DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NND 7 775 072

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

20 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendments to the Local Autonomy Law

1. The Local Autonomy Agency is proposing a number of revisions of the Local Autonomy Law, two of which are open to serious question as contravening Occupation policy.

2. One, a revision of Article 15-2, would enable a prefectural governor or a cabinet minister to demand that specific laws or regulations enacted by a local legislative body be submitted to the Prime Minister for evaluation in terms of "national policy" or "public welfare". [For fuller discussion see paragraphs 2 through 5 of Tab A].

3. In evaluating this proposed revision, the following considerations must be taken into account:

a) Although enactment of the amendment would not empower the national government to veto any enactment of a local assembly, any statement or advice offered by the Prime Minister, based on findings of the Local Autonomy Agency, would strongly influence local legislators. It is not inconceivable that the national government could by this means re-establish some degree of dominance over local government entities.

b) A major task of the Occupation has been to encourage local entities to cast off old attitudes of subservience to the central government. Although substantial progress has been made, there is still reluctance on the part of some local assemblies to enact certain types of legislation without guidance by the central government. A provision in law which would specify procedures for the review of laws and regulations by the national government, would have the effect of curbing the initiative of local assemblies just as they are beginning to achieve real independence. And at no time has it been more important that local entities exercise full independence, since the Shoup Mission recommendations will place a great additional burden of responsibility on local legislative bodies. Actually there is nothing in law to prevent the national government from transmitting advice or suggestions to local assemblies or to local executives. Occasionally such advice is transmitted, but the effect is generally not constructive. In the past many assemblies have felt constrained to accept the central government's suggestions; in other instances assemblies have replied sharply to national agencies offering advice, asserting they have no business interfering in affairs which are the responsibility of local entities.

4. The second amendment open to serious question would modify Articles 74, 75, 76, 80, 81 and 86 of the Local Autonomy Law. This revision would establish new and more restrictive regulations governing recall procedures. Under the existing provisions of the law the recall referendum must be held if one-third or more of the registered voters of any local public entity affix their signatures to a recall petition. It is proposed that this procedure be modified to require that a request to initiate a recall petition must first be submitted to the local Election Administration Committee, which would announce the time and place where copies of the petition could be signed during a three day registration period. The committee would also establish rules for the conduct of a campaign in support of the petition. It is further proposed that signers be required to identify themselves in accordance with Committee requirements.

5. It is true that the recall petition has frequently been misused by minority pressure groups. More than a thousand mayors and village headmen have resigned during the past year, many of them under threat of recall proceedings. In those cases in which the recall issue has actually been referred to the voters, fewer than thirty per cent have resulted in ouster action. Local government officials complain, moreover, that the validity of some petitions is open to serious question since many names are forged. Although the signatures are reviewed by election committees, it is argued that it is generally impossible to do more than spot-check the list. Misrepresentation of petitions has also been common. Often, for example, prospective signers are told that the effect of the petition will be to reduce taxes. [For more complete discussion see paragraphs 10 through 12 of Tab A.]

6. This revision proposal is open to serious question for the following reasons:

a) Enactment of the amendment would assign to election administration committees an authority far in excess of that intended under the terms of the law establishing the system. Moreover, assignment of such discretion to the election committees , would appear to jeopardize the right of peaceful petition guaranteed to the people of Japan by Article 16 of the Constitution.

b) Despite frequent abuses, which are admittedly serious, the procedures suggested would be equivalent to requiring the issue to be submitted twice to the electors, since the proposed rules for signing the petition are in many respects similar to the formalities of the referendum itself.

c) The three day registration period would impose an unreasonable limitation. If work days were designated many persons directly concerned might not have opportunity to sign.

d) The requirement that signers be required to present an identification of a type prescribed by the election committee assigns to the committee an authority susceptible to abuse.

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d) The requirement that signers be required to present an identification of a type prescribed by the election committee assigns to the committee an authority susceptible to abuse.

7. It is recommended:

a) That the Local Autonomy Agency be advised to reconsider its proposal that legislation enacted by local assemblies be submitted to the national government for review in view of considerations noted in paragraph 3 above.

b) That the Local Autonomy Agency be advised to develop an intensive education program designed to inform the people of Japan concerning the proper function and use of recall petitions and to seek by means of careful review procedures to eliminate forged and invalid signatures from petition documents.

Osborne Hauge

OSBORNE HAUGE
Chief, Public Affairs Division

17 August 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HAUGE

SUBJECT: Proposed Amendments to the Local Autonomy Law

1. Among the proposed changes in the Local Autonomy Law presented by the Local Autonomy Agency for Government Section opinion, two provisions are subject to question (see Attachment 1, Par. I-2 and Par. II-1). One of these establishes a procedure for transmitting to local bodies the attitude of the National Government on specific local legislation, while the other radically changes the present method of obtaining signatures on recall petitions by giving the local Election Committee control over the time, place and manner of signing.

2. The general provision of the amendment affecting local legislation follows:

> "The competent minister or the governor concerned shall be enabled to apply to the Prime Minister for examination by the Local Autonomy Commission when he considers a by law or regulation of a local public body to be contrary to the public welfare. (Art. 15-2)."

Mr. Suzuki stated that matters affecting "national policy" as well as "public welfare" would quite naturally be subject to scrutiny at Cabinet level. Following study of the local law the Local Autonomy Commission will report back to the Prime Minister and also send a copy of the opinion directly to the local body.

3. It is felt that the amendment will be of great practical aid to local bodies by opening for them a channel to obtain the mature judgement of the Local Autonomy Commission, which by the composition of its members is qualified to interpret the broad national aspects of local problems. This procedure will not be a concealed form of veto. If the local body persists in following its original course in the face of a contrary opinion of the Commission, there are no means of forcing compliance. Laws which are unconstitutional or contravene national legislation will remain active until so construed by the courts. However, under present conditions court action is slow and expensive. Judgments may affect only the rights of parties to the suit, with the result that the law remains on the books. Inhabitants of smaller cities and towns are often ignorant of available remedies or reluctant to initiate court action. Poor laws can remain unchallenged for an indefinite period. The amendment aims to provide direct means of inhibiting unwise legislation.

4. A provision in the Local Tax Law which allows the Minister of Finance to refer a local law to the Local Tax Commission, and obtain therefrom an opinion which will be binding to the extent that the local body must repeal or amend the particular statute was cited as a precedent.

5. The proposed procedure may also be used in cases where the expediency from the point of view of national policy or public welfare is the issue rather than the legality of the local law. An example cited, was the present situation where towns and villages have passed public safety ordinances, drafted in a manner which encourages the Communist Party to stir up opposition to the local government on the ground that the ordinance is a violation of civil liberties. At Cabinet level it is felt to be advisable to couch such legislation in non-committal terms and depend largely on existing ordinances for the control of demonstrations and political parades. Another example mentioned interference with the movement of food supplies by a village ordinance providing for collection of tolls on a trunk highway.

6. Legal Section made the following comments:

The "advisability" of passage of a particular local law is principally the concern of the local legislatures. Their determination of whether the statute is constitutional, consonant with national law or in accord with public welfare or national policy is only a preliminary determination subject to final review by the courts. The National Government has direct concern only in those matters which are not properly under local jurisdiction. Since the line of demarcation between matters of local and national interest in many instances far from clear, the Executive Branch of the National Government cannot properly decide the issue. The principle cited from the Local Tax Law is too limited to serve as a precedent for a general enlargement of executive control over legislation. It is either a court matter or the proper subject for remedial legislation by the Diet. The proposed procedure for permitting the prefectural governor or cabinet minister to obtain a ruling upon the legality of a local law and transmit this opinion to the local body through formal official channels will in most cases act as an effective veto of such legislation. Under present rules, there is no objection to a cabinet minister or a prefectural governor ~~from~~ expressing either his opinion or that of the Local Autonomy Commission upon a local law and making his position known to the local body, by direct communication, through the Press or by other means. This has been done in numerous instances.

7. Deficiencies in existing legal procedures for testing of a local law should not be supplied through increase of executive powers but by establishment of clear-cut channels for obtaining the required action through legal means. Borrowing from the analogy of summary review of habeas corpus by the Supreme Court, it would be possible to set up rules by which the plaintiff could petition the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction in cases concerning the validity of local legislation, where issues affecting national policy or public welfare were involved. An alternate procedure to grant relief in advance of actual damage arising from enforcement of a local statute would be possible through the mechanism of a declaratory judgment.

8. Recognition of the existence of a problem in action by local bodies as yet unfamiliar with the finer aspects of democratic government was made in a Memorandum of 8 January 1948, subject: "Unchecked Local Legislation", from Dr. Oppler, LS, to Mr. Hauge, GS, (see attachment 2). However, shortly

after preparation of this Memorandum, Dr. Oppler changed his opinion on the immediate need for control. During a field trip in Kyushu he encountered unanimous opinion among military government officers that far from requiring suppression the small volume and range of local legislation indicated a need for encouraging local bodies to function.

9. Government Section's position was that: a. The proposed amendment would appear to an outsider unfamiliar with the troublesome aspects of the present problem as an attempt by the National Government to establish a veto system for local legislation. b. Provision exists in the Local Autonomy Law for study of local problems including legislation and ~~that~~ the present channels appeared adequate for dissemination to local bodies of studies or opinions on such problems. c. This is an appropriate time to consider improvements in legal procedures for testing the validity of local legislation.

10. The second questionable amendment, contained in Paragraph II-1 of attachment 1, affecting direct demands is as follows:

> "For the purpose of insuring the validity of signatures for direct demands, provisions shall be made to require such signatures be affixed under the administration of the election administration committee and at a place designated by the committee. (Art. 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, and 86)."

In the detailed provisions of the amendment a procedure would be established whereby a petition for direct demand would first be submitted to the election committee; thereafter, the committee would be required, after an interval of 30 days for prefectures and 20 days in the cases of cities, towns and villages, to announce the time and place where copies of the petition could be signed during three day registration period, and to set up limiting rules for the conduct of any campaign on the merits of the petition. It is proposed that signers of the petition would be required to present identification of type prescribed by the committee.

11. The Local Autonomy Agency believes that serious abuses exist under the present system. Over 20% of mayors and village headmen, numbering over 1,000, have resigned throughout Japan durihg the last year. Recall proceeding threatened or were actually in progress in a large number of cases. Since the time when direct demands have been available to Japanese voters, approximately 70% have been defeated. Inspection of petitions by election committees have revealed, in many instances, sizeable numbers of forged signatures; and it is believed that many others have remained undetected through difficulty of identification. Misrepresentation of the issue has occurred, a favorite method being to tell prospective signers that the effect of the petition would be to reduce their taxes. The Communist Party in addition, during the last national election was able to circumvent restrictions on house to house canvassing by covering their visits to prospective voters under the guise of circulating petitions for recall. The conduct of frequent and unnecessary referenda has been a heavy financial burden on poor communities.

12. The Local Autonomy Agency in response to many complaints from public officials feels that some action should be taken to increase the formality of the surroundings under which signatures are obtained. It is believed that the average voter, if he is actually interested in the issue, will not object to going to a fixed place where he could be positively identified before signing. Recall, properly reserved for the correction in the community of serious conditions which cannot await the next election, should not be used as a political weapon for stirring up unnecessary public dissension during this time when the Japanese people have as yet not fully grasped even the less complicated and more basic principles of democratic procedures.

13. Both LS and GS stated that the amendment which might easily reduce the number of direct demand petitions to a vanishing point, was equivalent to requiring the issue to be submitted twice to the electors, as the proposed rules for signing the petition are in many respects similar to the formalities of the referendum itself. It was pointed out that unlike elections usually conducted on a national or local holiday, the 3 day period to be set aside for signing the petition could fall on work days or the designated places for signing might be inconvenient for the majority of those most directly concerned in the issue. By placing such discretion in the hands of a group of officials the right of peaceful petition, granted to the people of Japan in Article 16 of the Constitution appears to be jeopardized.

