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CHARTER & PROVISIONS

of

SPECIAL WARDS COUNCIL

The Secretariat of Special Wards Council.

CHAPTER I

General Rules

- Article 1: This association shall be called the Special Wards Council.
- Article 2: Thes association shall be organized by special wards.
- Article 3: This association shall establish its secretariat in the Chiyoda Ward Office at No.2, 2-chome, Kanda Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo.
- Article 4: The purpose of this association is to connect and regulate each special ward and to expect to develop each other.
- Article 5: This association shall carry on those works as bellow, in order to fulfil the object of Art. 4:
 - (a). Those affairs concerning the investigation and study of the finance, office works, and public enterprises.
 - (b). Those affairs concerning the connection with the Cabinet, Tokyo Metropolis, and other public entities.
 - (c). Those affairs as to hold the lecture meeting, the study association, and the exhabition etc. for the purpose of promoting the autonomous system.
 - (d). Those affairs concerning the publication of government organ papers; that of other books; and the earlier report of the various drafts.

- (e). Those affairs concerning the management of its hall.
- (f). Other affairs required to make the end fulfil.

CHAPTER II

The Officers & The Stuff

Article 6: Those officers given bellow shall be disposed in this association.

President ---- one (1)

Manager ---- within five (5)

Directer ---- within two (2)

- Article 7: The manager and directer shall be voted to each other among mayers of special wards, and the precident, among managers.
- Article 8: The Precident shall be the representative of this association and shall govern the works of association.
 - 2. When any accident happened on the precident or absence of the precident, the manager, whomis appointed previously by the precident, shall execute the duty.
 - 3. The manager shall assist precident and transact the works of association.

- Article 9: The term of office managers and directers shall be an year, but the bears responsibility shall be approved.
 - 2. The term of office of officer who is elected with the substitue shall be the remained term of predecessor.
 - 3. The officers shall execute their duties untill their successors are sorum in even though expire the term of office.
- Article 10: In case that the precident approve expecially its necessity, an adviser or a counceller shall be posted, from men of knowledge and experience, through the dicision of managers' meeting.
- Article 11: The necessary stuff of this association shall be appointed or discharged by the precident.

CHAPTER III

General Mesting

- Article 12: The general meeting shall be an ordinal one and special one. And the ordinal meeting shall be called out before one (1) month of the beginning of each financial year; and special meeting, any time recognized its necessity, by the precident.
- Article 13: The general meeting shall decide those affairs, excepted those provided by special rules.

(a). Affairs concerning the plan of enterprise of each year.
(b). To determine the budget of revenues and expenses of each year.
(c). To recognize the report of settlement.
(d). Affairs concerning the method of supervising and managing the funds and the reserve funds.

Article 14: Especially indicated affairs among those, belonging to the power of the general meeting shall be able to be treated in the managers' council.

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Article 15: The summons of general meeting shall be informed at least untill the day before five days of

begginning the letter with the noted affairs

of the council.

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Article 16: The chairman of general meeting shall be the precident or the manager whom the precident appointed.

Article 17: Excepting the special rules in the provisions, the general meeting shall be not able to begin the conference unless half of members present.

Article 18: Excepting the special rules in the provisions the resolution of general meeting shall be approved by more than half members. In case that the number of the consent and negation is equal; the precident shall decide.

Article 19: Within two months after the end of each fiscal
year, the precident shall ask the recognition
of account with the inventory of property,
balance sheet, the report on the management of
enterprises, and the written opinion of directors.

CHAPTER IV

Managers' Council

- Article 20: The managers' council shall be called out by the precident.
- Article 21: The managers' council shall, excepting the special rules in provisions, decide those affairs as bellow:
 - (a). To determine the draft that shall be asked to the general meeting.
 - (b). Affairs concerning the supervision and management of the fund and the reserve fund.
 - (c). To determine the necessary affairs as to enforce the business rules and other provisions.
 - (d) Affairs the precident approve the necessity.
- Article 22: The managers' meeting shall not be able to open the conference unless half or up of members present.
- Article 23: The resolusion of managers' council shall be discided by more than half numbers of managers present, and in case the number of consent and negation is equal the precident shall discide.

CHAPTER Y

Conference

Article 24: In this association those conferences, as bellow, shall be established.

I. The Executive Organi

- (a). The Mayors' Conference.
- (b). The Vice-Mayors' Conference.
- (c). The Revenue Officers' Conference.

II. The Organ of Resolusion:

- (a). The Conference of Chairmen of Ward Assemblies.
- (b). The Conference of Chairmen of Committee of expanding the Autonomous Power.
- (c). The Conference of Chairmen of Financial Committee.
- (d). The Conference of Chairmen of Welfare Committee.
- (e). The Conference of Chairmen of Esconomical Committee.
- (f). The Conference of Chairmen of Educational Committee.
- (g). The Conference of Chairmen of Construction Committee.
- (h). The Conference of Chief secretaries.

The organization and the management of above conferences shall be provided separately.

CHAPTER VI

Property and Accounting

Article 25: The property of this association shall be formed by those as bellow:

- (a). The co-operate money.
- (b). The income of enterprises.
- (c). Supplied money and contribution.
- (d). Other incomes.
- Article 26: The expenditures of this association shall be on the property.
- Article 27: The fiscal year of this conference shall begin on April 1 of each year and finish on March 31 of next year.
- Article 28: If there is any surplus fund money at the end of each fiscal year, it shall be carried into the fund. But a part of it shall be able to be carried forward to next year, and to be used.

