B. This law is not intended to indicate the scope of responsibility and the authority of the various agencies but is intended merely to identify the various agencies of government and to provide standard nomenclature for the various types of government offices as well as the organizational levels within those government offices.

C. The legal status of these organizations must be provided for by specific law, ennumerating:

(1) The purpose of the organization.

(2) The scope of its responsibility and authority, with a specific ennumeration of the functions which it is authorized to perform.

D. The law for each agency does not require the determination of organizational sub-divisions, i.e. it is not necessary to provide for departments, bureaus, divisions, etc., nor to ennumerate the number or rank of personnel. However, it is obvious that the Diet may at any time specify organization. It is not sound administrative practice to do so. However, where certain clear-cut organizational requirements are evident at the time of establishment, major sub-divisions such as department or bureau may be provided for. It is desirable, however, that organizational specifications not be written into law but that functions be clearly defined in detail.

E. The implementation of the Law by Cabinet Order, which in turn is implemented by a specific budgetary authorization properly justified shall indicate in detail the organizational break-down from department or bureau, down through unit, with a clear ennumeration of the functions and activities of such organizational sub-divisions, the number of personnel by type and grade required and other requirements. The Cabinet Order shall not contain any new function or modification of a function authorized by law.

CARLOS P. MCRCUM
Chief, National Government Division

Membership of Administrative Reorganization Commission

1. Chairman: Prime Minister

2. Vice-Chairman: President of Administrative Research Bureau

3. Members:

Ministers of State:

1) Minister of Justice

2) Director General of Economic Stabilization Board

3) Minister of Finance

Persons of Learning and Experience:

1) Mr. S. Arai - former President of Board of Audit

2) Mr. S. Asao - President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha

3) Mr. H. Hirai - Professor of Kobe University of Economics

4) Mr. T. Kanamori - former Minister of State

4. Chief Secretary:

Secretary General of Administrative Research Bureau (Director General of Legal Bureau)

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Secretaries of the Commission

K. Maeda	Director of the General Affairs Division of the Administrative Research Bureau
T. Miyazawa	Director of the Organization Division of the Administrative Research Bureau
E. Sone	Deputy Director General of the Cabinet
S. Ide	Deputy Director General of the Legal Bureau
T. Yamamoto	Director of the Secretariat of the Economic Stabilisation Board
T. Fukuda	Director of the Budget Bureau of the Ministry of Finances

Expenditure for Temporary Administrative Reoganization Commission ¥ 80,000

This expenditure is necessary for the establishment of the Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission for the purpose of conducting research and deliberation on important matters and submitting reports and recommendations thereon to the Prime Minister and for the administration of its general affairs by the Administrative Research Bureau.

Organization and Budget Itme	no	Unit	Additional amount required		Total
			fiscal year 1947 (2 months)	fiscal year 1948 (3 months)	
Administration Expenses		¥	¥	¥	¥
Cabinet and Agencies					
The Administrative Research Bureau			80,000	130,000	210,000
④ Honorarium and Fees			8,000	12,000	20,000
Fees for Committee	4	months 1,000	8,000	12,000	20,000
⑧ Travelling Expenses			14,000	21,000	35,000
Regular Travelling Expenses			14,000	21,000	35,000
⑨ Consumable Supplies			43,000	72,000	115,000
Staticnery			13,000	22,000	35,000
Expenses for Meetings			30,000	50,000	80,000
⑩ Working Expenses			15,000	25,000	40,000
Priting and Binding			15,000	25,000	40,000

Ordinance governing Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission

Article 1. The Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission ~~(to be hereinafter referred to as the Commission)~~ shall be under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and shall, in response to his enquiries, conduct research and deliberation of important matters concerning the reform of the administrative organization.

The Commission may make recommendations to the Prime Minister on the matters specified in the preceding paragraph.

Article 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, and Members.

If necessary for the purpose of investigating and deliberating upon special matters, the Commission may have Provisional Members.

Article 3. The Chairman shall be the Prime Minister.

The Vice-Chairman shall be the President of the Administrative Research Bureau.

Members and Provisional Members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among Ministers of State and persons of learning and experience.

Article 4. The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Commission.

The Vice-Chairmen shall assist the Chairman, and shall act for him when the Chairman is prevented from attending to his duties.

Article 5. The Commission shall have a Chief Secretary and Secretaries.

The Chief Secretary shall be the Secretary General of the Administrative Research Bureau.

Secretaries shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

The Chief Secretary and Secretaries shall, under the direction of their superiors, regulate general affairs of the Commission and

conduct research and the drafting of programs concerning matters for discussion in conference.

Article 6. General affairs of the Commission shall be administered by the Administrative Research Bureau.

Article 7. When deemed necessary, the Chairman may demand any government office involved to submit data or opinions concerning the matters specified in paragraph 1 of Article 1.

Supplementary Provisions

This Cabinet Order shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

Anticipated Membership of Administrative Reorganization Commission

1. Chairman: Prime Minister
2. Vice-Chairman: President of Administrative Research Bureau
3. Members:

Ministers of State:

1) Minister of Justice
2) Director General of Economic Stabilization Boord
3) Minister of Finance

Persons of Learning and Experience:

1) From educational circle:

one person { Mr. S. Nambara - President of Tokyo Imperial University
Mr. H. Ouchi - Professor of Tokyo Imperial University

2) From industrial circle:

one person { Mr. K. Moroi - Managing Director of Chichibu Cement Co.,Ltd.
Mr. I. Ishikawa - Representative of the ~~Cotton Spinning~~ Industrial Association
Mr. T. Sakurada - President of Nisshin Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.

3) Technical Expert on management efficienery:

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Summary of the budgetary and actual occupied numbers of personnel positions for the fiscal year of 1947--48.

General Account

Classification of the jurisdiction	Budgetary number of position Oct.14,1947	75% of the preceding positions	Actual occupied position at Oct. 14,1947	Balance
General Account				
Diet	1.982	1.487	1.681	(-) 194
Court	9.311	6.984	8.100	(-) 1.116
Andit Board	1.174	880	714	166
Cabinet	35.953	26.965	23.105	3.860
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2.599	1.949	2.548	(-) 599
Ministry of Home Affairs	16.425	12.319	13.626	(-) 1.307
Ministry of Finance	88.946	66.710	56.468	10.242
Ministry of Justice	19.013	14.260	17.824	(-) 3.564
Ministry of Education	64.454	48.341	57.361	(-) 9.020
Ministry of Welfare	46.725	35.044	40.470	(-) 5.426
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	27.922	20.942	23.602	(-) 2.660
Ministry of Commerce & Industry	14.589	10.943	12.336	(-) 1.393
Ministry of Transportation	22.062	16.547	21.240	(-) 4.693

Ministry of Communication	828	623	824	(-) 201
Ministry of Labour	24.005	18.005	17.924	81
Total	375.988	281.999	297.823	(-)15.824
Special Account (excluding Railways, Communications, Monopolies, Mint, Printing office, National Forestry)				
Deposit Bureau Ministry of Finance	446	336	317	19
Gold Fund	3	2	0	2
Welfare Insurance	6.523	4.893	5.322	(-) 429
Food Control	32.533	24.401	31.934	(-) 7.533
Adjustment of Demand &Supply of Fuel and Charcoal	1.745	1.309	1.511	202
Aguriculture Relief Reinsurance	119	90	51	39
Forest Fire Insurance	12	10	7	3
Fish boat-Reinsurance	44	34	28	(-) 6
Trade Fund	600	450	582	(-) 132
Labour Accident Compensation Insurance	1.341	1.007	1.243	(-) 236
Total	43.366	32.532	40.995	(-) 8.463
Greund Total	419.354	314.531	338.818	(-)24.287

Submitted by Kikuyama - 4 Feb '48

Recommendation of the Administrative Inspection Committee

Service Regulations of the Government Personnel

According to the inspections which have been conducted by this Committee since its formation, Government personnel are lately apt to take an unrestrained attitude while on duty, and there have been not a few instances where they were subjected to adverse criticism of the people. Various causes which have given rise to such a situation will be brought to light in the general report of this Committee. Meanwhile there is reason to doubt, to say the least, whether Government personnel are, in the first place, fully aware of elementary rules for their services and whether they are conscious of the fact that they are public servants. On that account it is believed necessary that the Government should not only endeavor for the improvement of the treatment of its personnel, but also give a correct orientation as to the fundamentals of how they should behave. To that end, it is desired, the Government should for the present take effective steps for the thorough observance of the Service Regulations of the Government Personnel, which are fundamentals rules for their services.