14. GS advised that the results of the proposed amendment might be achieved simply by tightening up of the existing system without hampering actual canvassing with the petition. The mechanism for identification of signatures would be improved if in addition to the signer's name and address certain personal data was entered on the petition, such as age, place of birth, occupation or other information which could be verified by the election committee in the voting rolls. The number of forgeries would be materially decreased if the seriousness of signing was emphasized by requiring the additional signature of a witness.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

Principles for Partial Amendment of the Local Autonomy Law

(Tentatively adopted by the Local Autonomy Agency)

August 10, 1949

I. General Provisions

1. The by law determining or altering the location of the office of a local public body shall be made to require the presence of two thirds or more of the members of the local assembly and the consent of three fourths or more of those present. (Art. 4)

2. "The competent Minister or the governor concerned shall be enabled to apply to the Prime Minister for examination by the Local Autonomy Commission when he considers a by law or regulation of a local public body to be contrary to the public welfare. (Art. 15-2)"

3. Provisions for the formality of giving public notice of a by law or regulation shall be amplified.

II. Provisions for Direct Demands

1. "For the purpose of insuring the validity of signatures for direct demands, provisions shall be made to require such signatures be affixed under the administration of the election administration committee and at a place designated by the committee. (Art. 74, 75, 76, 80, 81, and 86)"

2. Direct demands shall be made, in principle, amenable to the provisions applied to the election of members of the House of Representatives with regard to campaigns, publication of campaign expenses, and penalties. (Art. 74, 75, 76, 80, 81 and 86)

3. Provisions shall be as made as to preclude the repetition of a direct demand for the dissolution of the assembly of a local public body and the dismissal of its assembly members, chief executive, assistant governor or assistant mayor, and chief accountant or treasurer within one year and that for the dismissal of members of its election administration committee, inspection commissioner or members of public safety commission within six months. (Art. 79, 84, and 88)

4. Provisions for other effects of dissolution or dismissal shall be amplified. (Art. 78 and 83)

III Provisions for the Assemblies

1. The metropolitan, district or prefectural assembly shall be made to assemble in regular session not less than twice a year. (Art. 100-2)

2. The local assembly and its special committees shall be enabled to hold public hearings. (Art. 109-6, 110-4, and 207)

attachment 1

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

3. Procedural provisions for the litigation relating to elections held in the local assembly shall be clarified. (Art. 118-7)

4. Provisions shall be made for litigation relating to disciplinary punishment imposed by the local assembly. (Art. 134-3)

5. Provisions for the secretariat of the local assembly shall be amplified. (Art. 138)

IV. Provisions for the Executive Organs

1. Provisions shall be made to allow the establishment of a branch station of the office or branch office of a city, town or village, or a ward office of a city designated by cabinet order. (Art. 155)

2. With regard to bureaus and divisions of the metropolis, district, or a prefecture, a Governor's Office shall be set up, and the Agricultural Land Division of the district and prefectures shall be abolished. (Art. 158-1)

3. Provisions shall be made in relation to the liability of the chief accountant or treasurer for compensation. (Art. 170-2 and 5, and 171-4)

4. Provisions shall be made or amplified for litigation relating to the removal of the chief executive of a local public body on account of a resolution of non-confidence and the dissolution of the assembly for the same cause. (Art. 174-1, 2 and 4)

5. Inspection commissioners shall be enabled to inspect the conduct of accounting and other affairs of such bodies as are receiving financial aid from a local public body by way of subsidy, etc. (Art. 199-5)

6. Provisions for auxiliary organs of the chief accountant or treasurer, election administration committee and inspection commissioner shall be amplified. (Art. 170-3, 191, 193, 200, 201, and 204-1)

V. Provisions for Financial Matters

1. Provisions shall be made to enable the collection of arrearage fines in connection with charges, fees, and other levies. (Art. 225-3)

2. The lien of the local public bodies incidental to their charges, fees and other levies shall be given the same priority as the lien incidental to national levies. (Art. 225-5)

3. Provisions shall be made whereby the head of a local public body, if he intends to obtain a temporary loan, must hear in advance the opinion of the chief accountant or treasurer with regard to relevant matters concerning the loan. (Art. 227-2)

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4. With regard to the disbursements of the local public bodies, a system similar to that of the national accounting shall be set up whereby such disbursements must be certified in advance by the chief accountant or treasurer.

5. The chief accountant or treasurer shall be enabled to express such opinion as may be relevant to the compilation of the budget in terms of the execution of his duties. (Art. 234-4)

VI. Other Provisions

1. The signature for the demand to alter the boundaries of a city, town or village as provided for in Article 2 of the supplementary Provisions of Law No. 179, 1945 shall be subject to similar provisions as the signature for direct demands.

2. Following the reduction of local agencies of the national government, the district (Hokkaido) shall be enabled to set up branch stations at various places as required.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12,032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Legal Section

8 January 1948

FROM: ALFRED C. OPPLER, LS

TO : O. I. HAUGE, GS

SUBJECT: The Unchecked Local Legislation

1. Source of Legislative Power. The local public entities, prefectures and cities, are making increasing use of their new legislative powers. The scope of these powers is very broad and in some instances vaguely defined in the Local Autonomy Law. Article 2, par 2 of this Law states at first the general principle that an ordinary local public body shall deal with its public affairs and with other administrative affairs within its areas which do not belong to national affairs. In its third paragraph, Article 2 lists 21 items as illustrations of affairs with which the local entities shall or may deal emphasizing as exception the case "where it has been provided for in (national) laws or cabinet orders duly authorized by laws." The most general definitions are contained in Item 1: "To maintain local public order, protect and preserve the safety, health, and welfare of the inhabitants and visitors thereto." part of item 7 "...to deal with matters relating to health and sanitation and refinement of public morals." and item 8: "To prevent crime, to prevent disasters, and to carry out relief and protection of victims of disasters and to deal with similar affairs.

Certain national affairs, such as judicial matters, affairs relating to penal punishment and national disciplinery punishment, national transportation and communications post etc. are excluded from local jurisdiction in par 4 of Article 2 Para 5 of Article 2 states that "a local public body shall not deal with its affairs as contravene any laws or cabinet orders or ministeriel regulations duly authorized by law." Actions of a local public body which have violated this principle are declared null and void.

Article 14 provides that any ordinary local public body may enact by-laws on affairs contemplated in paragraph 2 of Art 2 so long as the by-law does not contravene any (national) laws or ordinances duly authorized by-laws. An ordinary local public body may prescribe in its by-law the imposition of imprisonment with or without hard labor not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding 100,000 yen, detention, charge or confiscation for violation of its by-law unless otherwise provided for in (national) laws or ordinances duly authorized by laws.

Attachment 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

2. Relationship of local legislation to National Law. Since local legislation is without precedent in Japan and there are no judicial interpretations available, it is obvious that the very broad definition of the legislative powers of the local entities as well as their limitation in the law result in confusion. In almost every case, controversal questions arise such as:

a. What is the meaning of "local public order?"

b. Do the local entities have the power to legislate whenever the Diet has not enacted laws covering the same subject, or are certain matters by their very nature the exclusive concern of the national government even if the Local Autonomy Law does not except them from local legislation?

c. Can the local entities enact legislation which was expressly rejected by the National Diet, which was considered but not acted upon by the National Diet, or which is in the state of being considered by the Diet?

d. If the National Diet has enacted legislation covering a matter in part, are the local entities authorized to legislate on the remaining aspects of the problem? Example? The Diet passes a law prohibiting alcoholic beverages only in the case of minors. Can local legislation enact a general prohibition by-law for the district concerned?

3. Illustrations of Doubtful Local Legislation.

a. The case of the Osaka Municipal Assembly, which, pursuant to a directive of the Provost Marshal of the 25th Infantry Division, enacted a by-law concerning the control of public assemblies, demonstrations and parades is still in fresh memory. This legislation was regarded not only contrary to the Japanese Constitution but in violation of SCAP directives. In July 1948, the Deputy Chief of the Cabinet Secretariat was advised by GS that this by-law was in violation of the Civil Liberties Directive of 4 October 1945 (SCAPIN 93) and therefore should be annulled. General Swing, Eighth Army, had the by-law repealed and a model ordinance regarding parades and public demonstrations was worked out jointly by GS, LS and Eighth Army (Tilton). Furthermore, according to newspaper reports, the city of Utsunomiya has enacted legislation assertedly prohibiting any public demonstration. We called up the Legal and Government Officer of the team who made the statement that freedom of assembly was not abolished but only restricted. We asked for a copy of the by-law but have not yet received it.

b. Local legislation has furthermore been enacted by various prefectural and city assemblies in the field of prostitution. I may remind you of the fact that in June 1948, a bill for the punishment of prostitution and related activities was submitted to the Diet. At that time, we had reason to believe that neither the Cabinet nor the people wanted this bill but that action was only taken by the Japanese because they believed that it was SCAP's policy to make prostitution a crime.

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Actually some pressure must have been exercised upon the Japanese authorities by SCAP officials. When this bill was reviewed by Legal Section, we suggested that it be made clear that the Cabinet was free to submit or not to submit the bill to the Diet; that if the cabinet decided in favor of submission, the Diet should likewise be assured that no interference by SCAP was to be expected; and that the Diet be encouraged to conduct public hearings on the merits of the bill. I refer to Check Sheet of LS to GS dated 15 June 48, Subject, Bill for the Punishment of Prostitution and Related Activities. The determination finally made by GS followed the suggestions of our Check Sheet, and I have reason to believe that the Supreme Commander refused to direct the Japanese to enact legislation making prostitution punishable. Apart from this general approach to the bill, LS, in par 6 of the above mentioned Check Sheet, raised a great number of objections from the point of view of legal draftmanship. We also doubted the wisdom of the policy to impose punishment not only on the prostitute but also on the customer. As a consequence of GHQ's decision, the Diet did not pass the Bill into law at that time.

By coincidence, we have just found out that the by-law No. 41 of 6 July 1948 concerning the Regulation of Prostitution was enacted in Miyagi prefecture. Furthermore, a similar by-law was passed on October 26, 1948 by the Niigata prefectural assembly. Both by-laws which have come into force on November 1, 1948, are on the whole copied from the deferred Diet bill and therefore contain most of the features to which LS had previously objected. According to information, the Niigata law was enacted under pressure from the 9th Corps. I am sure that similar legislation exists in other local entities.

c. In Shiga Prefecture the District Procurator refused to enforce a local by-law because he considered it contrary to the national Fishery Law. I do not know the details.

5. Need for Control of Local Legislation. As the situation is now, GHQ and particularly GS and LS check all national legislation before it is enacted from the point of view of compliance with SCAP policies as well as with the Japanese Constitution and laws. In the course of years certain principles have been worked out which are continuously applied in such examination of bills. In the province of local legislation no such check exists so that each prefecture and city, town, and village is free to enact whatever legislation it considers within its jurisdiction. This situation appears to be absurd because it opens the door to a piece-meal destruction of what has been achieved in the field of national legislation, particularly with regard to civil liberties. This danger of such a development is all the greater as local enactments are frequently directed, "suggested", or inspired by local military commanders who are exclusively motivated by considerations of so-called peace and order, but lack understanding for the democratization aspect of the occupation.

They frequently are even ignorant of SCAP directives. As far as I can see, there is now neither a check on the discretion of the local military commander nor on the Japanese local legislation. To be sure, an individual tried for a violation of a local by-law can challenge the constitutionality or legality of the by-law in court. However, because of the backlog of untried cases, it may take a long time before the Supreme Court makes the final decision and in the mean time doubtful local legislation will continue. In certain instances, as in the Fukui Case, and the above mentioned Shiga Case, the procurator even refused to prosecute a violation of such a by-law because he considered it contrary to the constitution or a national law. However, since the procurator has no power to refuse the enforcement of the laws when they are in the textbooks, the Procurator General advised inferior procurator's offices not to refuse prosecution but to feel free to express their legal opinion to the court with respect to the validity of the by-law. The new rules of the Supreme Court concerning criminal procedure, provide, in addition, that the public procurators may challenge the constitutionality or legality of local legislation by appealing directly to the Supremem Court, a device which will expedite the procedure. Still in the criminal field a law must at first have been violated and public action must have been brought before such a challenge is possible.

6. Preliminary Suggestions: It has been pointed out that the problem has two sides. One is the occupational aspect, the other one is the Japanese law aspect. I am convinced that a proper remedy of the very unfortunate situation can only be provided for by an essential change of the Local Autonomy Law. This requires a thoroughgoing study of the complicated and controversial subject. The whole problem of relationship between national and local government might have to be reconsidered. We have certain ideas, such as a clearer definition and limitation of the legislative powers of local entities; limitation with regard to penal provisions; establishment of local procurators offices exclusively in charge of prosecuting violations of local laws and some device of bringing the constitutionality or legality of a by-law to the court before a violation has occurred. Since GS is the GHQ organization in charge of local government, I would suggest that the two Sections meet, discuss and work out a revision of the Local Autonomy Law, with the objective of establishing effective checks on local legislation without destroying local autonomy. It might be a good idea to invite Tilton's group to participate in this project.

It will, however, take time until such project will materialize, and in the meantime, immediate steps should be considred to prevent unreasonable and legally doubtful local legislation. Within the occupation much can be done by discussing the matter with individual Legal and Government officials of the various teams, and I shall certainly do that on my travel through southern Japan. Apart from that, however, there may have to be established a kind of clearance agency which would carry out a certain review of local legislation.

While it would hamper the proper functioning of the local entities if they were required to submit any proposed bill for approval, a system might be worked out to provide that legislation of a specific character must be approved before it can be enacted. I have not yet made up my mind as to whether even this would be impracticable and whether the only possible device would be a post-review. Such clearance agency can not possibly be in GHQ, but would properly be in the Eighth Army. I think that Legal and Government Section, Headquarter's Eighth Army would be the logical organization for such functions. I have talked with Tilton about it and found him, to begin with, responsive and even eager to assume such responsibility. However, in my last conversation I had with him on January 5th, he objected to any check prior to enactment as impracticable. Nevertheless, I believe that he could be convinced of the necessity of some check on local legislation. Needless to say that Eighth Army should have to request the final determination of GHQ in important cases which should be defined, if necessary in a command letter.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC # 75-672

CIE
ATTN: Mr Geddis

Sully: Your file ex. I'm also forwarding one ex. plus file. Unless this arrived too-day — 2 July — 9 July.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGCI 091 (Japan) 17 June 1948

SUBJECT: Information Plan for Local Autonomy Law

Local autonomy

TO: See Distribution

1. Transmitted herewith is a suggested information plan to be utilized in accordance with the program chart, "Schedule for Civil Information Activities."

2. This program is designed to combat the lack of interest among the Japanese population toward their government, and to make them aware of its functions and methods by which they can control it. At the same time, the program aims to undercut the position of Tonari Gumi by pointing out its illegal methods of operation and ways by which the people can make the system ineffectual.

3. These information materials are being sent directly to all echelons. Supplemental information and instructions may be issued by corps and regions as desired. The material is non-directive in nature.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R. SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls:
1. Information Plan for Local Autonomy Law
2. One set of 10 posters, "Rights and Duties of the Citizen" with translation.

DISTRIBUTION:

CGs I and IX Corps
COs all MG regions and prefectural MG teams

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) N.N.D.D. # 775 012

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

PLAN FOR CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES ON LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW

References:

1. Local Autonomy Law, No. 67, contained in Official Gazette No. 312, 17 April 1947, and amended in Official Gazette Extra, 12 December 1947.

2. A series of five pamphlets published by Government Section, SCAP: No. 1, "Representative Government"; No. 2, "Powers and Responsibilities of the Office of Governor"; No. 3, "Powers and Responsibilities of the Legislative Body"; No. 4, "Administration, Functions and Responsibilities"; No. 5, "The Committee System of the Local Public Bodies."