INFORMATION

of

SPECIAL WARD

Edited by:

the Secretariat of Special Wards Association

I. HISTORY of SPECIAL WARD

In Tokyo metropolis, fifteen wards had come under existence in 1878 in accordance with Gun, Ward, Town and Village Formation Law; in 1879 ward assembly were established, and thus began their functions as the local autonomous entity. As the result of the enforcement of the municipality system in 1889, Tokyo city was formed in the area extended over 15 wards. By the reform of the municipal system in 1911, the wards were authorized to have the judicial personality, and much progress were made in the ward system during the succeeding twenty years.

As Tokyo city amalgamated the adjoining 82 towns or villages and divided these new area into 20 wards in 1932, number of wards in Tokyo city was increased to 35.

Further, aftef Japan had broken out the World War II, wards were degrade to just one of the administrative districts in Tokyo municipal with the enforcement of Tokyo Metropolis System as the result of combination of Tokyo Municipal and Tokyo Urban Prefecture in 1943.

Postwar, in 1946, by the great idea of decentralization of power depending on the democracy, the municipal systems were revised accordingly, that is, wards have become to be recognized as to have powers of leving taxes and issuing bonds in addition to their powers authorized by concerning laws and regulations to handle those affairs which come under their powers as well as their authorities for handling those affairs that were dispose of until that time.

Wards were elected by popular yote. In order to meet the changed distribution of population in Tokyo that happened as the result of the war damages and some other new situations, and also to expedite the rehabilitation of the metropolis as well as to set up the bases for the establishment of self-governing power utilizing the authorized wards powers that were expanded with the revision of the metropolis system, abolition, establishment, division or amalgamation was made in the boundaries of city in 1947; and thus 35 wards were readusted to 22 wards. The existing number of wards in Tokyo is 23 including the recently increased one.

As the result of the enforcement of the local autonomy law which was enforced with the enactment of the new constitution of 1947, the power of ward was so much expanded as to enjoy the status of perfectly autonomous entity as special ward.

II. CHARACTER of SPECIAL WARDS.

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Law, the autonomous entity which is existing only in Tokyo, in present Japan. Excepting a special point, those provisions in regard to a city shall be applied to the special ward. That is to say, a special ward has a head being voted by the ward inhabitants; an assembly; a power to transact the public office works; and the power of Leving taxes and issuing bonds (at present, being restricted by metropolis).

Therefore, a special ward is a foundamental local public entity as well as a city, town, or village, and the power

There is also the ward system in five big cities (Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokohama, and Kobe). Those wards, however, are just districts for the convenience sake of administration, so they have no assembly there. A chief of each district is just a city official who is appointed by the mayor of city, and has the power only to treat the municipal works in his district accepting the order of mayor.

is elmost same to that of city.

The ward in five big city is just an administrative district, but the special ward is an autonomous ward. If we see some sort of special ward for instance, we may think of "the Metro-politan Borough" in London.

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III. PRESENT CONDITION

between

the METROPOLIS and the SPECIAL WARD.

As mentioned above, the special ward has been given an almost same power to that of city in original principle as a foundamental local public entity by enforcing the Local Autonomous Law. In line with this, the metropolis has become a complexed local public entity, not a foundamental one comprehending cities, towns and villages, as well as the Do, Urban and Prefecture.

Accordingly, the municipal works for all practical purposes among those public works having been executed by the metropolis up to present, might be entrusted to the special ward shortly after the enforcement of Local Autonomous Law. But the metropolis does not only carry on these matters but, in its recent state, more and more wish to force the centralism.

This fact must be in the reason that all directers of metfopolis still does not realize new current of period what the foundamental principle of national policy is on the decentralism, and also in the reason that knowledges of the people, who execute this new system, are still remained in eld fashion.

IV. FUNCTIONS

of

SPECIAL WARD

Although a special ward has the power to treat the official works as well as the ordinal municipality in the foundamental principle, has not any autonomous power of leving taxes on present laws. Therefore, a special ward can not perfectly execute various public works that the inhabitant are expecting.

At present, a special ward is transacting those following peculior works (autonomous works) and committed works
(entrusted to execute by the metropolis).

1. Educational Works.

The management of Kindergartens, Primary, and Middle Schools; the Libraries; the Play-grounds, the all sorts of Studing Associations and others.

2. Civil Engeneering Works.

The maintenances and reparences of roads, planting and maintenance of the street trees, and street lamps; the management of medium and small parks.

3. Welfare Works.

The Daily Protections; the Child Welfare, the Protection of the depended persons.

4. Economic Works.

Sharing the Rationing Goods, the Promotion of Commerce and Industry.

- 5. Census Registration Works.
- 6. Works of Collecting taxes.

 The Collection of ward and metropolitan taxes.

V. The SPECIAL WARDS ASSOCIATION

The area on which special wards exist, are forming the greatest city of Japan. But any municipal organization does not recognize to let special wards take a part of, in fact. Therefore, 23 special wards are forming this Special Wards Association for the sake of developing the power of each others and keeping each benefit. The organization is given bellow: (the provisions are given in another papers)

The Special Wards Association:

1. Executive Organ

and the

- (a) The Mayors' Conference.
- (b) The Vice-Mayors' Conference.
- (c) The Revenue Officers' Conference.
- 2. Resolution Organ:
 - (a) The Conference of Chairmans of Ward Assembly.
 - (b) The Eonference of Chairmans of Committee of expanding the Autonomous Power.
 - (c) The Conference of Chairmans of Financial Committee.
 - (d) The Conference of Chairmans of Construction Committee.
 - (a) The Conference of Chairmans of Educational Committee.
 - (f) The Conference of Chairmans of Welfare Committee.
 - (g) The Conference of Chairmans of Economic Committee.
 - (h) The Conference of Chiefs of each Ward Secretariat.