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Reference Material

in connection with

Laxity of Discipline in the Service of Government Personnel

1. This Committee made an inquiry into the state of sabotage of the personnel of the Taxation Offices in the Nagoya District which occurred in the end of September. The situation was as follows:

(a) Upon direction from the National Financial Workers' Union, taxation personnel went on sabotage in this district from September 25.

(b) The sabotage was carried out in the following manner: important business, such, for instance, as the final revised assessment of the income tax, was suspended, while attention was paid to other works, such as the re-arrangement, putting in order, and cleaning of offices, or matters requiring the signatures of the Section Chiefs and Bureau Directors were decided on their behalf solely by Union members (which the Union terms "lawful routine control").

(c) At one of the Taxation Offices in agricultural villages inspected by the Committee, the Chief of the Office stated as follows: Upon receipt of the direction on sabotage from the National Financial Workers' Union on September 25, he instructed the Office personnel that they should not inconvenience the taxpayers and that they should not resort to unlawful acts; however, they went on sabotage in accordance

with

with the direction of the central organ for one week from September 25; as a result the business of final revised assessment of the income tax was suspended, but he mobilized the personnel for the collection of taxes in arrear; therefore no appreciable effect was caused upon the progress of office work as a whole.

(d) The Director of the Finance Bureau stated as follows:

The so-called routine control involves disobedience of subordinates to superior orders, which constitutes as a matter of course a violation of the Service Regulations of the Government Personnel and which, if resorted to as an act of labor dispute, constitutes a violation of the Labor Disputes Mediation Law.

In order to take a disciplinary action on account of such violation, negotiations with the Government Workers' Union regarding the facts which are the basis for disciplinary action are necessary in accordance with the provisions of the labor contract. No one would believe that disciplinary action is possible through such negotiations.

He thus complained of the present situation under which the authority of the Bureau Directors on personnel matters and hence their authority to direct and order their subordinates is becoming only nominal. He also commented: The Union members in the Nagoya District are too naive in nature; as a result they faithfully observe directions of the central organ and readily dance to the tune of a great organization that is the Union, without realizing individually their status as public servants and behaving as such.

2. This Committee conducted inspections regarding the state of sabotage of the office personnel under the jurisdiction of the Osaka Communications Bureau which lasted from August through October. The situation was as follows:

(a) The Osaka District Council of the National Communication Workers' Union tendered a demand for the increase of the area allowances and the wages in May 1947; the negotiations with the Osaka Communications Bureau ended in rupture; the case was started at the Kobe Central Post-Office about August 20, at the Osaka Central Post-office about September 10, at the Osaka Delivery Works Bureau on September 29, and at the Osaka Central Telephone Office on October 10.

(b) The sabotage first took the form of collective absence; later its manner was changed and it was carried out by attending at the places of work but remaining idle without actively taking up official tasks or by frequently holding meetings at the places of work and virtually abandoning official tasks.

(c) The Director of the Osaka Communications Bureau was of the following opinion:

It is not clear whether these acts of sabotage can be regarded as strike or it is merely absence from the places of works Outwardly the Union is cooperating with the Government side and sending telegrams to absentees advising them to attend to their duties, and is taking the attitude to show that absenteeism is not due to direction from the Union.

However

However, it is believed that these acts of sabotage were resorted to concurrently by those who were really distressed in their living and had to absent themselves from their duties and go elsewhere to work for money or visit their relations to borrow money, or had no means to pay for transportation, and by those who acted upon the covert direction of the Union.

It is also believed that the Union had to resort to such surreptitious tactics since it could not go on strike on account of the SCAP directive which was issued on the occasion of the attempted February 1 general strike and prohibited acts of dispute which cause nation-wide effects.

(d) Members of this Committee had the opportunity to talk informally with leading officials of the Osaka District Council of the National Communications Workers' Union. Some of the latter stated to the following effect: Workers employed in the communication services are made public servants on the ground that such services happen to be managed by the state; cannot be convinced that one should be public servants while the others should not according to whether the management is the state or not, with a marked difference in the responsibility of the two; if pride and responsibility as public servants should be required of them, they should be given adequate consideration regarding economic and social conditions. It is not proper to miss the wood for the trees, but the instance suggests a very slight and feeble consciousness of public service on the part of workers employed in the communication services.

(e) Sympathy is due to Communications Bureau Directors, Postmasters, Telephone Office Directors, etc. who must bear the brunt of Union demands and whose position is as follows: As to Union demands for the improvement of treatment, etc., they seem to be endeavoring for the realization of such demands, considering them as inevitable in the light of the present condition of workers' living; as heads of local offices, however, they have no authority of final decision, and there is no means for them but to refer the demands to the central authorities and endeavor for their realization; on the other hand, the central authorities have to study the demands in reference to other circumstances and therefore do not easily reach a solution; meanwhile the Workers' Union complains of the delay of solution, proclaims that the responsibility for the delay rests with the Bureau Director, etc., and is apt to obstruct the normal operation of the places of work by resorting to sabotage or strike; Bureau Directors, etc., are thus worrying themselves, caught between the dilemma of the central authorities and workers.

(f) In brief, Government workers may, through their right to organize themselves, assert their demands in a fair and proper manner, but they must, at the same time, attend to their duties as best as they can and attempt the realization of their demands, with the consciousness of public service through lawful means and procedures.

However, the method which they have recently adopted for the realization of their demands is surreptitious and presents an unfortunate aspect.

The Government must view the recent case of sabotage and collective absence in the Kansai District in reference to the promotion of a bright and sound union movement. It must thoroughly investigate the actual state of affairs and definitely establish responsibility for discipline in the Government service.

3. When members of this Committee went to Hiroshima, the Director of the Hiroshima Finance Bureau stated as follows: The Workers" Union of the Hiroshima Finance Bureau sought his support to the putting up of posters in the Bureau building voicing opposition to taxation upon the masses; he prohibited it on the ground that it was likely to give rise to a league of non-payment of taxes or anti-tax movement among the people; however, he has no conviction as to whether a violation of his prohibition is liable to a disciplinary action as a violation of the Service Regulations of the Government Personnel. It does constitute a violation of Article 1 of the Service Regulations of the Government Personnel, which reads, "All Government personnel shall, as servants of the people as a whole, make it their principle to be sincere and industrious and shall each discharge his duties according to law and order," if taxation personnel in their official positions should conduct a campaign against the existing taxation laws passed by the National Diet.

