After violence of the World War II, resolution, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and reconciliation were necessary processes. Comparing post-war Japan and Germany, Japan has failed to achieve the reconciliation with former enemy countries, such as China and Korea. Galtung (2005) proposed a set of 12 approaches for the work on reconciliation; they are exculpatory nature-structure-culture, reparation/ restitution, apology/ forgiveness, theological/ penitence, juridical/ punishment, codependent origination/ karma, historical/truth reconciliation commission, theatrical/reliving, joint sorrow/ healing, joint reconstruction, joint conflict resolution, and Polynesian ho'o pono approaches. This paper proposes agendas of Japanese people and government according to these approaches, with special references to psychological aspects of political reconciliation.