1. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 8.
2. A person who has violated an order or orders issued under the provisions of Article 19.

Article 32

A person who, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 9, has exported or imported goods or has attempted to do so, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 10,000.

In the case of the foregoing paragraph, the goods which the offender has exported or imported or attempted to export or import, if in possession of the offender, be confiscated. If it has been impossible to confiscate. If it has been impossible to confiscate the whole or a part of the said goods, their value may be added to the fine.

Article 33

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 5,000.

(1) A person who has violated order or restriction or prohibition under the provisions of Article 7, (2) a person who, in violation of order under the provisions of Article 9, fails to export or import, (3) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the use or expropriation of general mobilization goods as under the provisions of Article 10,

(4) a person who has refused or hindered or evaded the management or use or expropriation of facilities, land or constructions, or offering of the operatives as under the provisions of Article 13.

Article 34

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 3,000.

(1) A person who has violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 11, (2) a person who has violated restriction or prohibition or order as under the provisions of Article 16, (3) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 2, (4) a person who has violated orders as under the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 3, (5) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, has set up or changed or abolished a control agreement without approval of the Government, or has violated an order issued under the provision of Article 17 or Article 18, Paragraph 5, (6) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 26, does not hold goods, (7) a person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 26, does not produce or repair or install equipment.

Article 35

A person who has committed a criminal act under the preceding four Articles may be subjected to concurrent imposition of the penal servitude and fine.

Article 36

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding ¥ 1,000: (1) a person who does not accede to expropriation or does not execute the business as under the provisions of Article 4, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 6.

Article 37

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥ 3,000: (1) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 22, (2) a person who does not formulate a plan or does not execute trainings, in violation of an order issued under the provisions of Article 24, (3) a person who does not conduct experiments and researches, in violation of orders issued under the provisions of Article 25.

Article 38

A person falling under either of the following shall be subject to fine not exceeding ¥1,000: (1) a person who,

in violation of Article 18, Paragraph 1, fails to organize an organization or corporation, (2) a person who has violated an order issued under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 6, (3) a person who has violated an order or disposition as under the provisions of Article 30, (4) a person who has neglected reporting or made false report in violation or an order issued under the provisions of Article 31.

Article 39

In case of a newspaper having violated restriction or prohibition as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 1, its publisher and editor, and in case of other publications their publishers or authors, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding Y 2,000.

In case of a newspaper, a person who actually was in charge of editing and one who signed the article or articles involved, besides the editor, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions.

Article 40

A person who hindered the execution of attachment as under the provisions of Article 20, Paragraph 2, shall be subject to penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding Y 500.

Article 41

The stipulation of the Criminal Code regarding concurrent crimes shall not be applicable to a crime under the foregoing two articles.

Article 42

A person who has refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials as under the provisions of Article 31, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding ¥ 500.

Article 43

A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 21, has neglected reporting or refused or hindered or evaded the inspection by the competent officials shall be subject to a fine not exceeding ¥ 50 or detention or a minor fine.

Article 44

When a person, who is or has been engaged in a general mobilization business, has disclosed or secretly used official secret regarding general mobilization business designated by the competent Government offices which he had come to knowledge of in relation with the execution of his business, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 2,000.

Article 45

When an official or a person who has been engaged in official service has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridical or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties under the provisions of this law, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding ¥ 2,000.

The provisions of the preceding clause shall apply in case an officer or employee, or a person who has been an officer or employee, of an organization or corporation established for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3 or other juridical person or other organization which administers control by order on the basis of this law, has disclosed or secretly used business secrets of a juridical or natural person which he had come to knowledge of in relation to the execution of his duties.

Article 46 (Removed by the Law number
4 of the 19th year of
Showa)

When an officer or employee of an organization or corporation established for the purpose of controlling enterprises under the provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 1 or 3, or other juridical person or other organization which

administers control by order on the basis of this law, has received or demanded or promised acceptance of, a bribe in conjunction with his duties, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years. When the said person accordingly has committed an improper act or has not committed a proper act, he shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding five years.

The bribe received in the case of the foregoing clause shall be confiscated. If the whole or a part of it could not be confiscated, its value shall be levied on the said person.

Article 47

A person who has given or offered or promised a bribe to the person mentioned in the preceding clause, shall be subject to penal servitude not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding Y 500.

When a person who has committed a crime under the preceding clause, has surrendered himself to justice, the penalty may be mitigated or he may be remitted.

Article 48

When a representative of a juridical person or proxy of a juridical or natural person or other employee or other operative thereof has committed an offense under the

provisions of Article 31, Paragraph 2 to Article 34, Article 36, Paragraph 2, Articles 37, 38 or the fore part of Article 43, the said juridical or natural person shall be subject to a fine or minor fine provided in each of the above Articles, in addition to the punishment of the said offense.

Article 49

The provisions of the preceding Article shall be applied to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or proxy or employee or other operative of a juridical person, who has his headquarters or main business office within the territories where this law is in force.

The same shall also apply to an act committed in land outside the territories where this law is in force by a representative or employee or other operative of a natural person, who has his domicile within the territories where this law is in force.

The penalty provisions of this law shall be applied to a subject of the Empire who has committed a crime in land outside the territories where this law is in force.

Article 50

The National General Mobilization Commission shall be established to respond to inquiries from the Government

regarding important matters relative to the enforcement of this law, (exclusive of those pertaining to the military rules).

Rules governing the National General Mobilization Commission shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

Supplementary Rules

The date of the application of this law shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance. (Put in effect on 5th of May 1938 by Imperial Ordinance No. 315 of the year 1938).

Law of Army Industry Mobilization and Law No. 88 of the year 1937 shall be abolished.

Orders or dispositions which were acted prior to the enforcement of this law in accordance with Law of Army Industry Mobilization shall be treated as were acted according to the corresponding provisions in this law.

Punishment to a person who has violated Law of Army Industry Mobilization shall still be based on the old law.

Supplementary Rules (Law No. 19 of the year 1941)

The date of the application of this law shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance. (Put in effect on 20th of March 1941 by Imperial Ordinance No. 205 of the year 1941).

E N D

IMPERIAL OATH AT THE SANCTUARY OF THE
IMPERIAL PALACE (1889)

We, the Successor to the prosperous Throne of Our Predecessors, do humbly and solemnly swear to the Imperial Founder of Our House and to Our other Imperial Ancestors that, in pursuance of a great policy co-extensive with the Heavens and with the Earth, We shall maintain and secure from decline the ancient form of government.

In consideration of the progressive tendency of the course of human affairs and in parallel with the advance of civilization, We deem it expedient, in order to give clearness and distinctness to the instructions bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of Our House and by Our other Imperial Ancestors, to establish fundamental laws formulated into express provisions of law, so that, on the one hand, Our Imperial posterity may possess an express guide for the course they are to follow, and that, on the other, Our subjects shall thereby be enabled to enjoy a wider range of action in giving Us their support, and that the observance of Our laws shall continue to the remotest ages of time. We will thereby to give greater firmness to the stability of Our country and to promote the welfare of all the people within the boundaries of Our dominions; and We now establish the Imperial House Law and the Constitution. These Laws come to only an exposition of grand precepts for the conduct of the government, bequeathed by the Imperial Founder of Our House and by Our other Imperial Ancestors. That we have been so fortunate in Our reign, in keeping with the tendency of the times, as to accomplish this work. We owe to the glorious Spirits of the Imperial Founder of Our House and of Our other Imperial Ancestors.

We now reverently make Our prayer to Them and to Our Illustrious Father, and implore the help of Their Sacred Spirits, and make to Them solemn oath never at this time nor in the future of fail to be an example to Our subjects in the observance of the Laws hereby established.

May the Heavenly Spirits witness this Our Solemn Oath.

E N D

Imperial Ordinances
Concerning
Appointment of Service Ministers

A. Imperial Ordinances of 1900

I. Appointment of the Minister of War

Imperial Ordinance No. 193 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of War), promulgated on May 19, 1900.

Organization of the Ministry of War

(Former part omitted)

Article 30

The personnel of the Ministry of War shall be as provided for in the appended table.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from May 20, 1900.