4. The impression this Committee had when it inspected the Kyobashi, Koishikawa, and Hongo Taxation Offices in Tokyo was as follows: At each of the above Taxation Offices, the leader of the Workers' Union has been selected from among officials who are chiefs or assistant chiefs of units; since they have been trained as Government officials, the Workers' Unions at these offices, upon receipt of the direction on sabotage from the central organ, passed a resolution against such direction, and no delay was caused to the handling of official business; those who were blindly moved by the direction of the central organ were mostly young officials in their twenties who had little experience as Government officials; as told by the Chiefs of these Offices, no act of dispute that contradicts the duties of Government officials will arise when proper persons have been appointed officials of the Union. All of these Taxation Offices needed a sudden increase of their personnel and have employed them without an adequate period of preliminary training; thereforeiit had to be admitted that young officials were lacking the training as Government officials and the knowledge on taxation administration.

Recommendation of the Administrative Inspection Committee

Collection of Contributions by Government and Public Offices.

It has recently become widespread usage for Government and public offices, especially local Government offices, to collect contributions, in overt or covert form, for the reconstruction, new construction, extension, or repair of office buildings following the establishment or expansion of governmental organizations, or even for the administration of routine matters.

From the point of view of the reform of discipline in the Government service, the Administrative Inspection Committee has always been apprehensive of such a trend. The Committee now wishes to express its opinions regarding the actual state of the collection of contributions by Government offices, causes therefor, and evil effects thereof, in the fervent hope that the Government will take positive steps in this regard.

I. The Actual State of the Collection of Contributions by Government Offices.

It is difficult to ascertain in a brief period how much the Government offices in general or the respective Government offices are depending on contributions, and the Committee does not require accurate figures. Therefore it has taken a general view of the trend on the basis of the investigations conducted in respect of each member company of a certain industrial association, opinions expressed at round-table conferences with non-governmental circles, and selective investigations conducted by this Committee.

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1. Overt contributions collected by Government and public offices in 1947 are estimated to total approximately 2,000,000,000 yen.

2. Contributions collected are classified according to principal Government and public offices as follows: About a half of the contributions are connected with police stations, fire stations, and schools, and the rest with other Government offices, which are principally Labor Standards Bureaus, Employment Stabilization Offices, Experimental Stations, Summary Courts, Sub-District Procurators' Offices, Judicial Affairs Bureaus, railway stations, taxation offices, Commerce and Industry Bureaus.

3. Uses of the contributions are mostly the reconstruction of office buildings damaged by the War, the construction or extension of office buildings, or the procurement of equipment, and include such uses as should be regarded as expenditures for the administration of routine matters.

4. The collection of contributions is in most cases made by organizing associations for the support of such and such offices or such and such societies, so that Government offices themselves may avoid becoming the collectors and contributions may be made in the form of voluntary donations by non-governmental circles.

5. Taking advantage of the trend to collect wuch contributions, there have been cases where contributions which are not to be considered public are made to Government offices behind the scenes, such, for instance, as contributions for the construction or repair of official residences or billets, and contribution of expenses of official trips or meetings, presentation of

extravagant parting gifts on the occasion of the transfer of officials, etc.

II. Causes for the Collection of Contributions

Causes for the fact that, among contributions collected from non-governmental organizations and individual citizens, contributions connected with Government and public offices are becoming preponderant both in number and amount over those made to social works and non-governmental organizations engaged in works for the advancement of public good are as follows:

1. The national budget does not conform to the requirements for the expansion of governmental organizations, namely,

(a) Expansion of organizations and increase of personnel are planned ideally without giving consideration to actual expenditures for equipment and administration; as a result the financial authorities are compelled to approve projected expansions and increases all round, within the limits of financial resources and at a greatly reduced estimate of unit prices.

(b) On account of the mounting inflation, the estimated unit prices adopted at the outset of the fiscal year fall far short of the actual prices at the time of the execution of the budget, while the increase of appropriations to meet the rise of prices is difficult.

(c) Although the buildings for newly established offices should be rented on the surface of the budget, it is virtually impossible to rent such buildings on account of the shortage of houses due to war damage and other circumstances; in the case

of repair, too, the provision of appropriations and materials is not adequate.

2. There is a trend among Government offices to neglect endeavors for requesting appropriations as they require and to consider it desirable for the execution of office works to have a flexible financial resource free from the application of the Finance Law.

3. Non-governmental circles also find it inconvenient that Government offices connected with industry, economy, education, peace and order, etc. which have direct bearing upon people's life are ill-equipped and inefficient, are seriously concerned over the completion of the equipment and the efficiency of the personnel of such offices, and are apprehensive of the authority behind such offices.

III Evil Effects of the Collection of Contributions by Government Offices

1. In cases where the miaintenauce and expansion of Government Offices are paid by contributions, the use of such contributions in likely to become improper.

2. The collection of contributions by police stations backed by authority or by Government and public offices directly connected with the interests of companies and factories inevitably savours of compulsion, even if such contributions are made voluntarily by non-governmental circles and cannot avoid the suspicion that control and supervision may be influenced by such contributions.

3. It may seem outwardly that contributions to Government and public offices are made voluntarily only by these who are capable of such contributions, but business operators, in fear of adverse effects which might be caused upon their business by their refusal to contribute, bear the imposition even when it overtaxes their business management; in the case of general contributions, they become a burden to the poor finance of towns and villages and consequently cause a dent in the income of town or village inhabitants.

4. The collection of contributins by Government and public offices is likely to facilitate the rise of bosses in such offices, which will in turn cast a dark shadow upon administration which should be fair and open.

5. The idea that contributions by non-governmental circles can be accepted if they are of a public nature induces the trend of condoning the collective

condoning the collective graft of Government personnel and lead to the deterioration of the sense of morality of such personnel in general.

The collection of contributions by Government and public offices, if viewed in the light of its evil effects as above-mentioned, should be considered as having been caused by the inconsistency under the existing inflational economy between the increase of matters of the state and the national finance and between the budget and prices and given rise to the graft, intentional or otherwise, in Government and public offices themselves.

Therefore this Committee now fervently hopes that the Government will put into practice the matters recommended as follows:

1. The policy that expenditures of Government and public offices should be met by budgetary appropriations should be thoroughly adhered to; to that end, adiministrative measures of the state should be strictly limited to those which are practricable in the light of the national finance.
2. Contributions made by the voluntary good-will of non-governmental circles should be accepted and administered by a fixed agency.

The state of acceptance and uses of such contributions should be made public.

3. Individual Government and public offices should sever relations with non-governmental organizations whose business is the collection of contributions or financial support in any other form.

Activities of the Administrative Inspection Committees

I. Establishment of the Administrative Inspection Committees

The Administrative Inspection Committees were established in the respective central Government offices, ministries, and other Government offices specified by the competent ministries, in accordance with the Order concerning the Administrative Inspection Committee, promulgated and put in effect on September 1, 1947, and are now performing their functions. The names and the dates of establishment of the Committees which have already been established are listed in the Appendix.

II. Activities of the Administrative Inspection Committees

The Central Administrative Inspection Committee holds a regular meeting every week. Its permanent members meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week to examine activities of the Committee of each Government offices, discuss the results of inspections conducted by the Central Committee for itself, and consult on the next schedule. It also convenes, in order to give direction to, and coordinate, inspections by the Committees of various Government offices, a meeting of the chairmen of the Ministerial Committees on the 15th day every month and a meeting only of non-governmental members once every month and a liaison conference of the secretariats of the Ministerial Committees on Saturday every week.

