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OTA KU

OHTA WARD REVENUE & EXPENDITURE - 1949 f.year
(Including Metropolitan finance relating to Ohta Ward.)

REVENUE

1. Tax Revenue:-			
Metropolitan tax		¥ 673,077,333	
Ward tax		126,393,617	
	Total		799,470,950
2. Income other than tax:-			
Hiring charge		3,012,067	
Commission		1,826,983	
Miscellaneous income		31,022,282	
Health Center commission		2,909,000	
Ebara Hospital Commission		2,594,812	
Sewerage Branch commission . ..		15,607,835	
	Total		56,972,979
3. National Treasury Grant & Subsidy:-			
New system school construction subsidy		26,499,962	
Pay-roll grant for teachers ..		85,000,000	
Living security grant		32,674,240	
Big city apportionment tax . ..		~~15,000,000~~ 97,500,000	
Other national treasury subsidy .		15,000,000	
	Total		256,674,202
	Revenue sum total		¥ 1,113,118,131

EXPENDITURE

1. Ward Office expense	(Ward management)	185,311,898	
2. Educational expense	(Joint mngmt.)	332,222,846	
3. Police Admn.expense	(Metrop. mngmnt.)	115,946,000	
4. Fire-fighting expense	(Metrop. mngmnt.)	43,891,000	
5. Civil Engineering exp.	(Joint mngmnt.)	70,744,584	
6. Living security exp.	(Joint mngmnt.)	85,726,062	
7. Public health expense	(Metrop. mngmnt.)	13,568,000	
8. Ebara Hospital exp.	(Metrop. mngmnt.)	14,032,000	
9. Sewerage branch exp.	(Metrop. mngmnt.)	23,776,000	
	Expenditure sum total		¥ 885,218,390
	Balance surplus		¥ 227,899,741

The balance surplus ¥ 227,899,741 is a sheer influx into Metropolitan Treasury from Ohta Ward.

ANALYSIS OF RESPONSIBILITY BORNE BY OHTA WARD WITHIN 1949 METROPOLITAN BUDGET (Estimation)

1. Ratio of Ohta Ward Tax Responsibility to Metropolitan Tax.

Total Metropolitan Tax (budget estimate)	¥ 13,336,874,493	...A
Local Apportionment Tax (from Treasury)	2,405,700,000	..B
Metropolitan Tax imposed on Metrop.Citizen A minus B	10,931,174,493	..C
Metrop.Tax imposed on Ohta Ward residents ..	673,077,333	..D
Ratio of Ohta Ward responsibility to Metropolitan Tax .. C divides by D	0.065	

2. Calculation of Apportionment Tax & Treasury Grant Distribution.

Total Metropolitan receival	¥ 2,405,700,000	
Amount distributed to 23 wards	1,500,000,000	
Amount to be allocated to Ohta Ward ¥ 1,500,000,000 x 0.065		97,500,000 ..E
Metropolitan Receival of Treasury Grant	¥ 6,260,872,125	
Amount to be distributed to 23 wards A half of total	3,130,436,062	
Amount to be allocated to Ohta Ward ¥ 3,130,436,062 x 0.065		203,478,344 ..F

3. Ohta Ward's Expenditure and Sources To Cover It.

(a) Approximate amount of Ohta Ward Expenditure		885,215,700 ..G
(b) Approx. amount of Ohta Ward Responsibility		
Metropolitan Tax & Ward Tax	799,470,950	
Big City Apportionment Tax	97,500,000 ..E	
Treasury Grant	203,478,344 ..F	
Total		1,100,449,294 ..H
(c) Ohta Ward's excess responsibility H minus G		215,230,904

PRESUMPTIVE ESTIMATION
of the
REVENUE OF OHTA WARD AS A CITY
--- Excluding Equalization grant ---
BASED ON SHOUP RECOMMENDATION

1. City Taxes Provisioned in Law			
Land Tax (official rent x 1000 x $\frac{1.75}{100}$)		¥ 175,214,585	
House Tax (-ditto-)		336,509,425	
Resident Tax (ward tax x 2.5)		320,742,837	
Total			¥ 832,466,847
2. Taxes of Undecided Purview - Apparently leviable by City.			
Bicycle Tax (definite income 1949 f.y.)		6,589,300	
Cart Tax (-ditto-)		604,300	
Employee Tax (-ditto-)		385,110	
Total			7,578,710
3. Taxes of Undecided Purview - Considered leviable by City.			
Electricity & Gas Tax (Presumptive)		48,000,000	
Automobile Tax (App.definite income 1949)		13,013,926	
Electric Pole Tax (Presumptive)		30,000	
Advertisement Tax (Presumptive)		1,283,130	
Attendant Tax (1949 f.y.)	Geisha girl	272,480	
	Taxi dancer	213,280	
	Waitress	336,180	
	Others	0	
Total			63,709,366
(Tax sum total			903,754,923)
4. Income Other Than Tax Revenue.			
Hiring Charge (1949 budget estimate)		3,012,067	
Commission (-ditto-)		1,826,983	
Miscellaneous income (1949 result)		31,022,282	
Total			35,861,332
5. Specific Financial Resources.			
Health Center (Commission & Hiring Charge)		2,909,000	
Ebara Hospital (-ditto-)		2,594,812	
Sewerage Branch (-ditto-)		15,607,835	
Total			21,111,647
GRAND TOTAL			¥ 953,149,192

EXPENDITURE OF OHTA WARD AS A CITY
BASED ON SHOUP RECOMMENDATION

Classification	Present management: Ward ¥	Present management: Metropolis ¥	Total ¥
Office Expenses:-			
City Office expense	122,512,308	30,021,540	
Assembly expenses	8,480,345		
Commodity distribution exp.	1,212,504	452,520	
Election expense	732,175	36,514	
Asset & Property expense	158,691		
Miscellaneous expenses	8,020,625	13,704,676	
Total	141,096,648	44,215,250	185,311,898
Educational Expenses	135,573,982	196,648,864	332,222,846
Police Administration Expenses		115,946,000	115,946,000
Fire Fighting Expenses		43,891,000	43,891,000

to be continued

	Ward ¥	Metropolis ¥	Total ¥
Civil Engineering Expenses:-			
Roads and bridges	6,422,000	11,864,860	
Rivers and Drainage	1,555,000	941,840	
Park Maintenance, etc.	2,804,000	1,344,184	
Total;	10,781,000	14,150,884	24,931,884
Construction No.2 Field Office		36,212,700	36,212,700
Rehabilitating Town-lot Adjustment No.2 Office		9,600,000	9,600,000
Living Security Relief Expenses	3,853,924	81,872,138	85,726,062
Health Center Exp. (2 centers)		13,568,000	13,568,000
Ebara Hospital Expenses		14,032,000	14,032,000
Sewerage Branch Expenses		23,776,000	23,776,000
GRAND TOTAL	291,305,554	593,912,836	885,218,390

Balance Residue of Estimated Revenue & Expenditure As A City ¥ 67,830,802

Liabilities for loan-floating and pension responsibility are excluded from expenditures mentioned above.

RECAPITULATED REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
OF OHTA WARD AS A CITY
--Including Probable Equalization Grant--
BASED ON SHOUP RECOMMENDATION

Metropolitan Tax & Ward Tax Total .. .. ¥	903,754,923
Income Other Than Tax Revenue	35,861,332
Specific Financial Resources	21,111,647
Equalization Grant (presumptive)	302,400,000
Total Revenue	1,263,127,902
Total Expenditure	885,218,390
Balance Surplus	377,909,512

Probable Allotment of Equalization Grant
To Metropolitan Government ... ¥ 4,320,000,000
To Ohta Ward (as a City) .. 302,400,000

PROBABLE TAX REVENUE OF 23 WARDS
BASED ON SHOUP RECOMMENDATION

Ward	Immovable Asset Taxes			Resident Tax	Total
	Land Tax	House Tax	Total		
Chiyoda	296,002,350	143,656,100	439,658,450	88,796,482	528,454,932
Chuo	97,261,000	176,895,000	274,156,000	136,802,414	410,958,414
Minato	327,683,475	258,664,707	586,348,182	172,521,966	758,870,148
Shinjuku	280,690,200	141,403,500	422,093,700	172,266,280	594,359,980
Bunkyo	211,761,900	122,125,500	333,887,400	154,304,773	488,192,173
Daito	220,572,450	175,80L,500	396,373,950	196,229,221	592,603,171
Sumida	149,732,100	119,416,500	269,148,600	157,314,879	426,463,479
Koto	172,601,100	107,903,250	280,504,350	118,258,781	398,763,131
Shina-gawa	155,729,250	183,172,500	339,081,750	217,471,705	556,533,455
Meguro	76,620,600	126,441,000	203,061,600	161,196,726	364,258,326
Ohta	158,503,275	286,209,000	444,712,275	291,621,803	736,334,078
Setagaya	86,058,000	230,989,500	317,047,500	316,881,720	633,929,220
Shibuya	146,427,750	107,241,750	253,669,500	133,003,711	386,673,211
Nakano	91,416,150	104,123,250	195,539,400	168,784,869	364,324,269
Suginami	102,932,550	193,788,000	296,720,550	266,026,066	562,746,616
Toshima	122,794,875	70,733,250	193,528,125	153,402,112	346,930,237
Kita	86,237,550	116,896,500	203,134,050	179,644,940	382,778,990
Arakawa	80,651,025	72,969,750	153,620,775	138,749,591	292,370,366
Itabashi	40,814,550	103,225,500	144,040,050	160,216,942	304,256,992
Nerima	25,263,525	52,116,750	77,380,275	86,116,175	163,496,450
Adachi	55,336,050	105,871,500	161,207,550	187,9L0,860	349,118,410
Katsu-shika	30,714,075	109,714,500	140,428,575	176,357,610	366,786,185
Edogawa	41,167,350	83,931,750	125,099,100	149,671,152	274,770,252
Total	3,057,151,150	3,193,290,557	6,250,441,707	3,983,550,778	10,233,992,485
Present Tax Revenue					
Metropol-itan Tax	469,586,733	441,888,695	911,475,428	1,249,619,850	2,161,095,278
Surtax (ward)	469,586,733	441,888,695	911,475,428	344,002,650	1,255,478,078
Total	939,173,466	883,777,390	1,822,950,856	1,593,622,500	3,416,573,356
Probable Increase of Tax Revenue					
	2,117,977,684	2,309,513,167	4,427,490,851	2,389,928,278	6,817,419,129

COMPARISON OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS
of
A SPECIAL WARD vs CITY

C O N T E N T

ENTRUSTED AFFAIRS

I. Entrusted Affairs In Accordance With Laws
   1. Public Welfare
   2. Public Health and Sanitation
   3. Civil Engineering
   4. Education
   5. Labor
   6. Agricultural
   7. Registration
   8. Statistic and Investigation
   9. Police Administration
   10. Fire Brigade
   11. Finance
II. Entrusted in Accordance With Metropolitan Ordinance
   A Affairs entrusted by Metropolitan Ordinance with regard to "Affairs to be assigned to a Ward"
   B Affairs entrusted by Metropolitan Ordinance with regard to "Metropolitan Tax"
III. Entrusted In Accordance With Metropolitan Regulation
   A Affairs entrusted to Ward-Chiefs
   B Bureau Director's instruction in accordance with Tokyo Metropolitan Accounting Affairs Regulation.