Appended Table

Table of Personnel of the Ministry of War

Minister	:	Vice Minister	:
(Full General	:	(Lieutenant	:
or Lieutenant	:	General or	:
General)	:	Major General)	:
	:		:
	:		:
Remarks	:	1. Persons to be appointed Minister of	:
	:	War and Director General shall be	:
	:	Generals in active service.	:
	:	(The following Numbers omitted)	:

2. Appointment of the Minister of the Navy Imperial Ordinance No. 194 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of the Navy), promulgated on May 19, 1900.

Organization of the Ministry of the Navy

(Former part omitted)

Article 17

The establishment of the Ministry of the Navy shall be in accordance with the appended table.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from May 20, 1900.

Appended Table

Table of Establishment of the Ministry of the Navy			
Minister	:	Vice Minister	:
(Full Admiral	:	(Vice Admiral	:
or Vice Ad-	:	or Rear	:
niral)	:	Admiral)	:
	:		:
	:		:
Remarks	:	1. Persons to be appointed Minister of the Navy and Director General shall be Admirals in active service. (The following Numbers omitted).	

B. Imperial Ordinances of 1913 (Yamamoto Cabinet)

1. Appointment of the Minister of War

Imperial Ordinance No. 165 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of War), promulgated on June 13, 1913.

2. Appointment of the Minister of the Navy

Imperial Ordinance No. 168 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of the Navy), promulgated on June 13, 1913.

The following amendment shall be made of the organization of the Ministry of the Navy:

No. 1 of the Remarks in the appended table shall be deleted and the subsequent numbers shall be advanced in order.

Appended Table

Table of Establishment of the Ministry of the Navy			
Minister	:	Vice Minister	:
(Full Admiral	:	(Vice Admiral or	:
or Vice Admiral)	:	Rear Admiral)	:
	:		:
	:		:
Remarks	:	1. Persons to be appointed Minister and Vice Minister shall be admirals in active service.	:
	:	2. In addition to the establishment in this table, persons with concurrent posts may be appointed or four commissioned officers or officials with corresponding ranks may be appointed.	:
	:	3. The office of the Private Secretaries shall be held concurrently by the Adjutants.	:
	:	4. Two members of "Sonin" rank can be specially appointed only when an officer with a proper post holds concurrently the office of the Director of the Judicial Bureau.	:
	:		:

C. Imperial Ordinances of 1936 (Hirota Cabinet)

1. Appointment of the Minister of War

Imperial Ordinance No. 63 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of War), promulgated on May 18, 1936.

The following amendment shall be made of the organization of the Ministry of War:

No. 1 of the Remarks in the appended table shall be amended to read No. 2 and the subsequent Numbers shall be moved down in order, and the following Number shall be added as No. 1.

1. Persons to be appointed Minister or Vice Minister shall be Generals in active service.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

2. Appointment of the Minister of the Navy

Imperial Ordinance No. 64 (amendment of the organization of the Ministry of the Navy), promulgated on May 18, 1936.

The following amendment shall be made of the organization of the Ministry of the Navy:

No. 1 of the Remarks in the appended table shall be amended to read No. 2 and the subsequent Numbers shall be moved down in order, and the following Number shall be added as No. 1.

I. Persons to be appointed Minister and Vice Minister shall be admirals in active service.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

E N D

The Prisoner of War Internment Camp

(Imperial Ordinance No. 1182,
promulgated on December 24, 1941)

Article 1.

The Prisoner of War Internment Camp is a place under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War for the internment of prisoners of war.

Article 2.

The Prisoner of War Internment Camp shall be established as necessity arises. Its location, opening and closure shall be decided upon by the Minister of War.

Article 3.

The Prisoner of War Internment Camp shall be administered by the Commander in Chief of an Army or a Garrison as provided for by the Minister of War and shall be superintended by the Minister of War.

Article 4.

There shall be instituted the following personnel in the Prisoner of War Internment Camp:

Commandant,

Staff members.

Non-commissioned officers and civil officials
of "Hannin" rank.

Article 5.

The Commandant shall be under the command of the Commander in Chief of an Army or a Garrison and superintend affairs of the Camp.

Article 6.

Each staff member shall take charge of his assigned affairs by order of the Commandant.

Article 7.

Non-commissioned officers and civil officials of "Hannin" rank shall be engaged in routine affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 8.

The Commander in Chief of an Army or a Garrison may, if necessary, detail his subordinates to assist in the execution of affairs of the Camp.

Those who have been detailed in accordance with the provision of the preceding Paragraph shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Commandant of the Camp.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

Organization

of

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau

(Imperial Ordinance No. 1246
promulgated on December 29, 1941)

Article 1.

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of War and take charge of the following affairs:

1. Investigation concerning the state of the detention, movement, release on parole, exchange, escape, hospitalization and death of prisoners of war and matters concerning the making and amending of their individual records.
2. Matters concerning the communication of conditions of prisoners of war.
3. Matters concerning the custody of articles and wills left by prisoners of war who have been released on parole, exchanged, escaped or died at hospital, dressing station or a Prisoner of War Internment Camp and forwarding of these articles to the bereaved families or other related persons.

4. Matters concerning the handling of money and articles presented to or sent by prisoners of war.
5. Matters concerning information obtained by the Army and the Navy with regard to the enemy war dead and the handling of articles and wills left by them and articles found in the battlefields.
6. Investigation into conditions of persons who have been taken prisoner in an enemy country and matters concerning the assistance to the communication between these persons and their families and other related persons in Japan.

Article 3.

The Prisoner of War Information Bureau shall be located in Tokyo.

Article 4.

There shall be instituted one Director and four Secretaries (Jimukan) in the Prisoner of War Information Bureau. However, the number of Secretaries (Jimukan) may be increased as may be needed.

The Director shall be appointed from among Generals and Secretaries from among Army or Navy commissioned officers below Major General or Rear Admiral or higher officials (Kotokan) of the Army or the Navy.

In addition to the Secretaries (Jimukan) mentioned in the first Paragraph, Secretaries (Jimukan) may be appointed by the Cabinet from among higher officials (Kotokan) of the Government offices concerned in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Minister of War.

There shall be instituted some clerks (Shoki) in the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, who shall be of "Hannin" rank.

Article 4.

The Director shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Minister of War and superintend affairs of the Bureau.

Article 5.

The Director may request the Army and the Navy units concerned to furnish him with necessary information in connection with the affairs under his jurisdiction.

Article 6.

Each Secretary (Jinukan) shall take charge of his assigned affairs by order of the Director.

Article 7.

Clerks (Shoki) shall be engaged in routine affairs by order of their superiors.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

E N D

Organization of the Board of Planning

Article 1

The Board of Planning shall be under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and take charge of the following affairs:

1. Drafting of plans concerning the expansion and employment of the total national resources in times of peace and war and reporting of such plans, together with reasons therefor, to the Prime Minister.
2. Investigation of the gists of proposals which are submitted by the Ministers to the Cabinet Council and which have an important bearing upon the expansion and employment of the total national resources in times of peace and war and reporting, together with its opinion, to the Cabinet through the Prime Minister.
3. Reporting, together with its opinion, to the Cabinet through the Prime Minister with reference to the control of budget for important matters related to the expansion and employment of the total national resources in times of peace and war.

4. Adjustment and coordination of affairs of various Government offices with regard to the making and execution of a national mobilization plan.

5. Matters concerning the making of a plan for the utilization of the territory and matters concerning the control of affairs of various Government offices as needed by the plan for the utilization of the territory.

The Board of Planning may, if necessary for the execution of the affairs specified in the preceding Paragraph, request the other Government offices concerned to furnish it with reference material or explanations.

Article 2.

There shall be appointed the following personnel in the Board of Planning:

President		"Shimmin"
Vice President	one	"Chokunin"
Directors of Divisions	six	"Chokunin"
Private Secretary	full time: one	"Sonin"
Senior Secretaries	full time: nineteen	"Sonin"
Research Secretaries	full time: twenty-four	"Sonin"; one of them may be of "Chokunin" rank.
Junior Secretaries	full time: ten	"Sonin"

Associate Secretaries	full time: two	"Sonin"
Technical Experts	full time: five	"Sonin"
Clerks	full time: seventy-eight	"Hanin"
Assistant Technical Experts	full time: eleven	"Hanin"

In addition to the personnel specified in the preceding Paragraph, the Cabinet may appoint Junior Secretaries from among higher officials of the Government offices concerned in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Article 3.