The Administrative Inspection Committee of each Government office formulates a schedule of inspection in advance and then conducts inspection, and holds a regular meeting once every

week

week to discuss the results of inspection and consult on the next schedule. It submits a report on its activities in each month to the Central Administrative Committee and the respective competent minister in the beginning of the following month.

The activities which have been conducted in practice by the Administrative Committees since their establishment are as follows:

1. The Central Administrative Inspection Committee

a. In order to give direction to inspections by the Administrative Inspection Committees of various Government offices, instructions entitled "On the Operation of the Administrative Inspection Committees" were issued three times, namely No.1 on September 1, no.2 on September 16, and No.3 on November 25.

b. In view of the fact that the purport of the establishment of the Administrative Inspection Committees is to comply with the desire of the people for reform of governmental circles, the Committee called for correspondence and representations from all classes of the people for the purpose of hearing complaints and grievances and opinions on improvement in respect of Government offices and personnel. Moreover, its members were sent to regional centers, such as Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Sendai, Niigata, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu and Sapporo, from October 1947 to January this year, to hold round-table conferences with local non-governmental organizations and hear their opinions. Those members, in such conferences, met representatives of non-governmental organizations in each region and leading officials of the local offices of the

central

central Government and heard complaints and grievances and opinions on improvement in respect of the state of execution of administrative affairs and the service of the Government personnel in each locality.

c. In accordance with the opinions of the people and Government offices obtained through the round-table conferences mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Central Administrative Inspection Committee conducted inspections on the spot, in respect of the local offices of the central Government at Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Sendai, Niigata, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, and Sapporo, as to whether or not there were cases of delay of administrative affairs and whether or not the discipline of the Government personnel in their services was lax. The results of those inspections were reported to the Prime Minister in the form of the interim report dated December 23, 1947.

d. Previous to the recommendations contained in the general report to be submitted in the end of March, the Central Administrative Inspection Committee on January 19 tendered to the Prime Minister recommendations on two questions which are considered the first step of the reform of official discipline in the light of the existing circumstances, namely, the question of restrairnt on the collection by Government offices of contributions and the thorough information and observance of the Civil Service Disciplinary Regulations.

e. Inspection was conducted into, and measures were taken

for the acceleration of the granting of permission and license and the payment of expenses of the works undertaken for the Occupation Forces, the delay of which was most criticized by the people in connection with the delay of administrative affairs of various ministries.

2. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Prime Minister's Office

Four points, namely, (a) improvement of administrative efficiency, (b) reform of official discipline, (c) improvement of administration at offices in direct contact with the people, and (d) improvement of conditions of places of work, were taken as the objects of inspection. In October and November, general inspection was conducted in respect of the offices within the Prime Minister's Office. In December and January, concrete matters for inspection were selected on a priority basis, and inspection was conducted in respect of these matters. Important matters of inspection in the offices within the Prime Minister's Office were as follows:

i. Secretariat of the Committee for the Allocation of Paper for for Newspapers and Publications

The allocation of paper is an important problem in connection with cultural policy. Whether the present method of the execution of administrative affairs and the present personnel are sufficient to cope with the situation?

ii. Secretariat of the Central Screening Committee

Whether the filing method of reports on qualifications

and other documents is satisfactory?

iii. Secretariat of the Public Office Qualifications Appeals Board

Whether there was undue delay in the handling of matters of examination of appeals?

iv. Board of Statistics and Secretariat of Statistics Committee

The question of concentrating such matters as have the character of census into the Board of Statistics.

v. Secretariat of the Fair Transaction Committee

Whether there was delay of administrative affairs, and, in connection with the enforcement of the Exclusion of Private Monopolies Law and the Enterprise Deconcentration Law, whether measures were being taken for through information and observance of such laws?

vi. Imperial Household Office

In what respect the execution of affairs of the Imperial Household Office has been democratized?

In addition to the above, whether the attendance and the attitude in the discharge of duties of the Government personnel were satisfactory, and whether the disposal, filing and preservation of documents were satisfactory, were the objects of inspection in general.

3. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

With emphais on the improvement of administrative efficiency, the perservation of official secrecy, and the maintenance of morals, inspection on the spot was conducted from October last year to January this year in respect of the offices within the Ministry Proper and the local Liaison Offices.

4. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Finance.

As a result of general inspection conducted in respect of administrative affairs of the offices within the Ministry, the Committee has reached the following conclusions, in accordance with the opinions thus far expressed by its members:

i Since it is considered necessary to stabilize the actual livelihood of the Government personnel in order to improve the administrative efficiency of Government offices, measures required in this connection should be speedily adopted;

ii A scientific administrative method should be worked out by providing Government offices with material equipment necessary for efficient administration.

Moreover, the present state of taxation administration is one of the serious questions in this country; therefore the Committee will submit a report to the Central Administrative Inspection Committee by compiling the results of inspection with regard to this question.

5. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Justice.

The schedule of inspection was divided into the first period (October and November) and the second period (December and January). In the first period, inspection was conducted in the offices within the

the Ministry of Justice in respect of reform of the service of the Government personnel and improvement of administrative efficiency, and round-table conferences with various circles were held to collect materials for inspection by hearing desires or criticisms in reference to the Ministry of Justice. In the second period, detailed and concrete source materials were collected in respect of particular matters for inspection from each office within the Ministry, and in the meantime round-table conferences with circles concerned were held in order that inspection may be conducted thoroughly. On the other hand, inspection on the spot is being conducted in respect of the High Public Procurators' Office and prisons in each district, and at the same time round-table conferences are being held with the Administrative Inspection Committees established in the respective Public Procurators' Office and prison, with a view to coordinating and adjusting inspections and recommendations. To that end the Committee plans to send its members to Sendai, Sapporo, Takamatsu, Nagoya, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

6. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Education.

A policy has been established whereby inspection is to be primarily conducted in respect of the offices within the Ministry, and inspection in respect of schools, etc. is to be conducted as necessity may arise after the inspection of the offices within the Ministry. It has been planned that, from September to November, inspection should be mainly directed to point out irregularities and defects and to search for their causes and that, from December through January, it should be conducted in respect of constructive aspects to formulate plans for improvement, so that such plans as are easily realized may be immediately put into practice. Principal matters for inspection are ;(1) the

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state of the handling of matters of permission and license;
(2) the frequent occurrence of fires due to negligence at schools under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education; (3) the writing by the personnel of the Ministry of Education of a "crib" to the text-book of social lessons; (4) the method of allocation of subsidies, such as expenses for scientific researches, etc.

7. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Welfare.

Objects of inspection were improvement of administrative efficiency, reform of official discipline, improvement of administration at offices in direct contact with the people, and cleanliness, orderliness and completion of equipment in places of work. Inspection was conducted in October with regard to the offices within the Ministry Proper. In November, the Social Bureau, Insurance Bureau, and three Bureaus concerned with sanitation, Health Insurance Bureau, Children's Bureau, and Repatriation Assistance Board, were inspected. In December, the inspection of the State Hospitals and Sanatoriums, and the local Repatriation Assistance Boards was conducted. The Committee is hearing opinions of outside people in reference to the Ministry of Welfare through round-table conferences with various circles or correspondence.

8. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Objects of inspection were the state of the handling of administrative affairs, the state of attendance, order in places of work, the quality of the personnel, the state of the allocation of the personnel, administrative affairs at offices in direct contact with the people, the state of the execution of administrative measures on agriculture and forestry, and conditions in places of work. From

through January, inspection was conducted in respect of the state of administrative affairs at offices in direct contact with the people, the state of the handling of matters of permission and license in charge of the Aquatic Products Bureau, and whether or not there were cases of delay in connection with the allocation of funds and materials to non-governmental circles. In addition, the public opinion concerning the state of the service of the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was investigated through round-table conferences with circles concerned, correspondence, and newspaper articles, with a view to seeking opinions regarding the administrative efficiency of the personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

9. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Objects of inspection were: (1) the state of attendance; (2) the state of the processing of documents and re-examination of the Regulations on the Processing of Documents; (3) the re-assignment of tasks; (4) improvement of the quality of the personnel; (5) improvement of conditions in places of work; (6) re-allocation of the personnel within the Ministry; (7) improvement of administration at offices in direct contact with the people; (8) installation of correspondence boxes. Inspection was conducted from October through January in respect of the offices within the Ministry Proper. In accordance with the results of inspection, the Committee has already tendered recommendations to the Minister of Commerce and Industry on (1) the state of attendance, (2) improvement of administration at offices in direct contact with the people, (3) amendment of the Regulation on the Processing of Documents, and (4) re-assignment of tasks.

10. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Transportation.

In conducting inspection, importance was attached to improvement of administrative affairs at offices in direct contact with the people and the state of the service of the personnel, and whether or not there were cases of delay in matters of permission and license, of reparations and of payment. In respect of the offices within the Ministry Proper, the state of the service of the personnel was inspected in September and the state of the handling of matters of permission and license, of reparations and of payment was inspected in October. In November, the members of the Committee were divided into three groups: the first group inspected organs under the jurisdiction of the Hiroshima Railway Bureau, Moji Railway Bureau, Shikoku Railway Bureau, and the Chugoku and Kyushu Marine Transportation Bureau; the second groups inspected organs under the jurisdiction of the Niigata Railway Bureau and the Niigata Marine Transportation Bureau; the third group inspected organs under the jurisdiction of the Nagoya Railway Bureau, Osaka Railway Bureau, and the Tokai Marine Transportation Bureau.
In December, inspection in the jurisdictional area of the Tokyo Railway Bureau was conducted.

11. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Communications

Objects of inspection were : (1) reform of official discipline; (2) elimination of crimes and negligence in connection with official duties; (3) democratization of communication services; (4) acceleration of reconstruction; (5) improvement of the efficiency of communication services and economization thereof. In October, mainly the post-offices in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, in November the telegraph-offices and telephone-offices in the Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe area, and in December, the offices under the jurisdiction of each Communications Bureau in North Kyushu and at Nagoya and Nagano, were inspected. The Committee has especially taken up and inspected, since its establishment, the state of sabotage of the communication service personnel and the state of the processing of parcels sent from abroad.

12. The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Labor

Objects of inspection were three, namely, administrative efficiency, the service of the personnel, and cleanliness, orderliness and completion of equipment in places of work. In October, the Labor Standards Bureaus and Public Employment Stabilization Offices in Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures, in November the Employment Stabilization Bureau, Labor Standards

Bureau and Labor Administration Bureau of the Ministry Proper and the Labor Standards Bureaus, Labor Standards Supervision Offices and Public Employment Stabilization Offices in Saitama, Shizuoka, Fukushima and Gumma Prefectures, and in December the Labor Standards Bureaus, Labor Standards Supervision Offices and Public Employment Stabilization Offices in the Tohoku, Kinki and Hokuriku Districts were inspected.

III. If the Administrative Inspection Committees may take this occasion to submit their opinion, it is necessary to add six more months to the period of their functions.

The reasons are as follows:

(a) As a clear from the Appendix referred to in paragraph 1, the Committee of the respective Ministry had been established by the middle of September at the latest. However, the Committees of extra-Ministerial bureaus and local Government offices were mostly established in the end of November, on account of the necessity of compiling their budgets and selecting their members, and did not start functioning until December. Accordingly, the period of their functions will be less than two months, if they are to compile general reports not later than the end of February.

(b) The Administrative Investigation Committees originated in the idea to respond to the desire of the people for

reform of governmental circles. Therefore, one half of the members of each Committee consist of non-governmental members, and the Committees, by way of their activities, have welcomed correspondence and representations and held round-table conferences with representatives of local non-governmental organizations, in order to hear people's complaints and grievances and opinions on improvement in respect of Government offices and personnel. Through the experience in these round-table conferences, it has been recognized that the people also welcomed the existence of such organizations as the Committees, to which they can freely express their complaints and grievances concerning Government offices and personnel having direct connection with people's life and invested with broad and powerful authority, and which is in a position to reflect such complaints and grievances in Government policies, and that they hope such organizations to have sufficient authority and a strong voice in matters of administration.

However, it is so recent that the Committees have been established, that their activities are still in their initial stage and non-governmental circles are not sufficiently aware of the existence of the Committees. It is hardly possible to say, therefore, that the Committes are now conducting administrative inspection on the basis of opinions of broad non-governmental circles.

(c) Duties of the Administrative Inspection Committees are, firstly, to discover defects in connection with the civil service and administrative efficiency and to formulate opinions on improvement. In this respect, the Committees expect that they will be able to submit to the Government recommendations on the present important basic questions. But their duties should not stop there: they should serve as a silent incentive to the Government personnel in their services and handling of administrative affairs. In the light of the experience obtained by the Central Administrative Inspection Committee through its inspections conducted thus far since September, it can be recognized on account of the existence and functioning of this organization, the attitude of the Government personnel towards the people has become far more courteous than when it did not exist, the trend to totally eliminate delay of administrative affairs has arisen, and irregularities of the Government personnel are about to be gradually rectified. However, the existence of the Administrative Inspection Committees has get to be fully realized by all the Government personnel, and activities of the Committes have not covered all the Government offices throughout the country. Full effects of their activities, therefore, cannot be expected as yet. If the Government expect from the Committee any effect upon reformation of governmental circles, it is necessary that the Committees should exist six months longer than the scheduled period.

(d)

(d) If the Committees are allowed to exist six more months from April, it is desired to bring about in that period tangible results in the way of reform of the discipline in each Government office and of each member of the Government personnel and improvement of administrative efficiency, laying emphasis upon the following points:

i. To render efforts for the preclusion of irregularities and corruption of the Government personnel and for the total elimination of delay of a dministrative affairs, on the basis of opinions expressed through correspondence and representations of the people and round-table conferences.

ii. To visit Government offices without previous notice and inspect the state of service as it actually is, and give warning if necessary.

iii. To investigate, referring to records, books, etc. of Government offices, how fast applications and other documents tendered by non-governmental circles asking for permission or license are being processed, put questions in this connection to officials in charge and inspect the progress of administrative affairs by taking up test cases.