Objectives of the Program:

1. To bring to the attention of the people the mechanics of local self-government as provided for in the Constitution and implemented by the Local Autonomy Law.

2. To eliminate the tendency to look for instructions from the central government on purely local matters.

3. To awaken the people to the fact that sovereignty rests in their hands and that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining strong local self-government and a competent national government.

4. To abolish the prestige and authority of Tonari Gumi by encouraging the people to repudiate its control.

SECTION I
THE SITUATION

The principle of local autonomy is grounded on the recognition of the impossibility of maintaining an effective and healthy system of democratic government unless the central organs are supported by strong local units. These local units--villages, towns, cities, prefectures--derive their powers from the consent of the people and possess the power to manage their individual affairs. This decentralization is particularly necessary in a country that has had suppressive leadership from the central government and little experience in delegating authority to component governmental units.

DECLASSIFIED EXEC. ORDER 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

History has taught that freedom and justice are more likely to survive and flourish when the government is decentralized. In western democracies, the strongest check against over-concentration of governmental power in the hands of a few has been autonomous responsibility at local levels.

To augment the Japanese Constitution and encourage more power within local governments, the "Law Concerning Local Autonomy" was passed by the Japanese Diet and promulgated 16 April 1947.

The law provides, first, for direct popular election of local chief executives, assemblies and other local officials. This is contrasted with the method of direct appointment from Tokyo of governors and other key officials, which existed under the Meiji Constitution. Direct appointment led to extreme and arbitrary authority over the Japanese from which, as a practical matter, they had no recourse.

Other important provisions of the "Law Concerning Local Autonomy" are the rights of local communities to manage their own property and administration and to enact their own laws within the broad framework of the Constitution.

Besides being able to place their own officials in office by election, the people have a further check on these officials: the power of recall. When the voters are dissatisfied with the governor, mayor, headman, assemblyman or other officials of their village, town, city or prefecture, they have the right to remove them from office. They have the responsibility, however, to use this right wisely so that it does not become a means for stirring up confusion by small but highly-organized minorities.

The steps in the recall process are:

1. The interested persons concerned draw up a petition which must then be signed by one-third of the voters of the local body, whether it is a village, town, city or prefecture.

2. The petition is given to the Election Administration Committee, which must hold an election.

3. If the election by a majority vote of the electorate is unfavorable to the official he must vacate office.

Another power vested in the people by the law is their right to initiate proceedings for the enactment, revision or repeal of laws. By this important initiative procedure, the electorate may introduce or force action on an issue. The steps in the initiative process are:

1. A petition concerning the matter must be signed by only one-fiftieth or two percent of the voters.

2. The petition is presented to the mayor, headman or governor, who must make it public and call the assembly into session within twenty days.

3. The assembly, by majority vote, must act on the suggested measure.

AUTHORITY NND 973012 BY [illegible] NARS, DATE 12-18-75

4. The mayor, headman or governor must then make the assembly's action known to the public.

These important checks and balances are the essence of democratic government, but just being written into law is not enough. The people must be aware of them, know how to use them and know of their importance in keeping intact the sovereignty vested in the populace by the Constitution.

The powers and responsibilities of the various assemblies must be known to the voting public so that they are able to perform their functions of citizenship. Too, they should be aware of the judiciary system and its responsibility of declaring which laws are within and which are outside the constitutional framework. In the same vein, the new position of civil service must be widely known if the populace is to have confidence in local administration. Comparisons between the new system of merit selection and promotion without regard to financial or social status and the old method of making bureaucratic appointments from those with certain family or school backgrounds will make the point that local government employees are becoming more competent, and the inefficient are being weeded out.

The Tonari Gumi, although outlawed 22 January 1947, still is exerting its strangle-hold on local governments, particularly in rural areas. Until this vicious boss system is forced into the spotlight with publicity, and until villagers know that they are no longer required to abide by Tonari Gumi direction, democratic local autonomy cannot be successful.

The system was, and is where it still exists, compulsory and allowed no criticism, no freedom of speech or action. Starting with the now abolished Ministry of Home Affairs which selected governors, the system controlled local governments through appointment of 11,000 mayors and headmen, who in turn influenced and commanded more than a million Tonari Gumicho who ruled neighborhoods with iron fists. Many of these ousted Tonari Gumicho are still squeezing and forcing families to do their will. They will continue to exert their influence until communities rise up and balk at their orders. This will come about when the people know that the system has been smashed and they are under no obligation to follow its orders. Now, their only responsibility is to the legally constituted government. By destroying the boss practice they will have freedom to choose their own course under a liberal constitution with due regard for their own best interests rather than those of a greedy, power-grabbing boss.

SECTION II
THEMES

The following themes may be adapted for use by any medium and for visual displays:

1. You control your government through the power of your vote--use that vote to put honest, competent men and women in office.

2. If your officials are dishonest or incompetent, you can remove them from office through the process of recall.

DECLASSIFIED BUT MUST BEAR 5(B) AND 5(D) OR (E) MNRR # 775 012

3. If your officials are slow to act on an issue or you want to start legislation, you can force action with a petition signed by only two percent of the voters.

4. You women are equal with men under the law and must come forward to vote, hold office and accept your new position to make the community a more efficient, wholesome place for your families.

5. The power of governing the community is in your hands. Don't allow others to take that power from you by dictating how you are to vote and participate in your government.

6. Break the power of the illegal Tonari Gumi. Disregard their instructions and report coercion to the proper authorities. You have a right to free participation in your government, and power-hungry Tonari Gumicho must be driven from authority.

7. Don't look toward Tokyo for direction in local government affairs--do it yourself.

8. Know your assemblyman and other local officials. Make your wishes and opinions known to them.

9. Know your government: (A series that could be adapted for newspaper features, forums or classroom study).

a. The functions of assemblies.

b. The duties of governors, mayors and headmen.

c. The functions of government administration.

d. Your rights under a democratic judicial system.

SECTION III
METHODS

Public forums can be used as an effective method to implant knowledge of local autonomy and to provide information about local government. Competent speakers with sufficient facts to answer questions from the floor should be obtained to conduct the forums, which should have greatest concentration in rural areas. Suggested persons to make up panels of about three speakers are prominent judges, lawyers, educators, leaders of women's groups, union officials and other well-informed community leaders. Visual aids should be used. Background material can be obtained from a series of five mimeographed pamphlets published by SCAP Government Section, which has been distributed to MG team legal officers. (See references). Several forum groups should be organized so that the entire prefecture is covered, including small villages. Newspapers should be encouraged to sponsor these forums in their circulation areas as a public service. Advance publicity should be given to the meetings and stress placed on the importance of each Japanese knowing the functions of his government. (This forum system if properly organized and kept intact would be useful for future political reorientation programs such as civil liberties, civil code and criminal code, etc.).

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A series of newspaper features under a heading such as "Know your Government" could go far to make the populace aware of the functions of government and their power to control it. Topics of these features should cover specific points under the general fields concerning duties of the assembly, governor, mayor, headman; the mechanics of recall and initiative; the judiciary; and the new merit system of civil service.

The whole subject of Tonari Gumi should be brought into the open. Editorial support should be encouraged. A series of cartoons picturing this government behind the government in an uncomplimentary light would be effective in branding this lustful, greedy system as an enemy of the Japanese people. Over a period of time these cartoons would build up an unsavory mental association for and abhorrence of Tonari Gumi and thus promote non-cooperation with it.

The program should be coordinated with the education officer to bring the provisions of the local autonomy law to the attention of students at all levels. This important population group is the most pliable and should receive special attention in programs concerning political reorientation. A double effect is accomplished in producing conviction among students. Not only are these future leaders of Japan introduced to a basic reform, but also they play an important part in producing conviction among their families. The law was promulgated after most texts were printed, so arrangements for dissemination should be worked out with the education officer and the prefectural education section.

An effective method of demonstrating principal features of the local autonomy law is a one-act skit. This medium was used in one prefecture with exceptional results. Writing, producing and acting could be done by amateurs, such as school or other local dramatic groups. To encourage traveling to outlying areas, an expense subsidy could be provided by the prefectural government. Several such groups should be arranged for with appearances scheduled for women's groups, unions and cooperatives.

Oratory contests among secondary schools and colleges could produce speakers for public appearances. The best might be induced to appear with the dramatic groups to make introductions and opening statements.

To get visual aid materials, a poster contest could be conducted. A small prize should produce several acceptable layouts for reproduction. The contest should be made known to professional artists' groups and art schools.

A series of 10 posters, "Rights and Duties of the Citizen", inclosed, has been distributed to the Social Education Branch of the Prefectural Education Section. A total of 23,000 sets of ten has been published by the National Movement for the Foundation of a New Japan. Distribution should be supervised so that each series is shown intact. The posters lend themselves to display in CPHs, street cars and on wall surfaces. Pasted on cardboard, they could be used as Kamishibai for showing in schools and organizations.

Two movie films previously distributed to MG teams should be heavily scheduled for showings. Titles are, "How Laws are Made", and "American National Capital." A third film, "The Story of Local Government", is being rushed into production to be available for this program. Distribution to teams is scheduled for the latter part of July.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

This program, although appearing on the schedule for concentration of activity during August and September, is considered a year-round campaign. Along with others in the political reorientation series it should receive an initial burst of activity, then be carried on by Japanese agencies continuously.

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

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN

Produced by the National Movement for Foundation of New Japan
23,000 sets of a series of 10 posters
National distribution through regular channels

TRANSLATION:

1. MAN CANNOT LIVE BY HIMSELF

Man cannot live by himself. We owe our lives to one another's benefits and services. The towns and villages where we live are each of them a self-governing community formed by ourselves in order to enable everybody to lead a happy life by mutual consent and democratic government.

2. GOVERNMENT OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES BY COMMON CONSENT

The characteristic of such a self-governing community is in the fact that it is governed by all its members, according to their opinions and at their expense. The construction of roads, the building of schools, and the setting up of other institutions and facilities in towns and villages are all decided upon by common consent reached in the assemblies and commissions in those towns and villages. The town or village mayor and his subordinates are responsible for the correct performance of those things which have been decided upon by such common consent.

3. THE MASTER OF TOWN OR VILLAGE IS ITS MEMBERS

Both the town or village mayor and the members of the town or village assembly are elected by us townsmen or villagers. Through election we can get our opinions reflected in the government of towns or villages. We must never forget that the master of a self-governing community is we ourselves who are its members.

4. LET EVERYBODY THINK, SPEAK AND ACT

We have our right to speak of our own free will in connection with the administration of town or village affairs. We have our right to make use of town or village services. When the town or village officials are bad, we have our right to make them give up their posts through proper legal process. Let's try to form a comfortable, peaceful town or village as a result of everybody thinking, speaking and acting.

5. TAXES MUST BE PAID FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

At the same time we must be aware of duty which is correlative of our right. It is a duty for us to give our money in reasonable proportion to our means, in order to make various facilities and to do necessary works in our towns and villages. That is town or village taxes. Taxes are, however, not always paid in money alone. We can voluntarily show in action our willingness to render some service to our town or village.

Inclosure 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

6. TAKE GOOD CARE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

When you consider your life as a member of a self-governing community, is there any room for improvement? Is there anybody who is entirely indifferent to town or village politics? Don't you find among you a person who has never been present or spoken in the public meeting and yet is continually grumbling behind people's back? Have you never been careless in handling public properties of your town or village? Do you never take away flowers in the public park, or make the roads dirty, or tear off the pages of books in the public library?

7. SHUT OFF POLITICAL BOSSES FROM YOUR COMMUNITY

Are there any persons who make your town or village the source of their unrighteous profits by presuming upon their high births or their established influences? Are there any leaders in your town or village who waste the public fund of your town or village, or secretly enrich themselves by corruptions? Are there any enemies of democracy who want to have their own way by means of violence or bribery? Such practices exist only if citizens fail to assume their proper responsibilities. Dishonest, wicked performance of the kind will be ended if you keep close watch over such people and take proper legal action when necessary.

8. ABANDON INTER-HAMLET HOSTILE FEELING AND CO-OPERATE

Do you find any feud or hostile feelings between hamlets of your village which make impossible your peaceful life? There is a town or village, it is reported, where owing to such hostile feelings, an unnecessary school has been built in a remote place at the cost of the children's convenience. We can avoid such errors by cooperation. It is highly advisable that petty feud be abondoned and reasonable compromise be made for the happiness of all of the community.

9. THE CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALL IS THE LIVING ROOM OF THE TOWN OR VILLAGE

Our native community is ours. Let's speak together in order to make it better. Let's hold discussions and conferences as often as we can. Let's cultivate our minds by reading. Let's have friendly intercourse between us and promote our industries by busying ourselves in our own trades. To effect these ends, let's build our Civic Hall. The Civic Hall is the room of our town or village life. Its facilities are open to all members of the community.

10. THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAPAN BEGINS IN EACH HOME COMMUNITY

Our community forms part of the foundation of our country. If we can make good towns and fine villages, our country will prosper. If our native place becomes a satisfactorily democratized community, the foreign peoples will trust our nation more and the position of Japan in the world will also be raised. The construction of new Japan begins in the reforms carried out in our native towns and villages.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Government Section

2 August 1951

INFORMATION FOR: Mr. Bernard Dekle, CI&E

SUBJECT: Local Autonomy Themes - September

It is recommended that the following be adopted for the Local Autonomy Themes - September, Section 3:

1. Inform citizens of towns and villages of the new Police Law.

   a. Local police forces are authorized to mutually aid each other.

   b. The towns and villages have the privilege of deciding for themselves whether or not to maintain their police force.

      1) In the case that the mayor or village assembly feels that the financial situation of the local community is such that the maintenance of a local police force is impossible, the assembly may resolve to abolish their police force.

      2) When the assembly has adopted such a resolution, a plebiscite of the town and village citizens must be held.