There shall be instituted in the Board of Planning the Secretariat of the President and six Divisions.

The assignment of routine affairs to the Secretariat of the President and each Division shall be stipulated by the Prime Minister.

Article 4.

There shall be appointed Councillors in the Board of Planning to cause them to participate in the affairs of the Board.

Councillors shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among higher officials of the Government offices concerned in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Article 5.

There may be instituted in the Board of Planning a Committee for the investigation of special matters.

Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among learned and experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Members of the Committee shall be relieved of office upon the completion of the investigation of the special matter involved.

Article 6.

The President shall superintend the affairs of the Board, direct and supervise the personnel under him and decide independently upon the appointment, promotion, demotion and dismissal of officials of "Hannin" rank.

Article 7.

The Vice President shall assist the President and control the affairs of the Board.

Article 8.

The Director of each Division shall control the affairs of the Division by order of his superiors.

Article 9.

The Private Secretary shall take charge of confidential affairs by order of the President.

Article 10.

Senior Secretaries shall take charge of affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 11.

Research Secretaries shall take charge of researches, investigations and planning by order of their superiors.

Article 12.

Junior Secretaries shall take charge of affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 13.

Associate Secretaries shall take charge of miscellaneous affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 14.

Technical Experts shall take charge of technical matters by order of their superiors.

Article 15.

Clerks shall be engaged in miscellaneous affairs under the direction of their superiors.

Article 16.

Assistant Technical Experts shall be engaged in technical matters under the direction of their superiors.

Supplementary Provisions

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

The Imperial Ordinances on the Organization of the Office of Planning and the Organization of the Bureau of Natural Resources shall be abolished.

E N D

Organization of the Board of Information

Article 1

The Board of Information shall be under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister and take charge of affairs concerning the following matters:

1. Collection of information, reporting, enlightenment and publicity concerning matters which are the fundamentals of the prosecution of national policies.

2. Dispositions in respect of newspapers and other publications as provided for in Article 20 of the National Mobilization Law.

3. Guidance and control in respect of broadcasting by telephone.

4. Such guidance and control of motion-pictures, phonograph records, plays and shows as are necessary for the enlightenment and publicity concerning matters which are fundamentals of the prosecution of national policies.

The Board of Information may, if necessary for the execution of the affairs mentioned in the preceding Paragraph, request the Government offices concerned to extend their cooperation in connection with the collection of information, reporting, enlightenment and publicity.

Article 2.

There shall be appointed the following personnel in the Board of Information:

President		"Shinnin"
Vice President	one	"Chokunin"
Private Secretary	full-time: one	"Sonin"
Information Officers (<u>Johokan</u>)	full-time: fifty-one	"Sonin"; five of them may be of "Chokunin" rank.
Clerks (<u>Zoku</u>)	full-time: eighty-nine	"Hannin"
Assistant Technical Experts (<u>Gite</u>)	full-time: one	"Hannin"

Article 3.

In addition to the personnel mentioned in the preceding Article, the Cabinet may appoint Information Officers (Johokan) from among higher officials (Kotokan) of the Government offices concerned in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Article 4.

There shall be instituted in the Board of Information the Secretariat of the President and five Divisions.

The office of the Director of each Division shall be occupied by an Information Officer (Johokan) of "Chokunin" rank.

The assignment of routine affairs to the Secretarist of the President and each Division shall be stipulated by the Prime Minister.

Article 5.

There shall be instituted in the Board of Information not more than fifteen Councillors (Sanyo), who shall be caused to participate in the affairs of the Board.

Councillors (Sanyo) shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among learned and experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

Councillors (Sanyo) shall be accorded the treatment of the official of "Chokunin" rank, provided, however, that those who hold a proper official post shall be accorded the treatment due to such post.

The term of office of Councillors (Sanyo) shall be two years. However, they may be relieved of office during the term of office if there is an especial reason.

Article 6.

The President shall superintend the affairs of the Board, direct and supervise the personnel under him and

decide independently upon the appointment, promotion, demotion and dismissal of Clerks (Zoku).

Article 7.

The Vice President shall assist the President and control the affairs of the Board.

Article 8.

The Private Secretary shall take charge of confidential matters by order of the President.

Article 9.

Information Officers (Johokan) shall take charge of routine affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 10.

Clerks (Zoku) shall be engaged in miscellaneous affairs under the direction of their superiors.

Article 11.

The Assistant Technical Expert (Gite) shall be engaged in technical matters under the direction of his superiors.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

The Imperial Ordinance on the Organization of the Cabinet Information Bureau shall be abolished.

E N D

Organization of the Ministry of Munitions
(Promulgated on November 1, 1943)

Article 1.

The Minister of Munitions shall administer the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the fundamentals of National mobilization.
2. Matters concerning mining and the manufacturing industry in general.
3. Matters concerning the production, distribution, consumption and prices of the products of mining and the manufacturing industry (except the rolling-stock, safety apparatus for railway signals, ships, articles for ships, products of the textile industry and other products of the manufacturing industry which are mainly used for civilian consumption; hereinafter to be called collectively the material under the jurisdiction of the Ministry).
4. Matters concerning the production control, ordering and procurement of raw materials and materials for principal munitions and of specified munitions.
5. Matters concerning such controls over the utilization of private factories and the guidance concerning their equipment and management as are needed to meet military demand.
6. Matters concerning the management of labor, wages, adjustment of funds (except matters concerning the procurement of funds) and control of accounting (except matters concerning the increase of dividend) in the enterprises whose purpose is the production or distribution of the material under the jurisdiction of the Ministry or electric power (in case the enterprise is concurrently engaged in the under-

taking for other purposes, this provision is applicable only to that part of the enterprise which is being operated for the above-mentioned purpose; hereinafter to be called the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.)

7. Matters concerning electricity and hydraulic power for the generation of alcohol and petroleum

The Minister of Munitions may, if necessary for the execution of the affairs mentioned in Number 1 of the preceding Paragraph, request other Government offices concerned to furnish him with reference material or explanations.

Article 2.

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Munitions the following one Board and eight Bureaus:

National Mobilization Bureau

Board of Air Arms

Machinery Bureau

Iron and Steel Bureau

Light Metal Bureau

Non-Ferrous Metal Bureau

Chemical Bureau

Fuel Bureau

Electric Power Bureau

There may be instituted Divisions or Divisions and Sections as may be provided for by the Minister of Munitions.

There shall be instituted in the Board of Air Arms the Secretariat of the Director General, General Affairs Bureau, First Bureau, Second Bureau, Third Bureau and Fourth Bureau.

Article 3.

The National Mobilization Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Superintendence of the national mobilization plan, production expansion plan and electric power

- fundamentals of national mobilization.
2. Matters concerning general supervision and inspection of the administration under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.
 3. Matters concerning mining and the manufacturing industry in general.
 4. Matters concerning the prices in general of the material under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.
 5. Matters concerning statistics in general.
 - b. Matters concerning the production control and the coordination of the ordering and procurement of raw materials and materials for principal munitions and of specified munitions.
 7. Matters concerning the coordination and adjustment of such controls over the utilization of private factories and the guidance concerning their equipment and management as are needed to meet military demand.
 8. Matters concerning the management of labor, wages, adjustment of funds in the enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.
 9. Matters concerning the coordination of defence works under the jurisdiction of the Ministry
 10. Matters which do not belong to other offices of the Ministry.

Article 4.

The Board of Air Arms shall take charge of affairs concerning aircraft and arms equipment, etc., related to aircraft (including the procurement of these materials and affairs incidental thereto).

Article 5.

The Machinery Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning machinery and implements (except those under the jurisdiction of the Board of Air Arms).

Article 6.

The Iron and Steel Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning iron and steel.

Article 7.

The Light Metal Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning light metal.

Article 8.

The Non-Ferrous Metal Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning non-ferrous metal and mines in general.

Article 9.

The Chemical Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning the products of the chemical industry (including affairs concerning the distribution and consumption of industrial salt and coarse camphor and excluding affairs concerning the output, distribution and consumption of chemical fertilizers).

Article 10.

The Fuel Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning fuel.
2. Matters concerning gas and coke.
3. Matters concerning the monopoly of alcohol and petroleum.