Appendix

Name of Committee	Date of Establishment
The Central Administrative Inspection Committee	September 1, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Prime Minister's Office	September 1, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	September 15, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Finance	September 3, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Education	September 4, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Welfare	September 1, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	September 3, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Justice	September 1, 1947
The Administra	

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry	September 3, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Transportation	September 3, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Communications	September 3, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Labor	October 13, 1947

Extra Offices (under the Prime Minister's Office)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Economic Stabilization Board	November 7, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Price Board	November 5, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Reconstruction Board	October 8, 1947

Extra-Ministerial Offices and Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Finance)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tokyo Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Osaka Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sapporo Finace Bureau	

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagoya High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hiroshima High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Fukuoka High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sendai High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sapporo High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Takamatsu High Public Procurators' Office

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kanto Penal Region

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kinki Penal Region

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Chubu Penal Region

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Chugoku Penal Region

November 19, 1947

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagoya Finance Bureau	January, 1948
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sendai Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hiroshima Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Commmittee of the Takamatsu Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kumamoto Finance Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Mint	December 26, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Printing Board	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Monopoly Bureau	December 26, 1947

Extra-Ministerial Offices and Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Justice)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tokyo High Public Procurators' Office	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Osaka High Public Procurators' Office	

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Shikoku Penal Region	November 19, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kyushu Penal Region	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tohoku Penal Region	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hokkai Penal Region	

Extra-Ministerial Offices and Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Food Administration Bureau	November 1, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Forestry Bureau	

Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sendai Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 23, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sapporo Commerce and Industry Bureau	December 21, 1947

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tokyo Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 28, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagoya Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 15, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Osaka Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 29, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hiroshima Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 20, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Shikoku Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 25, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Fukuoka Commerce and Industry Bureau	November 14, 1947

Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Transportation)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tokyo Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagoya Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Osaka Railway Bureau	

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Moji Railway Bureau	October 31, 1947
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hiroshima Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Shikoku Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sendai Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Niigata Railway Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sapporo Railway Bureau	

Local Offices
(under the Ministry of Communications)

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagano Communications Bureau	
The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Nagoya Communications Bureau	

The Administrative Inspeetion Committee of the Osaka Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Hiroshima Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kanazawa Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Matsuyama Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Kumamoto Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sendai Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Sapporo Communications Bureau

The Administrative Inspection Committee of the Tokyo Communications Bureau

October 1, 1947

Draft of Advice of Central Administrative Inspection Committee.

We, on behalf of the Central Administrative Inspection Committee, have formerly submitted to the Government our desire that an effective measure will be taken for the strict enforcement of the ~~Disciplinary~~ Service Regulations of Government Officials. In addition to the above, we hope that the Government will take into special consideration the following points.

1. In these days, the Government officials take, for the purpose of accomplishing the demand of amelioration of their treatments, a method which seems obscure and subterranian, and which is often against the ~~disciplinary~~ Service regulations. Even in case a strike is declared, the Government officials shall, in view of the fact that they are public servants to the whole nation, give serious thought to their method, and should preserve a certain limit in it in order to avoid a sacrifice of public welfare. At the same time, the Government itself shall try to always undertake with fatherly love the amelioration of allowances and other treatment conditions. The Government shall, however, take a decisive step against the acts similar to a strike in violation of the ~~disciplinary~~ Service regulations, under a definite policy of preserving Government disciplines strictly. While the counter-measures of the Government taken hitherto against the Labor Union of Government Employees are deemed to appear to have practically missed the proper time and to have lacked unity among the ministries and local agencies thereof. Upon this, we, on behalf of the Committee,

hope

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hope that the Government will immediately establish a permanent central organization for counter-measure against Government and Public Employees and make preparations for making and executing a proper policy in proper time.

2. We hope that the Government will make clear the limit between the exercise of power of apointment and dismissal held by the chief of Government office and the participation therein of the labor union of Government employees, in order to make preparations for conducting clearly the appointment, dismissal, transfer, reward, punishment, etc., pursuant to the principle of right man in the right place and to the efficiency standard.

3. At present, there are, among the Government employees, about 5,600 persons and more who are deemed to be engaged specially in the business relating to their labor unions and the national expenses requiring for these persons are estimated as about 11,260,000 yen per month. This seems necessary to be immediately amended, from the view point of the nature of public servant as well as that of encouragement of clear development of the labor union movement. The same can be said about the present fact that a part of the Government offices are employed as the offices of the unions and that fixtures, articles for consumption, etc. of the Government offices are used free of charge.

4. The fixed number of employees in the Government agencies differs from the actual one of the same in consideration of locality or profession standards, which dis-cords with the

real

real fact. There are many things to be taken into consideration specially in executing the Budget. We are particularly impressed upon in the areas of railways and communications. So it is hoped that a close scientific examination and rational correction are made in the above points. It is, at the same time, necessary to try to take measures concerning the rational correction of allowances, establishment of allowance system according to the efficiency and responsibility, and the resolute exclusion of non-efficient persons.

5. The welfare facilities for Government employees, are poorly installed in general and there are considerable differences among various agencies. The enlargement of welfare facilities and development of their joint utilization among different agencies are required to be taken into consideration.

6. It seems that the rational and efficient rearrangement of local agencies and the transfer of their authorities to the prefectural governments in the extreme limit are necessary from the view point of convenience of local people, or of promoting the speedy and proper transaction of State affairs. It is also hoped that this will be taken into consideration.

7. According to the increase of State business, the new establishment of Government offices has lately been undertaken in succession. Many of these offices, however, seem to be anxious to accomplish the missions assigned them, for they

are suffering from expenditures for facilities and business. On the contrary, there are several examples that certain offices are not able to digest their shares of Budget allowed. Since these facts originate in the circumstances where the Budget is making up without attestation of the planning and investigation for rationalization and promotion of efficiency in respect to the administrative management, it is required that this phase on the administrative organization will be taken into consideration.

From MA Sato - 1445/11 Aug 47

CABINET ORDER CONCERNING THE

ADMINISTRATIVE INSPECTION COMMITTEES.

OK'd by CinC 1500/11 Aug 47

Article 1. The Administrative Inspection Committee shall inspect the status of business conduct or other management of business by the government personnel, and submit reports of findings to the agencies concerned and give recommendations concerning the enforcement of official discipline or improvement of efficiency of operation.

Article 2. The Administrative Inspection Committees shall be composed of the Central Administrative Inspection Committee and the Ministerial and Agency Administrative Inspection Committees.

The Central Committee shall be established at the Prime Minister's Office, and the Ministerial and Agency Committees shall be established at the Prime Minister's Office and at each Ministry and Agency as are designated by each competent Minister.

Article 3. The Central Committee shall be under the supervision of the Prime Minister; consolidate the inspection activities of each Ministerial and Agency Committee; prescribe standards for inspection or report-writing, or give other necessary directions on inspection to Ministerial or Agency Committees; and shall make independent inspections within any ministry and agency if necessary.

The Central Committee shall make a comprehensive report, consolidating the reports and recommendations of the various Ministerial and Agency Committees, and submit it to the Prime Minister, together with its opinions relating thereto.

The Central Committee shall, in case of necessity, present the findings of the inspection made independently by the Committee

and

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and its recommendations to the chiefs of the agencies concerned.

Article 4. Each Ministerial and Agency Committee shall be under the supervision of the chief of the Agency concerned; inspect each office of the Agency; and shall make reports of findings and recommendations to the chief of each Agency concerned as well as to the Central Committee.

Article 5. The Administrative Inspection Committees shall be composed of a chairman and several members.

The chairman shall be elected by co-optation among the members.

The chairman shall preside over the business of the Committee and represent the Committee.

In case of absence or vacancy of the chairman, a member elected beforehand by co-optation among the members shall act on his behalf.

Members of the Central Committee and Ministerial and Agency Committees shall be appointed or dismissed from among men of knowledge and experience as well as government officials by the Prime Minister and the competent Minister respectively.

A secretariate may be established in each Committee in order to manage the miscellaneous affairs of the Committee.

Article 6. The Committees may, in case of necessity, require the presentation of data or explanations thereof of the Ministry or agency concerned.

Article 7. The report on the inspection shall be prepared and submitted for each investigation conducted or occasionally as necessity arises.

