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10 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR NAPIER

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Investigation Commission - Miscellaneous Information

1. The subject commission has been organized under national legislation in accordance with a concrete recommendation by the Shoup Mission. In Volume I, Page 28 of the Shoup Mission Report on Japanese Taxation it is recommended that "a permanent commission or agency of some sort is needed to answer questions which will continuely arise in national-prefectural-local-fiscal relations, questions which cannot be answered in advance in the law". This group called the Local Finance Commission in the report and by the Japanese Government in legislation presently being drafted called the Local Autonomy Commission would act with considerable independence in framing the yearly program of grants to local entities from an equalization fund built up from national tax revenue.

The Shoup Mission made a further recommendation that troublesome questions as to the allocation of funds between the several levels of government in Japan be resolved by a temporary group and a solid foundation be established for the smooth operation of the various changes currently being made in the Japanese tax structure. Such investigation group is described in Volume I, Page 29 of the Shoup report "A temporary commission on Local Government Organization should be formed at once to recommend which functions of government can best be performed by municipalities, which by prefectures, and which by the national government -- and which by joint action at two or more levels of government. In the course of this study, this Commission should formulate the details of the changes recommended in the present report concerning the system of 100 percent subsidies".

2. At the present time the Local Administration Investigation Commission has been in operation for about three months. Besides the five commissioners only a small permanent staff has as yet been provided butpersonnel from the Local Autonomy Agency have been made available. It is expected that additional funds will be available under the new budget and that additional personnel can be added shortly after 1 April 1950.

SUBJ: Local Autonomy Investigation Commission- Misc Info

The members of the Commission have felt that considerable preliminary study of the existing Japanese Government structure would be necessary as a foundation for recommended changes. They originally planned to make a series of field trips throughout Japan to gather information. However, after the first trip to Kanagawa Prefecture it became apparent that such a plan would be less efficient than calling government experts to Tokyo. Under the new procedure the Commission has interviewed representatives from all of the ministries and has with a few minor exceptions gathered material relating to the national government. In addition, the special problems of the five major cities, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama have been reviewed. While three members of the Commission are in the United States for purposes of studying American types of government organization the remaining two members and the staff in Tokyo will continue investigation of government activities presently performed by the prefectures, cities other than the big five, and towns and villages. It is expected that this portion of the program will be completed about the time the delegation returns from the United States.

3. The Commission has examined Dr. Shoup's recommendations and listed some of the major programs which should be covered in their final report, attachment 1 contains this compilation. In the third column thereof, "the point in question" contains a handy check list of questions which may be raised in conferences with United States officials. One of the major practical issues in the study of the Commission will be to eliminate the many duplications of functions which now exist between the national government, the prefectures and the local entities; attachment 2 lists examples in the field of public health which have thus far been noted by the Commission. It will be recognized that conditions throughout Japan will vary considerably depending upon the population distribution, attachment 3 shows a breakdown by prefectures of population in cities, towns and villages.

4. At a meeting of the Commission on 9 March 1950 the question was raised as to the weight which should be given to efficiency of performance of functions by the various levels of government. The speaker, Mr. YUGE, cited Doctor Charles A. Beard, the eminent American historian, for the proposition that the system of government in any given case was of greater importance than the competence of the public officials who were to administer the system. Further, Dr. Beard noted that

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the system of government was similar in many respects to a machine or a mechanical process which would be changed from time to time as advances in technology developed more efficient means for accomplishing the desired end. In a discussion period that followed the personnel of the Commission seemed to reject Dr. Beard's first concept and based on practical experience to advocate that the efficiency and technical competence of the public administrator in any given situation was obviously far more important for the citizens of the community than the system of government under which they operated. Flowing from these opinions was the conclusion that it might be extremely inefficient and therefore costly to allocate many functions to the lower levels of government under a general plan for decentralization since the Japanese Civil Service Program in the past has attracted the most brilliant university graduates first to the national ministries in Tokyo, to a somewhat lesser extent to the prefectural offices. Officials in cities, towns and villages are considerably less well prepared for performing official duties.

As reported it would not appear that the officials engaging in the discussion period subscribed to the foregoing conclusion. However, the basic concept of the unworkability of democracy through lack of capacity of the average citizen and local officials is one which is generally accepted by many Japanese, even by those who are willing to discuss democracy for Japan on a theoretical level.

The foregoing would, therefore, suggest that the delegation will profit not only from the study of concrete problems of government but from observing many minor aspects of American daily life where it is demonstrated that citizens of the lower walks of life participate in government matters and in small communities are capable of performing duties as public officials in a creditable manner.

M. Cottrell

Attachments
1, 2 & 3

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Attachments
1, 2 & 3

About Health Center
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to recognize establishment of Health Centers.
2. to recognize establishment of Health Center Brahches.
3. to approve abolition of Health Centers and their Branches.
4. to designate the name of a disease which is treated at Health Centers.
5. Beisides, guidance and control of Health Centers.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses about establishment of Health Centers. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses about management of Health Center. ($\frac{1}{3}$)
§ Prefectural Office
(a) Functions
1. to establish and to manage Health Centers.
2. to establish and to manage their Branches.
(b) Business
1. to bear expenses about establishment of Health Conters. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses about management of Health Centers. ($\frac{1}{3}$)
§ Big Cities
(a) Functions
1. to establish and to manage Health Centers and their Branches.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses about establishment of Health Centers. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses about management of Health Centers. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

About Preventive Sanitation
I. About Protection against Legal Infection Diseases.
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to designate infections which are prevented from spreading.
2. to give a permit for the governor's specific disposal about the buildings which is polluted with disease germs.
3. to order to despach Preventive Medicine Officers.
4. Becides, to guide and control about protection against infection diseases.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning protection against infection diseases which is carried out by prefectural government. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses concerning protection against infection diseases which is carring out by city, town and village government. ($\frac{1}{3}$)
3. to bear expenses concerning establishment of preventive Medicine Officers. (in full)
§ Prefecture
(a) Functions
1. to prohibit patients from working.
2. to order establishment of Infection Commissioners.
3. to order cleaning and disinfection.
4. to order extermination of rats and insects.
5. to order establishment of an infectious hospital.
6. to carry out quarantine on ships, trains and tram-cars.

(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning protection against infection diseases. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses concerning protection against infection deseases which is carried out by city, town andevillage offices. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to order and carry out disinfection.
2. to isolate patients.
3. to give a permit for movement of patients and bodies.
4. to give a permit for disposition of articles which are polluted with disease germs.
5. to give a permit for burying bodies.
6. to dispose of bodies and buildings.
7. to inspect of buildings and ships.
8. to establish Infection Commissioners.
9. to exterminate rats and insects and to make establishments for that.
10. to establish an infectious hospital and an isolation word.
11. to supply with water.

(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning protection against infection diseases. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

II. About Protection against Tuberculosis.
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to order establishment of samatoriums.
2. Besides, to guide and control about protection against tuberculosis.

(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning protection against tuberculosis which is carried out by prefectural government. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses concerning pompulsory-establishment of sanatorium. ($\frac{1}{2}$) and those concerning its management. ($\frac{1}{4}$)
3. to bear expenses concerning non-compulsory-establishment of sanatorium ($\frac{1}{4}$~$\frac{1}{2}$) and those concerning its management. ($\frac{1}{8}$~$\frac{1}{4}$)

§ Prefectural Government
(a) Functions
1. to prohibit ~~no-working-prohibit~~ patients from working, and to do a health examination, etc.
2. to prohibit or limit to use buildings.
3. to establish sanatoriums.
4. to order to enter a sanatoriums.
5. to carry out disinfection and other preventive methods.

(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning protection of tuberculosis. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. to bear expenses concerning compulsory-establishment of sanatorium.($\frac{1}{2}$) and those concerning its management.($\frac{1}{4}$)

§City, Tpwn and Village Offices.
(a) Functions
1. to establish sanatorium.

(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning compulsory-establishment of sanatorium- ($\frac{1}{2}$) and those concerning its management. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

III. About Vaccination
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to order to carry out vaccination.
2. Besides, to guide and control of Vaccination.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning the vaccination which is carried out by prefectural government. (½)
2. to bear expenses concerning the Vaccination which is carried out by city, town and village government. (⅓)

§ Prefectural Government
(a) Functions
1. to carry out or to order regular or special vaccination.
2. to serve with a certificate of regular vaccination.
3. to draw up and archives of vaccination.
(b) Expemses (to keep)
1. to bear expenses concerning vaccination. (½)
2. to bear expenses concerning the vaccination which is carried out by city, town and village government . (⅓)

§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to carry out regular or special vaccintion.
2. to serve with a certificate of vaccination.
3. to draw up and keep ~~and~~ archives of vaccination.
(b) Expenses (to keep to)
1. to bear expenses concerning vaccination. (⅓)

IV. About Prevention of a Sexual Disease.
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to give governer recognition for ordering or carrying out health examination.
2. to give recognition for an substitute sexual disease hospital,
3. Besides, to do general guidance and control.
(a) Expenses
1. to bear Expenses concerning prevention of the sexual disease which is carried out by prefectural government. (½)
2. to bear expenses concerning a municipal or town hospital (clinic). (⅓)

§ Prefectural Government
(a) Functions
1. to carry out health examination.
2. to order a patient to receive medical attention or to enter a hospital.
3. to establish a hospital or clinic.
4. to do practical inspection.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning prevention of a sexual disease. (½)

§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to establish a hospital and a clinic.
(b) Espenses
1. to bear expenses concerning a hospital clinic. (½)
(or) (or a)

About Environmental Sanitation

I. About Water Main and a Sewerage System.

§ The National Government

(a) Functions

1. to give recognition for building water-main and a sewerage system.
2. to order to build water main and a sewerage system.
3. ~~to~~ Besides, to guide and control ~~of~~ water-main and sewerage system.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning building water-main in chief city and town. (1/4)
2. to bear expenses concerning building a sewerage system in big city and town.

§ Prefectural Government

(a) Functions

1. to overhaul water work and to examine the volume and the quality of water.

§ City, Town and Village

(a) Functions

1. to build water main and a sewerage system.
2. to set up a common hydrant.
3. to set up a fire-hydrant.
4. to purchase a private water main.
5. to manage establishment for drainage of dirty or rain-water.

II. About Extermination of Rats and Insects.

§ The National Government

(a) Functions

1. general guidance and control.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning members who exterminate rats and insects. (1/2)
2. to bear expenses concerning the extermination of rats and insects, which is carried out by prefectural government. (1/2)
3. to bear expenses concerning the extermination of rats and insects which is carried out by city, town and village offices. (1/3)

§ Prefectural Givernment

(a) Functions

1. to establish Environmental Sanitation Members.
2. to establish Sanitation Members.
3. to guide and control the extermination of rats and insects which is carried out by city, town and village government.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning members who exterminate rats and insects. (1/4)
2. to bear expenses concerning extermination of rats and insects. (1/2)

§ City, Town and Village

(a) Functions

1. to establish Sanitation Members and Assisants of Environmental Sanitation Members.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14092 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDD # 775 072

2. to carry out extermination of rats and insects.

(b) Expensess

1. to bear expenses concerning members who exterminate rats and insects.(½)
2. to bear expenses concerning extermination of rats and insects. (½)

III. About Food Sanitation

§ The National Government

(a) Functions

1. to examine foods
2. to settle a standard of package, container and mixture of foods.
3. to examine or to take over the things above mentioned, and to overhaul eating-facilities.
4. to designate the kinds of eating-houses for which business license shall be demanded.
5. Besides, to guide and control food sanitation.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concernning Food Sanitation Members. (½)

§ Prefectural Government

(a) Functions

1. to examine finished goods to eat.
2. to examine or to take over package, container and mixture of food, and to overhaul eating-facilities.
3. to establish Food Sanitation Members.
4. to licence business.
5. to dissect bodies by poisoning.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning Food Sanitation Members (½)

§ City, Town and Village Offices.