PROPER AFFAIRS

I. Affairs Provisioned by Laws
   1. Personnel Affairs
   2. Financial Affairs
   3. Other Affairs
II. Affairs Provisioned by Metropolitan Ordinance
   1. Tokyo Metropolis Special Ward Tax Ordinance
   2. Tokyo Metropolis Special Ward Apportionment Tax Ord.
III. Affairs Provisioned by Metropolitan Regulation
   1. Tokyo-to Regulation with regard to Ward Finance Grant.

ENTRUSTED AFFAIRS

	Authority belongs to ward	Authority belongs to City of OTA
I. Affairs Entrusted In Accordance With Laws		
1. Public Welfare Affairs:-		
Affairs relating to Living Security Law	NO	YES
Disposal of loafing sick and loafing dead ..	YES	"
Internment into Children's Welfare Center & disbursement of expenses thereof	NO	"
Affairs relating to Children's Welfare Council and its members	YES	"
Public pawn-shop management .. .. (Authority belongs to ward, but actually in charge of Metropolitan Government in accordance with Appendix Art.2 of Local Autonomy Law)	(YES)	"
2. Public Health and Sanitation Affairs		
Affairs relating to Health Centers	NO	YES
Affairs relating to preventive injection	"	"
Affairs re: trachoma prevention and medical treatment thereof	"	"
Affairs re: parasite prevention & med. treat.	"	"
Affairs re: soil cleaning	"	"
Affairs relating to the establishment of Infectious Disease Hospital, Isolated Infirmary & Disinfecting Station	"	"
Affairs re: general cleaning, disinfection and rats & insect extermination	"	"
3. Civil Engineering Affairs:-		
Construction & maintenance of roads & bridges	NO	YES
Flood control	YES	"
City planning and town-lot adjustment	NO	"
4. Educational Affairs:-		
Construction & maintenance of primary & middle schools	YES	YES
Education committee	"	"
Social Educational Installation & Social Ed.	"	"
Preservation & maintenance of historic remains, scenic sites & rare objects of natural science .. .. ;	"	"
5. Labor Affairs:-		
Unemployment relief	NO	YES
6. Agricultural Affairs:-		
Affairs re: Local Agricultural Re-adjustment Committee	YES	YES
Affairs re: Cultivated Land Committee	"	"
7. Registration Affairs:-		
Census registration	YES	YES
Temporary domicile registration	"	"
Cemetery & burial affairs	"	"
List of criminals	"	"
Certification of seal impression	"	"

	Ward	City Mayor.
8. Statistic & Investigation Affairs:-		
Foreign nationals registration	YES	YES
Regulating corporate bodies	"	"
National census	"	"
Industry investigation	"	"
Educational affairs statistic	"	"
School hygiene investigation	"	"
Labor investigation	"	"
Business office statistic	"	"
Investigation of ex-army & naval officers .. .	"	"
9. Police Administration Affairs:-		
Affairs relating to police administration .. .	NO	YES
10. Fire-Fighting Affairs:-		
Fire Brigade administration	"	"
11. Financial Affairs:-		
Imposition of Prefectural Tax	"	"

II. Affairs Entrusted In Accordance With Metropolitan Ordinances.

A- Affairs entrusted by Metropolitan Ordinance with regard to "Affairs to be assigned to a Ward"

1. Affairs relating to social relief . .. . YES ~~NO~~ yes
   - Relief of protection needed people (except affairs relating to relief of loafers)
   - Emergency relief of victims of disaster
   - Relief of repatriates and war-sufferers
2. Affairs relating to Protection of Infants, Children & Mothers.
   - Protection & guidance of infants, children & mothers (except protection of gamins, war-orphans, weak-minded, invalid & other extraordinary children)
3. Affairs relating to Public Welfare
   - Vocational affairs
   - Financing small fund
   - Accommodate lodging
   - Management of public mess-hall & public bath-house
   - Supply & exchange of commodities of daily necessity
   - Improvement & guidance of livelihood
   - Healthy amusement & recreation
4. Affairs relating to establishment of kindergarden
5. Affairs relating to establishment of library
6. Affairs re: school hygiene for primary-, middle- & high school
   - Medical examination of children, students, teachers & employees
   - School meal supply
   - Disease prevention
   - Supply of nutritives
7. Social Education
   - Affairs re: youth corps & boy scout
   - Affairs re: civil education
   - Affairs re: religious & scientific education
   - Other cultural education in general

8. Physical Training.
   Affairs re: school physical training
   Affairs re: social physical training
   Affairs re: events of sports
   Other matters relating to physical improvement
9. Street Illumination
10. Maintenance of Parks under Special Designation
    (Governor's approval is necessary for reformation, alteration and structure addition)
11. Maintenance of Specially Designated Verdure Area
12. Re-adjustment of war-devastated area

N.B. All the abovementioned affairs will be subjected to direct Metropolitan management in case of emergency.

B- Affairs entrusted by Metropolitan Ordinance with regard to "Metropolitan Tax"

1. Affairs relating to imposition of Metropolitan Tax Pressing Commissions and Arrears.

III. Affairs Entrusted In Accordance with Metropolitan Regulation
A- Affairs entrusted to Ward-Chief of Tokyo Metropolis

all yes

1. Conduct, service, reward & punishment of Metropolitan Officials.
   (except affairs relating to nomination committee and disciplinary committee. Matters relating to persons above Section-chiefs should consult with the Governor in advance)
2. Piling up of various statistics
3. Report of investigators
4. Maintenance of Metropolitan owned estates
5. Receival of hiring charge, commission, arrear, fine, etc.
6. Imposition of partial responsibility to benefited party
7. Relief work in accordance with Living Security Law
8. Acceptance of reports of National Deposit Co-operative Associations
9. Approval, guidance & supervision of Livelihood co-operative Assn.
10. Affairs of Art.24 of the Children's Welfare Law and imposition of expenses therewith.
11. Maintenance of nursery
12. Promotion of children's welfare
13. Issuance of check-book and ticket for distribution of controlled materials
14. Matters relating to Art.36 of Marine Industry Corporate Body Law
15. Licensing vessels under 5 tons gross
16. Affairs relating to Agricultural Co-operative Association
17. " " Agricultural Mutual-Relief Association
18. Recommendation of forming Cultivated Land Adjustment Association
19. Recommendation of works of cultivated land improvements
20. Recommendation and guidance of home gardens
21. Maintenance of hunting areas
22. Registration of charcoal & fire-wood retailers & distribution thereof
23. Supervision of terminal distribution center of staple food
24. Maintenance of historic remains, scenic sites, rare objects of natural science designated by the Governor
25. Hiring and monopolized use of roads, rivers & sewerage channels
26. Maintenance & repair of roads & bridges
27. Paving of existing roads

28. Construction of roads within 22 meter breadth and bridges within 5 meter breadth
29. Maintenance & repair of rivers, channels, embankments, moats,etc.
30. Maintenance & repair of hydraulic drainage, lock-gates, ducts and existing sewerage channels
31. Affairs relating to election of Land-lot Adjustment Committee
32. Affairs re: adjustment of war-suffered lots
33. Affairs relating a part of the Urban Area Building Construction Law and the Temporary Building Restriction Law

B- Bureau Director's Instruction In Accordance With Tokyo Metropolitan Accounting Affairs Regulation.

1. Receival & disbursement of budget regarding affairs entrusted to Ward-Chiefs mentioned in A above

PROPER AFFAIRS

	Authority belongs to Ward	City
I. PROPER AFFAIRS IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAWS		
1. Personnel Affairs	(?)	Yes
Ward authority YES in accordance with the Local Autonomy Law Art. 172		
NO in accordance with the L.A.L. Enforcement Ordinance Art.210		
2. Financial Affairs		
Imposition of city-, town-, village taxes	No	Yes
Loan floatation	(?)	"
YES by Art.226 of the Local Autonomy Law		
NO Ward is not avail to resort to Art.250 of L.A.L.; Metropolis monopolizes.		
Imposition of hiring charge, commission, fine,etc.	Yes	Yes
Receival of Apportionment Tax from National Treasury	No	"
3. Other Affairs		
Affairs relating to water supply	No	Yes
" " " horse racing	"	"
" " " bicycle racing	"	"

----- A special ward has a very few chance to meddle in following affairs, as most of them are carried out by the Metropolitan Government, although a special ward has authority in accordance with Art.2, Art.281 of the Local Autonomy Law and Volume II of the L.A.Law.-----

Establishment & maintenance of parks, playgrounds, verdure areas, canals and drainage channels	(Yes)	Yes
Affairs relating to electricity supply, tram-car lines, shipping & other transportation	"	"
Construction & maintenance of harbour, warf, harbour equipment, wraehouse, etc.	"	"
Establishment & maitenance of high school, college university, kindergarden, library, museum, theater & other educational & cultural inst.	"	"
Establishment & maintenance of public health & social welfare installations such as hospital, maternity hospital, en-mass housing plot, public mess-hall, public bath-house, public pawn shop, vocational workshop, nursery, crematory, cemetery, etc.	"	"
Management of public welfare promotive installations such as public market, fishing habour & landing stage thereof, common workshop, etc.	"	"
Protection & encouragement of incention,general improvement, specific products and other works of industrial promotion	"	"
Affairs relating to afforestation & levee work .	"	"
Establishment & management of foundation,sinking fund & other fund accumulation	"	"

II. PROPER AFFAIRS PROVISIONED BY METROPOLITAN ORDINANCES

A-- In conformity with Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Special Ward Tax (in accordance with Art.130 of Local Tax Law)

1. Imposition & collection of following Special Ward Taxes:-

1. Land surtax	2. House surtax
3. Immovable asset acquisition surtax	
4. Prime mover surtax	5. Special-ward resident tax
6. Boat tax	7. Bicycle tax
8. Cart tax	9. Safe tax
10. Employee tax	11. Dog tax(not provisioned in law)

B-- In conformity with Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Special Ward Apportionment Tax

1. Receival of Apportionment Tax from Metropolitan Government not exceeding the total amount of
   50% of Business Tax
   40% of Metropolitan Resident Tax on judicial persons
   Big City Apportionment Tax
   in accordance with following standard.