At the end of five months after the effective date of this Cabinet Order, Ministerial and Agency Committees shall prepare and submit their final reports not later than one month from that date.

The

The Central Committee shall prepare and submit the comprehensive final report consolidating the final reports from various Ministerial and Agency Committees as prescribed in the preceding paragraph not later than one month from the date at which all the final reports of the preceding paragraph are submitted.

Article 8. Necessary matters concerning the Central Committee and Ministerial and Agency Committees, other than those provided for in this Cabinet Order, shall be decided respectively by the Prime Minister or by the Competent Minister upon the consultation with the Prime Minister.

Supplementary Provision:

The present Cabinet Order shall be effective as from the day of its promulgation.

Cabinet Order No. 40 promulgated on February 6, 1948

Ordinance governing Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission

Article 1. The Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission shall be under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and shall conduct research and deliberation of important matters concerning the reform of the administrative organization, submitting reports on the result of its activities and necessary recommendations to the Prime Minister.

Article 2. The Commission shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, and 7 Members.

If necessary for the purpose of investigating and deliberating upon special matters, the Commission may have Provisional Members.

Article 3. The Chairman shall be the Prime Minister.

The Vice-Chairman shall be the President of the Administrative Research Bureau.

Members and Provisional Members shall be appointed by the Prime Minister from among Ministers of State and persons of learning and experience.

Article 4. The Chairman shall preside over the affairs of the Commission.

The Vice Chairman shall assist the Chairman, and shall act for him when the Chairman is prevented from attending to his duties.

Article 5. The Commission shall have a Chief Secretary and 6 Secretaries.

The Chief Secretary shall be the Secretary General of

(40)

the Administrative Research Bureau.

Secretaries shall be appointed by the Prime Minister.

The Chief Secretary and Secretaries shall, under the direction of their superiors, regulate general affairs of the Commission and conduct research and the drafting of programs concerning matters for discussion in conference.

Article 6. General affairs of the Commission shall be administred by the Administrative Research Bureau.

Article 7. When deemed necessary, the Chairman may demand any pertinent government office to submit data or opinions concerning the matters specified in Article 1.

Article 8. In regard to the matters specified in Article 1, the Commission shall submit its interim report and recommendations by April 1 and its final report and recommendations not later than June 30, 1948.

Supplementary Provisions

This Caginet Order shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

Pending

Project # 1

Cabinet Order No. 40 promulgated on February 16, 1948

Ordinance governing Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission

Article 1. The Temporary Administrative Reorganization Commission shall be under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and shall conduct research and deliberation of important matters concerning the reform of the administrative organization, submitting reports on the result of its activities and necessary recommendations to the Prime Minister.

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Supplementary Provisions

This Caginet Order shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

Hold

DRAFT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE READJUSTMENT TO BE MADE BY THE PUBLIC BODIES

In response to the administrative readjustment of the Government personnel based on the resolution at the Cabinet Council held on January 27th, 1948, ~~the personnel of~~ (Recommendations to be made to) local public bodies shall ~~be persuaded~~ to make their arrangement for the administrative readjustment in accordance with the following general policy correspondingly to that of the national Government personnel so that, by increasing now the efficiency of the administration of local autonomy, it may contribute to the healthy growth of local finance and the simplification and rationalization of management of administration as well as speed up the healthy growth of general enterprise.

The metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures.

1. Coping with the transition of situation after the termination of the war, the administrative affairs under the charge shall be re-examined, and the rationalization of conduction of the affairs and reorganization of structure of administration shall be endeavoured.

2. Conforming to the spirit of local autonomy, the authority shall be transferred to the facilities in the first line and the local public bodies of lower class.

3. The metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall attempt to decrease the number of the personnel in accordance with the foregoing arrangement and, in order to accomplish the principle of efficiency acheived by small number, the decrease of 25 per cent of the fixed number in the budget as on January 1, 1948, shall be aimed as the fundamental rule after consideration of the actual circumstances of the respective metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures, and the necessary number of personnel shall be decreased according to the budget and the law.

(4.)

4. Regarding the personnel under the jurisdiction of the national Government Offices who have been nominated on the basis of subsidy, the governer of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture shall first make the plan of readjustment, and at the same time the final plan of readjustment shall be decided after comparing and considering it with the plan of readjustment, when confirmed, which had been made by the respective competent ministers todevise as the arrangement keeping step with the decrease of fixed number of personnel in the budget based on subsidy.

5. This readjustment plan shall be submited to the Prime Minister by March 15. and the date of the enforcement of this shall be aimed at May 1.

6. The retiring allowance, ~~etc.~~ Regarding the personnel on the basis of subsidy shall, according to the rate of subsidy, be born by the national government.

7. Concerning the other details of the administrative readjustment shall be conformed to the administrative readjustment of the national government.

8. With respect to the readjustment of the Government officials who are in the service of the government of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, it shall be enforced by the superintendent minister, previously hearing the opinions of the governer of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture.

The city, town or village.

In respect to the administrative readjustment of the city, town or village shall be enforced conforming to the same of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures, however the rate of the decrease shall be 15 per cent in the cities and 10 per cent in the towns or villages.

Return to Natl Govt Serv.

GOVERNMENT SECTION
Buck Slip

5 Feb, 1948

FROM: National Govt Div

NO.		INITIAL	DATE
	CHIEF		
	EX O		
	Deputy Chief		
	Col. Hays		
	Maj. Rizzo		
	Col. Echols		
	Ch. Adm. Div		
	Pub. Affairs Div		
	Pol. Affairs Div		
/	Local Gov't Div		
	Nat'l Gov't Div		
	Gov't Powers Div		
	Legis. Div		
	Courts & Laws Div		
	P.S.Q.D		
	Civil Service Div		
	Pers. Coord		
	Chief Clerk		
	File		

FOR:

_____ INFORMATION
_____ NECESSARY ACTION
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_____ SIGNATURE
_____ INITIAL
✓ COMMENT OR CONCURR.
_____ RETAIN
_____ FILE

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHOSE ABOLITION IS RECOMMENDED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU), GS/LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION, AND GS/NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION:

Prime Minister's Office

1. Branch offices of the former War Damage Rehabilitation Board (now absorbed by the Construction Board).

2. Local Resident Officers of the National Land Bureau of the now-defunct Home Ministry (absorbed by the Construction Board).

Ministry of Education

1. Branch offices of the Education Facilities Bureau.

2. Local Resident Officers.

3. Osaka Branch Office of the Ministry.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

1. Materials Adjustrment Offices.

2. Local Charcoal Offices.

Ministry of Labor*

* 1. Public Employment Stabilization (Security) Offices.

* 2. Prefectural Labor Standards Bureaus.

3. Regional Labor Bureaus.

* 4. Labor Standards Control Offices.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHOSE ABOLITION IS RECOMMENDED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERMENT (ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU), BUT WHOSE RETENTION IS FAVORED BY ~~GOVERNMENT~~ the Local + National Govt Divs.

Ministry of Welfare

1. Quarantine Offices.

Local Nat'l BRANCH OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHOSE ABOLITION IS RECOMMENDED BY The GOVERNMENT Divs., BUT WHOSE RETENTION IS FAVORED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU):

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

1. Branch offices of the Crop Report Office.

2. Foodstuff Offices and sub-branches.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry

1. Prefectural branch offices of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

2. "Detached Offices" of the Foreign Trade Board.