(a) Business

1. to examine or to take over package, container and mixture of food, and to overhaul eating-facilities.

IV. About Sanitation at Inn and so on.

§ The National Government

(a) Functions

1. genenral guidance and control.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning Environmental Sanitation Members. (½)

§ Prefectural Government

(a) Functions

1. to licnese, to reverse and to suspend the business of inns, show-places and bath-houses.
2. to decide upon construction of inns, show-places and bath-houses.
3. to establish Enviromental Sanitation members.
4. to overhaul inns, show-places, bath-houses and barber's shops.
5. to licence to be a barber and to examine his health.

(b) Expenses

1. to bear expenses concerning Environmental Sanitation Members. (½)

§ City, Town and Village

(a) Functions

1. to overhaul inns, show-places and bath-houses.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

V. About Cleaning.
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. General guidance and control.
§ Prefectral Government
(a) Functions
1. General guidance and control.
§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to gather and dispose garbage.
2. to oversee cleaning.
3. to employ cleaners and officers.
4. to set up a public lavatory.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning above-mentioned business. (in full)

About Reasearch and Test
§ The National Government.
(a) Functions
1. to establish and manage the National Institute of Public Health.
2. to establish and manage the National Institute of Preventive Samitation.
3. to establish and manage the National Institute of Nutrition.
4. to establish and manage the National Hygienic Laboratory.
5. Besides, to guide and control the Local Institute of Health.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning establishment of the Local Institute of Health, and so on.(½)
§ Prefectural Government
(a) Functions
1. to establish and to manage {the Local Institute of Health; the Local Hygienic Laboratory; the Local Bacteriological Examination Center.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning establishment of the Local Institute of Health, and so on. (½)
§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to establish add to manage the Local Institute of Health.(Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe)
2. to establish and to manage the Local Hygienic Laboratory, (otary)

About Health-Promoting
I. About Eugenics and the Protection of Motherhood
§ The National Government
(a) Functions
1. to oversee the Central Eugenic Protection Committee.
2. to give a permit for establishment of the Euginic Marriage Information Bureau.
3. Besides, to guide and control euginics, population ploblems, pregnancy-interuption and birth-control.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning forced eugenic operation. (in full)

§ Pre-

§ Prefecturol Government
(a) Functions
1. to oversee the Prefectural Eugenic Protection Committee.
2. to oversee the Local Eugenic Protection Committee.
3. to establish the Eugenic Marriage Information Bureau.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning the Prefectural and Local Eugenic Protection Committees, and the Prefectural Eugenic marriage Information Bureau.

§City.
(a) Business
1. to establish the Eugenic Marriage Information Bureau.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning the city Eugenic Marriage Information Bureau.

II. Nutrition.
§ The National Government.
(a) Functions
1. to carry out the investigation of national nutrition.
2. to guide and control the improvement of nutrition and a mass-board. (providing meals)
3. to hold a nutritionist examination.
4. to guide an establishment for training nutritionist.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning the investigation of national nutrition and the nutritionist examination.
2. to bear expenses concerning officerss of nutrition guidance and prefectural officers for mass-board guidance in hospital. (½)

§ Prefectural Goveernment.
(a) Functions
1. to guide the improvement of nutrition.
2. to guide a mass-board.
3. to licence the nutritionist.
(b) Expenses
1. to bear expenses concerning officers of nutrition guidance and officers for mass-board guidance in hospital.(½)

§ City, Town and Village
(a) Functions
1. to guide the improvement of nutrition.
2. to guide a mass-board.

NUMBERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

CLASSIFIED BY THE NUMBERS OF POPULATIONS.

(L. A. I. C.)

	Number of Population	Hok.	Aom.	Iwa.	Miya.	Aki.	Yamaga.	Fukus.	Iba.	Toch.	Gun.	Sai.
CITY	20,000-49,999	6		3	2	1	1	1		1	1	
	50,000-149,999	4	3	1		1	3	3	3	3	4	5
	150,000-199,999	1										
	200,000-299,999	2			1							
	300,000-											
	Total	13	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	4	5	5
TOWN	- 499											
	500- 999											
	1,000- 1,999											
	2,000- 4,999	2		7	4	13	3	8	10	3	9	5
	5,000- 9,999	12	19	20	22	28	14	41	21	14	20	23
	10,000-19,999	34	10	4	18	7	12	7	18	18	8	16
	20,000-49,999	17	2	1	1	2	1	6	5	3	3	7
	50,000-	1										
	Total	66	31	32	45	50	30	62	54	38	40	51
VILLAGE	- 499							1				
	500- 999			1			1	14				1
	1,000- 1,999	2	3	10	3	3	17	30	11			9
	2,000- 4,999	51	70	127	81	139	115	217	220	32	74	197
	5,000- 9,999	94	53	49	55	29	57	54	77	85	67	54
	10,000-19,999	47	4	4	10	1	1	3	3	13	11	2
	20,000-	3						1				
	Total	197	130	191	149	172	191	320	311	130	152	263
TOTAL	- 499							1				
	500- 999			1			1	14				1
	1,000- 1,999	2	3	10	3	3	17	30	11			9
	2,000- 4,999	53	70	134	85	152	118	225	230	35	83	202
	5,000- 9,999	106	72	69	77	57	71	95	98	99	87	76
	10,000-19,999	81	14	8	28	8	13	10	21	31	19	18
	20,000-49,999	36	2	4	3	3	2	8	5	4	4	7
	50,000-149,999	5	3	1		1	3	3	3	3	4	5
	150,000-199,999	1										
	200,000-299,999	2			1							
	300,000-											
	Total	276	164	227	197	224	225	386	266	172	197	319

Chi.	Toky	Kan.	Nii.	Toya	Ishi.	Fukui.	Yamana.	Nag.	Hif.	Shiz.	Aic.	Mie.	Shig.
2	1	2	4		1	2	1	4	2	7	4	3	2
5	2	3	1	2	1	1		2	1	3	5	4	1
									1				
		2	1		1					1			
		1									1		
7	3	8	6	2	3	3	1	6	4	11	10	7	3
		1											
		2						1	1	1			
14		4	9	7	11	2	1	6	12	3	8	30	3
45	4	13	18	13	22	9	14	10	34	21	22	5	16
18	10	11	20	7	2	5	4	13	6	20	35		5
4	3		4	2				2	2	2	11		
	1	1											
81	18	32	51	29	35	16	19	32	55	47	76	35	24
	5	1	1		1		1						1
	2	4	4		3	6	8	1	6	2		3	
2	9	11	35	58	46	31	38	18	43	11	11	30	17
165	19	46	183	121	82	104	114	245	182	137	45	201	106
58	23	13	108	4	9	9	19	79	23	78	62	13	16
1	7		3				1	2		9	15		
226	65	75	334	183	141	150	181	345	254	237	133	247	140
	5	1	1		1		1						1
	2	5	4		3	6	8	1	6	2		3	
2	9	13	35	58	46	31	38	19	44	12	11	33	17
179	19	50	192	128	93	108	115	251	194	140	52	231	109
103	27	26	126	17	31	18	33	89	57	99	84	18	32
19	17	11	23	7	2	5	5	15	6	29	50		5
6	4	2	8	2	1	2	1	6	4	9	15	3	2
5	3	4	1	2	1	1		2	1	3	5	4	1
									1				
		2	1		1					1			
		1									1		
314	86	115	391	214	179	169	201	383	313	295	219	289	167

Kyo.	Osa.	Hyo.	Nar.	Wak.	Tot.	Shim.	Oka.	Hir.	Yamagu.	Tok.	Kag.	Ehi.	Koc.	Fukuo.
1	7	3	1	3	2	2	3		3	1	2	2		1
1	6	3	1			1	1	3	6	1	1	3		5
	1			1			1	1	1			1	1	5
		2						1						
1	1	1												
3	15	9	2	4	2	3	5	5	10	2	3	6	1	11
		1				1		1					1	
8	2	18	10	8	15	17	24	15	2	5	1	5	7	10
12	19	33	9	18	6	11	24	26	19	33	15	22	18	18
5	10	10	7	3	1	2	9	14	5	1	3	7	10	20
	4	5	2		1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1		10
25	35	67	28	29	23	32	60	75	27	40	21	35	36	58
2								1						
7	1	2		1	1	4		2				1	1	
65	12	24	10	49	51	55	66	49	4	8	10	19	23	4
106	58	200	81	109	90	148	218	200	106	44	103	135	91	145
4	30	54	18	12	3	6	17	29	22	36	27	42	15	53
	2	4	2					2	1	1	1		1	14
		3						2						1
184	103	287	111	171	145	213	301	285	133	89	141	197	131	217
2								1						
7	1	2		1	1	4		2				1	1	
65	12	25	10	49	51	56	66	50	4	8	10	19	24	4
114	60	218	91	117	105	165	242	215	108	49	103	140	98	155
16	49	87	27	30	9	17	41	55	41	69	42	64	33	71
5	12	14	9	6	1	2	9	16	6	2	4	7	11	34
1	11	11	3		3	3	6	3	4	2	4	3		12
1	6	3	1	1		1	1	3	6	1	1	3		5
	1						1	1	1			1	1	5
		2						1						
1	1	1												
212	153	363	141	204	170	248	366	347	170	131	165	238	168	286

Sag.	Nag.	Kum.	Oit.	Miyaz.	Kago.	Total
	1	2	2		1	88
2	2	1	3	3	1	105
	1	1			1	17
	1					12
						5
2	5	4	5	3	3	227
						1
						9
2		9	14	1		347
10	19	24	11	3	1	822
8	18	8	10	16	31	506
2	1	1	2	4	16	136
						3
22	38	42	37	24	48	1833
		7				3
		6	1			83
	6	26	16		1	945
39	58	189	127	17	9	5356
53	50	48	21	34	40	1802
6	4			11	15	201
					2	12
98	117	276	175	62	67	8420
		7				21
		6	1			84
	5	26	6		1	954
41	58	199	161	18	9	5704
63	69	72	32	37	41	2633
14	22	8	10	27	46	710
2	2	3	4	4	19	233
2	2	1	3	3	1	109
	1	1			1	16
	1					12
						5
222	160	322	217	89	118	10480

The Matters to be Investigated and Researched by the Local Administration Investigation Committee

The Item of the Matters	The Shoup Recommendation	The point in Question
I. Adjustment of allocation of functions A. Functions of the national government 1. Functions performed directly by the national government 2. Functions performed by the local branch offices of the national government 3. Functions entrusted to the local public bodies 4. Functions entrusted to the organs of the local public bodies	1. So far as possible or practicable, the functions of the three levels of government should be clearly demarcated, and each specific function should be assigned exclusively to one level of government. 2. Each function would be allocated to that level of government which is equipped by the virtue of its size, its power, and financial resources to perform it efficiently. 3. In the interests of local autonomy each function would be given to the lowest appropriate level of government. Municipalities would have first priority in the sense that no function would be given to the prefecture or national government which could	1. What is the functions which shall be given newly to local government? 2. To which level of government shall the functions be given, to prefectures or to municipalities? 3. As the result of the transfer of functions to the public bodies the adjustment of the local branch offices of the national government must be demanded. 4. Shall the system of delegation to the local public bodies and of delegation to their organs be abolished? If it is to be remained, how many and far functions shall be adequately entrusted thereto?

	be performed adequately by municipalities. The prefecture would be given second priority, and the national government assume only those functions which cannot be administered effectively under local direction.	
B. Functions of local government 1. Original functions of the local government a. Public functions b. Administrative functions 2. Functions entrusted by the national government	Ditto.	1. What is the functions of prefectures which can be adequately performed by the municipalities? 2. What is the functions of municipalities which can be adequately performmed by the prefectures? 3. What is the functions of prefectures and municipalities which can be adequately performed by the national government? 4. What shall we do with the functions for which the subsidies are given from the national government? 1. What sorts of functions shall be given to the local government? 2. To which level of government shall the functions be given, to prefectures or to municipalities?