Article 11.

The Electric Power Bureau shall take charge of affairs concerning electricity and hydraulic power for the generation of electricity.

Article 12.

There shall be instituted Munitions Officer (Gunjukan) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of either "Chokunin" or "Sonin" rank and take charge of the routine affairs of the Ministry of Munitions by order of their superiors.

Article 13.

(Gunju Jimukan) and Associate Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Rijikan) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of the routine affairs of the Ministry of Munitions by order of their superiors.

Article 14.

The number of full-time Directors of Bureaus, Munitions Officers (Gunjukan), Senior Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Shokikan) and Junior Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Jimukan) shall be ninety-seven in total, provided, however, that the number of full-time Directors of Bureaus and Munitions Officers (Gunjukan) who are of "Chokunin" rank shall not exceed five in total.

The number of full-time Associate Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Rijikan) shall be fourteen in total.

Article 15.

There shall be instituted two full-time Statistics Officers (Tokeikan) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of statistics of mining and the manufacturing industry by order of their superiors.

Article 16.

There shall be instituted one full-time Munitions Technical Director (Gunju Gikan) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Chokunin" rank and superintend technical matters by order of his superiors.

Article 17.

There shall be instituted one hundred and seven full-time Munitions Technical Experts (Gunju Gishi) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Sonin" rank. Three of them may be of "Chokunin" rank. They shall take charge of technical matters by order of their superiors.

Article 18.

(Gunjukampo) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Hannin" rank and assist, under the direction of their superiors, the execution of the affairs of the Munitions Officers (Gunju-kan).

Article 19.

The number of full-time Assistant Munitions Officers (Gunjukampo) and Munitions Clerks (Gunju Zoku) shall be five hundred and eighteen in total.

Article 20.

There shall be instituted eight full-time Assistant Statistics Officers (Tokeikampo) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Hannin" rank and engaged in statistics of mining and the manufacturing industry under the direction of their superiors.

Article 21.

There shall be three hundred and nineteen Assistant Munitions Technical Experts (Gunju Gishi) in the Ministry of Munitions, who shall be of "Hannin" rank and engaged in technical matters under the direction of their superiors.

Article 22.

In addition to the personnel mentioned in Article 12 to the preceding Article inclusive, Junior Secretaries (Jimukan) may be appointed by the Cabinet from among higher officials (KOTOKAN) of the Government offices concerned in accordance with the Recommendation to the Throne by the Minister of Munitions.

Article 23.

There shall be instituted Councillors (Sanyo) in the Ministry of Munitions to participate in the affairs of the Ministry.

Councillors shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among officials of "Chokunin" rank of the Government offices concerned and located at the Ministry of Munitions.

with the recommendation to the Throne by the Minister of Munitions.

Councillors shall strictly keep the secret that they have come to know of in connection with their official duties.

Article 24.

There shall be instituted a Special Committee in the Ministry of Munitions to conduct investigations into specialties.

Members of the Special Committee shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among learned or experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Minister of Munitions.

Members of the Special Committee shall strictly keep the secret that they have come to know of in connection with their official duties.

Article 25.

The Director General of the Board of Air Arms and the Director of the Fuel Bureau shall also be subject to the direction and supervision of the Minister of War and the Minister of the Navy with regard to matters of military necessity concerning specified munitions.

Article 26.

There shall be instituted Mining Inspectors (Komu Kantokukan) and Assistant Mining Inspectors (Komu Kantokukampo) in the Ministry of Munitions.

Mining Inspectors (Komu Kantokukan) shall be appointed from among Munitions Officers (Gunjukan), Senior Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Shokikan), Junior Munitions Secretaries (Gunju Jimukan) or Munitions Technical Experts (Gunju Gishi), and Assistant Mining Inspectors (Komu Kantokukampo) from among Assistant Munitions Officers (Gunju Kampo), Munitions Clerks (Gunju Zoku) or Assistant Munitions Technical Experts (Gunju Gite).

Mining Inspectors shall take charge of affairs concerning

of their superiors.

Assistant Mining Inspectors shall be engaged in affairs concerning mining police (except labor and sanitation at mines) under the direction of their superiors.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

The Imperial Ordinances on the Organization of the Board of Planning of the Cabinet, Organization of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Organization of the Board of Fuel and Organization of the Board of Prices shall be abolished.

Organization of the Ministry of Education

Article 1

The Minister of Education shall administer affairs concerning education, arts, sciences and religion.

Article 2

The secretariat of the Minister shall take charge of the following affairs, in addition to such affairs as are listed in the General Rules.

1. Matters concerning the personnel of public schools.
2. Matters concerning construction and repair works.
3. Matters concerning prizes and awards.
4. Matters concerning general supervision and inspection of the administration under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

Article 3

The number of full-time Senior Secretaries (Shokikan) of the Ministry of Education shall be sixteen.

Article 4

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education the following seven Bureaus:

Special School Affairs Bureau
Common School Affairs Bureau
Vocational School Affairs Bureau
Social Education Bureau
Physical Training Bureau
Text-Books Bureau
Religion Bureau

Article 5

The Special School Affairs Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning universities and higher schools.
2. Matters concerning technical schools.
3. Matters concerning various schools similar to the above-mentioned ones.
4. Matters concerning the dispatch of research fellows abroad.
5. Matters concerning the Institute for Researches in Contagious Diseases and other research institutes attached to the Imperial Universities.
6. Matters concerning astronomical observatories, meteorological observatories, magnetic observatories, latitude observatories, the Institute of Art and the Institute of Science of Natural Resources.
7. Matters concerning the promotion of, and investigation into, sciences and techniques.
8. Matters concerning the Geodesy Committee, Aeronautical Council and the Committee for Physical Researches in Electric Waves

9. Matters concerning the Imperial Academy of Sciences and the Imperial Academy of Arts.
10. Matters concerning the Conferences for Studies in Sciences and other learned societies.
11. Matters concerning academic degrees and similar titles.
12. Matters concerning the Training Institute of Industrial Techniques.

Article 6

The Common School Affairs Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning teachers' education.
2. Matters concerning middle-grade schools.
3. Matters concerning the national schools and kindergartens.
4. Matters concerning the girls' schools.
5. Matters concerning schools for the blind and schools for the deaf and dumb.
6. Matters concerning various schools similar to the above-mentioned ones.
7. Matters concerning the defrayment of expenses of education at the national schools by the National Treasury.
8. Matters concerning Educational Associations.
9. Matters concerning the attendance at school of children of school age.

Article 6 - II

The Vocational School Affairs Bureau shall take charge of the following Affairs:

1. Matters concerning polytechnic schools.
2. Matters concerning agricultural schools.
3. Matters concerning commercial schools.
4. Matters concerning nautical schools.
5. Matters concerning fishery schools and schools giving vocational education other than these mentioned in the foregoing numbers.
6. Matters concerning various schools similar to the above-mentioned ones.
7. Matters concerning the subsidy of expenses of vocational education by the National Treasury.
8. Matters concerning the training of teachers of vocational schools.
9. Matters concerning the Training Institute of Navigation.

Article 6 - III

The Social Education Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning youth organizations.
2. Matters concerning the young men's schools.

3. Matters concerning the training of teachers of the young men's schools.
4. Matters concerning the subsidy of expenses of the education of the youth by the National Treasury.
5. Matters concerning libraries.
6. Matters concerning museums and other facilities for exhibition.
7. Matters concerning the education of grown-up people.
8. Matters concerning organizations for social education.
9. Matters concerning the approval and recommendation of books.
10. Other matters concerning social education.

Article 6 - IV

The Physical Training Bureau shall take charge of the following matters:

1. Matters concerning physical training and exercises at school.
2. Matters concerning martial arts at school.
3. Matters concerning military training at school.
4. Other matters concerning physical training and discipline at school.
5. Matters concerning sanitation at school.

Article 6 - V

The Text-Books Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the compilation and publication of text-books.
2. Matters concerning the investigation into, and examination and approval of, text-books.
3. Matters concerning researches in the national language.

Article 6 - VI

The Religion Bureau shall take charge of the following affairs:

1. Matters concerning the sects of Shintoism and Buddhism temples and shrines or halls used for religious purposes, and other matters concerning religion.
2. Matters concerning the preservation of national treasures.
3. Matters concerning priests and instructors.
4. Matters concerning the preservation of historical places, places of scenic beauty and valuable objects of nature.