      3) If the plebiscite is held prior to 30 September and the citizens decide to give up their police force, the National Rural Police will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order from 1 October 1951.

      4) If the plebiscite is held after 30 September, the National Rural Police will be responsible for the maintenance of law and order from 1 April 1952.

2. The attached letter is forwarded as information. It was sent to the National Convention of the Town and Village Assembly Chairmen's Association on 23 July.

3. Reference should be made to the notice sent by the Local Finance Commission through the Local Autonomy Agency regarding the distribution of the equalization grant. If a local community gives up the responsibility of maintaining a service such as the police, it is natural that there will be some reduction in the equalization grant.

M. Matsukata

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

C
O
P
Y

Tokyo, Japan
July 23, 1951

My dear Mr. Imayoshi:

Pressure of official duties prevents acceptance of your kind invitation to attend the National Convention of the Town and Village Assembly Chairmen on 25 July, but I hope that you will be good enough to convey my greetings to the Convention.

I am informed that the Town and Village Assembly Chairmen are making a positive effort to propagate the spirit of local autonomy and in concert are actively planning steps for further strengthening local government. As chairmen of their respective assemblies, theirs is a most important role in this endeavor. By faithfully reflecting the needs and desires of all the citizens of their respective communities, by diligently ascertaining the true conditions bearing on local problems, by honestly and fearlessly advising the executives of the local public entities, and by keeping their constituents informed through open and factual discussion of public affairs, the town and Village Assemblies can best serve their Constitutional purpose.

New and added responsibilities of government have accrued to the local public entities since the enactment of the Local Autonomy Law. The added financial burdens resulting therefrom have not in all cases been met by corresponding increases in financial resources. In this situation a strong temptation exists to seek financial relief by relinquishing some responsibilities, but in such solution lies the danger that newly won rights and privileges of self-government may also be surrendered, never to be regained. This danger may be averted through the continued watchfulness of the Town and Village Assemblies.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of your Convention.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK RIZZO
Chief, Government Section

Mr. T. Imayoshi, Acting President
National Association of Town & Village Assembly Chairmen
35 Nishikubo Tomoe-Cho
Minato-Ku, Tokyo

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NND # 773 012

Warn the People of the Impending Threat to Local Autonomy

Although a new local tax law was a year old only last July 31, it is already clear that it is successfully administered and has strengthened independent local public finance. One of the best indications of its success is the fact that reactionary bureaucrats are so alarmed by the first year's results that they are proposing the practically complete destruction of the new tax system disguised as a tax reduction and improved tax administered system. If their efforts should succeed, local autonomy would become an empty sham and local governments would return to the condition of abject dependence on the favors of National Government officials. This would be only a short stem to re-establishment of the Home Ministry and Kempei Tai.

NOTE: I called Colonel McCaffrey, ESS, and we agreed that the above should not be included in the Local Autonomy Theme for September.

MM

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

COPY

Nihon Yukan 18 May 1951

Editorial: Destruction of Local Autonomy

"Our government is not going to destroy local autonomy" replied Construction Minister Masuda in the Diet on the 16th regarding the Hokkaido Development Bill through which the government aims at seizing the authority of the Hokkaido Development Board directly and firmly in its hand. We do not like to think the government is trying to destroy local autonomy and bring back the old concentration of powers. At the same time we know of too many instances that anything can be said in reply at the Diet according to the circumstances of the case.

We cannot readily consent to the plan to create the Development Bureau in the Hokkaido Development Board as it is out to transfer business directly related to the national treasury to the jurisdiction of the newly-planned bureau. It means that the central government will be handling all the important matters by itself leaving the left-over and minor business in the hands of local government. The pretension of the central government not to disturb local autonomy is very much contrary to the facts.

If this sort of thing prevails in the future it will become a serious menace to local autonomy. Especially, Hokkaido has come to occupy a more important position nationally and internationally after the war and poses many important problems that must be studied carefully in light of the international situation, industry and economy. Those connected with autonomous bodies ought to recognize this fact. It is a fact that the attention of the inhabitants had been concentrated upon the problem of general development of the island during the elections.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

We cannot consent to the government attitude of trying to snatch away the problem considered by the inhabitants as of primary importance to the mission of local governments.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14958 SEC. 3(E) NWP 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

Completed

Examples of Classification of Administrative Actions

1. Masamichi Royama's "Study of Local Administration of Britain"

A. Legislative or Directive Action

4. Consent or Approval

1. Approval of request for promulgation of Order in Council

2. Approval of request for issuance of Provisional Order

3. Approval of bye-law

4. Approval of scheme or plan

b. Enactment of Orders (departmental regulations, rules, etc.)

c. Compulsions

1. Subrogatory resolution

2. Subrogatory execution

B. Judicial or Remedial Action

a. Judicial Action

1. Decision by Minister

2. Ruling by Ministerial Tribunals

b. Quasi-judicial Action — Ruling by Minister

C. Financial or Aiding Action

a. Grants in Aid

b. Approval of Loan

D. Personnel or Informative Action

a. Appointment, Dismissal and Supervision of Personnel

b. Publicity of Information

c. Advisory Bodies (Advice and recommendation)

/ E.

E. Preventive or Guiding Action

a. Local Inquiry

b. Inspection

c. Audit

II. Jiro Tanaka's "Draft of Lecture on Administrative Law"

A. Administrative Action

a. Administrative Action in the nature of juridical acts.

1. Directive action

(1) Order (including Prohibition)

(2) Permission

(3) Exemption

2. Formative action

(1) License (action to grant right)

(2) Action to deprive right

(3) Approval (complementary action)

(4) Substitution

b. Administrative Action in the nature of quasi-juridical action

(1) Confirmation

(2) Authontication

(3) Notification

(4) Acceptance

B. Managerial Action

C. Compulsions

a. Subrogatory Execution

b. Executive Penalties

c. Direct Compulsion

d. Forcible Collection

D. Summary Compulsions

a. Compulsion on Person

b. Compulsion on Residence

c. Compulsion on Property

E. Payment of Damages and Compensation of Loss

F. Application for Ruling

G. Appeals

Principal Functions of the National Government

May 31, 1950

G. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

(Minister)

A. Functions concerning Works under Direct National Operation

a. Determination of Plans

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 87 par. 1)

b. Decision on objection

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 87 par. 5)

c. Direction

(Enforcement Ordinance for Government Afforestation of Public Forest Law, Art. 5)

d. Approval

(Enforcement Ordicnance for Government Afforestation of Public Forest Law, Art. 10; Enforcement Regulations for Government Afforestation Law, Art. 9; Regulations concerning the operation of the Ownerfarmers Establishement Special Measures Law, Art. 23, Art. 28-(3) par 3, Art. a8-(9) par. 2)

e. Discration

(National Forest Law, Supplementary Provisions (2))

f. Entrusting of works

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 89)

(1) Approval

(Enforcement Regulations of Land Improvement Law, Art. 64 pars 1 and 4)

(2) Order to submit documents

(Enforcement Regulations of Land Improvement Law, Arts. 64 par. 2)

(3) Order to make alteration

(Enforcement Regulations of Land Improvement Law, Art.

64 par. 3)

(4) Receiveing of reports

(Enforcement Regulation of Land Improvement Law, Arts. 65 through 68)

g. Commissions

(National Forest Law, Art. 18; Regulations for the Entrusting of National Forest, Art. 2)

h. Entrusting of registration

(Enforcement Regulations for Government Afforestation of Public Forest Law, Art. 11)

i. Compensation

(Regulation for the Entrusting of National Forests, Art. 7)

j. Reclamation

(Owner-farmers Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 41 par. 1 item 4)

B. Functions oocerning State Properties

a. Management of property

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 94 par. 1; Enforcement Ordinance for Government Afforestition on Public Forest Law Arts. 8 and 11/ Owner-farmers Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 46 par. 1; Enforcement Ordinance of Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art 12 par 1, Art. 23 par 1.)

b. Disposal of property

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 46 par. 1; Regulations concerning National Forest Shared Forest, Art. 12 par. 1)

c. Entrusting

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 94 par. 2; Owner-farmers Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 46 par. 3)

(1) Recerning of reports

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forests Products Arts, 8 and 9)

(2) Demanding of reports

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of Nati nal Forests Products, Art. 19.)

(3) Injuctions

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forest Products, Art. 16 par. 1)

(4) Examination

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forest Products Art. 19)

(5) Cancellation of contracts

(Regulation for Entrusting the Sale of National Forest Products, Art. 16 par. 1; Regulations for the Entrusting of National Forest, Art. 6 par. 1)

C. Settlement of Matters affecting several To. Do, Fu and prefectures

a. Settlement of matters within the powers of Governors

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 124; Enforcement Regulations of Agricultural Warehousing Law, Art. 16; Frest Law Art. 13 par 3; Imperial Ordinance No. 560 of 1940.)

b. Settlement of matters within the powers of the Agricultural Land Committees of To, Do, Fu and Prefectures

(Enforcement Ordinance of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Art. 31.)

D. Directive and Promotional Functions

a. Technical assistance.

1. Orientation.

/ (Daw

(Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 3)

2. Establishment of models

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 30 par. 3)

3. Advice and assistance.

(Law Concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 3)

4. Distributi n of seedings

(Regulations concerning the sale by Government of seeds for Afforestation, Art. 2)

b. Financial assistance

1. Distribution of budgetary appropriations

(Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Arts. 5, Art. 12 par. 4 Art. 16 par. 1 ; Regulations concerning the Granting of the Expenses for Conducting Business relating to State-Managed Forest Fire Insurance, Art. 1; Regulation for Granting of Treasury's Share of Business Expenses of Agricultural Mutual Aid Orgnization, Art. 2 par. 2; Regulations for Collection of Consideration of Agricultusral Land, Art. 4)

2. Supervision incidental to subsidy

(1) Receiving of reports

(Regulations concerning the Granting of the Expenses for Conducting Business relating to State-Managed Forest Fire Insurance, Art. 4, Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 10, Art. 21)

(2) Demanding of reports

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par. 1)

(3) (Consultation in advance

(Regulations concernigg the Granting of the Expenses for Conducting Business relating to State-Managed Forest Fire Ensurance, Art. 3)

/ (4)

(4) Direction as may be required

(Land Improvement Law Art, 127 par. 1)

(5) Disposition as may be required

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par. 1)

(6) Inspection of installations

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par. 1)

(7) Total or partial withholding of subsidy

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par. 2)

(8) Suspension of delivery of subsidy

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par 2 ; Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art 9 par 2, Art 20 par. 2)

(9) Demanding of total or partial repayment of subsidy delivered

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 127 par. 2; Law concerning Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 9 par. 1, Art 20 par. 1; Regulationd for Granting of Treasurys Share of Business Expenses of Agricultural Mutual Aid Orgnization, Art. 5.)

(10) Demanding of settlement

(Regulations concerning the granting of the Expenses for Conducting Business relating to Stat-Manged Forest Fire Insurance, Art. 5; Regulations for Granting of Treasury's Share of Business Expenses of Agricultural Mutual Aid Orgnization, Art 4.)

(11) Decision on objection

(Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 12 par. 3, Art. 23 par. 3)

c. Order, restriction or prohibitions

a. [illegible]

(Enforcement Regulations of Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. [illegible] Art. 10; Regulations concerning Administration of Reclamation Properties, Art. 7 par. [illegible] 9 par. 4, Art. 10 par. 2.

e. Approval

1. Order

(Forest Law, Art. 71 par 2, Art. 74 par 3, Art. 74 - (4) par 1, (Forestry and Seeding Law ~, Art. 9. Art 10.)

2. Restriction of prohibition.

(Forestry and Seeding Law, Art. 10)

4. Controlling and Supervisory Functions

a. Receiving of reports

(Enforcement Regulations of Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 8, Art. 10; Regulations concerning Administration of Reclamation Properties, Art. 7 par. 2, Art. 9 par. 4, Art. 10 par. 2)

b. Demanding of reports

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 132, Forest Law, ~~Art. 132, Forest Law~~ Art. 13 - (2), Art. 7 par. 2; Forestry and Seeding Law, Art. 6 Art. 13; Agricultural Disarter Compensation Law, Art. 24 par. 2, Art. 78 ; Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Act. 17 ; Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 45; Agricultural Warehousing Law, Art. 16)

c. Investigation.

(Forest Law, Art. 13 - (2))

d. Examination

h. Restriction on title, right, etc.

(1) Examination of state of business

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 133 par. 2, Forest Law Art. 71 par 2 ; Forest and Seeding Law, Art. 13; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 79 pars. 1 & 2 ; Agricultural Warehousing Law, Art. 16)

(2) Examination of state of ~~business~~ accounting

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 133 par. 2, Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 79 pars. 1 and 2)

(3) Examination of state of property

(Agricultural Warehousing Law, Art. 16)

(2) Restriction and prohibition of use and disposal and specifying of the method of reforestation work or protection, in regard to state-owned forest reserves

e. Approval

(Forest Law, Art. 71 par 2, Art. 74 par 3, Art. 74 - (4) par 1, Art. 78 par. 1 ; Enporcement Regulations of Forest Law, Art. 38, Art 44 par. 1, Art. 81 ; Agricultural and Commercial Affairs Min. Ordinance No. 26 of 1911; Agricultural ~~A~~ Disgster Compensation, Law, Art. 25, Art. 43 par. 3, Art. 46 par. 3, Art 48 par. 3; Imperial Ordinance concerning Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 12 par. 3.)

f. Consent

(Law concerning Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 4 par. 2, Art 7, Art. 15 par 2, Art. 18, Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art. 4 par. 3, Art. 6 par. 2 ; Enforcement Ordinance of Agricultural Land Adjusiment Law, Art. 45 par. /; Enforcement Regulations of Agrucultural Land Adjustment Law, Arts. 12, 28 and 39; Regulations concerning the Operation of Owner-farmer Estahlishment Special Measures Law, Art. 1 - (2))

g. Coordination and unification

(1) Unification of forms

(Law concerning Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 3)

(2) Adjustment and coordination

(Law concerning Improvement and Promotion of Agricuare, Art. 11 par. 1)

h. Restriction on title, right, etc.