		3. What sorts of functions shall be remained as those of national government? 4. What shall we do with the functions for which the subsidies are given from the national government?
II. Improvement of the national subsidies system, etc. 1. Improvement of the national subsidies system (include the shares, the charges and the grants, etc.)	1. In respect to the functions to which the 100 percent national government subsidies are given, isn't it preferable to transfer some of them to the central government or to transfer the cost therefor to local government? The 100 perrent subsidies..... are undesirable. 2. Among the partial subsidies, the subsidies for promotion and those for public works shall be remained, and the other shall be adjusted so that the responsibilities to perform the functions may be agree with the burden of expenditures.	1. What sorts of the subsidies shall be remained? How shall the remained subsidies be paid? 2. What shall we do with the functions for which subsidies were given and are not given?

2. Examination of the subsidies system from prefectures to municipalities, etc.		
III. The necessary matters which shall be studied at the same time with the reallocation of functions		
1. The standard scale of local public bodies	In cases where municipalities have difficulty in supporting schools, police, or other activities independently, they should be encouraged to join together cooperatively with contiguoud areas. Adjoining prefectures should be encouraged to cooperate in order to enlarge the scale of particular services. The consolidation of municipalities or of prefectures should also be encouraged when desirable for increasing efficiency of operations.	1. Which scale shall be adequate to perform the allocated functions? 2. How and how far shall the creation of prefectures or of municipalities, as well as their dissolution, division or union be done? 3. About what functions and how far shall the association of local public bodies be created? Is there not the method of cooperation except those of the association?
2. Organization and operation of local government		1. How shall the system of department in prefectures be reorganized? 2. What shall we do with the local branch offices of prefectural government?

		3. What shall we do with the national officials at the prefectural government? 4. Is there not the point to be improved in respect of management of public enterprise system?
2. State-local relations		
3. State-local relations		1. What shall we do with the right of adjustment of the national government to the ~~state~~ national functions performed by local government? 2. Adjustment of the local branch offices of the national government.
4. Problems on finance following the reallocation of functions		1. What shall we do with the shares of the expenditures, the subsidies as well as the proportion which shall be assumed by the national government and local public bodies? 2. How shall the Equalization Grants be managed? 3. Isn't it necessary to increase again the local taxation in accordance with the increasing of the local expenditures?
5. Study concerning the special public bodies a. On the special cities		1. Shall the special cities be created or not? 2. What shall we do with the special wards?

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

b. On the special wards c. On the Metropolitan system d. On the "regionalism"		3. Shall the metropolitan system be created in addition to Tokyo Metropolis? 4. Shall such bloc administrative organ as regional system be created?

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14.052 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Mr. Tsuge's lecture
to LA County Com.

アメリカの地方自治組織

地方行政調査委員会議

専門調査員　弓家七郎

(Mar. 9, 1950.)

アメリカの地方自治組織

専門調査員　弓家七郎

I　地方行政区劃

州（state）――県（County or parish）――都市（city, town, Village, borough）
　　－村（town, township）
　　－特別行政区区劃
　　　学校区（school district）
　　　道路区（road district）
　　　排水区（drainge district）
　　　灌漑区（irrigation district）
　　　改良区（improvement district）
　　　その他

(1)　州（48）

面積

最大のもの	Texas	263,644 平方哩
最小のもの	Rhode Island	1,058 平方哩
平均		62,000 〃
[参考　日本国		147,690 〃]

人口

最多のもの	New York	13,479,142 人

最少の州の Nevada 110,247人

平均 1,740,000人

[参考 ○日本国人口（昭和23.8.1常住人口）
80,216,896人
最多の府県 東京都
5,417,971人
最少の府県 鳥取県
592,863人
都道府県平均 1,740,000人

○アメリカ合衆国全国人口（1940）
131,669,275人

(2) 県（3,050）

県は、一般目的のための包括的行政区劃である。

46州にては、これをCountyと称すれども、Louisiana州にてはParishと称し、Rhode Island州には、県に相当するものがない。

Delaware州にては、全州を3県に分つに過ぎざれども、Texas州の如きは254県に分つ。一州平均の県の数は63である。

面積

最大のもの San Bernardino, Calif.
20,175平方哩
最小のもの ~~Bristol, Rhode Island~~ 5

全国平均 9585

全体の三分の二は面積300平方哩乃至900平方哩である。

UNCLASSIFIED E.O. 14.032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) BY (E) NARS DATE 775 972

参考	北海道面積	34,276 平方哩
	岩手県	5,898 〃
	大阪府	690 〃
	全国平均(北海道を除く)	2,520 〃

人口

最多のもの	Cook County, Illinois	4,063,342人
最少のもの	Yellowstone Nat'l PK, Mont	43人
全国平均		約40,000人

大多数の県は10,000乃至30,000の人口を有す。

(3) 都市 (incorporated urban places) (17,000)

都市は、city, village, borough, incorporated town 等とさまざまに呼ばれている。その数は全国にて約17,000と概算せられている。Illinois州には1,128, Pennsylvania州には958あれども、Rhode Island州は7, New Hampshire州は11を有するに過ぎず。

面積もNew York市の如く、五県に跨りて、299平方哩を有するものもあれば、Los Angeles市の如く、県とその区域を同じくして365平方哩を有するものもある。しかし一般にはその面積は、大きくない。

人口もNew York市の如く7,454,995 (1940センサス) の多数

2 をもつものもあれば、数百に過ぎざるものもある。しかしアメリカ人口の三分の二は、人口2.500以上の都市に住んでいる。

人口

2.500以上の都市（法人）	3,465
1.000以上2,500以下の町（法人）	3,205
1,000以下の村（法人）	10,085

（1940のセンサスによる）

(4) 村（town, township, village）

県を分つ行政区劃にして、法人としての組織をもたざるものをここに村と名づけた。1940のセンサスによれば、全国人口の約三分の一（47,902,896人）は、かかる地域の居住者である。

(5) 特別行政区劃

学校区（school district）	約127,000
道路区（road district）	8,000
排水区（drainge district）	
灌漑区（idligation distrid）	
改良区（improvement district）	
その他	

Ⅱ 政治機構

1) 州 (state)

a 州の政治機構の原則

(一) 共和主義（合衆国憲法第四條第四節）

(二) 三権分立主義

(三) 民主主義

b 州の立法機関

州立法部は一般に二院制度の議会である。但しNebraska州の議会のみは一院制である。

(一) 議員數

元老院（Senate）の議員数は、最多數のものはMinesota州の67人で、次はNew York州及びMontana州の56人であり、最少はDelaware州及びNevada州の17人である。30人乃至40人のものが最も普通である。

代議院（House of Representatives, House of Delegates, Assembly）の議員数は、最も多いものはNew Hampshive州の400人で、最少はDelaware州の35人である。200人以上を有するものが6州、100人以下のものが22州ある。

(二) 選挙制度は、大多数が小選挙区制度であり、大選挙

区連記制をとっているところもある。比例代表制度を行っている州はない。

(三) 議員の任期

元老院議員の任期は、4年としているものが30州、2年としているもの16州、3年としているものが1州ある。

代議院議員の任期は、4年としているもの1州、2年としているもの41州、他は何れも1年である。

(四) 議会の会期

毎年召集するものは、5州で、他の43州は隔年に一回召集する。もちろん必要あればいつでも臨時議会が召集される。

C 州の執行機関

州の執行機関は、州知事を中心として、副知事、総務長官、財務長官、会計監査長官、法務長官、教育長官、その他州民によりて直接に選挙せられる主要官吏とその指揮の下に属する多くの部、局及び委員会等を以て構成せられている。

州知事(Governor)

州知事は、一般に州民から直接投票によって選挙せら

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ル3。ただMississippi州だけは、県（82県あり）を単位として、各県から、州の代議院議員（140人）と同数の選挙委員を選出せしめ、その多数を得たる候補者にして、且つ州民の直接投票の過半数を得たるものを以って当選者としている。

任期は、2年とするもの24州，3年とするもの1州、4年とするもの23州である。12ヘ13の州では引きつづきの重任を認めない。

州知事の権限

州知事は、州行政の中心人物ではあるが、州知事以外にも州民から直接に選挙せられている官吏が多く、それらの官吏は各々独立的の権限を与えられて、州の行政を分担しているので、州知事の権限は大いに制限せられている。

ㄙ　州の司法組織

合衆国の司法権は憲法第三條第二節に定められた範囲に限定せられており、その他の事件は、すべて州の司法権に属する。

(一)　通常裁判所

(1)　最高裁判所　　Supreme court

(2)　控訴裁判所　　court of appeals

(3) 地方裁判所　　Court of original jurisdiction

(4) 簡易裁判所　　Petty tribunal

(二) 特別裁判所

1 遺言裁判所　　Probate Court

2 後見裁判所　　Surrogate's court

3 孤児裁判所　　orphams' court

4 少年裁判所　　juvenile court

5 特別重罪裁判所　　court of oyer and terminer

6 家事裁判所　　domestic relatious court

其の他

判事は一般に州民により直接に選挙せられる（全体の州の約三分の二）。但し上級裁判所の判事に限り、州知事の指名と州元老院の同意を以て任命している州もあり、又議会をして選挙せしめている州もある。判事たるには、法律学を修め、弁護士たる資格を有するものでなければならぬ。但し治安判事（justice of the peace）だけは、かかる資格を必要としない。

判事の任期

最高裁判所の判事の任期は、最も短いものでも

6年、その最も長いものは、終身又は21年である。
6年としているものが最も多い。控訴裁判所又は
地方裁判所の判事の任期は4年乃至10年が普通で
ある。治安判事の任期は、概ね2年である。

(2) 県 (county)

県は州を分つ主要な行政区劃であるが、その重要性は州によりて異る。一般的に言えば、県は、
裁判所、土地登記、道路橋梁等の建設維持、学校行政の監督、衛生行政、租税の賦課徴収、農業の改良、選挙
等に関する行政区劃である。その権限や組織は州により
て異る。都市が大きな権限を有する州においては、それ
だけ県の権限は制限せられている。

a 県の組織とその権限

県の組織は、次の三つのものに分けることができる。

(a) 県会 (county board) とその下に属する公務員

(b) 直接的に県民から選挙せられる公務員とその支配下にある公務員

(c) 県の司法組織

(1) 県会 (county board, board of Supervisors, board of

5 County Commissioners 等)

県会は、県と称する地方公共団体の最高機関であり、議決機関であると同時に執行機関でもある。県の財産の管理、租税の賦課及び予算の割当、州の法律に基づく條例の制定等は県会の主たる権限である。

県会は通常は県民により直接に選挙せられる理事をもって構成している。但しConnecticut州においては県理事は、州議会において選任せられている。

県会の構成には大体二つの型がある。

理事会型

理事の数を少くし、県全体を一つの選挙区としてこれを選挙せしめている。理事の数は通常5人で、その任期は2年乃至4年である。理事に対しては常勤制を原則としているものが多い。

監督会型

理事の数を多くし、これをして県内の各市町村を代表するものとしている。中には145人という多数を有するものも稀れで、通常は15人乃至40人である。常勤制をとっていない。