Article 6 - VII

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education fourteen full-time Junior Secretaries of Education (Monbu Jimukan) and six Associate Junior Secretaries of Education (Monbu Rijikan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of routine affairs by order of their superiors.

Article 7

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education seventeen full-time Education Inspectors (Tokugakukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank. One of them may be of "Chokunin" rank. They shall take charge of the inspection and supervision of School affairs.

Article 7 - II

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education eleven full-time Social Education Secretaries (Shakaikyoikukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of the guidance and supervision of social education.

Article 8

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education one Junior Secretary of Books (Tosho Jimukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of affairs concerning the compilation and publication of books.

Article 8 - II

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education nineteen full-time Book Superintendents (Tosho Kanshukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of the compilation and inspection of text-books.

Article 8 - III

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education fourteen full-time Assistant Book Superintendents (Tosho Kanshukanpo), who shall be of "Hannin" rank and assist the Book Superintendents (Tosho Kanshukan) in the execution of their affairs.

Article 8 - IV

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education two full-time National Language Research Secretaries (Kokugo Chosakan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of researches in the national language.

Article 8 - V

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education two full-time Assistant National Language Research Secretaries (Kokugo Chosakanpo), who shall be of "Hannin" rank and assist the National Language Research Secretaries (Kokugo Chosakan) in the execution of their affairs.

Article 9

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education two full-time Technical Experts (gishi), who shall take charge of technical matters concerning architecture, the preservation of national treasures or historical places, and motion-pictures.

There shall be instituted Assistant Technical Experts (Gishu) in the Ministry of Education to assist the Technical Experts (Gishi) in the execution of their affairs.

Article 10

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education eight full-time Physical Training Secretaries (Taikukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of affairs concerning physical training and discipline and sanitation at school.

Article 10 - II

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education eight full-time Assistant Physical Training Secretaries (Taiikukanpo), who shall be of "Hannin" rank and assist the Physical Training Secretaries (Taiikukan) in the execution of their affairs.

Article 10 - III

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education three full-time Religious Affairs Secretaries (Shumukan), who shall be of "Sonin" rank and take charge of the investigation and researches into the tenets, rites, etc. of religions and the guidance of organizations related to religion by order of their superiors.

Article 10 - IV

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education four full-time Assistant Religious Affairs Secretaries (Shumukanpo), who shall be of "Hannin" rank and engaged, by order of their superiors, in the investigation and studies of the tenets, rites, etc. of religions and the guidance of organizations related to religion.

Article 11

The number of full-time Clerks (Zoku) and Assistant Technical Experts (Gishu) shall be one hundred and seventy-five in total.

Article 11 - II

There shall be instituted in the Ministry of Education a Special Committee to conduct investigations into specialties.

The members of the Special Committee shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among learned or experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation of the Throne by the Minister of Education.

The term of office of the members of the Special Committee shall be two years. However, they may be relieved of office during the term of office if there are especial circumstances.

Supplementary Provision

Article 12

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from November 1, 1898.

Imperial Ordinance No. 135, promulgated on March 18, 1943
Regulations for Administrative Inspection
(Text as of December 1, 1944)

Chapter I

General Provision

Article I

With a view to insuring proper execution of administration during the War of Greater East Asia, administrative inspection shall be conducted from time to time.

Chapter II

Administrative Inspection by Administrative Inspector

Article 2

The administrative inspection by an Administrative Inspector shall have the principal object in view to inspect on the spot the actual execution of administration, particularly the state of practice and materialization of important policies concerning the expansion of production, and simultaneously probe the strictness or laxity of discipline.

Article 3

There shall be instituted in the Cabinet an Administrative Inspector as occasion arises to take charge of the administrative inspection mentioned in the preceding Article.

The Administrative Inspector shall be appointed by Imperial order from among the Ministers of State and Cabinet Advisers.

Article 4

The Administrative Inspector shall be subject to the supervision of the Prime Minister.

Article 5

There shall be attached to the Administrative Inspector a suite of some members to assist the execution of his task.

The members of the suite mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be appointed by the Cabinet from among higher officials (Kotokan) of various Government offices or learned and experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister.

A person who is not a higher official (Kotokan) and has been appointed a member of the suite mentioned in the first Paragraph shall be accorded the treatment of the official of "Chokunin" or "Sonin" rank and his service shall be subject to the application of the Civil Service Regulations with the necessary modifications.

Article 6

The Prime Minister may, as occasion demands, cause some attendants to accompany the Administrative Inspector to be engaged in his routine affairs.

The attendants mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among the personnel of various Government offices.

Article 7

(Deleted)

Article 8

Except the matters provided for in this Chapter, such matters as are necessary for the execution of the tasks of the Administrative Inspector and the personnel attached to him shall be decided upon by the Prime Minister.

Chapter III

Administrative Inspection by Administrative Inspection Committee

Article 9

The Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry may dispatch an Administrative Inspection Committee to conduct on the spot the inspection of the actual execution of administration.

Article 10

Members of the Administrative Inspection Committee shall be appointed on each occasion of the administrative inspection by the Cabinet from among higher officials (Kotokan) of various Government offices, members of the Advisory Committee (Sanyo Iin) of the Cabinet or a Ministry or learned and experienced persons in accordance with the recommendation to the Throne by the Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry.

A person who is not a higher official (Kotokan) and has been appointed a member of the Administrative Inspection Committee shall be accorded the treatment of the official of "Chokunin" or "Sonin" rank and his service shall be subject to the application of the Civil Service Regulations with the necessary modifications.

Article 11

The Administrative Inspection Committee shall be subject to the supervision of the Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry.

Article 12

The Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry may, as occasion demands, attach some Assistants of the Administrative Inspection Committee to the Administrative Inspection Committee and cause them to assist the execution of the task of the Administrative Inspection Committee.

Assistants of the Administrative Inspection Committee shall be appointed by the Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry from among the personnel of various government offices or learned and experienced persons.

The service of a person who is not a Government official and has been appointed an Assistant of the Administrative Inspection Committee shall be subject to the application of the Civil Service Regulation with the necessary modifications.

Article 13

Except the matters provided for in this Chapter, such matters as are necessary for the execution of the tasks of the Administrative Inspection Committee and the Assistants of the Administrative Inspection Committee or in connection with the Administrative Inspection Committee shall be decided upon by the Prime Minister or the Minister of a Ministry.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 593, promulgated on October 15, 1937
Temporary Institution of Cabinet Councillors

Article 1

There shall be temporarily instituted some Cabinet Councillors for the purpose of causing them to participate in the deliberation and planning of the Cabinet in regard to important state affairs concerning the China Incident.

Cabinet Councillors shall be appointed by Imperial order.

Article 2

Cabinet Councillors shall be accorded the privilege of the Minister of State.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 604, promulgated on
October 28, 1944

Temporary Institution of Cabinet
Advisers

Article 1

There shall be temporarily instituted, during the War of Greater East Asia, some Cabinet Advisers for the purpose of causing them to participate in the matter of importance concerning the execution of state affairs by the Prime Minister.

Cabinet Advisers shall be appointed by Imperial order from among expert and accomplished persons.

Article 2

Cabinet Advisers shall be accorded the treatment of the official of "Shinnin" rank.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

Imperial Ordinance No. 134, 1943, on the Temporary Institution of Cabinet Advisers shall be abolished.

Imperial Ordinances
Concerning
Appointment of Minister without Portfolio

A. Imperial Ordinance No. 873, promulgated on November 17, 1943.

The following amendment shall be made of Imperial Ordinance No. 843, 1940:

In the second Paragraph, "not exceed three" shall be amended to read "not exceed four."

The present Ordinance shall be enforced as from the date of promulgation.

B. Imperial Ordinance No. 843, 1940

Persons caused to become members of the Cabinet as Ministers of State in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the Imperial Ordinance on the Organization of the Cabinet shall be of "Shinnin" rank.

The number of persons to whom the preceding Paragraph is applicable shall not exceed three.

NEW PEACE PRESERVATION LAW
Enacted by the Imperial Diet in February, 1941;
Promulgated on March 8 as Law No. 54 of the year
1941: Enforced as from same year.