Distribution Standard

1st grade distribution (based on taxability of a special ward)
2nd grade distribution (based on financial need of a sp. ward)
3rd grade distribution (based on specific circumstances of a special ward)

(P.S.)

At present this Ordinance is not observed as provisioned. The Apportionment Tax is allotted to Special Ward by arbitrary decision of Metropolitan Government.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government had ¥3,689,850,000 as total financial resource for Ward Apportionment Tax in 1949 fiscal year, while the amount distributed to 23 wards was merely ¥886,000,000. The difference ¥2,803,850,000 was held by the Metropolitan Government.

III. PROPER AFFAIRS PROVISIONED BY METROPOLITAN REGULATION

In conformity with Tokyo Metropolitan Regulation with regard to Ward Finance Grant.

1. Receival of Grant from Metropolitan Government to cover the deficiency of financial resources of a Special ward. (Assessment of deficiency is made arbitrary by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

OTA - KU

COMPARISON OF AUTHORITY - SPECIAL WARD v CITY

1. **PERSONNEL**

Ward: Officials of a ward office are Metropolitan officials. Ward-Chief has no authority to appoint or to dismiss them, and therefore, feels considerable difficulty in controlling them.

City: Officials of a city are city officials and a Mayor has authority to appoint or to dismiss them.

2. **FINANCIAL**

Ward: Most of the works are planned up, and budget thereof are formed up, by the Metropolitan Government. Nothing can be done by Ward Office without Metropolitan approval. Ward's activity is subjected to Metropolitan intervention even for negligible disbursement.

City: A City forms up its own budget by itself, enjoys real financial authority and is able to execute various works briskly.

(a) **Tax**

Ward: Ward is alloqed to impose only 10 taxable items. 19 items, out of items taxable by a city, are levied by the Metropolitan Government.

City: A City is able to impose 29 taxable items. City is able to spend incomes from taxation for its own works.

(b) **Loan**

Ward: Right to float loan is granted to a Special Ward. But, in fact, a ward is bound in a position unable to use such right.

City: City is able to float loan by taking necessary procedure and obtaining cabinet approval.

3. **ADMINISTRATIVE**

Ward: The fact that Metropolitan Government has an excessively broad authority, is causing delay in dealing affairs, unnecessary increase of expenses. While there is very small room for wards to do any activity.

City: City is able to execute administration to the fullest extent within its jurisdictory competency. Therefore, can economise expenses and is able to execute administration in direct contqct with the residents.

a) Educational Administration

Ward: Ward has to depend upon the utterly inadequate Metropolitan allotment for educational expenses, Therefore, rehabilitation and construction showing no mentionable progress and necessitating collection of donations from parents.

City: City is able to plan up rehabilitation and construction and is able to disburse necessary expenditure to match with the actual condition of the locality.

b) Civil Engineering Adm.

Ward: Metropolitan Government has all the authority and does everything at its own disposal. There is no room for a Special Ward to meddle in this important affair.

Ohta Ward, which is located way off from

central part of Tokyo, is apt to be neglected or pushed away from the initial planning of rehabilitational execution, for road repairing and levee works. Hydraulic drainage and canal construction are the works of essential need to Ohta Ward, of which greater part is swampy and low.

City: City is able to plan up and execute works to meet the earnest desire of the residents and is able to accelerate rehabilitation accorded to the actual circumstances of the locality.

c) Taxation

Ward: Greater part of the efforts of ward officials in charge of taxation are collection of taxes for the Metropolitan Government.

City: City officials work for their own city.

d) Public Welfare

Ward: All the social works and installations thereof are carried on arbitrary by the Metropolitan Government. Overtures of Ward's voluntary planning are always subjected to turn down.

City: City is able to execute this affairs of prime importance so as to meet actual circumstances and actual desire of the people of locality.

e) Industry & Economics

Ward: Right to establish and manage public utilities such as public markets, fishing harbours, slaughter houses, etc. as well as other public installations such as race course, are gripped by the Metropolitan Government.

City: City is able to establish and manage public installations. These will lead to increase incomes other-than-taxes, and hence promotion of industry and other secondary works become possible.

f) Public Health & Sanitation

Ward: Wards were deprived of this kind of authority in 1947. Ward is unable to do anything with these very important works of direct concern to the inhabitant. Ohta Ward is confronting strong complaint from residents with regard to sewerage and soil disposal.

City: City is able to execute administration and to solve problems to match with the circumstances of the locality.

g) Police Adm.

Ward: Ward has no authority to establish autonomous police administration.

City: City has the authority.

h) Fire-Fighting

Ward: Ward has no authority. Ward is entrusted to deal with the affairs relating to co-operative corps.

City: City has the authority.

i) Water Works

Ward: Has no authority.

City: City is able to install and maintain.

j) City Planning	Ward:	Ward has no authority even for such planning of direct interest to the local inhabitants as re-adjustment of town-lots.
	City:	City has the authority.
k) Communication	Ward:	Ward has no authority.
	City:	City has the rights to install and maintain tram-car lines and bus routes.
l) Public Utility	Ward:	Ward has no right.
	City:	City has rights to propriate various markets, fishing harbours, slaughter houses, horse-racing, bicycle racing, etc.

MEN/bma

HEADQUARTERS
KANTO CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 500

15 February 1950

KLG 014

SUBJECT: Petition from Ohta Ward for More Local Autonomy

TO : Chief
Civil Affairs Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
APO 500

1. The enclosed petition addressed to this headquarters together with a copy of similar petition addressed to SCAP, is submitted for your information.

2. The new Local Finance Law is at present under consideration for presentation to this session of the Diet. Clear cut language should be inserted in this law giving the special wards the same tax sources as cities to correct the present inadequacy in finance.

3. As a part of the Dr. Shoup recommendations a Local Autonomy Investigating Committee is ~~temp~~ established whose sole function is to make a study of present structure with a view to simplification of administration. This committee could properly concern itself with the administration problems complained of in the petition.

4. It is the opinion of this headquarters that the solution of Tokyo's problem will not be found in simply strengthening the existing twenty three wards but rather in the abolishing of the numerous special wards and substituting therefore about five units of government similar to the boroughs in Greater New York City.

FOR THE CHIEF:

GEO. B. HIBLOCK JR
Major, Infantry
Deputy Chief

4 Incls:
1. Petition
2. Explanatory Notes
3. Petition
4. Status of Ohta Ward Adm.

OHTA WARD ASSEMBLY
Ohta Ward, Tokyo

Tokyo, February 3rd, 1950

TO: Col. F.A. HOLINGSHEAD, Commanding Officer,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region, 8th U.S.Army.
(Att/ Mr. Michel Nolan)

FROM: Kishin Ohta, Chairman of Ohta Ward Assembly.

SUBJECT: Petition re: Enforcement of Autonomous Municipality Over the Area of OHTA WARD.

On the 21st September 1949, the Ohta Ward Assembly, representing the general desire of the residents of the Ward, unanimously passed a resolution to materialize enforcement of autonomous municipality over the jurisdictory area of this Ohta Ward.

The essential points of the reason to have arrived such resolution lies in:

1. To rectify defective points of the present system of Tokyo Metropolis, which was forcibly established by the Tojo Cabinet with a sole aim to centralize administrative power at war. We claim the present system is the denial of local autonomy, the fundamental course of fostering a democratic nation, and it is by no means accord to the occupation policy nor to the principle of Dr. Shoup's recommendation.
2. To decrease social evils and defects caused by over-inflated population and by the disorderly expansion of the city.

We beg to forward to you an explanatory notes, studied the subject from various angles concerned, which, we expect, will furnish sufficient data for you in understanding the circumstances.

We shall deem it a great favour if you would kindly examine the notes, would find where is our true desire and would extend your helpful hands toward the progress of local

Incl #1

autonomy when you find our claim is rightful. Besides, we shall appreciate it very much if you would kindly correct when you find any mis-belief or mis-judgment on our part.

Further, we would like to suggest an idea, if present circumstances allow it, to deal Ohta Ward as an experimental city as a test case.