県には全体としての県を代表する県知事の如きもの

はないのが普通である。しかし最近はかくの如き地位を設け、県会をしてこれを選任せしめているものもあるようになった。

b　県の行政官吏

県には、県理事の外に sheriff, coroner, county attorney, Prosecutor, register of deeds, treasurer, clerk, auditor, superintendent of schools, surveyor その他県民から直接に選挙せられる多くの公務員がある。これらの公務員は、州からの監督はうけるが、県の内部にありては必ずしも県会の監督をうけるものではない。

c　司法区劃としての県

県は又司法上の区劃でもある。州の約三分の一は県毎に県裁判所（county court）を設けている。他の三分の二は数個の県を合して裁判所の区劃としている。その判事は概ね人民から直接に選挙せられるものであるが、中には州知事の指名と州元老院の同意をもって任命せられたり、州議会から選挙せられたりしているものもある。

治安判事（justice of the peace）は、県の官吏であり

、一般に市町村の区域から、その住民によりて直接
選挙せられるものである。

裁判所は、県会の下にあるものでない。

(3) 都市（city）

a 都市の一般的性質

都市は法人である。その権限はすべて州の憲法、法律又は憲章によりて與えられるものであり、その行動はすべて、州政府の監督下におかれてある。合衆国政府は直接に都市行政を監督したり、又はこれに関與したりすることはない。

b、都市の憲章（charter）

都市に対して自治団体たる権能を付與するものは州の議会であるが、州議会が自治團体をつくる方法は、憲章の授與をもつてしてである。都市の権限は州の憲法、法律又は憲章によりて定められ、権限が問題となれる場合に憲法、法律又は憲章を解釈してこれを決定するものは、司法裁判所である。そのはじめ、都市は州議会の完全な支配下にあった。このことは州議会を支配する政党をして、市政を支配せしまることになった。ここにおいて、外部勢力による市政干渉を防止することの必要は、都市の自治権を擁護し、市政に対する州政党の自治政関與を排撃する声となって現われ、次第に州憲法を改正して、

州政府；就中州議会から市政関与の権限を奪うようになった。

(イ)　都市関係吏員の任命権を州政府より奪って、これを都市又は都市住民に与えた。

(ロ)　特別行政庁の設立を制限した。

(ハ)　都市の財政権を確立した。

(ニ)　個々の都市を目的とするところの、所謂特別立法を州議会に禁止した。

(ホ)　そして終に各都市をしてその憲章を自ら制定せしめるに至った。

特別法は個々の都市に対して、その必要に応じたる権限や組織を有せしめうる長所はあるが、遂にはその行政の執行にまで関与せしめる危険がある。一般法には行政に関与せしめる危険はないが、特殊的な都市の要求に応ずることのできない欠陥がある。そこで次のような方法が発達した。

(イ)　都市を人口その他の基準によりていくつかの等級に分ち、その各等級に属するところの都市全部に適用すべき一般法を定める

ことを州議会に許すもの（等級別一般法制度）

(ロ) 州議会の制定による特別法を施行するか否かを都市自らをして決定せしむるもの（條件付特別法制度）

(ハ) 各種の憲章を準備して、その選択を市民に任せるもの（選擇憲章制度）

(ニ) 憲章そのものの制定権を各都市に与え、州議会は一般法だけしか制定することができないこととしたもの（自治憲章制度 home rule charter system）

C 市政府の形態

市政府の形態は市長市会制、委員会制、市会支配人制、市民総会制等に分けられる。

都市の人口階級	都市数	市長市会制		委員会制		市会支配人制	
		実数	百分率	実数	百分率	実数	百分率
500,000 以上	13	13	100.0	—	—	—	—
250,000－500,000	23	9	39.1	8	34.8	6	26.1
100,000－250,000	55	26	47.3	13	23.6	16	29.1
50,000－100,000	106	40	37.7	34	32.1	32	30.2
25,000－ 50,000	212	106	50.0	42	19.8	59	27.8

10,000 — 25,000	662	352	53.2	119	18.0	157	23.7
5,000 — 10,000	962	669	69.5	92	9.6	163	16.9
5,000以上全部	2,033	1,215	59.8	308	15.1	433	21.3

(Municipal year Book, 1948による)

(ロ) 市長市会制 (Mayor and council type)

市の議決機関たる市会と、その執行機関たる市長とを対立的関係におくところの政治形態である。これには、市長の権限を強くして執行的権限の多くを市長に集中せしめているものと、市長以外の執行機関にも多くの権限を分散せしめているものとがある。最近の傾向は、市長に多くの権限を集中せしめんとしている如くである。

(イ) 市長 (mayor)

市長は常に市民によりて直接に選挙せられている。その任期は次の如くで全体の約半数は2年としており約3分の1は4年にしている。一般に次第に長くするよう な傾向がある。

市長の任期 (百分率)

	市長市会制	委員会制	市支配人制	統合委員制	町総会制	計
一年とするもの	3.5	1.3	19.9	66.7	72.3	8.7

二年とそれ以下の	59.9	24.7	54.4	—	6.4	51.3
三年〃	0.6	29.9	3.4	33.3	21.3	3.5
四年〃	35.9	64.0	21.6	—	—	35.5
五年〃	0.1	1.6	0.2	—	—	0.4
六年〃	—	1.6	0.5	—	—	0.4

(ロ) 市会 (City council)

はじめは、二院制度をもつものが多かつたが、今では大部分が一院制度をとつている。1940年の統計によれば、人口5,000以上の都市2,033の中二院制度によるものは僅か17市のみであつた。

市会議員の数

市会議員の数は、各州の法律で一般的には定められずして、各都市の憲章をもつて別々に定められている。一般の傾向は議員の数をますます減らす方に向いている。1948年の統計によると、議員数の一ばん多いものでも50人で、すいのは2人というのもある。人口50万以上の都市13の議員数は平均して19人であり、人口25万以上50万以下の23都市の平均は11人であり、人口10万以上25万以下

の55都市の平均は13人であった。主要大都市の市会議員数は次の如くである。

New York	25人	St-Louis	29人
Chicago	50	Boston	22
Philadelphie	22	Pittsburgh	9
Detroit	9	San Francisco	11
Los angeles	15	Milwaukee	27
Cleaveland	33	Baffalo	15
Baltimore	19		

市会議員の任期

市会議員の任期はこれを二年とするものが最も多く全体の約52.5%を占めている。次は四年としているものが多く全体の約40.1%となっている。

(八) 選挙による市吏員

この制度は、就中、その分権制をとるものにあり、市長の外に市民から直接に選挙せられる吏員数も相当に多い。その主要なものは次の如きものである。

Assessor　　課税評価員

Attorney　法務部長、

Auditor　財政監察員

bailifs　執行員

Chief fineance officer 財政部長

Clerk　総務部長

Clerk of Court　裁判所書記

Comptroller　経理部長

engineer　技師

judge　市判事

police chief　警察部長

public welfare director 社会部長

public works director 土木部長

tax Collector　收稅員

treasurer　收入役

(二) 州議会の選挙又は州政府の任命による委員会

保健委員会、土木委員会、警察委員会、公園委員会等。

(二) 委員会制 (Commission type)

委員会制とは都市の有するすべての権限と責任とを一小市会の手に集中し、その市会議員をして、集

っては議決機関を構成せしめ、離れては直ちに市政府の行政各部の事務を分担管掌せしめるところの組織をいう。その市会を通常(commission)と称し、その議員をCommissionersと呼ぶ。

沿革

1901年、Galveston, Texasが試みて注目をひいた。1907年 Des Moines, Iowaがこれを採用し、一般投票、直接投票、従職投票等の制度をも加味して、その非民主的なりとの批難を防いだ。

Des Moines 市の制度

委員数　5人　　任期　2年

市政府を次の5部に分ち、各委員をしてこれを分担せしめた。

総務部　　(Department of public affairs)

経理及財政部 (Department of accounts and finance)

保安部　　(Department of public safety)

街路及び土木部 (Department of streets and public Improvements)

公園及び公共財産部 (Department of Parks and Public Property)

市長は市民よりて直接に選挙せられ、他の委員よりも大なる権限を有する。彼は総務部面部長であり又市会の議長でもある。他の委員は互選によりてそれぞれ一つづつの部を担当する。

吏員の銓衡又は試験は人事委員会（civil service-commission）が行う。人事委員会は行政委員会により任命せられる三人の委員（任期六年）を以つて構成する。

この制度の特色は極端な単純化にある。即ち

(イ) すべての議決権と執行権とが一つの小さな委員会の手に集中せられていること。

(ロ) この少数の委員が市政に関して市民より選挙せられる唯一のものであること。

(ハ) 市会支配人制（Councie manager type）

委員会制は議決機関をして直ちに執行機関たらしめるものであり、又行政上の素人に対して、重大な行政上の責任を負わせんとするものであるとの批評がある。市会支配人制はこの批評に鑑み、委員会をして再び単純な議会機関たらしめ、行政執行の全責任はこれを委員会の選任による一人の

専門行政家と委ねんとしたものである。その
専門行政家を市支配人(city manager)と呼ぶ。

沿革

1908年 Staunton, Virginia が採用した。
1913年 Dayton, Ohio がこれを採用して大
成功を收めた。

Dayton 市の制度

市会(city commission)は任期4年の
議員5人を以って組織する。その主要なる
任務は次の二つである。

(イ) 市支配人、市会書記、二人の人事委
員を任命すること。

(ロ) 歳算、條例、規則等を定めること(
政策を決定すること)。

市支配人は市会により任免せられ、任期の
定めはない。但し市民はこれをリコールす
ることができる。彼は市会に対しては、す
べての問題に關する助言者であり市会の決
定したる案件を執行するものである。市役
所の全機構は彼の統率下にあり、彼は縛に

定めあるものの外すべての吏員を任免懲戒することができる。彼により統率せられる市役所の行政機構は次の五部と分たれている。

法務部　Department of Law

土木部　Department of Public Service

保安部　Department of Public Safety

財政部　Department of Finance

社会部　Department of Public Welfare

Ⅲ　地方行政の監督

アメリカにおける地方自治体の監督は主として州の司法部を通じて行われ、わが國の如く行政官庁が行政手段を用いて監督権を行使する如きことは頗るすい。独合衆國政府と地方自治体との関係は極めてうすく、地方自治体は合衆國政府によりて監督せられることは殆んどない。

GIC

Special Research Matters to be Committed

1. Historical character of local administration in Japan
SATŌ Kō

2. Historical investigation relating to subsidy
IMAI Kazuo

3. Functional relations between state, city and village
INOMA Kiichi
OKUI Fukutaro

4. What sort of functions ought towns and cities to perform?
OKUI Fukutaro

5. What sort of functions ought rural-villages to perform?
(undecided)

6. Method of investigation of real circumstances
WATANUKI Hōgen

7. Proper status of local autonomy in Japan and the limits thereof
(OGAWA Ichirō)

8. Welfare state and local autonomy
(undecided)

9. Scope, ability and its function of local public entities in foreign countries.
YUGE Shichirō

10. Principles of allotment of administrative affairs in England and U.S.A.
OGURA Kuraji

11. City problems and the settling method thereof
(undecided)

12. Rural problem and settling method thereof
(undecided)

13. Research relating to local offices of the central Government
WATANABE Hiroshi

14. Research relating to the Special City
KIKUYAMA Yoshio

15. Research relating to the Special Ward
KIKUYAMA Yoshio

16. Research relating to the metropolis system
OSEKO Motoshige

17. Research relating to the proper scope of city, town, village as well as profecture

MATSUMURA Shigeo
KIKUYAMA Yoshio
ŌSEKO Motoshige
KOJIMA Ken

18. Principles of allotment of administrative affairs

SATŌ Kō
WATANUKI Hōgen
(OGURA Ichiro)