The Peace Preservation Law originally was promulgated and put in force in 1925 for the purpose of curbing the communist activities, and was partially revised by an extraordinary Imperial Ordinance in 1928.

CHAPTER I.

CRIME

Article 1.

A person who has organized an association with the object of changing the national polity or a person who has performed the work of an officer or other leader of such an association shall be condemned to death or punished with penal servitude for life or not less than seven years, and a person who knowingly has joined such an association or a person who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of its object shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than three years.

Article 2.

A person who has organized an association with the object of aiding an association specified in the preceding Article or a person who has performed the work of an officer or other leader of such an association shall be condemned to death or punished with penal servitude for life or not less than five years, and a person who knowingly has joined such an association or a person who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of its object shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than two years.

Article 3.

A person who has organized an association with the object of preparing for the organization of an association specified in Article I or a person who has performed the work of an officer or other leader of such an association shall be condemned to death or punished with penal servitude for life or not less than five years, and a person who knowingly has joined such an association or who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of its object shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than two years.

Article 4.

A person who has organized a group with the objects stipulated in the preceding three Articles or a person who has directed such a group shall be punished with penal servitude for life or not less than three years, and a person who has joined such a group with the objects stipulated in the foregoing three Articles or a person who has committed an act contributing to the realization of the objects stipulated in the foregoing three Articles in relation to said group shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than one year.

Article 5.

A person who has conferred with other person or instigated other person with the objects mentioned in Article 1 to 3 and regarding the execution of objective matters or propagated such objective matters or committed other acts contributing to the accomplishment of the objects, shall be punished with penal servitude not less than one year and not exceeding ten years.

Article 6.

A person who has instigated sedition, violent act or other crime injurious to life, body and property of a person, with the objects stipulated in Articles 1 to 3, shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than two years.

Article 7.

A person who has organized an association with the object of circulating matters disavowing the national polity or impairing the sanctity and dignity of the Grand Shrine and the Imperial Household or a person who has performed the work of an officer or other leader of such an association shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than four years, and a person who knowingly has joined such an association or a person who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of its object shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than one year.

Article 8.

A person who has organized a group with the object stipulated in the foregoing Article or a person who has directed such a group shall be punished with penal servitude for life or not less than three years, and a person who, with the object stipulated in the foregoing Article, has joined said group, or a person who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of the object stipulated in the foregoing Article in relation to said group, shall be punished with penal servitude for a limited period not less than one year.

Article 9.

A person who has given or offered or promised to give money or other articles or property interests to another person with the object of causing him to commit either of the crimes stipulated in the preceding eight Articles, shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding 10 years. This provision shall also apply to a person who knowingly has accepted or demanded or promised to accept said offering.

Article 10.

A person who has organized an association with the object of disavowing the system of private ownership or a person who knowingly has joined such an association or a person who has committed an act contributing to the accomplishment of the object of said association, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years.

Article 11.

A person who, with the object stipulated in the preceding Article, has conferred with other person regarding the execution of the objective matters or a person who has instigated the execution of the objective matters, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding seven years.

Article 12.

A person who, with the object stipulated in Article 10, has instigated sedition, violent act or other crime injurious to life body or property of a person, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years.

Article 13.

A person who has given or offered or promised to give money or other articles or property interests to other person with the object of causing him to commit crimes stipulated in the preceding three Articles, shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding five years. This provision shall apply also to a person who knowingly has accepted or demanded or promised to accept said offering.

Article 14.

Attempts of the crimes stipulated in Articles 1 to 4, Article 8 and Article 10 of the present law shall be punished.

Article 15

When a person, who had committed any of the crimes stipulated in this Chapter, has surrendered himself to justice, punishment on him shall be mitigated or remitted.

Article 16.

Provisions of this Chapter shall also be applied to any person, who has committed either of the crimes under this law outside the territories where this law is in force.

CHAPTER II

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Article 17.

Provisions of this Chapter shall be applied to cases of crimes stipulated in Chapter I.

Article 18.

A procurator may summon a suspect or order a judicial police officer to make such summons.

The writ of summons to be issued by the judicial police officer in accordance with an order from a Procurator shall contain the position and full name of the Procurator issuing the order as well as the statement that the writ was issued by his order.

The duties of the clerks of the court or bailiffs pertaining to service of the writ of summons may be executed by judicial police officers and men.

Article 19.

When a suspect without proper reason fails to respond to the summons made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article or when there exist reasons provided in each number of Article 87, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedures, a Procurator may arrest the suspect, or commission another Procurator to make the arrest, or order a judicial police officer to do so.

The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding Article shall be applied to the warrant of arrest to be issued by the judicial police officer under order from the Procurator.

Article 20.

A suspect arrested shall be examined by a Procurator or a Judicial police officer within 48 hours from the time the

arrested was taken to a specified place. When no warrant of detention is issued within the said specified course of time, the Procurator shall release the suspect or cause the judicial police authorities to effect such release.

Article 21.

When causes provided for in any of the numbers in Article 87, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedures exist, a Procurator may detain a suspect or order a judicial police officer to effect such detention.

The provisions of Article 18, Paragraph 2 shall be correspondingly applied to the warrant of detention to be issued by a judicial police officer under order from a Procurator.

Article 22.

With respect to detention, the place of detention at the police station or at the gendarmerie may be used in lieu of a prison.

Article 23.

The period of detention shall be two months. When its extension is especially necessary, a Procurator for a local court, and a procurator for a district court, with the approval of the Chief Procurator for an appellate court, may renew the period each month, but not in excess of one year throughout.

Article 24.

When causes of detention have ceased to exist or when further detention is deemed unnecessary, a Procurator shall immediately release the suspects or shall cause a judicial police officer to make such release.

Article 25.

A Procurator may suspend the execution of detention by restricting the residence of a suspect.

In case there exist causes as prescribed in Article 119, paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedures, the Procurator may revoke the suspension of the execution of detention.

Article 26.

The procurator may examine a suspect or order a judicial police officer to conduct such examination.

Only before instituting a public prosecution the Procurator may examine a witness or commission another Procurator with examination or order a judicial police officer to conduct such examination.

When a judicial police officer has examined a suspect or a witness by order of a public Procurator, he shall record in the documents covering the examination the position and full name of the procurator who ordered and the fact that the examination was conducted by his order.

Article 27.

Only before instituting a public prosecution a Procurator may seize, search or obtain evidence by inspection, or may commission another Procurator or order a judicial officer to take such actions.

Only before instituting a public prosecution a Procurator may order an expert opinion, interpretation or translation, or may commission another Procurator or order a judicial police officer to make disposition of such matters.

The provisions in Paragraph 3 of the preceding Article shall correspondingly apply to the documents covering seizure, search or evidence procured by inspection and to transcript of examination of an expert witness, interpreter or translator.

The provisions of Paragraph 2 and 3 of Article 18 shall correspondingly apply to an expert opinion, interpretation and translation.

Article 28.

The provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure regarding summons, arrest, detention, examination of defendant and witness, seizure, search, expert opinion, interpretation and translation, unless otherwise provided, shall correspondingly apply to cases of suspected persons under the present law. However, the provisions regarding bailment and provisional release shall not be applicable to the foregoing cases.

Article 29.

Attorneys shall be selected from among lawyers previously nominated by the Justice Minister, provided, however, that this provision shall not affect the application of the provisions of Article 40, Paragraph 2 of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

Article 30.

The number of attorneys shall not exceed two for each defendant. The selection of attorneys shall not be made after the lapse of 10 days subsequent to the receipt of the service of summons fixing the initial date for a public trial; except cases where unavoidable causes exist when it may be made with permission of the court.

Article 31.

When an attorney intends to make copies of the documents concerning a trial, he shall obtain permission from the presiding judge or the examining judge.

Inspection by an attorney of the documents concerning a trial shall be made at a place designated by the presiding judge or the examining judge.

Article 32.

In case a public trial has been instituted against a defendant, a Procurator, when he considers it necessary, may demand transfer of the jurisdiction, provided that this shall not apply after the designation of the date for the initial trial.

The demand under the foregoing paragraph shall be made to a higher court immediately above the court to which the case originally belongs and one to which the case is to be transferred.

