

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

PREFACE

CHAPTER I: THE EMPEROR

CHAPTER II: RENUNCIATION OF WAR

CHAPTER III: RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

CHAPTER IV: THE DIET

CHAPTER V: THE CABINET

CHAPTER VI: JUDICIARY

CHAPTER VII: FINANCE

CHAPTER VIII: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER IX: AMENDMENTS

CHAPTER X: SUPREME LAW

CHAPTER XI: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

November 3, 1946

PREFACE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure

for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land,

and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that

sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people,

the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and

the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this

Constitution is founded.

We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire

peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship and we have determined to preserve

our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an

honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery,

oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace,

free from fear and want. We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal;

and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their

sovereign relationship with other nations. We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals

and purposes with all our resources.

CHAPTER I: THE EMPEROR

Article 1:

The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with

whom resides sovereign power.

Article 2:

The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

Article 3:

The advice and approval of the Emperor in matters of state, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

Article 4:

The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of state as are provided for in this Constitution and he shall not have

powers related to government. 2) The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of state as

may be provided

for by law.

Article 5:

When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a Regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of

state in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph one of the preceding Article will be applicable.

Article 6:

The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister as designated by the Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court

as designated by the Cabinet.

Article 7:

The Emperor shall, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, perform the following acts in matters of state on behalf of the

people: (1) Promulgation of amendments of the constitution, laws, cabinet orders and treaties. (2) Convocation of the Diet. (3)

Dissolution of the House of Representatives. (4) Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet. (5) Attestation of the

appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of

Ambassadors and Ministers. (6) Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and

restoration of rights. (7) Awarding of honors. (8) Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as

provided for by law. (9) Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers. (10) Performance of ceremonial functions.

Article 8:

No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization

of the Diet.

CHAPTER II: RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Article 9:

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a

sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. 2) In order to accomplish

the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right

of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.

CHAPTER III: RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE PEOPLE

Article 10:

The conditions necessary for being a Japanese national shall be determined by law.

Article 11:

The people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights. These fundamental human rights

guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be conferred upon the people of this and future generations as eternal and

inviolable rights.

Article 12:

The freedoms and rights guaranteed to the people by this Constitution shall be maintained by the constant endeavor of the

people, who shall refrain from any abuse of these freedoms and rights and shall always be responsible for utilizing them for the

public welfare.

Article 13:

All of the people shall be respected as individuals. Their right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that

it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs.

Article 14:

All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of

race, creed, sex, social status or family origin. 2) Peers and peerage shall not be recognized. 3) No privilege shall accompany

any award of honor, decoration or any distinction, nor shall any such award be valid beyond the lifetime of the individual who

now holds or hereafter may receive it.

Article 15:

The people have the inalienable right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them. 2) All public officials are servants of the

whole community and not of any group thereof. 3) Universal adult suffrage is guaranteed with regard to the election of public

officials. 4) In all elections, secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for

the choice he has made.

Article 16:

Every person shall have the right of peaceful petition for the redress of damage, for the removal of public officials, for the

enactment, repeal or amendment of laws, ordinances or regulations and for other matters; nor shall any person be in any way

discriminated against for sponsoring such a petition.

Article 17:

Every person may sue for redress as provided by law from the State or a public entity, in case he has suffered damage through

illegal act of any public official.

Article 18:

No person shall be held in bondage of any kind. Involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, is prohibited.

Article 19:

Freedom of thought and conscience shall not be violated.

Article 20:

Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all. No religious organization shall receive any privileges from the State, nor exercise any

political authority. 2) No person shall be compelled to take part in any religious acts, celebration, rite or practice. 3) The State

and its organs shall refrain from religious education or any other religious activity.

Article 21:

Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. 2) No

censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated.

Article 22:

Every person shall have freedom to choose and change his residence and to choose his occupation to the extent that it does not

interfere with the public welfare. 2) Freedom of all persons to move to a foreign country and to divest themselves of their

nationality shall be inviolate.

Article 23:

Academic freedom is guaranteed.

Article 24:

Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the

equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. 2) With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile,

divorce and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity

and the essential equality of the sexes.