19. Research and comment relating to subsidy

IMAI Kazuo

20. Concrete status of adjustment function of state toward the local autonomy.

(undecided)

21. Arragement of local administrative statistics

INOMA Kiichi

22. Land planning and local planning

(undecided)

23. Outlook on the economic circles and future of the economical policy and social policy

(undecided)

1. Trend of the world's economy
2. Fundamental tendency of economical reconstruction
3. Future of agricultural policy

24. Comment on the existing system and demand for reformation thereof

1. Voices of business circles (undecided)
2. Voices of labor organizations (undecided)
3. Voices of the agricultural unions (undecided)
4. Voices of city people KIKUYAMA Yoshio
5. Voices of town people and villages MATSUMURA Shigeo
6. Voices of people of prefectures OSEKO Motoshige
7. Voices of persons of learning and experience (undecided)

Note:
( ) shows under negotiation

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21. Arragement of local administrative statistics

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22. Land planning and local planning

(undecided)

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Note:
( ) shows under negotiation

首都建設法案

首都建設法案

（目的）

第一條　この法律は、東京都を新しく我が平和國家の首都として十分にその政治、經濟、文化等についての機能を發揮し得るよう計畫し、建設することを目的とする。

（首都建設計畫）

第二條　この法律で、首都建設計畫とは、東京都の區域内において又はその區域外にわたり施行せられる重要施設の基本的計畫であつて、都市計畫法（大正八年法律第三十六號）による都市計畫、都市計畫事業並びに特別都市計畫法（昭和二十一年法律第十九號）に定める時別都市計畫、特別都市計畫事業その他前條の目的を達成するため必要な施設の計畫及び事業の基準となるものをいう。

（委員會の設置）

第三條　國家行政組織法（昭和二十三年法律第百二十號）第三條第二項の規定に基いて總理府の外局として首都建設委員會（以下「委員會」という。）を設置する。

（委員會の任務及び權限）

第四條　委員會は、首都建設計畫を作成し、その實施の推進にあたるものとする。

（委員會の組織）

第五條　委員會は、左に掲げる者につき、内閣總理大臣が任命する委員九人をもつて組織する。

一　國務大臣　一人

二　衆議院議員の中から衆議院議長の指名した者　一人

三　參議院議員の中から參議院議長の指名した者　一人

四　東京都知事　一人

五　東京都議會議員の中から東京都議會議長の指名した者　一人

六　學識經驗のあるもの

2　委員會は特別職とする。

（委員長及びその權限）

第六條　委員會に委員長を置く。

2　委員長は、國務大臣たる委員をもつて充てる。

3　委員長は、委員會を代表し、會務を總理し、所部の職員を指揮監督する。

4　委員會は、あらかじめ委員の中から委員長が故障あるときに、委員長を代理するものを定めておかなければならない。

（定足數、表決）

第七條　委員會は、委員の半數以上の出席がなければ會議を開くことができない。

2　委員會の議事は、出席委員の過半數でこれを決し、可否同數のときは、委員長の決すると

ところによる。

（事務局）

第八條　委員會に關する事務を處理させるため、委員會に事務局を置く。

2　事務局に　事務局長その他所要の職員を置く。職員の定員は別に法律で定める。

3　事務局の職員の任命、昇任、懲戒その他人事管理に關する事項については、國家公務員法（昭和二十二年法律第二十號）の定めるところによる。

（公　告）

第九條　委員會は、首都建設計畫を作成したときは、その要領を官報をもつて公告しなければならない。首都建設計畫を變更又は廢止したときも同樣とする。

（事業の協力及び援助）

第十條　國、關係地方公共團体及び關係事業者は、首都建設計畫が第一條の目的にてらし重要

を意義をもつことを考え、首都建設計畫の作成及び實施にできる限り協力し、援助を與えなければならない。

（勸　告）

第十一條　委員會は、國、關係地方公共團体又は關係事業者に對し、その所管の施設の計畫の決定及び事業の施行又は許可、認可等の行政處分について、首都建設計畫を尊重するよう勸告することができる。

2　委員會は、必要と認めるときは、首都建設計畫に基く事業の實施に關し、當該事業執行者に勸告することができる。

3　國、關係地方公共團体又は關係事業者が、前二項の勸告により難いと認めるときは、あらかじめ委員會に對し理由を說明し、その意見を聞かなければならない。

（事業の執行）

第十二條　東京都の區域により行う特別都市計畫事業については、特別都市計畫法第一條第四項の規定にかかわらず必要と認めるときは、行政官廳がこれを執行することができる。

（特別の助成）

第十三條　東京都知事が執行する都市計畫事業又は特別都市計畫事業を助成するため、必要と認めるときは、國は、左に掲げる特別の措置をとることができる。

一　國有財産法（昭和二十三年法律第七十三號）第二十八條の規定にかかわらず、その事業の執行に要する費用を負擔する公共團体に對し、普通財産を讓與すること。

二　都市計畫法第六條の二の規定にかかわらず、その事業の執行に要する費用につき國と地方公共團体との負擔割合に關する特例を設けること。

附　則

1　この法律は、昭和二十五年　月　日から施行する。

2　この法律は、日本國憲法第九十五條の規定により、東京都の住民の投票に付するものとする。

3　地方自治法（昭和二十四年法律第百二十七號）の一部を次のように改正する。

第十七條中「外國爲替管理委員會」を「外國爲替管理委員會　首都建設委員會」に改める。

第十八條中「外國爲替管理委員會令（昭和二十四年政令第五十三號）」を「外國爲替管理委員會令　首都建設委員會令（昭和二十四年政令第五十三號）」に改める。

4　國家行政組織法の一部を次のように改正する。

別表第一の總理府の項中「外國爲替管理委員會」を「外國爲替管理委員會　首都建設委員會」に改める。

5　特別職の職員の給與に關する法律（昭和二十四年法律第二百五十二號）の一部を次のよう

替管理委員會　外國爲替管理委員會令（昭和二十四年政令第五十三號）
建設委員會　首都建設法（昭和二十五年法律第　號）

に改正する。

第一條第二十二號の次に次の一號を加える。

二十二の一　首都建設委員會委員

第九條中「第二十二號」を「第二十二號の一」に改める。

第二條第一項の表總理府の項中「外國爲替管理委員會　四四人」を「外國爲替管理委員會（昭和二十四年法律第百二十六號）の一部を次のように改める。

行政機關の職員定員法　首都建設委員會

四四人

三〇人」に、同項中「計　五八、一三三人」を「計　五八、一三七人」に、合計の項中「合計　八七三、二六七人」に改める。

に改正する。

第一條第二十二號の次に次の一號を加える。

二十二の一　首都建設委員會委員

第九條中「第二十二號」を「第二十二號の一」に改める。

8　行政機關職員定員法（昭和二十四年法律第百二十六號）の一部を次のように改める。

第二條第一項の表總理府の項中「外國爲替管理委員會　四四人」を「外國爲替管理委員會　四四人　首都建設委員會　三〇人」に、同項中「計　五八、一三三人」を「計　五八、一六三人　首都建設委員會　三〇人　合計　八七三、二三七人」に改める。

5　この法律は、日本國憲法第九十五條の規定により、東京都の住民の投票に付するものとする。

6　首都建設法（昭和二十四年法律第百二十七號）の一部を次のように改正する。

第十七條中「外國爲替管理委員會」を「外國爲替管理委員會」に改める。

第十八條中「外國爲替管理委員會」を「外國爲替管理委員會」に改める。

7　外國爲替管理委員會令（昭和二十四年政令第五十三號）の一部を次のように改正する。

題名を「外國爲替管理委員會」に改める。

第一條を「外國爲替管理委員會」に改める。

8　國家行政組織法の一部を次のように改正する。

別表第一の總理府の項中「外國爲替管理委員會」を「外國爲替管理委員會」に改める。

9　特別職の職員の給與に關する法律（昭和二十四年法律第二百五十二號）の一部を次のよう

に改正する。

第一條第二十二號の次に次の一號を加える。

二十二の一　首都建設委員會委員

第九條中「第二十二號」を「第二十二號の一」に改める。

6　行政機關職員定員法（昭和二十四年法律第百二十六號）の一部を次のように改める。

第二條第一項の表總理府の項中「外國爲替管理委員會　四四人」を「外國爲替管理委員會　四四人
首都建設委員會　三〇人」に、同項中「計　五八、一三三人」を「計　八七三、二三七人」に改める。

別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設法

（目的）

第一條　この法律は、国際文化の向上を図り、世界恒久平和の理想を達成するとともに、観光温泉資源の開発によつて経済復興に寄与するため、別府市を国際観光温泉文化都市として建設することを目的とする。

（計画及び事業）

第二條　別府国際観光温泉文化都市を建設する都市計画（以下別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設計画という。）は、都市計画法（大正八年法律第三十六号）第一條に定める都市計画の外、国際観光温泉文化都市としてふさわしい諸施設の計画を含むものとする。

2　別府国際観光温泉文化都市を建設する都市計画事業（以下別府国際観光文化都市建設事業という。）は、別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設計画を実施するものとする。

（事業の援助）

第三條　国及び地方公共団体の関係諸機関は、別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業が第一條の目的にてらし重要な意義をもつことを考え、その事業の促進と完成とにできる限りの援助を與えなければならない。

（特別の助成）

第四條　国は、別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業の用に供するために必要があると認める場合においては、国有財産法（昭和二十三年法律第七十三号）第二十八條の規定にかかわらず、その事業の執行に要する費用を負担する公共團体に対し、普通財産を譲與することができる。

（報告）

第五條　別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業の執行者は、その事業がすみやかに完成するように努め、少くとも六箇月ごとに、建設大臣にその進行状況を報告しなければならない。

2　内閣総理大臣は、毎年一回国会に対し、別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業の状況を報告しなければならない。

（別府市長の責務）

第六條　別府市の市長は、その住民の協力及び関係諸機関の援助により、別府国際観光温泉文化都市を完成することについて、不断の活動をしなければならない。

（法律の適用）

第七條　別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設計画及び別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業については、この法律に特別の定めがある場合を除くの外、特別都市計画法（昭和二十一年法律第十九号）及び都市計画法の適用があるものとする。

附　則

1　この法律は、公布の日から施行する。

2　この法律施行の際現に執行中の別府都市計画事業は、これを別府国際観光温泉文化都市建設事業とし、第二條第二項の趣旨に合致するよう都市計画法第三條の規定による手続を経て、これを変更しなければならない。

別府市を、国際文化の向上を図り、恒久平和の理想を達成するところの国際観光温泉文化都市として建設することは、世界平和の理想に合致し、またわが国経済復興に寄與するゆえんである。この目的を達成するために法的措置が必要である。これが、この法律案を提出する理由である。

理由

理由

別府市を、国際文化の向上を図り、恒久平和の理想を達成するところの国際観光温泉文化都市として建設することは、世界平和の理想に合致し、またわが国経済復興に寄与するゆえんである。この目的を達成するために法的措置が必要である。これが、この法律案を提出する理由である。

国際観光文化都市建設法案

（目的）

第一條　この法律は、国際文化の向上を図り、世界恒久平和の理想を達成すると共に観光施設の整備又は観光資源の維持開発によって経済復興に寄与するため国際観光文化都市を建設することを目的とする。

（計画及び事業）

第二條　国際観光文化都市を建設する都市計画（以下国際観光文化都市建設計画という。）は都市計画法（大正八年法律第三十六号）第一條に定める都市計画の外、国際観光文化都市としてふさわしい観光施設の整備及び観光資源の維持開発に関する計画を含むものとする。