When the demand has been made under the provisions of Paragraph 1, the judicial procedure shall be suspended.

Article 33.

No appeal shall be allowed from the judgement of the first instance which finds any person guilty of a crime specified in Chapter 1 of the present law.

A direct review of the judgement of the first instance as provided in the preceding paragraph may be had.

An appeal may be made on grounds where it is permitted from the judgement of the second instance under the provisions of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

A court of appeal shall try a case in accordance with the procedure regarding the review of the judgement of the second instance.

Article 34.

In case an appeal is instituted against a decision of the first instance judging that either of the crimes specified in Chapter 1, the court of appeal (the Supreme Court), if there exist conspicuous reasons which enable it to suspect that a crime under the same Chapter has not been committed, shall nullify the original decision by its own judgement and transfer the case to an Appellate Court having the jurisdiction over the case.

Article 35.

With respect to the notification of the date for a public trial the court of appeal may act free from the provisions regarding the period prescribed under Article 422, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

Article 36.

With respect to the penal proceedings, general provisions shall be applicable to all cases except those specially prescribed

Article 37.

The provisions of this Chapter, exclusive of Articles 22, 23, 29, Article 30, Paragraph 1, Articles 32, 33 and 34, shall be correspondingly applicable regarding the penal proceedings of the court-martial. In this case, Article 87, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedure as given shall be Article 143 of the Law of Court Martial of the Army or Article 143 of the Law of Court-Martial of the Navy, Article 422, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedure as given shall be Article 444, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Court-Martial of the Navy. The clause "in case there exists a cause stipulated in Article 119, Paragraph 1 of the Law of Criminal Procedure" as given in Article 25, Paragraph 2 of the present law should read "whenever."

Article 38

In the case of Chosen (Korea), the term Justice Minister given in this law should read as the Governor-General of Chosen; the Attorney-General, as the Attorney-General for the High Court of Chosen; the Chief Procurator, as the Chief Procurator for the Court of Appeal of Chosen; public procurator for district court and public procurator for local court, as public procurator for district court of Chosen; the Law of Criminal Procedure, as the Law of Criminal Procedure enforced under the terms of the Criminal Ordinance of Chosen, and Article 422, Paragraph 1, as Article 51 of the Criminal Ordinance of Chosen.

CHAPTER III

PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Article 39.

In case a person, who after having committed a crime specified in Chapter I was punished and is to be set free after expiration of his term, appears conspicuously liable to commit again a crime specified in the same Chapter, the court, upon demand from a procurator, may make decision that said person shall be subject to preventive detention.

The preceding paragraph shall also be applicable to the case of a person who after having committed a crime specified in Chapter I was punished and has served his term, or received a judgement for a stay of execution of the punishment, and has been placed under protection and surveillance in accordance with the Law of Protection and Surveillance of Ideological Criminals,

when it is considered difficult to prevent the danger of his committing a crime specified in the same Chapter and if he appears to be conspicuously liable to commit it again.

Article 40.

The demand for preventive detention shall be made by a Procurator for a district court, which has the jurisdiction over the place where the person involved has his domicile, to the same court.

When the demand for the preventive detention of the foregoing paragraph concerns a person who is under protection and surveillance it may be made by a Procurator for a District Court, which has its jurisdiction over the location of the Protection and Surveillance Office which administers the protection and surveillance of said person, to the same court.

Provisions concerning the Protection and Surveillance Commission shall be stipulated by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 41

With respect to the filing of demand for preventive detention, a Procurator may conduct necessary investigation and also may demand reports on necessary matters by referring the case to the competent public offices.

If necessary for the conduct of the investigation of the preceding Paragraph, a Procurator may have a judicial police officer bring said person over to him.

Article 42.

If necessary for the filing of demand for the preventive detention in case a person involved has no permanent residence or has run away or is liable to run away, a procurator may detain the said person provisionally in a prevention detention station, provided that the imprisonment shall not be prevented in case of unavoidable causes.

The provisional detention under the preceding Paragraph, shall not be done until after hearing of statements by the person involved. However, this shall not apply in case the said person refuses to make any statements or has run away.

Article 43.

The period of the provisional detention under the foregoing Article shall be 10 days. The person involved shall be released when demand for the preventive detention is not made within the above-specified period.

Article 44.

When preventive detention has been demanded, the court shall make a decision after hearing statements by a person involved. In this case, the court may order said person to appear before it.

The court may make a decision without hearing statements by a person involved in case he has refused to make statements or run away.

In case of demand for the preventive detention having been filed against a person prior to the expiration of his term of sentence, the court may make a decision to the effect that the person shall be subject to the preventive detention even after the expiration of his term.

Article 45.

If necessary for investigation of facts of a case the court may order a witness to appear before it and cause him to make a statement or to offer an expert opinion.

The court may demand reports on necessary matters, by referring them to the competent public offices.

Article 46.

A Procurator may appear at the court and set forth his opinion when the court causes a person involved to make statements or causes a witness to make statements of facts or to offer expert opinion.

Article 47.

The head of the family to which a person involved belongs, or a spouse, any relative by blood to the fourth degree or any relative by marriage to the third degree of said person may become a counsellor to said person, on approval of the court.

A counsellor to a person involved may appear before the court and set forth his opinion or produce data for reference, in case the court causes the involved person to make statements or causes a witness to make statements or to offer expert opinion.

Article 48.

The court may arrest a person involved in either of the following cases:

1. In case the said person has no definite residence.
2. In case the said person ran away or is liable to run away.
3. In case the said person without any proper reason fails to comply with the writ of summons under the provisions of Article 44, Paragraph 1.

Article 49.

When causes specified in No. 1 or 2 of the preceding Article exist the court may provisionally intern a person involved into a prevention detention station, provided that provisional internment in a prison shall not be prevented when unavoidable causes exist.

When a person involved is in prison the court may detain him provisionally in prison even without the causes specified in the preceding paragraph.

The provisions of Article 42, Paragraph 2 shall correspondingly apply to the cases of the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 50.

Except cases specially provided for, the provisions regarding arrest in the Law of Criminal Procedure shall correspondingly apply to the arrest under Article 48 of the present law; and the provisions regarding detention, to the provisional internment under Article 42 and the preceding Article, provided that the provisions regarding the bailment or conditional release are excepted.

Article 51.

A procurator may immediately file complaint against a decision of the court denying the preventive detention.

A person involved or his counsellor may immediately file complaint against a decision of the court for the preventive detention.

Article 52.

Except cases specially provided for, the provisions regarding decisions in the Law of Criminal Procedure shall correspondingly apply to the decisions under Article 44 of the present law; and the provisions regarding immediate complaints, to the immediate complaints under the preceding Article.

Article 53.

A person who has been placed under the preventive detention shall be interned in a preventive detention station, and necessary measures shall be taken for his reform.

Regulations governing the prevention detention stations shall be prescribed by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 54.

A person who has been placed under the preventive detention may meet other persons or exchange personal letters or other articles with them within the limitations of laws.

Censor, seizure or confiscation of personal letters or other articles may be made against a person who has been placed under the preventive detention, or other necessary measures may be taken for the preservation of peace or for disciplinary punishment. This provision shall also be applied to a person who has been provisionally interned, or one who has received a writ of arrest and has been detained in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 55.

The period of the preventive detention shall be two years, which may be renewed by decision of the Court in case its continuation is necessary.

In case demand for its renewal has been filed prior to the expiration of the period of preventive detention the court may renew it even after its expiration.

Even if a decision on the renewal is made after the expiration of the period of preventive detention, it shall be regarded as having been made at the time the period expired.

The provisions of Article 40, Article 41 and Articles 44 to 52 shall be correspondingly applied to the case of renewal of the period of the preventive detention. In this case, the term prison as given in Article 49, Paragraph 2 shall read as preventive detention station.

Article 56.

The period of preventive detention shall be calculated from the day the decision is made.

The number of days on which the detention was not made, or the number of days on which detention was made in connection with the execution of punishment, even after the decision has been reached, shall not be included in the period of the preceding paragraph.

Article 57.

When a person involved is serving his term of punishment at the time of the decision, the preventive detention shall be executed after the expiration of his term.

In case the court intends to execute the preventive detention of a person involved who is in prison, the imprisonment of the said person may be continued temporarily, if specially necessary for preparations for his removal or other causes.