Yours Very Faithfully,

Kishin Ohta

KISHIN OHTA, Chairman,
Ohta Ward Assembly,

c/o Ohta Ward Office,
545, 5-chome, Araijuku,
Ohta-ku, Tokyo.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

referring to

REFORM OHTA WARD INTO AUTONOMOUS MUNICIPALITY

I HISTORICAL CHANGE OF TOKYO

II RELATING LAWS IN FORCE AND SPECIAL WARD
1. Local Autonomy Law
2. Local Tax Law
3. Other Laws relating Special Ward
4. Inconsistency of Existing Laws

III DEFECTIVE POINTS OF TOKYO - AN EXCESSIVELY BROAD CITY

IV CITY PLANNING
1. Basic Line of Former City Planning
2. Basic Idea of Present City Planning
3. Ohta Ward and City Planning

V PRESENT STATE OF TOKYO METROPOLIS
1. Alarming increase of Population
2. Actual State of Metropolitan Administration
3. Short Points of Metropolitan Finance

VI SHOUP RECOMMENDATION AND SPECIAL WARD
1. Five Defections of Japan's Local Autonomy
2. Importance of Local Administration
3. Division of Taxes
4. Equalization Grant
5. Recommendation and Metropolitan Administration

VII ADVOCATION OF MUNICIPALITY

CONCLUSION

I HISTORICAL CHANGE OF TOKYO

1878 15 wards came into existence in accordance with the Gun, Ward, Town & Village Formation Law.

1879 Each ward formed its own assembly; obtained autonomous rights such as holding its own assets and propriate its own buildings at its own expense.

1889 Municipality was enforced over the area of 15 wards, and the City of Tokyo came into existence.

1911 In accordance with the revision of the Municipality Law each ward was allowed to be a judicial person and to enjoy a fair degree of autonomous administration.

1932 City of Tokyo absorbed 82 neighbouring towns and villages. This new city area was devided into 20 wards, and the total number of wards consisting the city became 35.

1 Upon break-out of China Incident in 1937, various organs of administration throughout Japan were subjected to receive drastic war-time alteration.

1940 Wards were deprived of the right of taxation.

1941 Educational wards were abolished and the administrative authority of Wards on educational affairs were taken away.

1942 Central Government tried to transform the City of Tokyo to-gether with 35 wards into executive branches of their Imperial Rule Assistance Policy. But the Mayor, many members of Municipal Assembly as well as of Ward Assemblies opposed against such overture and tried to defence their autonomous rights.

Thereupon, the military circle made a drastic oppression upon the opposers (some were thrown into prison), sent their advocates into Municipal Assembly. The Mayor was then kicked out of office and Ayao Kishimoto, an Army General, was nominated to the Mayor of Tokyo.

1943 In order to silense the voices of Ward Assemblies and to centralize administrative power further, the Mayor-General introduced the system of Tokyo Metropolis. Municipality and Wards were absorbed into Tokyo Prefectural Government and the new Tokyo Metropolitan Government was born. The City of Tokyo ceased to exist and Wards were deprived practically of all the rights of autonomy and became mere chapters of the new administration.

1945 The War was terminated.

1946 The administrative system of Tokyo Metropolis was partly revised, and in accordance with the revision, Wards regained certain degree of autonomous rights; right of taxation was granted (partly realized), right of loan-floatation was also granted (not realizable yet), and Ward-Chief, Deputy Ward-

Chief and Collectioner to be appointed by public vote.

1947 Alteration of the areas of competency of wards was made, and 35 Wards were re-adjusted into 23 Wards which is now in force.

Upon the enforcement of this alteration Governor Yasui tried to convince Ward Assemblies that this step was taken so as to give basic standard towards the establishment of autonomous right in each ward. (Nevertheless this promising assumption of Governor Yasui, 23 Wards were later deprived of the authority on public health affairs, which fact gave an impression that the Metropolitan Government is taking adverse course against giving autonomy).

1947 Local Autonomy Law was enforced following the establishment of the New Constitution.

II RELATING LAWS IN FORCE & SPECIAL WARD

1. LOCAL AUTONOMY LAW

According to the Law a Special Ward shall be a basic local public body, and Tokyo Metropolis shall be a compound local public body.

Therefore, similar rights to that of a city shall be given to a Special Ward.

Art.281 A Special Ward shall deal with its public affairs and such affairs as are charged with a Special Ward by Laws and Cabinet Ordinances or such affairs provisioned by Metropolitan Ordinances, and in addition, such affairs as were hitherto charged with a ward of a Metropolis by Laws or Metropolitan Ordinances, and such other administrative affairs within its area of competency as not belong to national affairs.

Art.283 Except for those provided in Cabinet Ordinances, the provisions relating to a City stipulated in Volume II of this Law shall be applied to a Special Ward.

Art.17(of App.) Provisions relating to a City stipulated in other laws shall be applied to a Special Ward, except in a case when special provisions are made by Cabinet Ordinance.

While on the other hand, the Law stipulate so as one-sided control to be made by means of Metropolitan Ordinance; further there is a special provision in the Enforcement Ordinance which

permits the Governor to allocate Metropolitan Officials to Ward Offices.

Art.282 Governor of Tokyo Metropolis may (is able to) enforce necessary Metropolitan Ordinance with regard to a Special Ward.

Art.210(Enforcement Ordinance) Governor of Tokyo Metropolis may allocate Metropolitan Officials to a Special Ward to take charge of the affairs within the competency of a Ward-Chief. (Actually, all the officials of ward Offices, except those elected by public vote, are Metropolitan Officials).

2. LOCAL TAX LAW

The Law is provisioned so as the Metropolitan Government shall levy those taxes correspond to city taxes within the area of a Special Ward. (Art.127)

When a Special Ward desires to levy tax, it shall conform to Metropolitan Ordinance. (Art.130)

A Special Ward shall be able to levy independent taxes, but approval of the Metropolitan Government to that effect is necessary. (Art.131)

Out of taxes leviable by a City, following taxes are held by the Metropolitan Government, and a Special Ward is not allowed to levy.

Sur-taxes (15 items)

Business surtax
Special income surtax
Entrance surtax
Sake (alcoholic beverage) consumption surtax
Electricity & gas surtax
Mining estate surtax
Vessel surtax
Motor car surtax
Rail-track surtax
Telephone surtax
Electric pole surtax
Lumber transaction surtax
Fishing right surtax
Hunter surtax
Amusement & meal (restaurant) surtax

Independent taxes (4 items)

Slaughter tax
Advertisement tax
Attendant(female attendant in restaurant &c) tax
Excess broad residence tax

3. OTHER LAWS RELATING TO SPECIAL WARD

Basic Education Law
School Education Law
Education Committee Law

These laws place gravity upon the recognition of autonomous rights of a Special Ward.

Health Center Law
Preventive Injection Law
Children's Welfare Law
These laws limiting or disregarding Ward's autonomy.
Lottery Law
Bicycle Racing Law
Horse Racing Law
Disragrding Ward's autonomy.
Police Administration Law
Fire-brigade Formation Law
These laws are so provided to place responsibility upon the united efforts of Special Wards. However, as a result of negotiations made between the two Houses of Diet and Internal Affairs Bureau, the responsibility was transferred to the Metropolitan Government.

As shewn above, various laws, including Local Autonomy Law, relating to a Special Ward, are not made in one accord. They have two sides;i.e. negative and positive toward recognizing local autonomy and liable to create difference of opinions and confusion.

4. INCONSISTENCY OF EXISTING LAWS

As for Local Tax Law, the law gives one-sided partial authority to Metropolitan Government in regard to financial resources, which is the motive power of administration. Here the "ability same to that of a city" given to a Special Ward is denied, and resulted in bringing about a state contrary to the idea of decentralization of authority.

It is evident that such tendency was created partly ~~by~~ because these laws were drafted by bureaucratic government officials who have poor understanding with the importance of local autonomy, partly by the dimentional broadness of Tokyo itself which made disorderly expansion, and partly by the traditional evil left by the past bureaucratic as well as militaristic administration.

In order to define the appropriateness of administrative system of this special part of the country, it is necessary to study actual fact of Tokyo, its past, present and probable future.

III DEFECTIVE POINTS OF TOKYO - An Excessively Broad City

As the industrial, commercial, governmental and cultural center of a nation, the City of Tokyo, in pre-war days, boasted its varied cultural, public utility and amusement installations, major and minor industries were swarmedly centralized here and induced flowing in of population (mostly young). However, as there was no mentionable city planning, the city was left to its natural expansion. Thus the city area was dilated by succession

of inflammable buildings in close formation. Naturally the city revealed following defections.

1. Public Health & Sanitation
   Degraded physical constitution of citizens and, in spite of the increase of public health installations, it has become impossible to prevent increase of T.B. and other diseases, lowered labor efficiency and increased financial burden to city budget.
2. Social Life
   The gulf between wealthy and poverty goes on widening, cooled down spirit of co-operation, people tend to follow after base amusement, and crimes, V.D. and other evils became prevalent.
3. Communication
   Broadness of city area resulted in elongation of the commutating distance of workers and crowding in cars, which led people to wasting time, energy and expenses.
4. Commodities
   This big consuming city depended enormous amount of necessary commodities upon the supply from outsides. The fact created considerable bottlenecks in transportation, storing and distribution, caused soaring up of prices and necessitated increase of city budget for tackling the situation.
5. Counter-measure for calamity
   City's swarmedly concentrated inflammable buildings caused increase of the degree of casualty in cases of fire; earth-quake, etc. Fighting against or prevention of such casualty met with considerable difficulty.
6. City Finance
   From reasons mentioned above, the city budget continued inflating, and on the other hand, paying ability of tax-payers continued shrinking, resulting further increase of social evils.
7. Limping economy
   City's industry enjoyed unhealthy prosperity bu the absorption of laboring generation from rural districts which received severe blow to their rural economy, and agricultural and fishing districts sank into poverty.

On the whole, the increase of social defection was greater than the prosperity of commerce and industry.

Thereupon, necessity of city planning was stressed and the idea of a Broad City-Group was formed up. According to the planning a mother city and several surrounding cities provided with appropriate topographycal, social as well as economical conditions will be created by dispersing population, industry and administration, as stated in the following chapter.

However, the War II collapsed this desirable planning by the introduction of severely centralized administration, that is the system of Tokyo Metropolis, in 1943.

IV CITY PLANNING

1. Basic Line of Former City Planning

(a) To create one Mother City over the old city area (area of former 15 wards)
(b) To create several close suburban cities over the new city area (area of 20 wards added to city in 1932)
(c) To make Yokohama, Kawasaki, Omiya, Kawaguchi, Ichikawa, Urawa and other cities as outer suburban cities, (area within 50 kilometer circle - to be called satellite city group)

2. Basic Idea of Present City Planning

Following after the former city planning, the present city planning places gravity on following points.