２．国際観光文化都市を建設する都市計画事業（以下国際観光都市建設事業という。）は国際観光文化都市建設計画を実施するものとする。

（事業の援助）

第三條　国及び地方公共団体の関係諸機関は国際観光文化都市建設事業が第一條の目的

にてこれと重要な意義を有し、これを考え、その事業の促進と完成とにてきる限りの援助をあたえなければならない。

（特別の助成）

第四條　国は、国際観光文化都市建設事業の用に供するために必要があると認める場合においては、国有財産法（昭和二十三年法律第七十三号）第二十八條の規定にかかわらず、その事業の執行に当する公共団体に対し、普通財産を譲与することができる。

（国の責務）

第五條　国際観光文化都市建設事業の執行者は、その事業がすみやかに完成するように努め、少くとも六箇月ごとに、建設大臣にその進行状況を報告しなければならない。

（国際観光文化都市建設事業の状況の報告）

第六條　国際観光文化都市の市長は、その住民の協力及び関係諸機関の援助により、

国際観光文化都市を完成することについて不断の活動をしなければならない。

（法律の適用）

第七条　[illegible]び国際観光文化都市建設事業については、この法律に特別の定めがある外、特別都市計画法（昭和二十一年法律第十九号）及び都市計画法の適用があるものとする。

（この法律の適用を受ける都市）

第八条　この法律の適用を受ける国際観光文化都市は、左に掲げるものとする。

別府市

熱海市

伊東市

附　則

この法律は、日本国憲法施行の日から施行する。

この法律は、日本国憲法第九十五條の規定による住民の投票において、その過半数の賛成があつた国際観光文化都市ごとの

4 3

前項の住民の投票において、その過半数の同意を得られなかった市が、その全部又は一部を国際観光文化都市のうちから除かれるものとする。

4 この法律施行の際現に執行中の都市計画事業は、これを国際観光文化都市建設事業とし、第二条第二項の趣旨に合致するように都市計画法第三節の規定による手続を経て、これを変更しなければならない。

理　由

国際文化の向上を図り、恒久平和の理想を達成するところの国際親善文化都市を建設することは、世界平和の理想に合致し、またわが国経済復興に寄与するゆえんである。

この目的を達成するために法的措置が必要であろう。

これがこの法律案を提出する理由

参考

(ロ)「観光施設」として一般に考えられるもの

(イ) 文化施設　劇場映画館音楽堂博物館図書館動植物園クラブ等

(ロ) 運動施設　陸上競技場スケート場スキー場水泳場ゴルフ場馬場
テニス場バイキングコートとして遊歩道等

(ハ) 保健衛生施設　病院温泉療養場等

(ニ) 休養施設　公園広場児童遊園地青少年宿舎貸別荘休憩場食堂
観光会館展望台

(ホ) 遊興施設　芸妓置屋キャバレー特殊営業場競馬競輪場等

(ヘ) 交通施設　連絡道路探勝道路ロープウエイ鉄道軌道等案内所標識板
かりつスタンド駐車場等

(ト) 保安通信施設　警察署派出所郵便局公衆電話等

(チ) 物産陳列販売施設　物産館土産売店等

THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE SCANNED UNDER RESTRICTIONS SEE 5(E) AND 5(B) OF (E) N.N.D.R.

「観光資源」として考えられるもの

(イ) 保勝地 風景地（地形地質の優秀なもの 動植物
保健保養地（登山スキー ゴルフ 温泉 海水浴等）
(ロ) 郷土物産 自然科学的学術資料の保存地（天然保護地 風致林 名勝 史蹟 併用等）

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED BY SPD WASH DEPT. E.O. 11652 SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

To : Chief of Public Affairs Division
Government Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

27 February 1950

Petition for Treatment of Revisions of Administrative Systems which are going to be made before recommendations are properly given to the Diet by the Local Administration Investigation Committee

The Local Administration Investigation Committee which has already been instituted is expected to give its recommendations in regard to the redistribution of administrative affairs among the State, To, Do, Fu, Ken and cities, towns and villages.

However, the said Committee has not yet given full play to its proper functions, while the ministries concerned are contemplating the revisions of several administrative systems, part of which has already been presented before the Diet in the shape of amending bills.

In view of the political situation now prevailing in our country mentioned above, it is deemed proper and right to comply with the above recommendation of the Local Administration Investigation Committee in case of a revision being made of an administrative system which has a bearing upon the distribution in the future of administrative affairs among government bodies. Accordingly, unless it is of urgent necessity to make a revision in an administrative system, as in the

DOWNGRADED AFTER 12 YRS. SEC. 5(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 175 672

case of an abolition of an economic control, it is desired that such a revision be suspended of the rest of administrative systems, pending a recommendation of the above Committee.

Besides, it is desired that,of the numerous administrative systems, those which, by unavoidable circumstances, cannot be subjected to the above recommendation be investigated into respectively by the above Committee, so that the required recommendation may be given in each specific case before general recommendations are given; and that both the Government and the Diet on their part formulate or deliberate on the bill in accordance with such recommendation.

Lastly, it is desired that, of the revisions of administrative systems which it is of urgent necessity to effect, as in the case of a removal of an economic control, such a one as has a bearing upon the distribution of administrative affairs be so dealt with that, in the Diet deliberation on the bill for it, public sentiments may be fully reflected, by arranging a public hearing, with the members of the Local Administration Investigation Committee, Governors of To, Do, Fu, and Ken, Mayors of cities, towns and Headmen of villages and learned and experienced persons as the leading figures.

It is most earnestly requested that Your Headquarters would give this matter special consideration.

(Fujitaro Kanasashi)
Deputy President of All-
Japan Mayors Association

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

Com + Kamura

1, Remarks Rizzo

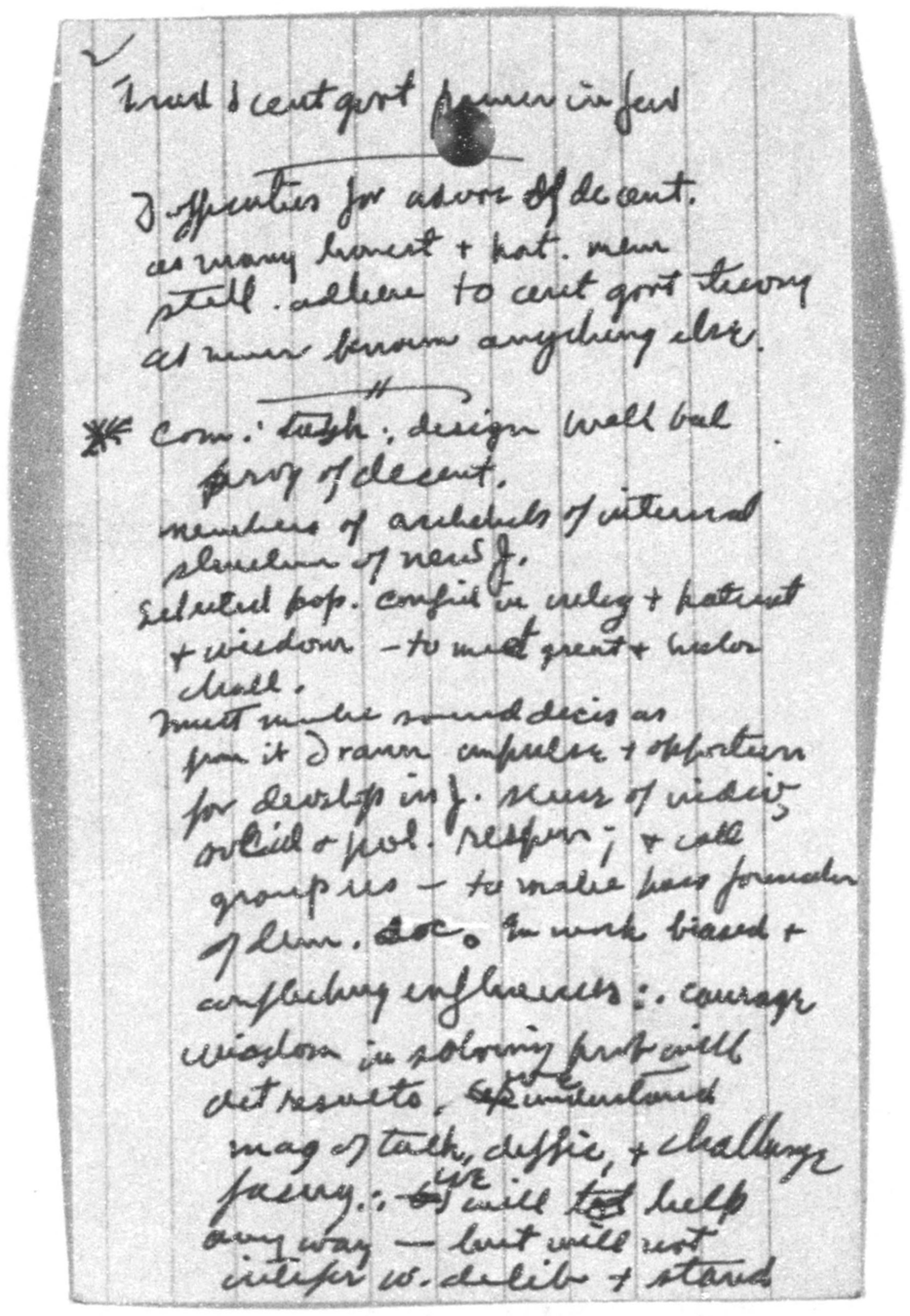
2. Kamura reports:
Kamuba charm.

3. Kamuba:
a. Df's post (differs from us) as decentralization
b. Title method of translating will depend on the corpus. I all the local elements. as can assist my mission & will call on for help.
Home relief at city + village not forfeit as pursued for by Supervisor.

4. Rizzo -
+ Sun
Those guest are for S/C.
Best unit of J. possible as + they understand them.

5. Civil Unit
CC - & strong country =
unit strength
under strong → Cons a
& under = Govt.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072



Trad & cent govt powers in Jeru

3 options for advoc of decent.
as many honest + hat. mem
still adhere to cent govt theory
at never known anything else.