Article 25:

All people shall have the right to maintain the minimum standards of wholesome and cultured living. 2) In all spheres of life, the

State shall use its endeavors for the promotion and extension of social welfare and security, and of public health.

Article 26:

All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided for by law. 2) All people

shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such

compulsory education shall be free.

Article 27:

All people shall have the right and the obligation to work. 2) Standards for wages, hours, rest and other working conditions shall

be fixed by law. 3) Children shall not be exploited.

Article 28:

The right of workers to organize and to bargain and act collectively is guaranteed.

Article 29:

The right to own or to hold property is inviolable. 2) Property rights shall be defined by law, in conformity with the public

welfare. 3) Private property may be taken for public use upon just compensation therefor.

Article 30:

The people shall be liable to taxation as provided for by law.

Article 31:

No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, nor shall any other criminal penalty be imposed, except according to procedure

established by law.

Article 32:

No person shall be denied the right of access to the courts.

Article 33:

No person shall be apprehended except upon warrant issued by a competent judicial officer which specifies the offense with

which the person is charged, unless he is apprehended, the offense being committed.

Article 34:

No person shall be arrested or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him or without the immediate

privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand of any person such cause must be

immediately shown in open court in his presence and the presence of his counsel.

Article 35:

The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be

impaired except upon warrant issued for adequate cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and things to be

seized, or except as provided by Article 33. 2) Each search or seizure shall be made upon separate warrant issued by a

competent judicial officer.

Article 36:

The infliction of torture by any public officer and cruel punishments are absolutely forbidden.

Article 37:

In all criminal cases the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial tribunal. 2) He shall be

permitted full opportunity to examine all witnesses, and he shall have the right of compulsory process for obtaining witnesses on

his behalf at public expense. 3) At all times the accused shall have the assistance of competent counsel who shall, if the accused

is unable to secure the same by his own efforts, be assigned to his use by the State.

Article 38:

No person shall be compelled to testify against himself. 2) Confession made under compulsion, torture or threat, or after

prolonged arrest or detention shall not be admitted in evidence. 3) No person shall be convicted or punished in cases where the

only proof against him is his own confession.

Article 39:

No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he had been

acquitted, nor shall he be placed in double jeopardy.

Article 40:

Any person may, in case he is acquitted after he has been arrested or detained, sue the State for redress as provided for by law.

CHAPTER IV: THE DIET

Article 41:

The Diet shall be the highest organ of the state power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

Article 42:

The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Article 43:

Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people. 2) The number of the members of each House

shall be fixed by law.

Article 44:

The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination

because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property or income.

Article 45:

The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated

before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

Article 46:

The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place

every three years.

Article 47:

Electoral districts, method of voting and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses shall be

fixed by law.

Article 48:

No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

Article 49:

Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance

with law.

Article 50:

Except in cases as provided for by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in

session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon

demand of the House.

Article 51:

Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates or votes cast inside the House.

Article 52:

An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

Article 53:

The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of

either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

Article 54:

When the House of Representatives is dissolved, there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives

within forty(40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty(30) days from the date of the

election. 2) When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the

Cabinet may, in time of national emergency, convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session. 3) Measures taken at

such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional and shall become null and void unless

agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten(10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

Article 55:

Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is

necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

Article 56:

Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present. 2) All matters shall be

decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided for in the Constitution, and in case of a

tie, the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

Article 57:

Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-thirds or more of

those members present passes a resolution therefor. 2) Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be

published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require

secrecy. 3) Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded

in the minutes.

Article 58:

Each House shall select its own president and other officials. 2) Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings,

proceedings and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a

majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

Article 59:

A bill becomes a law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution. 2) A bill, which is

passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the

House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of

two-thirds or more of the members present. 3) The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of

Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law. 4)
Failure by the House

of Councillors to take final action within sixty(60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of
Representatives, time in

recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill
by the House of

Councillors.

Article 60:

The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. 2) Upon consideration of the budget,
when the House of

Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can
be reached even

through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of
Councillors to take final

action within thirty(30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the
House of

Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 61:

The second paragraph of the preceding Article applies also the the Diet approval required for the conclusion
of treaties.

Article 62:

Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and
testimony of witnesses,

and the production of records.