The execution of preventive detention may be suspended under the direction of a procurator for the court, which made the decision, or a procurator for the district court, which has the jurisdiction over the locality where said person resides, if specially necessary for detection of crime or other causes.

The provisions of Articles 534 to 536 and Articles 544 to 552 inclusive, of the Law of Criminal Procedure shall be correspondingly applied with respect to the execution of preventive detention

Article 58.

A person who has been subjected to preventive detention shall be released even prior to the expiration of the period stipulated in Article 55, by decision of the competent administrative office when it has become unnecessary later to detain him further.

The provision of Article 40, Paragraph 3 shall be correspondingly applied to the case of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 59.

When preventive detention of a person has remained unexecuted for two years, a procurator for the court, which made the decision on the detention, or a procurator for the district court, which has the jurisdiction over the locality where the said person resides, may remit the execution of detention according to circumstances.

The provision of Article 40, Paragraph 3 shall be correspondingly applied to the case of the foregoing paragraph.

Article 60.

When it is considered that there is no place of safety within the preventive detention station at time of a natural calamity or incident, persons detained therein shall be removed under guard to other places. If there is no time for the removal under guard they may be released temporarily.

Those who have been released in accordance with the foregoing provision shall appear in person at the preventive detention station or a police station within 24 hours after the release.

Article 61.

In case a person who had been interned in the preventive detention station or in prison or a person to whom a warrant of arrest had been served, ran away, he shall be punished with penal servitude not exceeding one year.

This provision shall also apply to a person who was released in accordance with the provision of the first paragraph of the preceding Article and who has violated the provisions of the second paragraph of the same Article.

Article 62.

A person who has damaged or destroyed the detention equipment or committed violent or threatening act, and two or more persons

who in concert with each other have committed offense stipulated in the first paragraph of the preceding Article, shall be punished with penal servitude not less than three months and not exceeding five years.

Article 63.

Attempts of crimes stipulated in the foregoing two Articles, shall be punished.

Article 64.

Besides those stipulated in the present law, matters necessary in conjunction with preventive detention shall be prescribed by order.

Article 65.

Decisions which are to be made by the Chiho Saibansho (the District court) pertaining to preventive detention shall be made by the Collegiate Department (Gogibu) of Chiho-hoin (District Court) in Chosen.

In Chosen, the term procurator for Chiho Saibansho (District Court) as given in this Chapter shall be procurator for Chiho-hoin (District Court of Chosen); the term Law for Protection and Surveillance of "Thought Criminals," and the term Law of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Procedure as prescribed in the Chosen Criminal Ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

The date for the enforcement of the present law shall be fixed by Imperial Order.

The revised provisions of Chapter I shall be applied also to a person who has committed a crime specified in the provisions enforced previous to the enforcement of this law, provided that previously prescribed punishment shall be applicable if punishment specified in the revised provisions is heavier than the former.

The revised provisions of Chapter II shall not be applicable to a case, against which a public trial had been instituted prior to the enforcement of the present law.

The revised provisions of Chapter III shall also be applicable to a person, who had been punished before the enforcement of the present law concerning a crime specified in the former provisions.

The detection proceedings which had been conducted in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 to 15 of the Criminal Ordinance of Chosen before the enforcement of the present law shall be valid even after the enforcement of the present law.

The detection proceedings mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be regarded as having been conducted in accordance with the present law if they fall under the corresponding provisions of the present law.

711.942/235

The Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador (Horinouchi)

Washington, July 26, 1939.

EXCELLENCY: During recent years the Government of the United States has been examining the treaties of commerce and navigation in force between the United States and foreign countries with a view to determining what changes may need to be made toward better serving the purposes for which such treaties are concluded. In the course of this survey, the Government of the United States has come to the conclusion that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan which was signed at Washington on February 21, 1911, contains provisions which need new consideration. Toward preparing the way for such consideration and with a view to better safeguarding and promoting American interests as new developments may require, the Government of the United States, acting in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article XVII of the treaty under reference, gives notice hereby of its desire that this treaty be terminated, and, having thus given notice, will expect the treaty, together with its accompanying protocol, to expire six months from this date.

Accept /etc/

CORDELL HULL

Imperial Ordinances Enacted under the Provisions of
the National General Mobilization Law

<u>Dates of Promulgation</u>	<u>Titles</u>
Imperial Ordinance No. 318, 4 May 1938	Factories and Workshops Control Ordinance
No. 599, 24 Aug. "	Restriction on Employment of School Graduates Ordinance
No. 600, " " "	Notifications of Occupational Abilities of those Connected with Medical Treatment Ordinance
No. 5, 7 Jan 1939	Notifications of Occupational Abilities of the People Ordinance
No. 23, 30 " "	Notifications of Occupational Abilities of Seamen Ordinance
No. 26, 4 Feb "	Notifications of Occupational Abilities of Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance
No. 127, 31 Mar. 1939	Restriction on Factory Working Hours Ordinance
No. 130, " " "	Training of Technicians at Schools Ordinance
No. 131, " " "	Training of Technicians at Factories and Workshops Ordinance
No. 427, 1 July "	Mobilized Business and Undertaking Equipment Ordinance
No. 451, 8 July "	Requisition of National Ordinance
No. 687, 21 Oct. 1940	Requisition of Seamen Ordinance
No. 493, 26 July 1939	Planning by Proprietors of Mobilized Business and Undertaking Ordinance
No. 623, 30 Aug. "	Mobilized Experiments and Researches Ordinance
No. 703, 18 Oct. "	Control of Prices, Etc., Ordinance
No. 678, 19 Oct. 1940	Control of Land and House Rentals Ordinance
No. 781, 21 Nov. "	Control of Residential Land, Buildings, & Ordinance
No. 675, 19 Nov. "	Control of Wages Ordinance
No. 705, 18 Oct. 1939	Extraordinary Measures for Wages Ordinance
No. 676, 19 Oct. 1940	Control of Pays of Seamen Ordinance

No. 749, 9 Nov. 1940	Control of Employment, Etc. of Seamen Ordinance
No. 680, 19 Oct. "	Control of Company Accountancy Ordinance
No. 681, " " "	Employment of Funds of Banks, Etc., Ordinance
No. 581, 14 May 1941	Foreign Trade Control Ordinance
No. 831, 30 Aug. 1941	Associations of Important Industries Ordinance
No. 832, " " "	Control of Electric Power Distribution Ordinance
No. 833, " " "	Extraordinary Measures for Valuation of Company Shares Held by Companies Ordinance
No. 834, " " "	Control of Share Quotations Ordinance
No. 835, " " "	Calling-in of Metals Ordinance
No. 860, " " "	Control of Common Carriage Trade, Etc., in Harbours Ordinance
No. 880, 25 Sept. "	Ordinance for Amalgamation of Nippon Hassoden K. K. and Tohoku Denryoku K.K.
No. 995, 23 Nov. "	Ordinance for Patriotic Service by Work and Cooperation of the People.
No. 707, 18 Oct. 1939	War Factory and Workshop Inspection Ordinance
No. 708, " " "	Adjustment of Electric Power Ordinance
No. 780, 21 Nov. "	Training of Technicians in Marine Navigation Ordinance
No. 789, 25 " "	Restriction on Pounding and Refining of Rice Ordinance
No. 823, 6 Dec. "	Control of Tenant-farm Rentals Ordinance
No. 838, 16 Dec. "	Employment and Expropriation of Mobilized Materials Ordinance
No. 901, 29 Dec. "	Employment and Expropriation of Factories and Workshops Ordinance
No. 902, " " "	Administration, Employment, and Expropriation of Land and Structures Ordinance
No. 970, 15 Nov. 1941	Control of Land Transportation Ordinance
No. 455, 3 July 1940	Distribution, Etc., of Imported Materials for Iron Manufacture Ordinance
No. 516, 5 Aug. "	Extraordinary Adjustment of Agricultural Irrigation Ordinance

- No. 37, 11 Jan. 1941 Restriction on Insertions in Newspapers,
Etc., Ordinance
- No. 109, 30 Jan. " Extraordinary Agricultural Land Prices
Control Ordinance
- No. 114, 1 Feb. " Extraordinary Agricultural Land Administra-
tion Ordinance