(1) Inclusion in or release from the forest reserve

((Forest Law, Arts. 14, 15; Agricultural and Commercial Affairs Min. Ordinance No. 26 of 1911)

(2) (Ref.) Matters within the Minister's competence

a. Cases concerning state-owned land

b. Cases objected to by interested party

c. Cases of disagreement between local forestry association and governor

(2) Restriction and prohibition of use and usufruit and specifying of the method of reforestation work or protectiion, in regard to state-owned forest reserves

/ (Forest

(Forest Law, Art. 27; Agricultural and Commerical Affairs Mins Ordinance No. 26 of 1911)

(3) Restriction or prohibition of cultivation of state-owned lands.

(Forest Law, Art 32; Agricultural and Commercial Mins Ordinance No. 26 of 1911)

(4) Application of provisions concerning forest reserves to waste lands, mountains and other lands

(Forest Law, Art. 36)

i. Direction

(Enporcement Regulations of Forest Law, Art. 29. . 2; par. 2)

j. Supervision

(Settlers Fund Financing Law, Art. 7 par. 2; Forest Law, Art. 71 par. 1 ; Agricul tural Land Adjustment, Law, Art. 15 par. 2, Art. 15 par 9)

k. Direction and supervision

(Land Improvement Law Enforcement Order, Art. 46 par. 2; Agricultural Land Adjustment law Art. 15 - (20) par. 2)

l. Issuance of orders necessar for supervision

(Forest Law, Art. 71 par. 2; Agricultural Disasters Compensation Law, Art. 121 par. 3; Enporcement Ordinance of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Art. 47; Enforcement Regulations of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Art. 9; Agricultural Warhousing Law, Arts. 15 and 16 .

m. Dispositions necessary for supervision

(Forest Law, Art. 71 par. 2; Enforcement Ordinances of Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art. 4; Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Art. 9; Agricultural Warehausing Law, Art. 16) 31247

n. Subrogatory execution

(1) To take action to supersede improper action

/ (Agricultural

(Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art. 9 - (5) par. 1)

(2) To cause subrogatory disposition to be made

(Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 47 pars. 1 & 3 ; Imperial Ordinance concerning Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Art. 39 par 1 ; Minictrial Ordinance relating to the Mangment of the National Property Ledger in accordances wich Art. 35 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 5)

(3) To make subrogatory disposition on his own accord

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 47 pars. 4 through 6 ; Imperial Ordinance concerning the Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 39 pars. 2 & 3 ; Regulations concerning Operation of Owner-farmer Establish-Special Measures Law Art. 33)

o. Correction of violation

(1) To order to take necessary measures

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 134 ; Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 80 par. 1)

(2) To order to stop the act of violation

(Forest Law Art. 11 par. 1)

(3) To cause public bodies to take necessary action

(Forest Law Art. 11 par. 1)

(4) To take necessary action on his own accord

(Forest Law, Art 111 par. 1)

p. Annulment

(1) Annulment of permission

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forest Products, Art. 3 par. 2)

(2) Annulment of approval

(Agricultural Wauhousing Law, Art. 17)

(3) Annulment of resolution

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 81)

(4) Annulment of polling of election

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 81)

q. Order to suspend business operation

(Agricultural Warehousing Law, Art. 17)

r. Cancellation of contract

(Regulation concerning National Forests Shared Forest, Art. 17; Regulations for the Entrusting of National Forests, Art. 6 par. 1 ; Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forests Products, Art. 16 par. 1)

s. Dissolution of juridical person (corporation)

(1) Application for court decision to order dissolution

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 135 par. 1)

(2) Order of dissolution

(Agricural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 80 par. 2; Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art. 15 - (30) par. 2)

t. License

(Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forests Products, Part. 3 par. 1)

u. Exemption

(Regulatons for Entrusting the Sale of National Forests

F. Legislative Functions

a. Enactment of ministerial ordinance

(1) Establishment of standard

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 5 par. 2, Art. 6 par. 2, Art. 7 par. 1, Art. 8 par. 2, Art. 29 par. 2, Art. 48 par. 1, Art. 85 par. 2; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Law, Art. 10, Art. 14 - (2) through (3))

/ (2)

(2) Provision of procedure

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 3 pars, 1, 2 and 4, Art. 32 pars. 2 and 3, Art. 5 par. 2, Art. 7 par. 1, Art. 48 par. 1, Art. 77 par. 2, Art. 85 par. 2, Art. 95 par. 1, Art. 97 par. 1, Art. 136 par. 2)

(3) Provision of technical detail

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 16 par. 2, Art. 46 par. 1, Art. 50 par. 1, Art. 101 par. 2; Enforcement Ordenance of Forest Risources Development Law, Art. 2, Art. 3 item 4, Arts. 5, 6 and 9, Art. 18 par. 1 item 2, Art. 18 par. 2, Art. 21; Enforcement Ordinance of Forestry and Seeding Law Art. 2 par. 4, Improcement Ordinance of State Managed Forst Fire Insurance Law Art. 2 par. 2 Art. 3 par 2, ; Enforcement Regulations of State Managed Forest Fire Insurance Law Art. 14; Regulations concerning National Forest Shared Forest, Art. 2 par. 1 ; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 15 par. 1 Arts. 29 through 39 par. 1, Art 85. 1, Arts. 101, 104, 111, and 130, Art. 138 pars. 1s and 2, Arts. 139 and 140

b. Decision. etc. not in the form of ministerial ordinance

(1) Establishment of standard

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law. Art. 106, Art. 114 par. 1, Art. 115 par. 2, Art. 120 - (2))

(2) Establishment (Designation (or Specification)) of standard.

(Enforcement Order of Land Impovement Law Art. 29 par. 2, Enforcement Regulations of Forest Law Art. 1 par. 1 ; Regulations for Entrusting the Sale of National Forests Products, Art. 3 par. 1 ; Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art. 14 - (5) par. 1; Owner-farment Establishment Special Meausres Law, Art. 5 item 4, Art. 30 - (2) par. 1, Art. 40 - (3) par 1 items 3 and 4; Imperial Ordiance Concerning Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 3 item. 4, Arts item. 3/ Regulations concerning the Operation of Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 7 4-(2) Art. 13 - (2) Art. 28 - (8))

/ (3)

(3) Decision

(Settlesrs Fund Financing Law, Art 9 par. 2 Art. 13 par. 1; Enforcement Ordinance of Forest Resources Development Law, Art. 1 par 2; Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 4 par. 1. Art. 10, Art. 15 par. 1, Art. 21, Art. 135 par. 2; Enforcement Regulations for Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 3 par. 1, Agricultural and Adjustment Law, Art. 6 - (2) par. 1; Ordiance concerning the Operation of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Art. 3 item 7, Art. 5 par. 1 item 6 Art. 12 par. 1, Art. 14 par. 7, Art. 29 par. 5; Ownerfamer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 13 par. 4, Art. 39 par. 1, Imperial Ordinance for Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 35 par. 1 ; Regulations concerning the Temporary Lease of the State Owned Agricultural Land or the like in compliance with Article 46 of the Owner-farncer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 5 par. 1, Art. 6 par. 1)

G. Delegation of Powers

a. Delegation of part of powers over affairs concerning the administration of stateowned property.

(Enforcement Order of Land Improvement Law Art. 55 par. 2)

b. Delegation of part of powers relating to controlling and supervisory functions

(1) Delegation of power of approval

(Imperial Ordinance concerning the Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 12 par. 4

(2) Delegation of powers concerning restriction on title, right, etc.

(Forest Law Art. 27 - (2) Ministry of Agrivultural and Commercial Affairs Ordinance No. 26 of 1911)

(3) Delegation of power of supervision

(Imperial Ordinance No. 560 of 1940 ; Forest Law Art. 74 - (4) par. 2; Agriclutural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 82 par. 2; ~~Enforcement Regulations of the Forest Law, Art. 28)~~

/ c.

c. Delegation of componsation (Enforcement Regulations of the Forest Law, Art. 38)

H. Others

a. Entrusting

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 71 par. 3,)

b. Inquiry

(Settlers Fund Financing Law, Art. 7 par. 2; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law Art. 144.

c. Notification

(Imperial Ordinance concerning Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 13 par. 3;) ~~Regulations~~

d. Finding (Cf. A. -c.)

(Regulations concerning the Operation of Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 11 par. 2 proviso to Art. 14 Cf. C of A)

e. Consultation

(Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture. Art. 14 par. 2; Enforcement Ordinance of Own-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 39 par. 4)

Cf.

(1) Decision on objection ... A. - b; D-b.-(11)

(2) Direction ..... A-c; D-i.

(3) Approval ..... A-d; A-b.-(1); E-b

(4) Finding ..... A-e; H-d.

(5) Delegation ..... A-f; G

(6) Notification ..... F-f-(4); B-c-(1); B-c-(2); D-b-2-(1); D-b-2-(2); E-a; E-b

(7) Commission ..... A-g; B-c

(8) Entrusting ..... A-h; H-a

/ (9)

(9) Disposal of property .... B-b; D-a-4

(10) Injunction ..... B-c-(3); D-b-2-(8); E-o-(2); E-q

(11) Injunction ..... B-c-(4) ; D-b-2-(b); E-d

(12) Cancellation of contract. B-c-(5) : E-r

(13) Consultation ..... D-b-2-(3); H-e

(14) Direction..... D-b-2-(4); E-l

(15) Disposition ..... D-b-2-(5); E-m

(16) Order ...../.... D-c-1; E-1

(17) Restriction or prohibition ..... D-c-2; E-h-(2); E-h-(3)

(18) Subrogatory execution ...E-n; E-o-(3); E-o-(4)

(19) Establishment of standard ..... E-a-(1); E-b-(1)

(20) Technical decision ..... D-a; F-a-(2); F-a-(3); F-b-(2); F-9-(2)

((National Government))

A. Financial Functions

a. Subsidy and supply

(Forest Resources Development Law, Art. 9; State Managed Forest Fire Insurance Law, Art. 24 par. 2; Law concerning the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture, Art. 2 par. 1, Art. 13 par 1).

b. Lending of fund

(Settlers Fund Financing Law, Art. 1)

c. Imposition

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 26-(2) par. 3; Regulations for the trusting the Sale of National Forests Products, Art. 24-(2), Art. 56

/ d.

d. Compensation

(Forest Law Art. 28 par. 3, Forestry and Seeding Law Art. 7 par. 1, Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 4 par. 3, Art. 30-(2) par. 5, Art. 40-(5) par.2)

e. Issuing, deliver, etc. of bonds

(Owner-farmer Establishmetn Special Measures Law Art. 43 par. 2; Forestry Resources Nevelopment Law, Arts. 1 and 3)

f. Purchase

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law, Art. 3 pars. 1 and 5, Art. 33 par 3, Art 36 par 1 Art. 37 par. 1, Art. 38, Art. 40 - (2) pars 1, 2 and 4)

g. Sale

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 16 pars. 1 and 2, Art. 41 par. 1)

h. Use

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 31 par. 1, Art. 37 par. 1)

i. Payment

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. ~~41~~ 44 par. 1, Art. ~~41-(2) par. 1~~ 44-(4) and 2)

j. Lease

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 41 par. 1, Art. 41-(2) par. 1)

k. Remision of rent

(Forest Law Art. 31)

l. Release from responsibility

(Owner-farmer Establishment Special Measures Law Art. 26-(2) par. 2)

B. Functions in the nature of Business Operation

/ a.

a. Enterprise

(Enforcement Ordinance of Agricutural Land Adjustment Law Art. 10)

b. Insurance

(State-Managed Forest Fire Imurance Law, Arts. 1 and 19; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 2, Arts. 133-142)

C. Controlling Functions

a. Determination of liability

(Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 12 par. 2)

b. Establishment of standard

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 1 par. 2, Art. 8 25 par. 1, Art. 89 par. 1)

c. Order

(Owner-farmece Establishment Special Masures Law Art. 33 par. 1)

D. Legislative Functions

a. Provision of procedure

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 94 par. 1 item 3)

b. Provision of technical detail

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 23 par. 4, Art. 24 pars. 1 and 4, Art. 38, Art. 90 Pars. 1 and 2, Art. 91, Art. 108 pars 3; Regulations for Sale of National Forest Products, Art. 8; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art. 12 par. 1, Art 14, Art. 145; Regulation for Granting of Treasury's Share of Business Expenses of Agricultural Mutual Aid Orgnzation, Art. 3 item 2.

E. Delegation

(State-Managed Forest Fire Insurance Law, Art. 24 par. 1)

((State))

Financial Functions.