(a) Population Distribution: Taking the ratio of 1930 population classified by trade, put ideal population at 3,500,000.

	Present Population	Planned Population
Mother city	4,550,000 (23 wards)	2,000,000 - 2,500,000
Close-suburban area		500,000 - 900,000
Gun District	900,000	600,000
Disperse Population		1,950,000

(b) Area Designation: Rational designation of residential commercial, industrial, educational, shopping and amusement and other special areas.
(c) Roads & other plans: Construction of 34 radiating highways, 8 circumferent highways, supplementary and side roads, high-speed roads, undergrounds, public squares, canals, reclamations, parks and verdure areas.

3. Ohta Ward and City Planning

(a) The planning was drafted from a view-point that Ohta Ward was clearly separated way off from the Mother City.
(b) Ohta Ward is provided with necessary areas as an independent community: i.e.
  3 Major Industrial Areas
  Several Minor Industrial Areas
  1 Educational Area
  2 Main Shopping and Amusement Areas
(c) Roads, etc. to be constructed or under construction:
  Radiating Highways No.1, No.2 and No.17
  Circumferent Highways No.7 and No.8
  Canal of T shape through Industrial areas.
  Parks & Verdure Areas
    1) from Omori 8-chome to Hommonji Temple, Ikegami.
    2) Area surrounding Senzoku Lake.
    3) Along the River Tama, adjacent to Denenchofu.

All the above three basic line was formed in consideration of the situation that Ohta Ward lies in the South-Western end of the broad city, separated way off from old city area.
Circumferent Highway No.6 with connecting verdure Area and

Radiating Highway No.3 constitute border line separating Ohta Ward from other part.

These facts give a conception that Ohta Ward is an independent community.

V PRESENT STATE OF TOKYO METROPOLIS

1. Alarming increase of Population; Disorderly Rehabilitation; and Deterioration of Social Conditions.

Since the termination of the war, the population of 23 Wards made abrupt increase from 2,770,000 to 4,550,000 in three years. such increase of population in this large consuming city caused acute shortage of dwellings and necessary commodities, incurred black-marketeering and price rising in vast scale, worsening living circumstances and resulted moral degradation, increase of crimes and diseases. In consequence, necessitated more increase of city's financial burden for police, fire-fighting, disease-preventing, social reliefing, commodity control and other essential works, at the cost of retarding the educational and civil engineering rehabilitation.

2. Actual State of Metropolitan Administration

In spite of the enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law, the Metropolitan Government still holds both the administrative authority of a prefecture and that of a city, town and village.

The fact necessitate the Government to expand its already huge and complicated office organization. The tendency of power-centralization became unavoidably characteristic: requiring huge personnel in charge, making party of responsibility obscure and delay of charging affairs at the cost of surprise increase of expenditure. Further increase of population will necessitate the Government further to intensify centralization of authority and to expand office organization.

As the Metropolitan Government holds authority, sections and bureaus of the Government became the Mecca of petitioners and negotiationists from offices and assemblies of 23 wards, resulting wasting of time on both sides and delay in settling affairs. A simple document require scores of approving seal of Metropolitan officials concerned. It is not rare one sees 50 to 60 approving seals stamped on a document, evidently showing complication, time-spending and wasteful expenses, at the cost of heavy burden to tax-payers.

Ward Offices or ward Assemblies feeling difficulty in convincing complaining citizens as Metropolitan Government has authority and deal of affairs is always delaying.

The fact is apt to lead citizens to disappointment, divert them from administration, weaken their will of co-operation and their enthusiasm toward establishing democratic autonomy.

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3. Short points of Metropolitan Finance

Inversely proportional to the increase of already enormous expenditure in tackling worsening social conditions, for works of rehabilitation and for its huge office personnel, tax-bearing ability of the people is decreasing and Metropolitan Government is already became unable to make both ends meet.

Therefore, it is understandable that Metropolitan Govn't would not desire to spare financial resources. However, if the administrative status-quo is kept continued, it will further deteriorate the circumstances and will make all improvements hopeless.

VI SHOUP RECOMMENDATION AND SPECIAL WARD

Dr. Shoup's Taxation Mission pointed out that democratization of Japan will only be attainable by means of democratizing local autonomy, pointed out the necessity of equalization of financial potentiality and revision of taxation system. The Mission pointed out

1. Five Defections of Japan's Local Autonomy
   (a) Distribution of dealing affairs between three groups - city,town,village - metropolis,district,prefecture - central government - is not appropriate; sharing of their respecting responsibility is complicated and inaccurate.
   (b) Distribution of financial resources between 3 groups is not reasonable and control of the central government is excessively strong.
   (c) Local financial resources are insufficient even for essential expenditure.
   (d) Allocation of Treasury subsidy and grant is made too arbitrarily.
   (e) Loan-floatation right of local public body is under extremely severe restriction.

2. Importance of Local Administration
   (a) Socially important administration and installations thereof must be those able to furnish each individual to use it, better living conditions, greater assurance of safety and prevention of unhappiness.
   (b) Further progress and peacefulness of Japan depend upon the quantity and quality of efficient administration of local public body. This is far more serious than any other matter.
   (c) Local public body gives latent contribution to democratic way of living, provides effective measure to educate people and to train leaders of democracy.
   (d) Local autonomy will be executed more efficiently by smaller unit which people can easily observe and understand. Local autonomy by small unit shall be valued highly.

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3. Division of Taxes

Taxable resources shall be devided appropriately and accurately between three administrative groups:-

(a) National tax
(b) Metropolitan-, District-, Prefectural-tax
(c) City-, Town-, Village-tax

4. Equalization Grant The Mission recommended:-

(a) Establishment of Local Finance Commission in order to rationalize local finance.
(b) Grant shall be allotted by equalization method - degree of necessity shall be defined by calculating formula.
(c) In the classification of equalization grant, a special ward is rated as "A" class city.

5. Shoup Recommendation and Metropolitan Administration

It is evident that bilateral possession of both prefectural authority and that of minor public body by the Metropolitan Government is contradictory to the principle of Shoup Mission's recommendation and is only to retrogress one of the important occupation policy, the democratization of local administration.

VII ADVOCATION OF MUNICIPALITY

Considering the circumstances mentioned above, we claim and advocate that the enforcement of municipality is the best possible mean to improve local administration here in Ohta Ward on following reasons.

1. Democratic Administration

Local autonomy by city unit is suitable for reflecting general will of the people directly upon the administration, and administrative circumstances are easily observable.

2. Deformed System of Special Ward

Special Ward is still spell-bounded within centralized administration left by militarists. Given nominal autonomy yet has negligible authority.

3; Local Autonomy Law

Metropolitan Government interpret Art.282 of the Law as giving decisive authority to Metropolitan Govern't. But the fundamental principle of the Law recognizes a Special Ward as basic local public body and decentralization of authority is the basic way of democratization.

4. Local Tax Law & Other Laws Concerned

Unless municipality is enforced or unless financial potentiality of a city is granted to a Special Ward, laws in force will only serve to denial of local autonomy and of Shoup Recommendation.

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Every ward in Tokyo has qualificable character of a leading big city in Japan, yet given authority less than a small city of 30,000 population. It is better to give up the name of "special ward" than to cool down people's enthusiasm for democracy by holding perfunctory name and receive unreasonable restriction.

5. Metropolitan Administration

Present system causes increase of financial burden, has danger of further increase of social evils, is ineffective and is fatedc to proceed to adverse course from local autonomy.

6. City Planning

Ohta Ward has natural topographycal and social status as an independent community, and located far from central quarters of Tokyo.

7. Equalization of Financial Potentiality

Budgetarily Ohta Ward is not poor nor wealthy. Income and expenditure is well balanced. We are not desiring the enforcement of municipality from a greedy intention to monopolize huge income.

The problem of the equalization of financial ability shall be settled rationally by the local finance commission toward the welfare of the nation in general.

8. Shoup Recommendation

Shoup Mission recommended to

a. rectify distribution of affairs between three groups of administration.
b. re-adjust allotment of financial resources.
c. minimise intervention into activity of city, town and village.

9. Unilateral Administration

Those affairs which need unilateral administration because of the city's character as the Capital of a nation, may be able to deal with by summonning representatives from each community and from other organizations concerned, thus forming respective special organ.

CONCLUSION

From reasons explained above, it is most recommendable that the Tokyo Metropolitan Government shall hold administrative authority of a Prefecture, and shall retrocede administrative authority of a City to Special Wards.

At present 23 wards are concertedly launching a special movement to secure financial potentiality, and we understand a petition to that effect was tendered to SCAP.

Ohta Ward, aiming at establishing perfect autonomy, desire the enforcement of municipality.

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OHTA WARD ASSEMBLY
Ohta Ward, Tokyo

Tokyo, December 30th 1949

P E T I T I O N

TO : H.E. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

SUBJECT: Petition for approval to reform Ohta Ward into Autonomous Municipality.

On the 21st September, 1949, the Ohta Ward Assembly, representing the general desire of the residents of this ward, unanimously passed a resolution to materialize the enforcement of autonomous municipality over the jurisdictory area of Ohta Ward.

The essential point of the reason to have arrived such resolution lies in that the present system of the Tokyo Metropolis (Greater City of Tokyo) was utterly contradictory to the trend of the world. The system of Tokyo Metropolis was forcibly established by the Tojo Cabinet with a sole aim to centralize their administrative power at war against the people's will.

As stated in the detailed notes attatched, the Ward does not enjoy substantial self-administration under present system. While the ward inhabitants are fully performing their liabilities as faithful tax-payers, they are not privileged fully to enjoy administrative benefits, when this war-suffered ward is in great need of rehabilitation, re-adjustment and improvement in every sphere.