Article 63:

The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of
speaking on bills,

regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is
required in order to give

answers or explanations.

Article 64:

The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purposes of

trying those judges

against whom removal proceedings have been instituted. 2) Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided for by law.

CHAPTER V: THE CABINET

Article 65:

Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

Article 66:

The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State, as provided for by law. 2)

The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State must be civilians. 3) The Cabinet shall, in the exercise of executive power, be

collectively responsible to the Diet.

Article 67:

The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall

precede all other business. 2) If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree and if no agreement can

be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make

designation within ten(10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the

decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

Article 68:

The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their number must be chosen from among the

members of the Diet. 2) The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

Article 69:

If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign

en masse, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten(10) days.

Article 70:

When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of

members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign en masse.

Article 71:

In the cases mentioned in the two preceding Articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime

Minister is appointed.

Article 72:

The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet

and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

Article 73:

The Cabinet shall, in addition to other general administrative functions, perform the following functions: (1) Administer the law

faithfully; conduct affairs of state. (2) Manage foreign affairs. (3) Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending

on circumstances subsequent approval of the Diet. (4) Administer the civil service, in accordance with standards established by

law. (5) Prepare the budget, and present it to the cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the

law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such cabinet orders unless authorized by such law. (7) Decide on general

amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Article 74:

All laws and cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

Article 75:

The Ministers of State shall not, during their tenure of office, be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister.

However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

CHAPTER VI: JUDICIARY

Article 76:

The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law.
2) No

extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the Executive be given final
judicial power. 3) All

judges shall be independent in the exercise of their conscience and shall be bound only by this Constitution
and the laws.

Article 77:

The Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines the rules of procedure
and of practice, and

of matters relating to attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs.
2) Public procurators

shall be subject to the rule-making power of the Supreme Court. 3) The Supreme Court may delegate the
power to make rules

for inferior courts to such courts.

Article 78:

Judges shall not be removed except by public impeachment unless judicially declared mentally or physically
incompetent to

perform official duties. No disciplinary action against judges shall be administered by any executive organ or
agency.

Article 79:

The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Judge and such number of judges as may be determined by law;
all such judges

excepting the Chief Judge shall be appointed by the Cabinet. 2) The appointment of the judges of the Supreme
Court shall be

reviewed by the people at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives following
their appointment,

and shall be reviewed again at the first general election of members of the House of Representatives after a
lapse of ten(10)

years, and in the same manner thereafter.

Article 80:

The judges of the inferior courts shall be appointed by the Cabinet from a list of persons nominated by the
Supreme Court. All

such judges shall hold office for a term of ten(10) years with privilege of reappointment, provided that they shall be retired upon

the attainment of the age as fixed by law. 2) The judges of the inferior courts shall receive, at regular stated intervals, adequate

compensation which shall not be decreased during their terms of office.

Article 81:

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or

official act.

Article 82:

Trials shall be conducted and judgement declared publicly. 2) Where a court unanimously determines publicity to be dangerous

to public order or morals, a trial may be conducted privately, but trials of political offenses, offenses involving the press or cases

wherein the rights of people as guaranteed in CHAPTER III of this Constitution are in question shall always be conducted

publicly.

CHAPTER VII: FINANCE

Article 83:

The power to administer national finances shall be exercised as the Diet shall determine.

Article 84:

No new taxes shall be imposed or existing ones modified except by law or under such conditions as law may prescribe.

Article 85:

No money shall be expended, nor shall the State obligate itself, except as authorized by the Diet.

Article 86:

The Cabinet shall prepare and submit to the Diet for its consideration and decision a budget for each fiscal year.

Article 87:

In order to provide for unforeseen deficiencies in the budget, a reserve fund may be authorized by the Diet to be expended

upon the responsibility of the Cabinet must get subsequent approval of the Diet for all payments from the reserve fund.

Article 88:

All property of the Imperial Household shall belong to the State. All expenses of the Imperial Household shall be appropriated

by the Diet in the budget.

Article 89:

No public money or other property shall be expended or appropriated for the use, benefit or maintenance of any religious

institution or association, or for any charitable, educational or benevolent enterprises not under the control of public authority.