/ a.

a. Subsidy and supply

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 126; Agricultural Disaster Compensation Law, Art 13 - (2), Art 13 -(3), Art 14; Agricultural Land Adjustment Law Art 15 - (33))

b. Subscription to public bonds

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 42 par. 2)

c. Charging of expenses

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 90 par. 1)

d. Administration of property

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 93 par. 1)

e. Contract

(National Forest Law, Art. 19 par. 1)

B. Fuction in the Nature of Business Operation

Land Improvement Law Arts. 85 through 945; Government Afforestation of Public Forest Law, Art. 1)

C. Controlling Functions

a. Approval

(Government Afforestation of Public Forests Law, Art. 4)

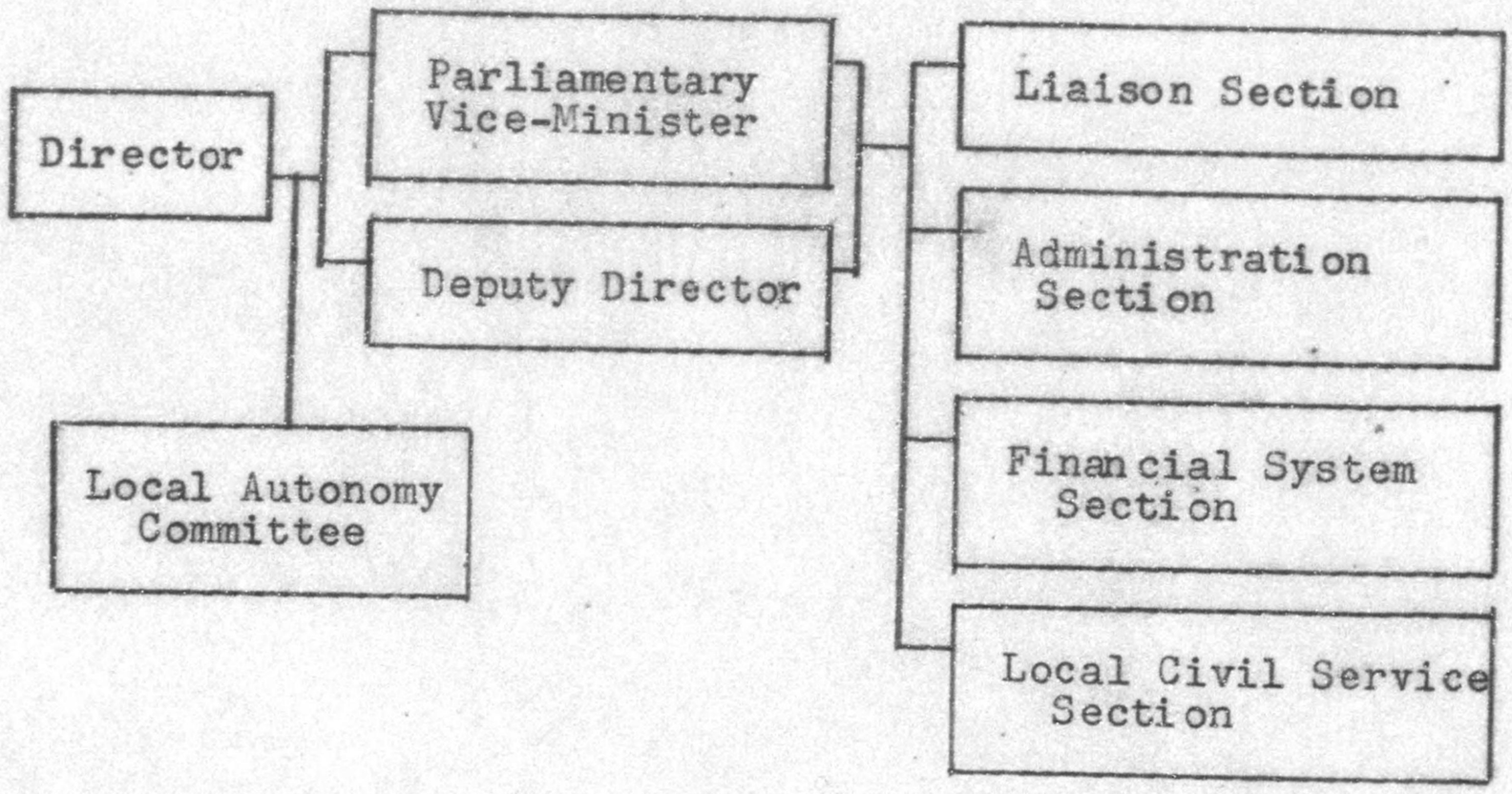
b. Disposition

(Land Improvement Law, Art. 119)

D. To Become Party to Litigation

(Owner-farmer Establishment ~~Temporary~~ Special Measures Law, Art. 14 par. 2)

Organization Chart of Local
Autonomy Agency



Proposed member of Officials in
Local Autonomy Agency

Chief of Liaison Section — SAKUMA Tsutomu (till June 30th)

(Chief of Liaison Section, Local Autonomy Agency)

MATSUMURA Kiyoyuki (from July 1st)

(Chief of Administrative Section, Port Bureau Transportation Ministry)

Chief of Administration Section

NAGANO Shiro

(Chief of Administration Section, Local Autonomy Agency)

Chief of Financial System Section

OKUNO Seisuke

(Chief of Finance Section, Local Autonomy Agency)

Chief of Local Civil Service Section

FUJII Sadao

(Chief of Local Civil Service Section, Local Autonomy Section)

Remark 1) Position in bracket indicates the current post

LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

NAME: NAGANO Shiro

Person to be appointed

a. Name : NAGANO Shiro

b. Age : 32

c. Present Position : Chief, Administration Section, Liaison and Administration Division of Local Autonomy Agency.

d. Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee:

Passed on Nov. 18, 1947 No. 29,307.

e. Education, Other Training and Special Technical Experience:

Graduated in Political Course, Legal Department of Tokyo University, in 1941
Qualified in the Administrative Section of Higher Civil Service Examination, in 1941.

f. Main occupational history:

Jan. 13, 1943	Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, Governor's Secretariate of Gifu Pref. Chief of Educational Section, Internal Administrative Dep't. concurrently Chief of Young Men Educating Section, Internal Administrative Dep't. concurrently Chief of Personnel Affairs Section, Internal Administrative Dep't.
Oct. 6, 1944	Staff of Borneo Civil Administration Division.
Nov. 20, 1944	Staff of Celebes Civil Administration Division.
June 15, 1946	Attached to Minister's Secretariate, Home Affairs Ministry.
July 3, 1946	Attached to Niigata Pref.
Dec. 27, 1946	Attached to Local Affairs Bureau.
Jan. 1, 1948	Staff of Local Autonomy Section, Secretariate of Domestic Affairs Bureau.
Mar. 7, 1948	Staff of Local Autonomy Section, Secretariate of Prime Minister's Office.

June 1, 1949	Acting Chief of Administration Section, Liaison and Administration Division of Local Autonomy Agency.
Oct. 31, 1949	Promoted Chief of Administration Section of the Same Div.

LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

NAME : FUJII Sadao

Person to be appointed

a. Name : FUJII Sadao

b. Age : 35

c. Present Position : Chief, Civil Service Section of Local Autonomy Agency

d. Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee: Passed on Oct. 10, 1947, No. 27448

e. Education, Other Training and Special Technical Experience:

Qualified in the Administrative Section of Higher Civil Service Examination, in 1937
Graduated in Political Course, Legal Department of Tokyo University, in 1938

f. Main Occupational History :

Feb. 3 1939	Chief, Education Section of Niigata Pref. Chief, Finance Section of Niigata Pref. concurrently Chief of Personnel Affairs Section.
May 9 1941	Chief, Agricultural and Forestry Section of Tokyo Pref. Chief, Agricultural Affairs Section of Tokyo Pref. concurrently Chief of Personnel Affairs Section Chief, General Affairs Section of Tokyo Pref. concurrently Chief of Personnel Affairs Section
Oct. 20 1945	Home Affairs Ministr's Secretary
Dec. 4 1947	Chief, Election Section of Local Bureau
Jan. 1 1948	Chief, Local Civil Service System Section, the Secretariate of Domestic Affairs Bureau
June 1 1949	Chief, Civil Service Section of Local Autonomy Agency concurrently Chief of Liaison Section
July 15 1949	relieved from the Additional Office

Proposed Members of Local Autonomy Committee
(Candidates)

1. YASUI Seiichiro (Governor of Tokyo-to)

   Recommended by Prefectural Governor's Assembly

2. KANASASHI Fujitaro (Mayor of Kawasaki City)

   Recommended by National Mayor's Assembly

3. SHIRATORI Gisaburo (Mayor of Tsudanuma Town, Chiba Prefecture)

   Recommended by the National Town and Village Headmen's Assembly

4. ISHIWARA Eimei (Chairman of Assembly of Tokyo-to)

   Recommended by the National Assembly of Chairmen of To, Do, Fu and Prefectural Assemblies

5. OZAWA Jiro (Chairman of Yokohama City Assembly)

   Recommended by the National Assembly of Chairmen of City Assemblies

6. SAITO Kunio (Chairmen of Fujikawa Town Assembly of Shizuoka Prefecture)

   Recommended by National Assembly of Chairmen of Town and Village Assemblies

7. TANAKA Jiro (Professor of Tokyo University)

   Person with knowledge and experiences

8. ITO Hanya (Professor of Hitotsubashi University)

   Person with knowledge and experiences

(Name) ONO Renji

(Name of Requesting Office)

Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed

a. Title of Position:

Chief Executive of the Local Administration Investigation Committee

b. Class: 1st Class

c. Grade: 13 Grade No. 3

d. Duties and Responsibilities

Direction and supervision of all administrative and technical activities of the Local Administration Investigation Committee

2. Person to be appointed

a. Name: ONO Renji

b. Age: 45

c. Present Fosition:

No profession

d. Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee:

Passed February 24, 1947 No. 6,779

e. Education, Other Training and Special Technical Experience:

Graduated from Political Course, Law Dep't, Tokyo Imperial University in March 1928

(Name) ONO Renji

(Name of Requesting Office)

Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed

a. Title of Position:

Chief Executive of the Local Administration Investigation Committee

b. Class: 1st Class

c. Grade: 13 Grade No. 3

d. Duties and Responsibilities

Direction and supervision of all administrative and technical activities of the Local Administration Investigation Committee

2. Person to be appointed

a. Name: ONO Renji

b. Age: 45

c. Present Position:

No profession

d. Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee:

Passed February 24, 1947 No. 6,779

e. Education, Other Training and Special Technical Experience:

Graduated from Political Course, Law Dep't, Tokyo Imperial University in March 1928

f. Occupational History:

Period of Employment	Duties & Responsibilities	Title of Position
From 1949. 7 To Date	No profession	
From 1947. 3 To 1949. 7	Assistant to president	Deputy Director of the Repatriation Relief Agency
From 1946. 1 To 1947. 3	Management of general administration within Aomori Prefecture	Aomori Prefecture Governor
From 1945. 8 To 1946. 1	Management of the affairs concerning organization of the Minister of Home Affairs, documentary business and liaison with the Parliament, under the supervision of the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs	Chief of Document Section, in the Secretariate of the Home Affairs Ministry
From 1945. 4 To 1945. 8	In charge of the matters pertaining to the inspect of the finance of local public bodies, under the supervision of the Chief of Local Bureau	Chief of Administrative Section, Local Bureau, Home Affairs Ministry
From 1944. 7 To 1945. 4	Engaged in the inspection of the actual status of the home administration in conformity of the orders of superior officials	Inspecting Official in the Secretariate of the Home Affairs Minister
From 1943. 7 To 1944. 7	Management of the Affairs concerning the finance system of local public bodies, under the supervision of the Chief of Local Bureau	Chief of Finance Section, Local Bureau, Home Affairs Ministry
From 1942. 7 To 1943. 7	Engaged in the inspection of the actual status of the home administration in conformity of the order of superior officials	Inspecting Official, in the Secretariate of the Home Affairs Minister
From 1941. 1 To 1942. 7	Management of the Affairs concerning the police administration	Chief of Police Affairs Division, Wakayama Prefecture

From 1937. 10 To 1941. 1	Assistant to the Chief of Section, in charge of the matters pertaining to the city-planning	Assistant of Chief of City-Planning Section, Planning Division, Home Affairs Ministry
From 1934. 12 To 1937. 10	Management of the affairs concerning inspection of public administration in cities, towns and villages and execution of elections within Kanagawa Prefecture	Chief of Local Section, General Affairs Division, Kanagawa Prefecture
From 1932. 12 To 1934. 12	Affairs concerning the social welfare	Chief of Social Section, Educational Affairs Division, Tottori Prefecture
From 1929. 5 To 1932. 12	Learned general labour administration	Clerk, in Labour Division, Social Agency
From 1928. 4 To 1929. 5	Clerk	Staff of Yokohama Shokin Bank

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

			AFFAIRS UNDER JURISDICTION	
LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE		DIRECTOR GENERAL'S SECRETARIAT	GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION HABU KENICHIRO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING SECRETARIAL BUSINESS, PERSONAL AFFAIRS, ARCHIVES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE AGENCY
			LIAISON SECTION FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LIAISON AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY	DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL TOYAMA SHINICHIRO	LIAISON & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION SUZUKI SHUNICHI	ADMINISTRATION SECTION GOTODA MASAHARU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN GENERAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW
			LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SECTION FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM
			FINANCE SECTION OKUNO SEISUKE	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL TAXATION AND FINANCE SYSTEM AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL TAX LAW & THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION TAX LAW
		FINANCE DIVISION OGITA TAMOTSU	ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION SHIBATA MAMORU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LOCAL PUBLIC BONDS AND LOCAL FUNDS & ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL FINANCE LAW, LOTTERY TICKET LAW, HORSE RACE LAW & THE BICYCLE RACE LAW
			RESEARCH SECTION OMURA JOJI	AFFAIRS CONCERNING RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & STATISTICS OF LOCAL FINANCE & TRAINING OF OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN LOCAL FINANCE BUSINESS

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL

TOYAMA SHINICHIRO

LIAISON & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

SUZUKI SHUNICHI

FINANCE DIVISION

OGITA TAMOTSU

		AFFAIRS UNDER JURISDICTION
DIRECTOR GENERAL'S SECRETARIAT	GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION HABU KENICHIRO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING SECRETARIAL BUSINESS, PERSONAL AFFAIRS, ARCHIVES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE AGENCY
	LIAISON SECTION FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LIAISON AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES
	ADMINISTRATION SECTION GOTODA MASAHARU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN GENERAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW
	LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SECTION FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM
	FINANCE SECTION OKUNO SEISUKE	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL TAXATION AND FINANCE SYSTEM AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL TAX LAW & THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION TAX LAW
	ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION SHIBATA MAMORU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LOCAL PUBLIC BONDS AND LOCAL FUNDS & ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL FINANCE LAW, LOTTERY TICKET LAW, HORSE RACE LAW & THE BICYCLE RACE LAW
	RESEARCH SECTION OMURA JOJI	AFFAIRS CONCERNING RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & STATISTICS OF LOCAL FINANCE & TRAINING OF OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN LOCAL FINANCE BUSINESS