** com.: tough: design well bal
party of decent.
members of cabinets of interested
elements of new J.
Selected pop. confid in relig + patriot
+ wisdom - to meet great + historic
task.
must make sound decis as
pow it drawn impulses + opportunism
for develop in J. views of indiv,
solid + prof. lead in; + call
groups res - to make best formulation
of plan. Soc. to work toward +
conducive influences: courage
wisdom in solving prob will
det results, understand
mag of task, difficulties, + challenge
facing: will help
any way - but will not
initiate w. delib + stand

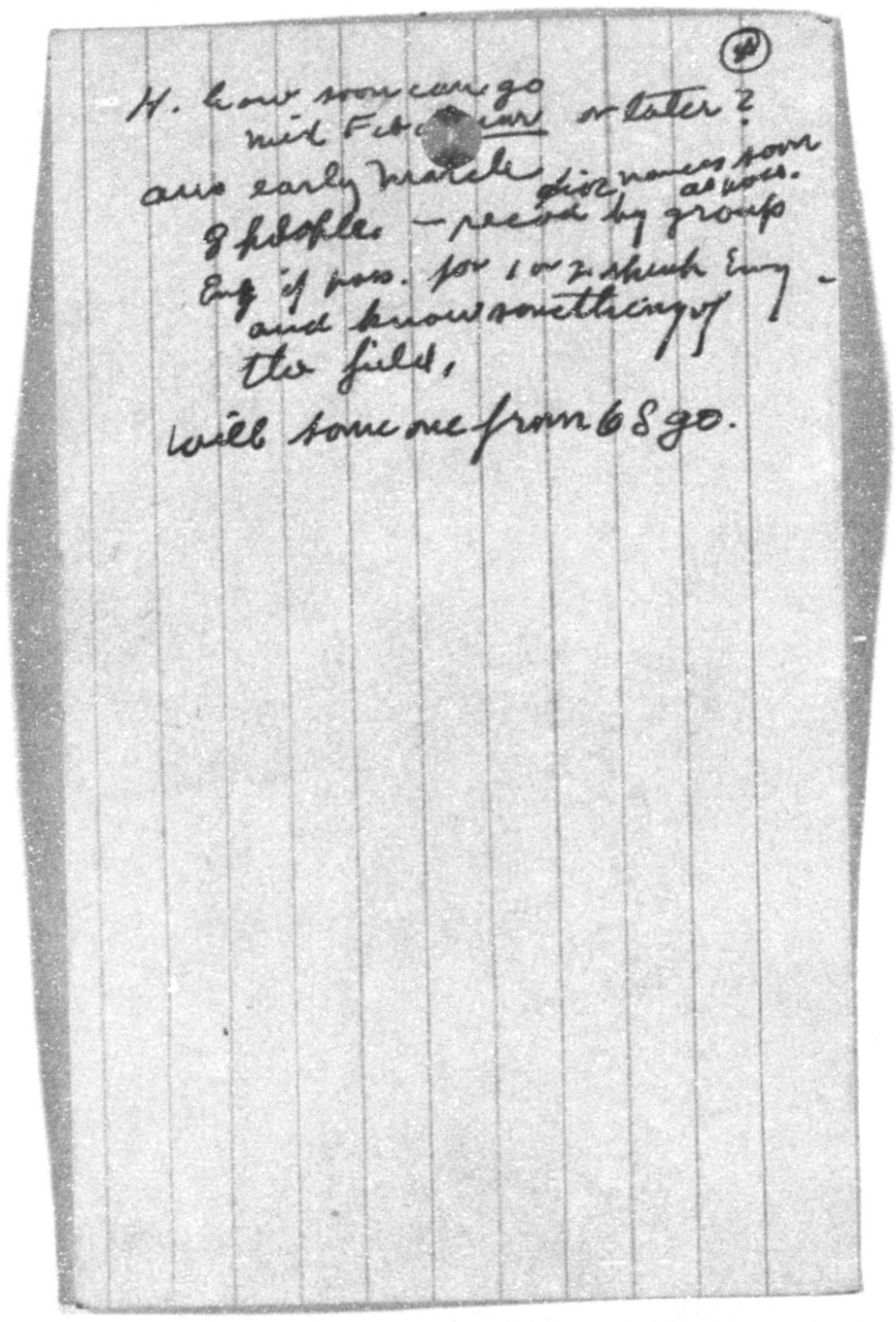
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

readers to give either from our list + unpublished if can be of help. Objectives clear: Can be done plan policy: + Can also guarantee to [illegible] people + hist. for results / work. Pleased to give views + hope fully understood.
We can fullest confid (as ref Reg [illegible] people) to set-to [illegible] which may be pattern for even other problems / would do [illegible].

Kramb cares to send whitney;
Effusions about thanks
willing to circumvent flare
as soon as possible.
Jim W. leaves.

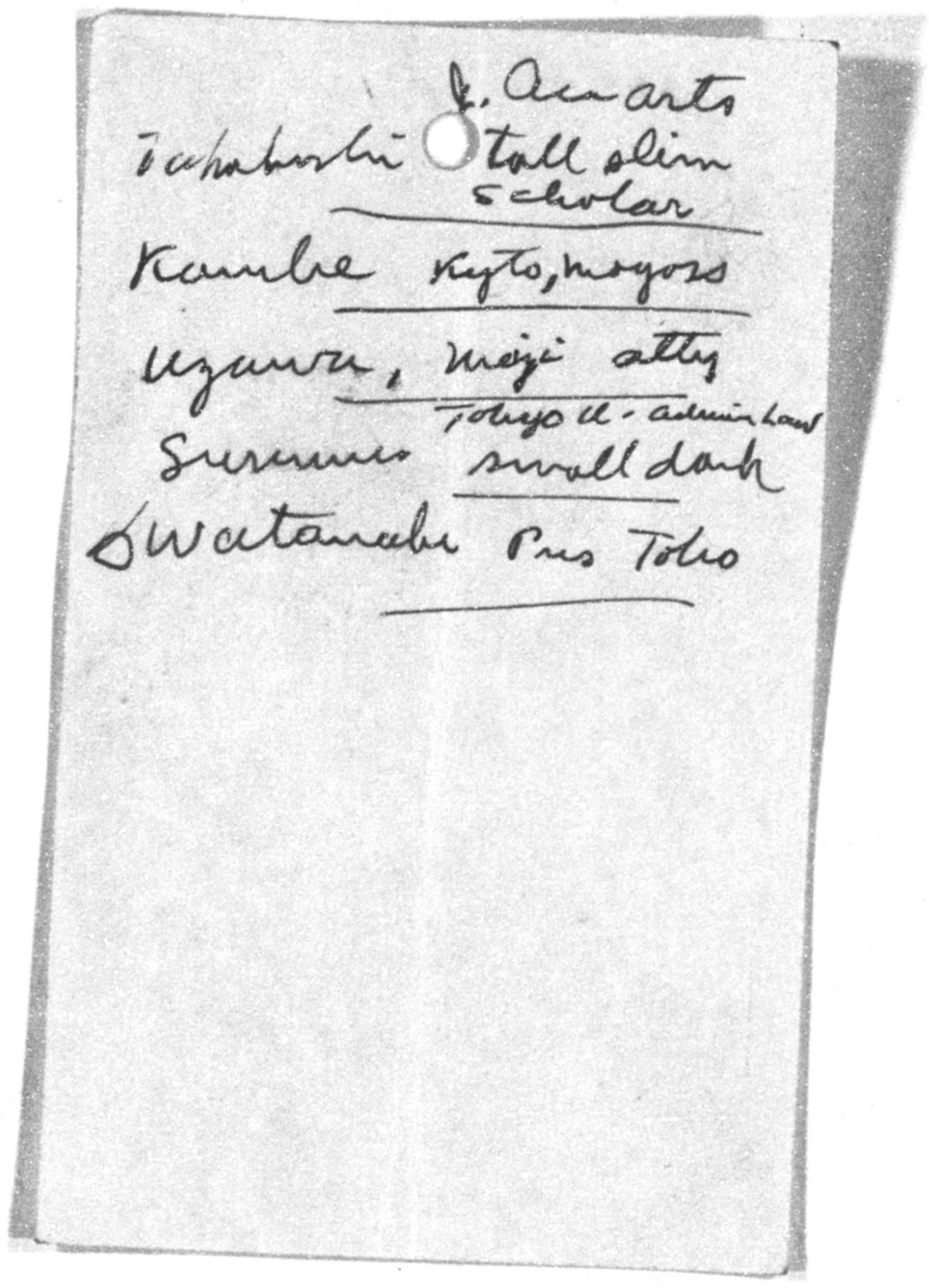
Kramb
All grateful for plants to go to U.S. + collect data;
some members may not be able to go + hope subject experts
working for corn.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14092 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072



H. how soon can go
mid Feb ~~can~~ or later?
are early markets
& stables — record by groups
Eng if poss. for 1 or 2 shrub Eng -
and know something of
the field,
will some one from 68 go.

DISCLOSURE FILED BUT NOT USED SEC. 3(c) AND 3(b) OR (c) MDG # 773-012


J. Acarts
Takahashi tall slim
scholar
Kambe Kyoto, mayors
Uzawa, Meiji atty
Tokyo d-admin law
Suzuki small dark
Watanabe Pres Tokio

Pat. Nyk clear. by Ticket 12 Edei 19-1645 10 Alarm L Sullivan - OTa Ku P B re car. C. RTO re Res change 3rd B.	Laurent ~~Safety~~
Chi Bio eth. CPC - Warrants Lureaus OTa Ku Jamila Biography	Osaka Mapo.

(1)

Takahashi tall slim intelligent

Kamiko old big warts, domineering simple minded

Uzawa old fuddy duddy aristocrat

Sugimura young teak head sour, nervous intelligent

Watanabe cooperative intelligent
nabase

Akaike
Hrishe
Ogata
Kamura Seig
fat boy
quiet

Thirteen
10 Thurs.

(2)

~~Professor of Tokyo~~

Decay of Forest - like Hoover Com.

Trip to U.S.

(1) Kennan guest, re staff accompanying ~~Dale of Stanley~~

(2) Visit
re cleaning Hon of Chi
Hoover Com
Dr. Sharp

(3) Summer; Date of leaving office hours set up and office set, + could travel first to Tech Staff.

(4) Length of Stay
Source visit + (Books)

(3) Br. Hanson —
French "
Graduation "
off

Kuhn — Pub in N Korea S Chi
Section of comp
Dark of Com

Porter CAS
comp

Kom! LHA will have
to do most of the
work (as far as
Hoover, go) can they
go to us

hia W. Section
Chief LHA.
(Ogita)

Quarter
Fourth will out

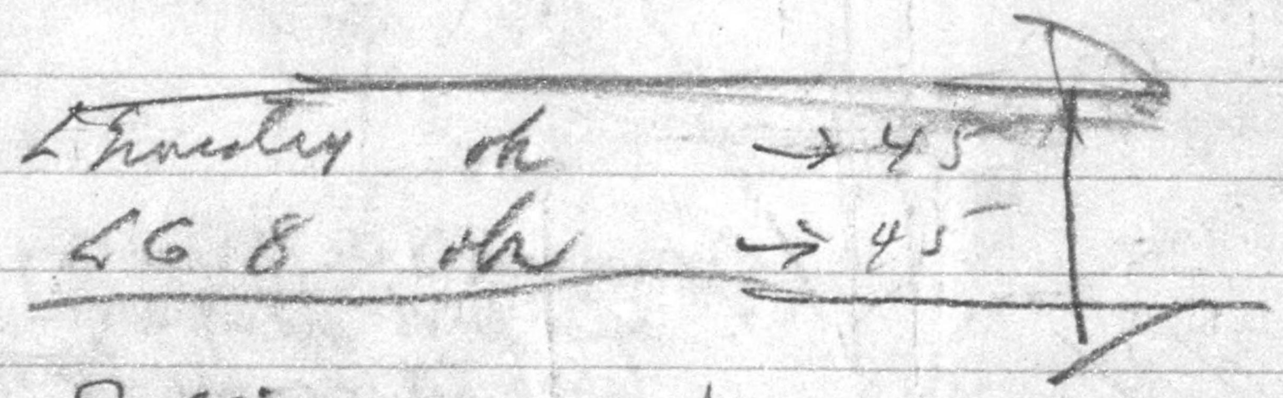
Blast might encompassing
at local level

Commerce Mod Pol Cities

*Midget Motor Racing 288 objects
LS

Law El. Pub. Officials etc

Kurihama



Sullivan:

→ Official duties — non political
Education of people
Sharp Rise.
Importance of Provincial.