Article 90:

Final accounts of the expenditures and revenues of the State shall be audited annually by a Board of Audit and submitted by the

Diet, together with the statement of audit, during the fiscal year immediately following the period covered. 2) The organization

and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law.

Article 91:

At regular intervals and at least annually the Diet and the people on the state of national finances.

CHAPTER VIII: LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Article 92:

Regulations concerning organization and operations of local public entities shall be fixed by law in accordance with the principle

of local autonomy.

Article 93:

The local public entities shall establish assemblies as their deliberative organs, in accordance with law. 2) The chief executive

officers of all local public entities, the members of their assemblies, and such other local officials as may be determined by law

shall be elected by direct popular vote within their several communities.

Article 94:

Local public entities shall have the right to manage their property, affairs and administration and to enact their own regulations

within law.

Article 95:

A special law, applicable only to one local public entity, cannot be enacted by the Diet without the consent of the majority of the

voters of the local public entity concerned, obtained in accordance with law.

CHAPTER IX: AMENDMENTS

Article 96:

Amendments to this Constitution shall be initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the

members of each House and shall thereupon be submitted to the people for ratification, which shall require the affirmative vote

of a majority of all votes cast thereon, at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet shall specify. 2) Amendments when

so ratified shall immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of this Constitution.

CHAPTER X: SUPREME LAW

Article 97:

The fundamental human rights by this Constitution guaranteed to the people of Japan are fruits of the age-old struggle of man to

be free; they have survived the many exacting tests for durability and are conferred upon this and future generations in trust, to

be held for all time inviolate.

Article 98:

This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the nation and no law, ordinance, imperial rescript or other act of government, or

part thereof, contrary to the provisions hereof, shall have legal force or validity. 2) The treaties concluded by Japan and

established laws of nations shall be faithfully observed.

Article 99:

The Emperor or the Regent as well as Ministers of State, members of the Diet, judges, and all other public officials have the

obligation to respect and uphold this Constitution.

CHAPTER XI: SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 100:

This Constitution shall be enforced as from the day when the period of six months will have elapsed counting from the day of its

promulgation. 2) The enactment of laws necessary for the enforcement of this Constitution, the election of members of the

House of Councillors and the procedure for the convocation of the Diet and other preparatory procedures necessary for the

enforcement of this Constitution may be executed before the day prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 101:

If the House of Councillors is not constituted before the effective date of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall

function as the Diet until such time as the House of Councillors shall be constituted.

Article 102:

The term of office for half the members of the House of Councillors serving in the first term under this Constitution shall be three

years. Members falling under this category shall be determined in accordance with law.

Article 103:

The Ministers of State, members of the House of Representatives, and judges in office on the effective date of this Constitution,

and all other public officials who occupy positions corresponding to such positions as are recognized by this Constitution shall

not forfeit their positions automatically on account of the enforcement of this Constitution unless otherwise specified by law.

When, however, successors are elected or appointed under the provisions of this Constitution, they shall forfeit their positions as

a matter of course.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN (November 3, 1946)

I rejoice that the foundation for the construction of a new Japan has been laid according to the will of the Japanese people, and

hereby sanction and promulgate the amendments of the Imperial Japanese Constitution effected following the consultation with

the Privy Council and the decision of the Imperial Diet made in accordance with Article 73 of the said Constitution.

Signed:

HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor, This third day of the eleventh month of the twenty-first year of Showa (November 3, 1946).

Countersigned:

Prime Minister and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs

YOSHIDA Shigeru,

Minister of State

Baron SHIDEHARA Kijuro,

Minister of Justice

KIMURA Tokutaro,

Minister for Home Affairs

OMURA Seiichi,

Minister of Education

TANAKA Kotaro,

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry

WADA Hiroo,

Minister of State

SAITO Takao,

Minister of Communication

HITOTSUMATSU Sadayoshi,

Minister of Commerce and Industry

HOSHIJIMA Jiro,

Minister of Welfare

KAWAI Yoshinari,

Minister of State

UEHARA Etsujiro,

Minister of Transportation

HIRATSUKA Tsunejiro,

Minister of Finance

ISHIBASHI Tanzan,

Minister of State

KANAMORI Tokujiro,

Minister of State

ZEN Keinosuke.