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL — TOYAMA SHINICHIRO

LIAISON & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION — SUZUKI SHUNICHI

FINANCE DIVISION — OGITA TAMOTSU

		AFFAIRS UNDER JURISDICTION
DIRECTOR GENERAL'S SECRETARIAT	GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION — HABU KENICHIRO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING SECRETARIAL BUSINESS, PERSONAL AFFAIRS, ARCHIVES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE AGENCY
	LIAISON SECTION — FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LIAISON AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES
	ADMINISTRATION SECTION — GOTODA MASAHARU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN GENERAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW
	LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SECTION — FUJII SADAO	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM
	FINANCE SECTION — OKUNO SEISUKE	AFFAIRS CONCERNING PLANNING OF LOCAL TAXATION AND FINANCE SYSTEM AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL TAX LAW & THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION TAX LAW
	ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION — SHIBATA MAMORU	AFFAIRS CONCERNING LOCAL PUBLIC BONDS AND LOCAL FUNDS & ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL FINANCE LAW, LOTTERY TICKET LAW, HORSE RACE LAW & THE BICYCLE RACE LAW
	RESEARCH SECTION — OMURA JOJI	AFFAIRS CONCERNING RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & STATISTICS OF LOCAL FINANCE & TRAINING OF OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN LOCAL FINANCE BUSINESS

Name of Age

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of the General Affairs Sec., Liaison and administration Div.

b Class ; 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the Local Autonomy Committee, Personnel affairs, archives, finance of the Agency and the adjustment and coordination of the administration under its jurisdiction as the chief of the General Affairs Section

2. Person to be appointed

a Name ; HABU Kenichirō

b Age : 37

c Present position : None

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Feb. 1939 To Juna 1942	Local Secretary Chief of Educational Sec.	Gifu Prefec-utural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From June 1942 To Dec. 1942	Secretary of Legisration Bureau	Cabinet	ditto
From Dec. 1942 To Feb. 1944	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Public Works Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From Feb. 1944 To Aug. 1945	Secretary of Air Defence General Headquarters Attached to General Affdirs Bureau	Air Defence General Headquarters	ditto

From Aug. 1945 To July 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Personal Sec., Secretariat	Home Ministry	ditto
From July 1947 To Oct. 1947	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Attached to Civil Service Div., Administration Research Board	Prime Ministers Office	ditto
From Nov. 1949 To Dec. 1948	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Chief of Personal Sec., Temporary Personal Commission	Prime Ministers Office	ditto
From Dec. 1948	Secretary of National Personal Authority Chief of Personal Sec., Administrative Div.	N.P.A.	ditto

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e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee

October 31, 1947 No. 36970 Passed

I hereby Certify that the above state is true and correct and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting office

Name and Seal

Date : May , 1949

Name of Agency : Ministry of Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of Secretarial Sec., Director's Secretariat

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Respensibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the confidential matters and the custody of the Director's and the Agency's official seal and others as the chief of the Secretarial Section.

2. Person to be appointed

a Name : SAKURAZAWA Tobe

b Age : 43

c Present Position : Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Attached to Local Autonomy Sec., Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Nov. 1936 To July 1939	Clerk of Toyama Prefectural Gov'nt Attached to Budget Sec., General Affairs Div.	Toyama Prefectural Gov'nt	Hanninksn
From July 1939 To April 1941	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From April 1941 To Agg. 1944	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Personal Section, Secretariat	ditto	ditto
From Aug. 1944 To Aug. 1945	Chief of Religious and Military Affairs Sec., Domestic Affairs Div..	Gunma Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 7th Grade
From Aug. 1945 To Dec. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Personal Sec., Secretariat	Home Ministry	2nd Class
From Jan. 1945 To Mar. 1948	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Attached to Miscellaneous Sec., Secretariat, Domestic Affairs Office	Domestic Affairs Office	ditto
From Mar. 1945 Up to Present	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Attached to Local Autonomy Section, Secretariat	Prime Minister's Office	ditto

e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee

October 10, 1947 No. 2785 Passed.

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting office
Title :
Name and Seal :

Date : May , 1949

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of Administration Sec., Liaison and Administration Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law and the planning and drawing up of the administrative system of local public bodies as the chief of the Administration Section.

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : GOTŌDA Masaharu

b Age : 36

c Present Position : Chief of Criminal Div.,
Tokyo Regional Headquarters, N.R.P.

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From April 1939 To Jan. 1940	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Public Works Bureau	Home Ministry	Hanninkan
From Jan. 1940 To April 1940	Local Secretary Chief of Labour Sec., Domestic Affairs Div.	Toyama Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 7th Grade
From April 1940 To May 1946	Enlisted in Army		
From May 1946 To Oct. 1946	Local Secretary Chief of Commercial Sec., Economical Div.,	Kanagawa Prefectural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From Oct. 1946 To Aug. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From Aug. 1947 To Mar. 1948	Police Inspector of MetrePolitan Police Board Chief of Second living Sec., Criminal Div.	M.P.B.	ditto
From Mar 1948 To Mar. 1949	Police Inspector of M.P.B Chief of Police Affairs Sec., Police Affairs Div.	M.P.B.	ditto
From Mar. 1949 Up to Present	Chief of Criminal Div., Tokyo Regional Headquarters, N.R.P.	N.R.P.	ditto

e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee

October 10, 1947 No. 30692 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and requ
and request the approval of the temporary appointment

Head of the requesting office

Title :

Name and Seal :

Date : May , 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5(b) AND 3.6(b) OR (c) NNDB # 775 072

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed

a Title of Position : Chief of Local Civil Service Sec., and concurrently Chief of Liaison Sec., Liaison and Administration Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade : 12 Grade

d Duties and Responsibilities :

1. Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the planning and drawing up of the system of local public service and the technical advice concerning the allowances and others of the personnel of local public bodies as the chief of the Local Public Service Section.

2. Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the liaison between national government and local public bodies and the liaison and cooperation among local public bodies as the chief of the Liaison Section.

DECLASSIFIED BY: NSJ/NARA DATE: 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB# 775 072

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : FUJII Sadao

b Age : 36

c Present Position : Assistant-Chief of Local Autonomy Sec. of Secretariat of Prime Ministeç's Office
Secretary of Prime Minister's Office
2nd Class

d Personal History :

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Feb. 1939 To May 1941	Local Secretary Chief of Educational Affairs Sec. of Educational Div. Chief of Budget Sec. and Personnel Sec. of General Affairs Div.	Niigata Prefectu-ral Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 6th Grade
From May 1941 To June 1943	Local Secretary Chief of Agricultural and Forestry Sec., Chief of Agricultural Affairs Sec. of Economical Div. Chief of Personnel Sec. of General Affairs Div. Chief of General Affairs Sec. of Economical Div.	Tokyo Prefectu-ral Gov'nt	5th Grade
From July 1943 To Jan. 1945	Secretary of Tokyo Metropolis Chief of 1st Personnel Unit, Personnel Sec., Governor's Secretariat	Tokyo Metropolis	ditto
From Jan 1945 To Aug. 1945	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached Police and Peace Bureau	Home Ministry	4th Grade
From Aug. 1945 To Oct. 1945	Attached to archive and Document Sec. Secretariat	ditto	ditto
From Oct. 1945 To Jan.1946	Private Secretary of Home Minister	ditto	2nd Class

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : FUJII Sadao

b Age : 36

c Present Position : Assistant-Chief of Local Autonomy Sec. of Secretariat of Prime Minister's Office
Secretary of Prime Minister's Office
2nd Class

d Personal History :

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Feb. 1939 To May 1941	Local Secretary Chief of Educational Affairs Sec. of Educational Div. Chief of Budget Sec. and Personnel Sec. of General Affairs Div.	Niigata Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 6th Grade
From May 1941 To June 1943	Local Secretary Chief of Agricultural and Forestry Sec., Chief of Agricultural Affairs Sec. of Economical Div. Chief of Personnel Sec. of General Affairs Div. Chief of General Affairs Sec. of Economical Div.	Tokyo Prefectural Gov'nt	5th Grade
From July 1943 To Jan. 1945	Secretary of Tokyo Metropolis Chief of 1st Personnel Unit, Personnel Sec., Governor's Secretariat	Tokyo Metropolis	ditto
From Jan 1945 To Aug. 1945	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Police and Peace Bureau	Home Ministry	4th Grade
From Aug. 1945 To Oct. 1945	Attached to archive and Document Sec. Secretariat	ditto	ditto
From Oct. 1945 To Jan. 1946	Private Secretary of Home Minister	ditto	2nd Class

From Jan. 1946 To Dec. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	ditto	ditto
From Dec. 15 1947 To Dec. 31, 1947	Chief of Election Sec. Local Affairs Bureau	ditto	ditto
From Jan. 1948 To March 1948	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Chief of Local Public Service Sec. of Secretariat	Domestic Affairs Office	ditto
From March 1948 Up to present	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Assistant-Chief of Local Autonomy Sec. Secretariat	Prime Minister's Office	ditto

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e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee :

October 10, 1947 No. 27.448 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting Office

Title :

Name and Seal :

Date May , 1949

REGISTERED BY T.O.32 SEC. 3(2) AND 3(3) OR (2) NADG # 775 012

Name of Agency Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of the Finance Section of Finance Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade : 12 Grade

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the enforcement of the Local Tax Law and Local Distribution Tax Law and the planning and drawing up of the financial system of the local public bodies as the chief of the Finance Section.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : OKUNO Seisuke

b Age : 37

c Present Position : Chief of Planning Sec., Administrative Bureau of Local Finance Committee.
Secretary of Prime Minister's Office
2nd Class

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From March 1939 To April 1941	Local Secretary Chief of Welfare Sec. of Education Div., Director of Governor's Secretariat, Chief of Personnel Sec. of General Affairs Div. and Chief of Occupation Sec. of General Affairs Div.	Yamanashi Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 6th Grade
From April 1941 To Dec. 1942	Local Secretary Chief of Budget Sec. Chief of Tax Affairs Sec. Chief of Promotion Sec. and Chief of Personnel Sec., General Affairs Div. and Chief of Secretariat Sec., Governor's Secretariat	Kagoshima Prefectural Gov'nt	ditto
From Jan. 1943 To August 1943	Local Police Inspector Chief of Special Higher Sec., Police Div.	ditto	5th Grade
From August 1943 To May 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	4th Grade
From May 1947 To Jan. 1948	Local Secretary Chief of Police Div. of Kochi Prefectural Gov'nt	Kochi Prefectural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From Jan. 1948 Up to present	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Chief of Planning SSc. of Administrative Bureau of Local Finance Committee	Local Finance Committee	ditto

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED UNDER SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee :

October 10, 1947 No. 3[illegible] Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct and request t
the approval of the temporary appointment .

Head of the requesting office

Title :

Name :

Name :

Date : May , 1949

DECLASSIFIED BY: F.032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of Administrative Sec., Finance Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the enforcement of the Local Finance Law and the local public bonds and local funds as the chief of the Administrative Section.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14.032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : SHIBATA Mamoru

b Age : 32

c Present Position : Secretary of Prime Minister's Office
2nd Class
Attached to Planning Sec., Administrative
Bureau of Local Finance Committee.

d Personal History :

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From April 1941 To Jan. 1942	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	Hanninkan
From Jan. 1942 To July 1942	Local Secretary Chief of Economical Control Sec., Economical Div.	Ibaragi Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 7th Grade
From July 1942 To July 1946	Enlisted in the Army		
From July 1946 To Dec. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Investigation Div. of Secretariat and Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	2nd Class
From Jan. 1948 Up to present	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Attached to Planning Sec., Administrative Bureau of Local Finance Committee	Local Finance Committee	ditto

e Decision & Date of Central Screening Committee :

October 10, 1947 No. 27450 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14.032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Head of the requesting office

Title :

Name and Seal :

Date : May , 1949

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,932 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Name and Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed :

a Title of position : Chief of Research Sec., Finance Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade

d Duties and Respensibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the research into the finance of local public bodies and the instruction of officials engaged in local taxation business as the chief of the Research Section.

2. Person to be appointed

a Name : ŌMURA Joji

b Age : 31

c Present Position : Secretary of Prime Minister's office
2nd Class
Attached to Planning Sec., Administrative Bureau of Local Finance Committee

DECLASSIFIED BY NARA SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Apr.4, 1941 To Apr. 15, 1941	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Public Works Bureau	Home Ministry	Hanninkan
From Apr. 1941 To Oct. 1945	Enlisted in Navy		
From Oct. 1945 To Dec. 1945	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Secretariat	ditte	Higher Civil Service 5th Grade
From Dec. 1945 To Jan. 1947	Local Polic Inspecter Chief of Police Affairs Section, Police Div.	Shizueka Prefectural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From Jan. 1947 To July 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditte
From July 1947 To Aug. 1948	Secretary of Finance Ministry Attached to Budget Bureau	Finance Ministry	ditte
From Aug. 1948 Up to Present	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Attached to Planning Section, Administrative Bureau of Local Finance Committee	Local Finance Committee	ditte

e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee :

October 13, 1947 No. 33,719 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temperary appointment.