Decentralization
yes at all levels
aim of L.G. div in hands of
people concern at each level
Functions re/ to L. admin
(not control but also explain)
People can't remove let local
bosses take
— or use of ult. the people
Or Resist tendency to diffuse
people at local level to bureau

Growing Com
of Sharp Rise

Accumulation
for indep

functions
greater Degree

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,932 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC # 775-012

Government Section
Buck Slip

28 Dec 1949

FROM: Public Adm Div

TO:		INITIAL	DATE
____	CHIEF		
1	EX OFF		30
2	DEPUTY CHIEF		
____	Col Wheeler		
____	CHIEF Adm Div		
____	Stat & Review		
3	Civil Serv Div		
5	Parl & Pol Div		
____	Public Adm Div		
4	Public Aff Div		
____	Personnel Clerk		
____	Chief Clerk		
____	File		

FOR:

1-4	INFORMATION
____	NECESSARY ACTION
____	ACTION (Prepare Reply)
____	APPROVAL
____	INITIAL
____	COMMENT OR CONCUR
5	RETAIN
____	RETURN
____	FILE
____	BURN

recent appointment
of the Japanese Gaiko

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

LAIC

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

	Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No. of Questionnaire
X	TAKAHASHI, Seiichiro	President, Japan Art Academy		Member, Local Administration Investigation Committee	May 2, 1947	No.17624
X	WATANABE, Tetsuzo	Member, Public Office Qualifications Appeal Commission		ditto	March 12,1947	No.9301
	SUGIMURA, Shozaburo	Professor, Tokyo University	1st Class	ditto	Feb. 12,1947	No. ~~1947~~ p22
X	KANBE, Masao	Mayor, Kyoto City		ditto	March 12,1947	No.9863
	UZAWA, Somei	President, Meiji Univ.		ditto	Dec. 23,1947	No.143312

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr. Frank Rizzo, Rizzo, Deputy Chief of Government Section, G.H.Q. on December 23, 1949 and also approved by both Houses on December 241949.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct and that the persons mentioned have been screened and passed.

For Director-General of the Cabinet Secretariat.

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE MEMBER OF LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No. of Questio-nnaire
TOYAMA, Sin'ichiro	Deputy Director, Local Autonomy Agency	1st Class	Member, Local Autonomy Committee.	May 28, 1949	No.133426

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr. Hauge, Chief of Public Affairs Division, G.H.Q. on December 24, 1949 and also approved by both Houses on December 24, 1949.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct and that the person mentioned has been screened and passed.

For Director-General of
the Cabinet Secretariat.

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE MEMBER OF LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No. of Questionnaire
SAITO, Kunio	President, National Association of Town and Village Assembly Chairman		Member of Local Autonomy Committee	Dec. 1, 1949	No.142448

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr. Frank Rizzo, Deputy Chief of Government Section, G.H.Q. on December 21, 1949 and also approved by both Houses on December 24, 1949.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct and that the person mentioned has been screened and passed.

Director-General of the
Cabinet Secretariat.

DOCUMENT ATTACHED DUPLICATE COPY OF CERT. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) MADE 175 072

CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No. of Questionnaire
TAKEUCHI Ryuji	Chief of International Trade Bureau	1st class	The General Supervisor of International Trade	Feb., 21. 1947	No. 7.713
ŌDA Takio	Chief, General affairs Div., Secretarial Bureau. Fair Trade Commission	1st class	Chief of the International Trade Bureau	March, 16. 1947	No. A. 19

These changes were approved by E.S.S., G.H.Q., on 19, Dec., 1949, and also approved by the National Personnel Authority on 23, Dec., 1949.

I hereby certify the above statement is true and correct, and that the perosns mentioned have been screened and passed.

(Signed) (Takayuki Yamamoto)

YAMAMOTO Takayuki
(Vice-Minister of the International Trade and Industry)

DECLASSIFIED BY NARA SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775012

CHANGE IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE SPECIAL PROCUREMENT AGENCY

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No.of Questionnaire
NEMICHI, Hirokichi	Secretary, Prime Minister's Office; Deputychief, S.P.A.	First class	Director General, Special Procurement Agency	July 25, 1947	No.24418

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr. SCOTT Procurement Section, 8th Army on December 8, 1949, and also approved by the National Personnel Authority on December 22, 1949.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct and that the person mentioned has been screened and passed.

Kaneshichi Masuda

Kaneshichi Masuda
Director-General of the
Cabinet Secretariat.

REVIEWED AND EXEMPT FROM SEC. 3(B) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775072

CHANGE OF THE PERSONNEL OF

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be Appointed	Date of Screening	No. of Questionnaire
KIKUCHI, Shōzō	President of Sete Reformatory	2nd Class	Chief of Education Section of Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau	Feb. 9, 1949	No.122956
SUZUKI, Shinjirō	Chief of 2nd Section of Civil Litigation Bureau	1st Class	Chief of Tokyo Legal Affairs Bureau	Oct.20, 1947.	No.38102

These appointments were approved by the National Personnel Authority on December 17, 1949, and approval of Legal Section, GHQ, for the Attorney-General's Office appointments has become unnecessary in accordance with oral instruction of that section.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct, and that the persons mentioned have been screened and passed.

Mafumi Yanagawa
(M. Yanagawa)

Secretary-General,
Attorney-General's Secretariat

ASSIGNED EXT. FROM SEC. 3(b) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

CHANGES OF THE PERSONNEL OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION BOARD

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be appointed	Date of Sereening	No. of Questionnaire
YAMAZAKI Hitoshi	Attached to Forest Products Section, Production Bureau, E.S.B.	2nd Class	Chief of Forest Products Section, Production Bureau, E.S.B.	14 Oct. 1947	33,182
ASAMI Ryosuke	Chief of Daily Commodities Section, Civilian Rationing Bureau, E.S.B.	2nd Class	Chief of 2nd Chemical Section, Production Bureau, E.S.B.	14 Nov. 1947	27,660
KIYOSHIMA Shozo	Chief of Financial Policy Section, Finance Bureau, E.S.B.	2nd Class	Chief of Industrial Fund Section, Finance Bureau, E.S.B.	22 Oct 1947	33,620
OHTA Ryoichi	Chief of Foreign Loan Section, Finance Bureau, Ministry of Finance	2nd Class	Chief of Financial Policy Section, Finance Bureau, E.S.B.	13 Oct. 1947	33,737

These changes were approved by the National Personnel Authority on 21 December 1949, and approval of ESS, GHQ, for ESB appointments has become unnecessary except for few key positions since June 23, 1949 by oral instruction.

I hereby certify that the above statement is true and correct and that the persons mentioned have been screened and passed.

(signed) T. Hirai

T. HIRAI
Chief of Secretariat of
President of ESB.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Change in the Personnel of the Ministry of Transportation

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be appointed	Date of Screening	No of questionaire
OKAMOTO Satoru	Secretary of Transportation. chief, general affairs Section, Railway Supervision Bureau.	2nd class	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Section Highway Transportation Bureau,	Nov 28 1947	No, 81689
SATO Mitsuo	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Division Transportation Bureau.	do.	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Section Railway Supervision Bureau.	do.	No , 81281

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr W L Ogden, Director of Plans and Policies Division, C T S , G H Q on December 16, 1949 and also approved by the National Personnel Authority on Dec. 21, 1949

I hereby certiby that the above statement is true and correct and that the person mentioned has been screened and passed

(Signed) T. Akiyama

Vice-Minister of the Ministry of Transportation

Date; Dec. 22, 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Change in the Personnel of the Ministry of Transpottation

Name	Present Position	Official Class	Position to be appointed	Date of Screening	No of questionaire
OKAMOTO Satoru	Secretary of Transportation. chief, general affairs Section, Railway Supervision Bureau.	2nd class	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Section Highway Transportation Bureau,	Nov 28 1947	No, 81689
SATO Mitsuo	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Division Transportation Bureau.	do.	Secretary of Transportation, chief, general affairs Section Railway Supervision Bureau.	do.	No , 81281

No objection was raised on this appointment by Mr. W L Ogden, Director of Plans and Policies Division, C. T. S., G. H. Q. on December 16, 1949 and also approved by the National Personnel Authority on Dec. 21, 1949

I hereby certiby that the above statement is true and correct and that the person mentioned has been screened and passed

(Signed) T. Akiyama
Vice-Minister of the
Ministry of Transportation

Date; Dec. 22, 1949

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

1 Dec. 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge

SUBJECT : Functions of Prefectural Governor as National Officer

1. In Mr. Suzuki's absence, a member of his staff furnished the following rough list of laws where the prefectural governor enforces national programs at the local level:

a. Road Control Maintenance
b. River Control and Internal Navigation
c. Food Control
d. Adjustment of Supply and Depand of Emergency (Critical) Materials
e. Statistics
f. Weights and Measures
g. Infectious Disease Prevention
h. V. D. Prevention
i. Child Welfare
j. Inspection of Medicines
k. Control of Manufacture and Sale of Drugs and Poisonous Pharmaceuticals.
l. Natural Catastrophe Damage Relief
m. City Planning

2. The above list does not purport to be complete or to draw a sharp line between the degree of control exercised by the national government and discretion in the governor.

M. C.

Sugimura
N.G.

23 December 1949

SUGIMURA Chosaburo

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and Passed 12 February 1947

Political Affiliations: Unknown

Found Law P. Sc. 24

Biographical Outline:

SUGIMURA was born on 7 September 1900 in Shizuoka Prefecture. In 1924 he became assistant professor of Law at Tokyo Imperial University. In 1931 he went to Paris to study administrative law, in 1932 he continued his studies in Germany; in 1933 he studied in England and the United States. He returned to Japan in July, 1933.

In 1935 SUGIMURA became a full professor at Tokyo Imperial University and was raised to the Third Rank as a higher official. In 1937 he was appointed, concurrently, to the Chair of Comparative Constitutional Law, a post from which he was relieved in 1940 when he became a lecturer at the Naval College. In addition, in May, 1941, he began as a lecturer at the Tax-Office School.

In 1946 SUGIMURA was appointed a member of the Council of Scientific Research.

Organizations to which he has belonged include the Association of Political and Social Science (KOKKA GAKKAI ZASSI), of which he was editor and auditor from 1939-42.

He has written numerous articles and books on administrative law, as well as translating texts from the German to Japanese. Titles of his books include, "Principles of Japanese Constitutional Law", published in 1940, and "The Laws of Nazi-ism", published in 1934.

At present, SUGIMURA is teaching administrative law at Tokyo University.

His permanent address is: No. 299, Ikeda-machi, Shizuoka-Ken

Source: Questionnaire

Sugimura, Chosaburo

X

List of Candidates of the Member of

Local Administration Investigation Committee

Dec. 20 1949

Local Autonomy Agency

✓TAKAHASHI Seiichirō	As recommended by Government.
IRIE Toshirō	ditto
ITAKURA Takuzō	As recommended by the representative of the national association of the governors of prefectures.
✓KANBE Masao	As recommended by the representative of the national association of the mayors of cities.
✓UZAWA Fusaaki	As recommended by the representative of the national association of mayors of towns and villages.

X-4

List of Candidates of the Member of

Local Administration Investigation Committee

Dec. 20 1949

Local Autonomy Agency

✓TAKAHASHI Seiichirō	As recommended by Government.
IRIE Toshirō	ditto
ITAKURA Takuzō	As recommended by the representative of the national association of the governors of prefectures.
✓ KANBE Masao	As recommended by the representative of the national association of the mayors of cities.
✓ UZAWA Fusaaki	As recommended by the representative of the national association of mayors of towns and villages.

X

a. Name : ITAKURA Takuzo

b. Age : 71

c. Present Position : President of the Jiji Shinpo

d. Personnel History:

Mar. 1903	Graduated from Keio Gijuku University, Political Department
Apr1 1910	Professor of Law Department, Keio Gijuku University
May 1926	Docter of Law
From July 1923 To Apr. 1932	Chief editor of Jiji Shinpo
From May 1927 To July 1930	Member of the Commerce and Industry Deliberation Committee
From July 1934 To 1936	Chief editor of Jiji Shimpo
From Dec. 1934 To Nov. 1937	Member of National Language Deliberation Committee
From Mar. 1946 To May 1947	Member of the House of Peers
From Jan. 1946 Up to the present	President of the Jiji Shimpo.