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Ohta Ward's 1949 budget tells that the Ward collect taxes and other incomes aggregated to a total of ¥1,113,118,131 and the Ward is allotted merely 15% of that amount as its own direct expenditure, which is hardly enough to cover personnel and office maintenance expenses. That means 85% of the total amount is gripped by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office, while about 20% out of this 85% is appropriated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office to other field of expenditure which has no connection with this Ward.

A greater part of the administrative execution is placed under the hands of the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis and the Ward itself, who have the fullest knowlege of the actual situation within its area of competency in the field of civil engineering, education, taxation, public welfare, public health, etc., have no practical authority to execute or to modify administration so as to meet the right situation.

Personnel administration is no exception. Authority to appoint and to dismiss Ward officials is gripped by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and the Ward bears the responsibility of pay-roll disbursement only.

Ohta Ward, with 376,000 population, would be ranked the 7th largest city in this country, if the municipality is realized.

The United States Mission on Japanese Taxation headed by Dr.Carl S. Shoup recommended the establishment of financial autonomy on sound basis be given to local administrative bodies,

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which, we believe, is most desirable from any standpoint of view. Present status of the Ohta Ward does not adhere to the above recommendation, and can be said it is the very example of a status retarding Japan's progress of democratization.

We believe the enforcement of Autonomous Municipality over the area of competency of the present Ohta Ward is the most indispensable and urgently needed requirement. We beg to expect Your Excellency would kindly understand the actual state of the administration of this Ward from the detailed explanatory notes attatched herewith.

We shall esteem it a great favour, therefore, if Your Excellency would kindly favour us with YourExcellency's powerful and appropriate assistances to our efforts toward the reformation of Ohta Ward into autonomous municipality, we remain.

Very Faithfully Yours,

Representing all the members of
the Ohta Ward Assembly,

.....
KISHIN OHTA, Chairman,
The Ohta Ward Assembly,
c/o Ohta Ward Office,
545, 5-chome, Araijuku,
Ohta Ward, Tokyo.

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N O T E S

on

THE PRESENT STATUS

of

THE OHTA WARD ADMINISTRATION

-oOo-

THE OHTA WARD ASSEMBLY

Incl #4

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

NOTES ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE OHTA WARD ADMINISTRATION

I. QUALIFICATION OF OHTA WARD AS A BIG CITY

Ohta Ward, which has a population of 376,000 (the rate of the increase of population shows at 25,000 per annum), an area of 45,875,100 sq. meters and has about 11 billion Yen of taxation and other incomes annually with sufficient utilities and installations for the public, would be ranked the 7th largest city in this country.

II. PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS (1949 fiscal year)

1. Tax Revenue

Local Tax (Metropolitan Tax)	¥	673,077,333	. . 83.7%
Local Tax (Ward Tax)	"	126,393,617	. . 16.3%

2. Summary of Financial Resource
(which should be fully allotted to the Ward for its own administrative execution)

Tax revenue ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	¥	799,470,950
Income, other than tax . . .	"	56,972,977
From National Treasury . . .	"	156,674,201
Total	¥	1,113,118,181

3. Summary of Expenditure

		In charge of
Ward Office expenses	¥ 183,646,874	Ohta Ward
Education	" 332,222,846	Ward & Metropolis

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Police administration	¥ 115,946,000	Tokyo Metropolis
Fire-fighting adm.	" 43,89L,000	Tokyo Metropolis
Civil Engineering	" 70,744,584	Metropolis & Ward
Public welfare & economic.	" 87,391,086	-"-
Public Health Center	" 13,568,000	Tokyo Metropolis
Ebara Hospital	" 14,032,000	Tokyo Metropolis
Sewerage Branch Office	" 23,776,000	Tokyo Metropolis
Total	¥ 885,218,390	

N.B. Metropolitan expenditures of extraordinary accounts, such as water supply, bus service, public market, etc., are not included in the above summary.

4. Balance of Financial Resource and Expenditure

Total financial resource . . .	¥ 1,113,118,131
Total Expenditure	" 885,218,390
Balance remainder	¥ 227,899,741

This remainder ¥ 227,899,741.oo should be a surplus of the Ward budget, but actually is spent by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office for other fields of no connection with this Ward.

Presuming the whole amount of this surplus be used by the Ward Office, it will fairly covers the expenses ~~of~~ to meet the urgent requirements of the people, such as primary school rehabilitation, construction of new middle schools, repair & clean-up of rivulets and sewage channel and roads, public welfare installations and industrial promotion.

Besides, the people will be released from extra burden of various donations such as for construction and repair of police, fire-fighting, educational and other installations.

5. Budget of the Ohta Ward

Out of the total financial revenue ¥ 1,113,118,131 of Ohta Ward, only ¥ 291,905,674 is listed as Ward Budget. Out

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of this listed budget the Ward is allowed to use ¥162,254,949 only as its independent financial resource.

This is a contradictory political as well as economical fact to the course and effect of "Democracy under grass-roots" adopted by the T.V.A. of America, and is claimed to be a great retard to the progress of democracy.

We believe it is the first importance that the Tokyo Metropolitan Office should release Ohta Ward from such abnormal financial restraint. Otherwise, under this financial slavery, the Ward residents dream of rehabilitation will remain to be a dream forever.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTION

No special explanation will be needed that the Ward could do nothing to mention with such small budget. Independability is quite feeble here as well.

1. Personnel Affairs

Employees of the Ward Office below the rank of Section-Chief, including, are all belong to Tokyo Metropolitan Office and right to appoint and to dismiss them is at the mercy of the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, while the pay-roll payment is covered the Ward Office budget. The Ward-Chief and the Deputy Ward-Chief are actually unable to manage subordinates under such circumstances, nevertheless the Ward-Chief and other executives were elected by public votes.

2. Financial Affairs

Local administrative bodies such as cities, towns and

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villages are entitled to have the right of taxation for 29 taxable items as their own financial resources. While the Ward, under Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance, enjoys only 11 negligible items and Tokyo Metropolitan Office revies 31 taxable items for its own.

This means the denial of the principle of the Local Autonomy Law.

Loan Floatation Right:

Under Art 226 of the Local Autonomy Law, local administrative body is privileged to apply to the Prime Minister for permission to float loan. But the Ward has no channel to do so.

3. Administrative Execution

(a) Education:

The Ward Office is the responsible party to establish and manage Primary and Middle Schools within the respective Ward. But actually, the expenses to perform such responsibility are not obtainable except making strong appeal and repeatedly and troublesome negotiations with Sections and Bureaus concerned.

Primary schools are in short of 230 class-rooms and middle schools in need of 60 in total in this Ward. While the budget allotted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Office is almost negligibly small and consequently resulting to seek for donations amounting to ¥ 30,000,000 to P.T.A. and other supporting organisations.

(b) Civil Engineering:

Roads in this Ward stretches over 4,500,000 sq.meters in dimention. Almost budgetless to maintain,

these roads are left broken, spoiled, in dirt and almost untouched by any means. Rivulets and sewerage channels are just the same. Repair of bridges and construction of drainage pumping station are urgently required for the prevention of disease. House construction is required as well. But actually no particular improvement in near future can be expected, because of the complicated system of administrative execution, sectionalism and wasteful expenditures on the part of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office.

(c) Taxation:

Ward officials in charge of taxation numbering 150 are efforting to collect taxes amounting to a total of ¥ 790,000,000 in this Ward. Out of this total, the sum of ¥ 670,000,000 over 31 taxable items goes into the safe of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office as Metropolitan Tax, and the Ward granted only 12 items with ¥ 120,000,000.

(d) Public Welfare:

An independent city, even small with 50,000 population is entitled to execute relief works for the repatriates, war-sufferers, poors and unemployeds; works of aiding infants and children and their mothers; vocational works; maintaining public pawn-shops, public bath-houses; etc. independently.

The Ward has no substatial right to do the same.

(e) Public Health:

The Ward Office had a Public Health Section as a part of its organisation until 1948. But this section was abolished under the Health Center Law. Now the Tokyo Metropolitan Office charge ¥10 per bucket for clearing soil from every homestead, carries them far and sell, while those can be disposed of reasonably within the ward.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) NND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office is pressing the Ohta Ward Office to install a soil disposal point on the coast of this Ward. If this plan be realised, the fishing industry on the coast will receive a terrible blow.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Office is electing parks, bicycle-race grounds, base-ball grounds and other cultural and industrial installations in the center of Tokyo, and it tries to press undesirable gifts upon a ward far from the center such as this Ward.

(f) Inefficiency of present status and its remedy:

As a whole, this Ward is only given superficial name of autonomous special ward, but the authority of its administrative execution is held in the hands of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office. Public-elected Ward-Chief is unable to reflect people's will upon the administration.

Members of the Ward Assembly as well as Ward officials are making pilgrimage among Bureaus and Sections of Tokyo Metropolitan Office concerned to obtain approval even for a trivial matter. Then a long time later the Metropolitan officials in charge would come out to the Ward to investigate that trivial matter. Again some time later, approval or disapproval will be informed. Thus, a lot of people are spending useless time , labor and expenses under present system.

These could not be remedied but reformation.

CONCLUSION

As stated above, it is clearly visible that present relation between the Tokyo Metropolitan Office and this Ward is

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in an inefficient and unreasonable situation. In order to ameliorate such undesirable situation, there is no way but to bestow this Ward an autonomous municipality, nominally as well as substantially.

In a dimentionally broad city such as Greater City of Tokyo, the main role of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office should be to direct its subordinate autonomous body by showing fundamental principle of the administrative policy, and the role of the Ward Office should be the realisation and execution of such policy directed.

(7) Otaku OTA KU

27 Jan

Mr. Sasaki Lib

Mr Narita, Yushi ; Rehab Com: Otaku

Mr. Mikawa, Tokuro: v. chr. Otaku Community

Mr. Matsumoto, Tsuruji: Rehab Com Otaku.