Head of the requesting office

Title :
Name and Seal :
Date : May , 1949

FUNCTIONAL CHART OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY AGENCY

LOCAL AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE AGENCY — Kimura

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL — Shimichiro Togawa

		AFFAIRS UNDER JURISDICTION
DIRECTOR GENERAL'S SECRETARIAT	SECRETARIAL SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { SECRETARIAL BUSINESS
	GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { PERSONAL AFFAIRS, ARCHIVES AND ACCOUNTS OF THE AGENCY
LIAISON & ADMINISTRATION DIVISION — Suzuki	LIAISON SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { LIAISON AND CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES
	ADMINISTRATION SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { PLANNING OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM IN GENERAL AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW
	LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEM
FINANCE DIVISION — Ogita	FINANCE SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { PLANNING OF LOCAL TAXATION AND FINANCE SYSTEM AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL TAX LAW & THE LOCAL DISTRIBUTION TAX LAW
	ADMINISTRATION SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { LOCAL PUBLIC BONDS AND LOCAL FUNDS & ENFORCEMENT OF THE LOCAL FINANCE LAW, LOTTERY TICKET LAW, HORSE RACE LAW & THE BICYCLE RACE LAW
	RESEARCH SECTION	AFFAIRS CONCERNING { RESEARCH, INVESTIGATION & STATISTICS OF LOCAL FINANCE & TRAINING OF OFFICIALS ENGAGED IN LOCAL FINANCE BUSINESS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

Name of Agency — Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed

a Title of Position : Deputy-Director of the Local Autonomy Agency

b Class : 1st Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to assisting the Director of the Local Autonomy Agency, regulating the affairs of the Agency and supervising the affairs of each sub-division.

2 Person to be Appointed

a Name: TŌYAMA, Shin-ichirō

b Age : 55 6

c Present Position : President of Shoei Industrial Company, Ltd. (SHOEI SANGYO)

d Personnel History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Sep. 1921 To Sep. 1923	Police Inspector of Nagano Prefectural Gov'nt Attached to Police Div.	Nagano Prefectural	Higher Civil Service 7th Grade
From Sep. 1923 To Feb. 1926	Secretary of Hokkaido Prefectural Gov'nt Attached to Hokkaido Prefectural Gov'nt	Hokkaido Prefectural Gov'nt	6th Grade
From Feb. 1926 To Jan. 1928	Local Secretary Attached to Fukui Prefectural Gov'nt	Fukui Prefectural Gov'nt	5th Grade
From Jan. 1928 To July 1928	Attached to Okayama Prefectural Gov'nt	Okayama Prefectural Gov'nt	4th Grade

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

From July 1929 To March 1932	Attached to Shizuoka Prefectural Gov'nt	Shizuoka Prefectural Gov'nt	4th Grade
From March 1932 To Jan. 1935	Chief of Educational Div.	Toyama Prefectural Gov'nt	3rd Grade
From Jan. 1935 To July 1937	Chief of Economic Div.	Saitama Prefectural Gov'nt	Ditto
From July 1937 To April 1939	Chief of Economic Div.	Hokkaido Prefectural Gov'nt	3rd Grade
From April 1939 To August 1940	Chief of General Affairs Div.	Miyazaki Prefectural Gov'nt	Ditto
From August 1940 To Jan. 1941	Chief of General Affairs Div.	Iwate Prefectural Gov'nt	Ditto
From March 1942 To May 1943	Standing-Director, Chairman of board of directors of Institution of Asian Students sent to Japan (DAITOA RYUNICHI GAKUSEI KAI)		
From May 1943 To Sep. 1945	Director of China-Japan Institution (NIKKA KYOKAI)		
From March 1946 To Dec. 1946	Standing-Director, Chairman of board of directors of the Japan Education Institution		
From Dec. 1946 To April 1948	Adviser of Japan Education Institution		
From June 1946 To April 1947	A member of Tokyo-to Teacher and Educational Official Screening Committee		
From Oct. 1947 To Sep. 1948	President of Kudan Houses Company, Ltd. (KUDAN JYUTAKU)		
From July 1948 Up to present	President of Shoei Industrial Company, Ltd. (SHOEI SANGYO)		

June 1949 to Dec 1949 - Dep. chief Loc Ant Sq.

e Decision and Date of Inquiry Committee for Educational Official Acceptability:

July 8, 1946, Passed as a Director of Japan Education Institution.

Dec 1949 to 30 May 1950 - Mem Loc Ant. Comm, Loc Ant. Agency

ATTACHED DRAFT MUST BE SENT 3(a) AND 3(b) OR (c) AND [illegible] 775 672

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting Office

Title : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat

Name and Seal:

Date : May 28, 1949

Kaneshichi Masuda

Name of Agency Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position Chief of Liaisonand Administration Div. of Local Autonomy Agency.

b Class : Ist Class

c Grade : 13 Grade No. 1

d Duties and Responsibilities :

1 Matters relating to offering opinion to the Cabinet and other organs concerned from the standpoint of sustaining and supporting the right of local autonomy in connection with the planning drafting and operation of administrative measures of the state which have effect on local autonomy.

2 Matters relating to assisting the Prime Minister in the exercise of his powers based on the provisions of Article 16, Paragraph 1, of the National Government Organization Law.

3 Matters relating to facilitating the liaison between the state and local public bodies and the liaison and cooperation among local local public bodies.

4 Matters relating to assisting the Prime Minister in the exercise of his powers based on the Local Autonomy Law.

5 Matters relating to planning the system concerning the administration and personnel of local public bodies and drawing up drafts of law, cabinet orders or ordinances relating thereto.

6 Matters relating to making researches into the administration of local public bodies and their personnel and compiling and distributing statistics thereof and other data relating thereto.

7 Matters relating to disseminating the local autonomy by such measures as publication of magagines and books on local autonomy and holding lectures thereon .

2 Person to be Appointed

a Name : SUZUKI Shun-ichi

b Age : 40

c Present Position : Chief of Local Autonomy Sec., Secretariat of Prime Minister's Office.
Secretary of Prime Minister's Office
Ist Class

d Personal History :

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Sep. 1936 To Mar. 1937	Clerk of Saitama Prefectural Gov'nt Chief of Social Sec. of the Education ~~Department~~ Div.	Saitema Prefectural Gov'nt	Hanninkan
From Mar. 1937 To Feb. 1938	Local Police Inspector Chief of Police Affairs Sec., Police Div.	Fukushima Prefectural Gov'nt	Kotokan 7th Grade
From Feb. 1938 To May 1938	Local Secretary Chief of Fisheries Sec. of the Economic Div. and concurrentry Chief of Chief of General Affairs Sec. of General Affairs Div.	Nagasaki Prefectural Gov'nt	ditto
From May 1938 To July 1944	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	Kotokan 4th Grade
From July 1944 To Oct. 1944	Cabinet Secretary Attached to Cabinet Secretaries Office	Cabinet	ditto
From Nov. 1944 To APril 1945	Secretary of General Plannning Bureau Attached to Ist Div. of General Planning Bureau	Cabinet	ditto
From April 1945 To August 1945	Secretary of Home Ministry Chief of War-time Affairs Sec. of Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto

From August 1945 To Dec. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Chief of Administrative Affairs Sec. of Local Affairs Bureau	ditto	2nd Class
From Dec. 6 1947 To Dec. 31, 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry and Private Secretary of Home Minister Chief of Personnel Sec. of Secretariat	ditto	Ist Class
From Jan. 1948 To Mar. 1948	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Chief of Miscellaneous Affairs Sec. of Secretariat	Domestic Affairs Office	ditto
From Mar. 1948 Upto present	Secretary of Prime Minister's Office Chief of Local Autonmy Sec. of Secretariat	Prime Minister's Office	ditto

e Decision and Date of Central Scfeening Committee :

October 10, 1947 No. 30,399 Passed

I hereby ~~certify~~ that the above ~~date~~ state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting Office

Title : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat

Name and Seal :

Date : May 28, 1949.

Kuroiwa Maeda

Name of Agency Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of position : Chief of Finance Division of Local Autonomy Agency

b Class : Ist class

c Grade : 13 Grade No.2

d Duties and Responsibilities :

1. Matters relating to assisting the Prime Minister in the exercise of his powers relating to local finance on the basis of the Local Autonomy Law, the Local Finance Law, the the Local Tax Law, the Local Distribution Tax Law and other laws

2. Matters relating to exercising the powers which fall under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Local Autonomy Agency on the basis of the Local Finance Law

3. Matters relating to planning the system concerning the finance of the local public bodies and drawing up drafts of laws, cabinet orders or or dinances relating thereto.

4. Matters relating to making reserches into the actual conditions of the financial working of the local public bodies, making statistics and compling and distributing other data relating thereto

2 Person to be appointed :

a Name : OGITA Tamotsu

b Age : 42

c Present Position : Director of Administrative Bureau of the Local Finance Committee

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

d. Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From April 1935 To August 1936	Local Secretary Chief of Agriculture Sec. Economic Division	Tokushima Prefectural Government	Higher Sivil Service 7th Grade
From August 1936 To July 1937	Local of Miscellaneous Affairs Sec, General Affairs Div	ditto	ditto
From July 1937 To March 1942	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	6th Grade
From March 1942 To March 1943	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Military Administration Office of 25th Army		4th Grade
From March 1943 To March 1944	Military Civil Administrator Attached to Military Administration DEpartment of Shonan		ditto
From March 1944 To July 1944	Chief of Economic Division of Yamagata Prefectural Gov't	Yamagata Prefectural Gov'nt	ditto
From July 1944 To August 1944	Chief of Ist Economic Div. of Yamagata Prefecutral Gov'nt	ditto	3rd Grade
From August 1944 To April 1945	Information Official of Informantion Bureau Attached to Chamber of Consideration		ditto
From April 1945 To Oct 1945	Secretary of Tokyo Metropolitan Gov'nt Chief of Financial Affairs Sec. of Secretariat	Tokyo Metropolitan Gov'nt	ditto
From Oct. 1945 To July 1946	Secretary of HOme Mimistry Chief of Financial Sec.of Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From July 1946 To August 1946	Chief of Archives and Documents Sec. of Secretariat and also chief of Financial Sec. of Local Affairs Bureau	ditto	2nd Class

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

From August 1946 To March 1947	Chief of Archives and Documents Sec. of Secretariat	ditto	Ist Class
From March 1947 To Dec. 1947	Chief of Archives and Documents Sec. and also Chief of Accounting Sec. of Secretariat	ditto	ditto
From Jan. 1948 Up to present	Director of Administrative Bureau	Local finance Committee	ditto

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Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee :

March 10, 1947 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting office

Title : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat

Name and Seal :

Date : May 18, 1949

Kaneaki Masuda

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC # 773 072

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1. Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of the General Affairs Sec., Liaison and administration Div.

b Class ; 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the Local Autonomy Committee, Personnel affairs, archives, finance of the Agency and the adjustment and coordination of the administration under its jurisdiction as the chief of the General Affairs Section

2. Person to be appointed

a Name ; HABU Kenichirō

b Age : 37

c Present position : None

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving the Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From Feb. 1939 To June 1942	Local Secretary Chief of Educational Sec.	Gifu Prefectural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From June 1942 To Dec. 1942	Secretary of Legisration Bureau	Cabinet	ditto
From Dec. 1942 To Feb. 1944	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Public Works Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From Feb. 1944 To Aug. 1945	Secretary of Air Defence General Headquarters Attached to General Affairs Bureau	Air Defence General Headquarters	ditto

From Aug. 1945 To July 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Personal Sec., Secretariat	Home Ministry	ditto
From July 1947 To Oct. 1947	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Attached to Civil Service Div., Administration Research Board	Prime Ministers Office	ditto
From Nov. 1949 To Dec. 1948	Secretary of Prime Ministers Office Chief of Personal Sec., Temporary Personal Commission	Prime Ministers Office	ditto
From Dec. 1948 To Jan. 1949	Secretary of National Personnel Authority Chief of Personal Sec., Administrative Div.	N.P.A.	ditto

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e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee

October 31, 1947 No. 36970 Passed

I hereby Certify that the above state is true and correct and request the approval of the temporary appointment.

Head of the requesting office
Name and Seal Title: Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat

Date : May 28, 1949

Kaneshichi Maruda

Name of Agency : Local Autonomy Agency

1 Position to be assumed :

a Title of Position : Chief of Administration Sec., Liaison and Administration Div.

b Class : 2nd Class

c Grade :

d Duties and Responsibilities :

Matters relating to general control over the affairs concerning the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law and the planning and drawing up of the administrative system of local public bodies as the chief of the Administration Section.

2 Person to be appointed

a Name : GOTŌDA Masaharu

b Age : 36

c Present Position : Chief of Criminal Div.,
Tokyo Regional Headquarters, N.R.P.

d Personal History

Date of Assuming and Leaving Position	Title of Position	Office	Class
From April 1939 To Jan. 1940	Clerk of Home Ministry Attached to Public Works Bureau	Home Ministry	Henninkan
From Jan. 1940 To April 1940	Local Secretary Chief of Labour Sec., Domestic Affairs Div.	Toyama Prefectural Gov'nt	Higher Civil Service 7th Grade
From April 1940 To May 1946	Enlisted in Army		
From May 1946 To Oct. 1946	Local Secretary Chief of Commercial Sec., Economical Div.,	Kanagawa Prefectural Gov'nt	2nd Class
From Oct. 1946 To Aug. 1947	Secretary of Home Ministry Attached to Local Affairs Bureau	Home Ministry	ditto
From Aug. 1947 To Mar. 1948	Police Inspecter of MetroPelitan Police Board Chief of Second Living Sec., Criminal Div.	M.P.B.	ditto
From Mar 1948 To Mar. 1949	Police Inspecter of M.P.B Chief of Police Affairs Sec., Police Affairs Div.	M.P.B.	ditto
From Mar. 1949 Up to Present	Chief of Criminal Div., Tokyo Regional Headquarters, N.R.P.	N.R.P.	ditto

e Decision and Date of Central Screening Committee

October 10, 1947 No. 30692 Passed

I hereby certify that the above state is true and correct, and requ
and request the approval of the temporary appointment

Head of the requesting office

Title : Director-General of Cabinet Secretariat

Name and Seal :

Date : May 28, 1949

Kaneaiichi Inaeuda