Mr. Ota, Kishin ; chr. Otaku Com,

Mr. Nagakubo, Shingo : for chr. Otaku Com,

I Repl out

II Indep Sing. — Ota as other city

III Raise all words local rights

plans for here on

1. must get approval of mut assembly dist

a. Pub Campaign in ward

b.

think may not need to

(over)

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

Legislative Council,

Uehara H/R in Kumamoto

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not music lor put hardly

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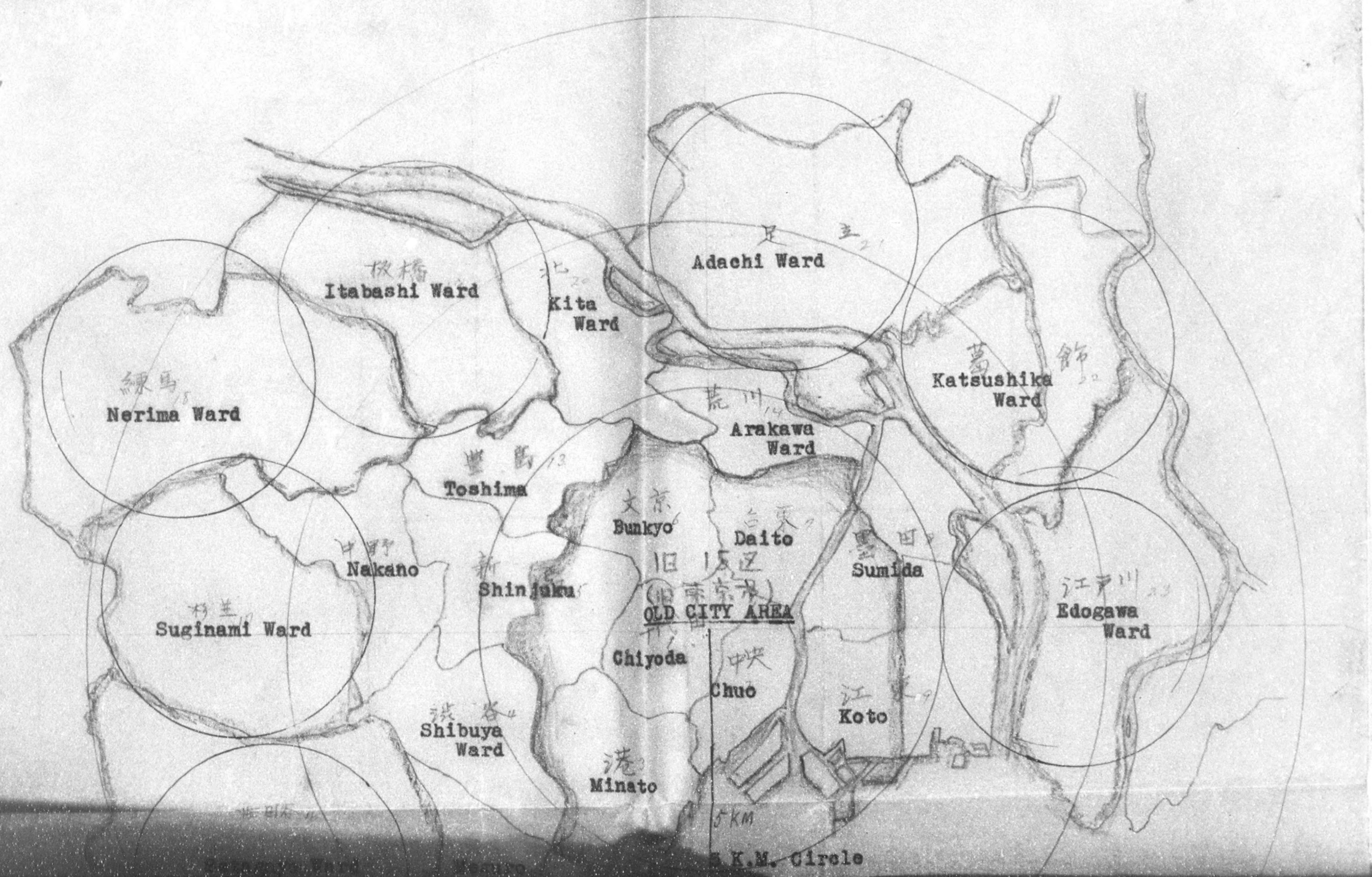
CHART I

大東京の都市構造

URBAN CONSTITUTION OF GREATER TOKYO AREA



説明

1. 東京市の二十三区即ち大東京の都市構造は、別図の如き原型の下に発達したものである。

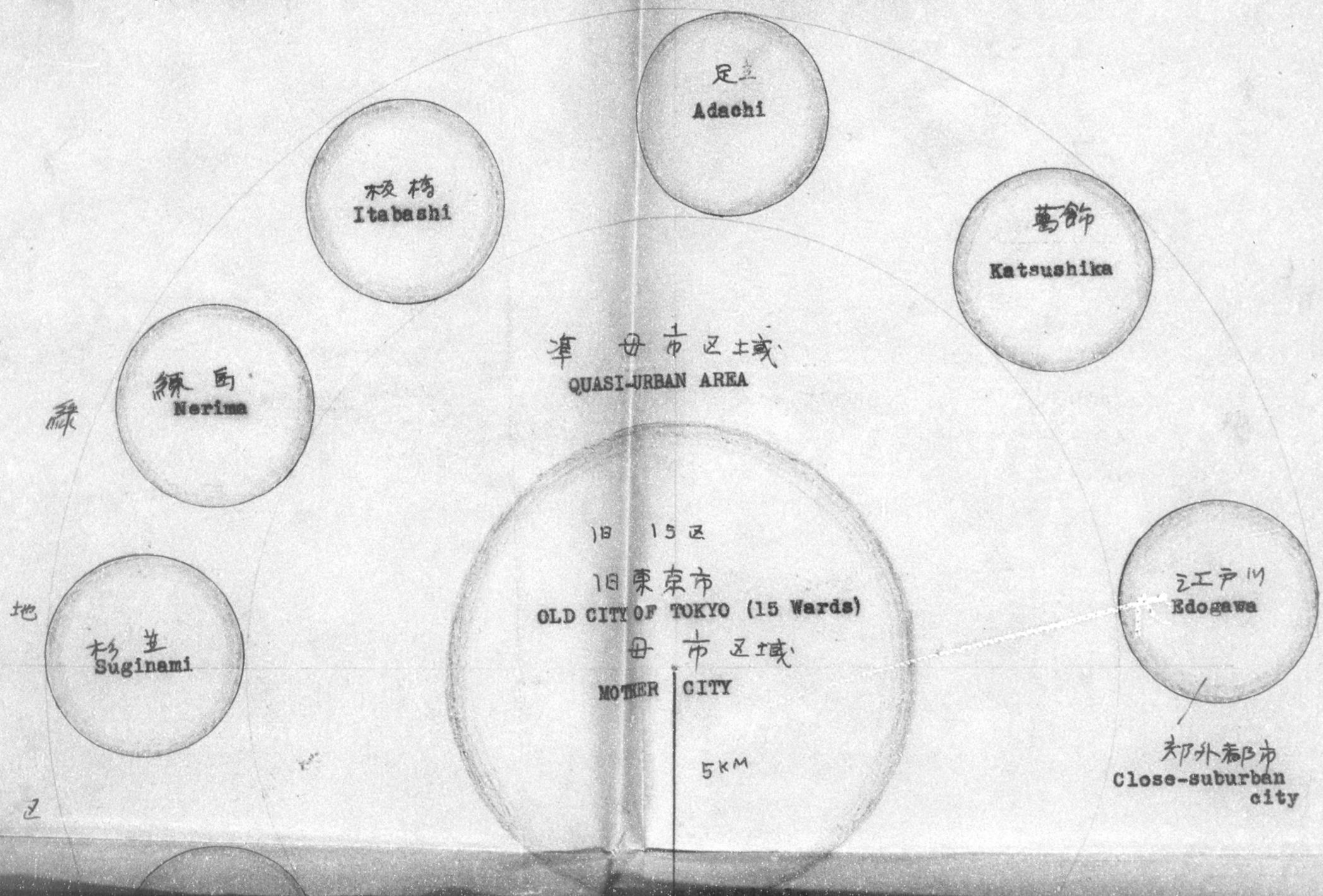
2. 国勢調査の結果、15KMの周辺地区より市中心には毎週1回の割で行く割合となつており この事実は明らかに郊外都市として発達すべきことを大田区は運命づけられている。

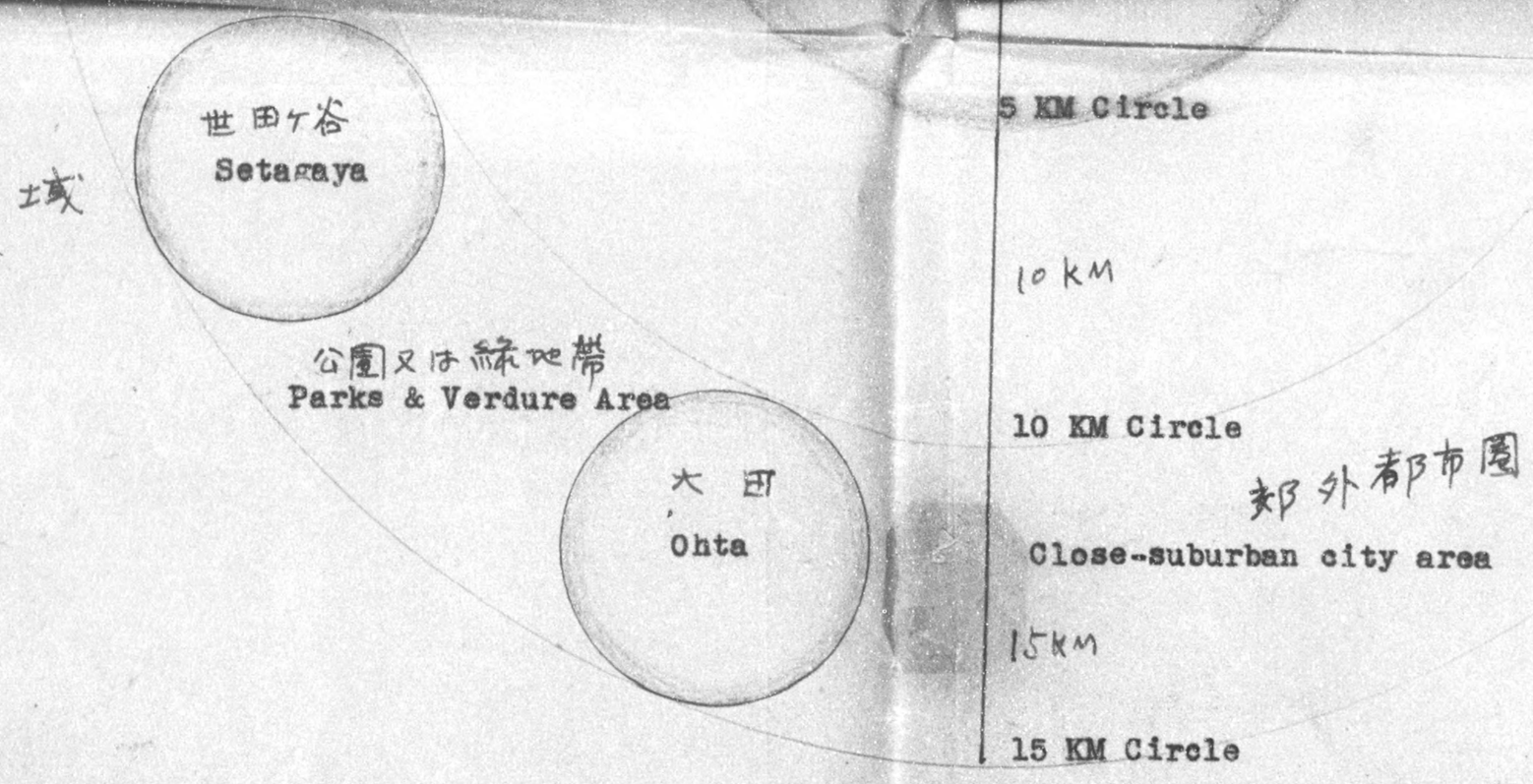
1. Old City Area (former 15 Wards) falls within 5 Kilometer circle.
2. Recent National Census (before the war) revealed that commutation frequency of the people residing within the 15 Kilometer Circle was "once in a week". Ohta Ward, which is located in the 15 KM circle area, should be considered as one of suburban cities from this viewpoint as well.

東京都ニ十三区の都市原型

CHART II

GRAPHYCAL EXPLANATION OF URBAN CONSTITUTION





city

5 KM Circle

10 KM

10 KM Circle

郊外都市圏

Close-suburban city area

15KM

15 KM Circle

説明.

1. 大田区が市制を主張するのも上図の如く、都市構造上、明らかに郊外都市としての性質を有しているからである。

2. 郊外都市として廣域都市大東京の一部となすものである。

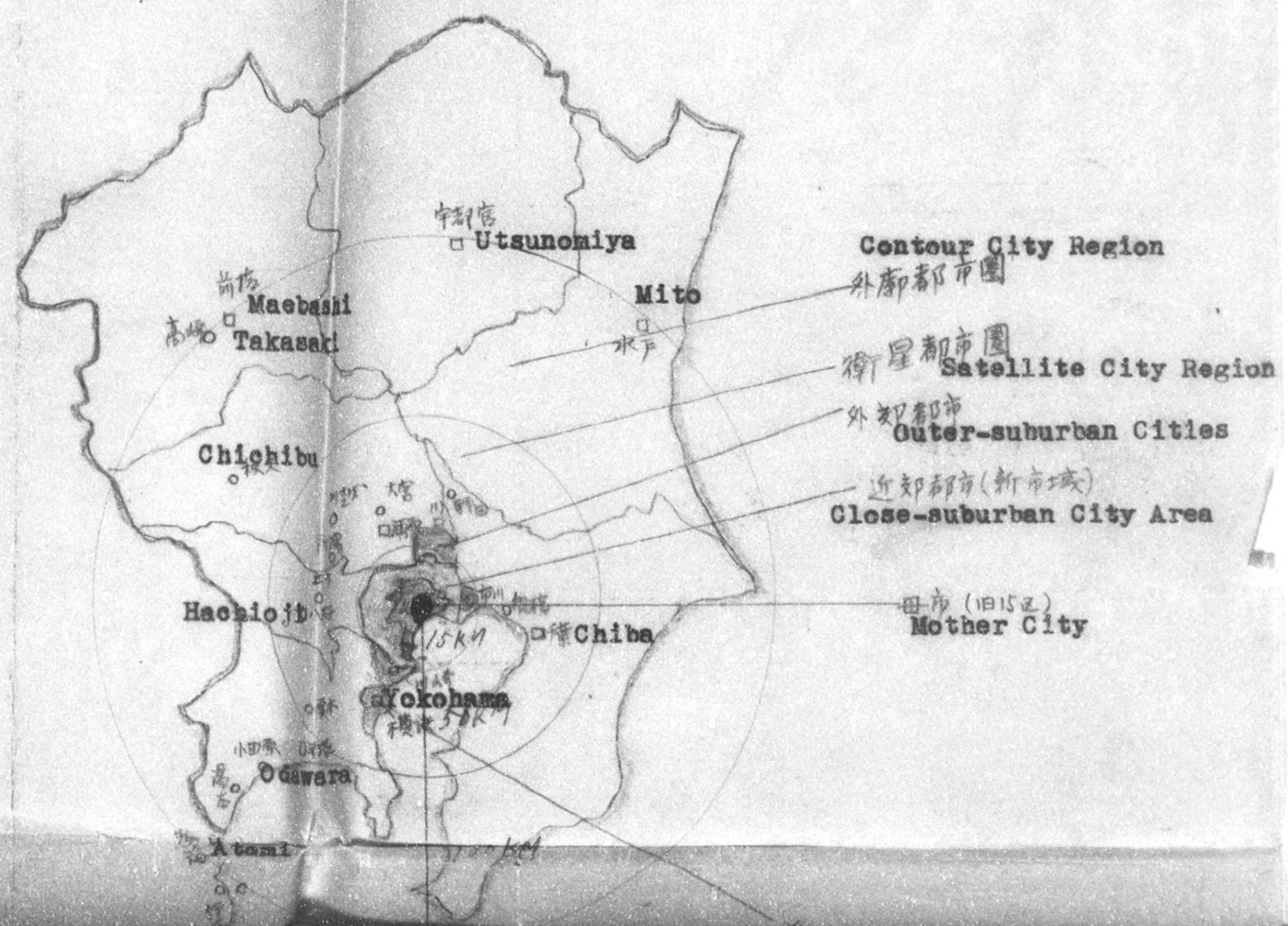
3 準母市区域は母市区域よりはみ出した人口を収容する。

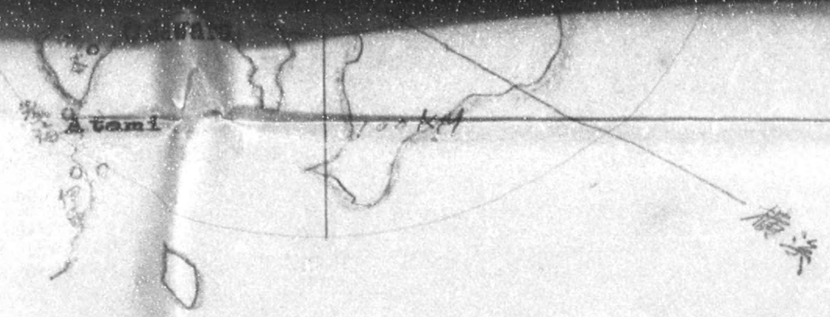
1. The Chart shows the central part of the Planned Broad City-Group Region (Chart III).
2. Excess population of Mother City will be absorbed into Quasi-urban area.
3. 15 KM circle region has ample Parks and Verdure Areas.
4. Actual topographycal constituion of 15 KM circle region shows the forming up of Close-suburban City Group.
5. We understand the National Land Planning was formed in consideration of above circumstances.

廣域都市としての東京

CHART III

BROAD CIRCUM-TOKYO CITY GROUP REGION





說　明

1. 東京及横濱に於ける戰前の人口は800万余で現在もこの数字に迫つている。
2. 狹小の土地にかくの如く大人口の密集することは都市の商工業的経済利益よりも社會的弊害の方が大である。
3. 商工業的経済利益を守り、社會的弊害を除去せんとしたのがこの広域都市計画である。
4. この計画によれば外廓都市圏に商工業を振興して東京市へ人口の流入するを防ぎ次に衛星都市圏で同用の作用をなす。
5. このように、地方開発と、巨大都市人口の疎散を目的としている。

1. Area within 15 KM Circle is illustrated in Chart II.
2. Outside of 15 KM Circle is dotted with Outer-suburban Cities
3. Area inside 50 KM Circle is Satellite City Region.
4. Area inside 100 KM Circle is Contour City Region.
5. Commerce and industry of Central Region (15 KM Circle), to-gether with excess population, will be transferred into Satellite City Region. Contour City Region will do same function.
6. Thus, both development of local district and dispersion of dense population will coincidently realized.
7. By such planning both maintenance of economical benefit and clearing out of social evils may be realized.

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OHTA WARD ASSEMBLY
Ohta Ward, Tokyo

Tokyo, January 25th 1950.

TO : Brig. General Courtney Whitney,
Chief, Government Section,GHQ;,SCAP.
(Att: Mr. Nicholas Cottrell)

SUBJECT: Explanatory Notes Re: Reform Ohta Ward into Autonomous Municipality.

Reference is made to our "Petition for Approval to Reform Ohta Ward into Autonomous Municipality".dated Dec. 20, 1949, submitted to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,SCAP.

We hereby beg to forward to you a supplementary explanatory notes, studied the subject from various angles concerned, which, we expect, will furnish sufficient data for you in understanding the circumstances.

We shall deem it a great favour if you would kindly examine the notes, would find what is our actual desire and would extend your helpful hands toward the progress of local autonomy.

Very Faithfully Yours,

Kishin Ohta
.....
KISHIN OHTA, Chairman,
Ohta Ward Assembly.