3. Regular branch offices of the Foreign Trade Board (not including the regional offices).

* Transfer to Prefectural Govt

Ministry of Transportation

1. Motor Vehicle Offices.(now reorganized as the Offices of Road Transportation Supervision).

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WHOSE RETETION IS FAVORED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT (ADMINISTRATIVE RESEARCH BUREAU), BUT ABOUT WHICH THERE ARE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE IN OPINION BETWEEN GS/LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION AND GS/NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

1. Branch Offices of the Marine Products Bureau (Fisheries Bureau)

Local Government Division recommends abolition of these branch offices of which there are three (the Japanese propose the establishment of two more). The Administrative Research Bureau also urges that "Consideration is to be given to the abolition of local offices of the Fisheries Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the restraining of the new installation of local resident officers of the same Ministry." As far as the rationing, collection, and forwarding of fresh fish, shellfish, etc. is concerned, the undersigned believes that the function should be returned to the jurisdiction of the prefectural governor. As to this function, therefore, there is no disagreement with the Japanese government and Local Government Division. The governor can, as in the case of foodstuffs, allocation of materials, etc., continue to handle the operational functions, subject to the direction and supervision of the national government--in this case, the Regulations for Rationing of Fresh Fish, Shell-fish, etc. and Regulations for Rationing of Vegetables, Fruits, and Pickled Vegetables, etc. issued under the provisions of the Temporary Materials Supply and Demand Adjustment Law.

However, regulation of deep sea fishing, registration of boats from/to other prefectures, etc. is also a function of these branch offices and should continue to be handled directly by the national government. Deep sea fishing, being outside the three-mile limit, affects Japan's obligations under international treaties. The deep sea ports are also utilized by many boats from other areas of Japan, depending upon seasonal migration of fish, etc.; hence, in these two instances, more than local interests are involved.

It might be possible to substitute local resident officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the branch offices, or at least require a substantial reduction in personnel to correspond to the decrease in business resulting from a transfer of the functions mentioned in the first paragraph to the governor.

2. Central Liaison Branch Offices

The undersigned did not make a study of this question, since reorganization of the Central Liasison Office has been undertaken by Political Affairs Division. Thus, although the undersigned has refrained from taking a position, no objection would be interposed to Local Government's recommendation that "Central Liaison Office branch offices should not be established."

John K. McLean

John K. McLean
National Government Division

Submitted by administrative bureau
on January, 22 Dec.

Exposition on the Form for Management of State Enterprises

In order to manage State enterprises in a highly original, mobile and efficient way, preventing them, on the one hand, from assuming a political coloring and also eliminating their confusion with supervisory administration, and maintaining, on the other, the pureness of an administrative organization by relieving the administrative authorities from their irksome responsibilities for field work, it is necessary to reorganize the managing bureaus and divisions connected with State enterprises into independent managing bodies, separating them from the administrative organizations in general, and operate them on a commercial basis. This involves the realization of the following points:

The first is the reform of the accounting phase of an enterprising body. An enterprising body must break away from the accounting formula for Government accounts which are kept from the view-point of consumption economy, and adopt instead the same accounting formula as that of private enterprises. At present the budgets of an enterprising body are compiled as a special account, but, in order to eliminate the tendency of an enterprising body to show inclinations to rely on general sources of Government revenue, its budget must be made completely independent of the general budgets of the Government, and must strictly follow the principle of an autonomous management: to this end, it would be appropriate if an enterprising body adopts the formula of a lump sum appropriation in making its budgets. As a corollary to such a change in budget-making, the legal independence of an enterprising body will next be-come a sine qua non. The independence of an enterprising body cannot be said to be sufficient with the financial independence

alone: with the latter as a substance, an enterprising body must be given such a status that it is in a position to be the subject of rights and obligations in connection with its property. In other words, the independence of an enterprising body will be complete if it can be made a juridical person.

The second is the reform of the personnel system of an enterprising body. Personnel engaged in an enterprise must be distinguished from administrative officials; and, in the light of their technical skills, such personnel control as is suitable for the enterprise must be exercised. Already, personnel of a State enterprise are treated differently from administrative and judicial officials in general by laws and regulations pertaining to labor, but, in regard to their employment, compensation, performance on duty and status, etc. special consideration and device will be particularly necessary from the standpoint of insuring the promotion of efficency in its management, For example, it will be worth considering a system in which the compensation of officers and employes of such enterprise may be increased or decreased according to the financial condition of the enterprise. It may also be mentioned that, in the National Public Service Law which was passed in the current session of the Diet, personnel of a State enterprise are classified in the special government service.

The third is the protection of public interests. Public interests are very predominant in undertaking conducted by an enterprising body of this type, so that steps must be taken not only to promote their operating efficiency but also to protect such public interests involved. However, there is fear that, in trying to attain these objectives, the mere strengthening of the supervisory right of a State organ and the making of a detailed specification for

the content of such right would not only curb the activities of such enterprises but deprive them of the reality of their independence. The supervisory right referred to must, therefore, be kept at a minimum consistent with the actual requirements; and, in this connection, it might be considered that a committee consisting of experts and representatives of customers be organized as a managing body, and empowered to assume control of the main lines of management within the structure of that body so as to insure the protection of public interests and the democratization of management, while persons in actural charge of management be independly appointed and placed under the said committee, so that they may be capable of fully showing their abilities, to the effective realization of an efficient management of the enterprise.

At present State enterprises comprise, besides Government railways and communications enterprises, the undertakings of the Monopoly Bureau, the Mint, the Printing Bureau as well as the alocohol monopoly and State-owned forestry undertakings; but, after considering various points involved, it is suggested to introduce the present reforms in the Government Railways, Communications enterprises, and the undertakings of the Monopoly Bureau. By way of an example, a concrete plan applicable to the Government Railways is given in an enclosure attached hereto.

Enclosure

An Outline of the Organization of the Railway Kocho (Public Office).

1. General Provisions:

(1) Object of Establishment:-

a. The Railway Kocho will have for its object the operation of State-owned railways and State-owned motor fleet and plans concerning transportation service as determined by the competent Minister.

b. The Railway Kocho will be a juridical person. Its head office will be established in Tokyo Metropolis, and its subordinate offices at various places where they are required.

(2) Capital:-

a. The fixed capital will be contributed by the Government.

b. For the objectives and within the amounts determined by the competent Minister after approval of the Diet, the Railway Kocho may issue debentures or borrow funds.

c. Loans may be made from public and general banking institutions.

(3) Articles of Incorporation:-

a. The Railway Kocho must provide in its Articles of Incorporation for the following:-

(1) Object. (2) Name. (3) Location of Offices.
(4) Amount of Capital. (5) Officers. (6) Business and its Execution. (7) Accounts. (8) Method of Public Announcement.

b. The fixing or revision of the Articles of Incorporation will be made subject to the approval of the competent Minister.

(4) The Railway Kocho will not be subject to income tax and juridical person tax.

2. Officers and Employees.

(1) The Railway Kocho will have the following officers:-

a. One President, who will be appointed by the competent Minister from between the two candidates recommended by the supervisory Committee. His tenure of office will be seven years. He will represent the Railway Kocho and preside over its affairs.

b. Two Vice-Presidents, who will be appointed by the President. Their tenure of office will be seven years. As provided by Articles of Incorporation, they will represent the Railway Kocho, assist the President, and act in his stead when the latter is prevented from attending to his duties. In case the post of President is vacant, the Vice-President will perform the duties of the President.

c. Nine members of the Supervisory Committee, who will be appointed by the competent Minister after approval of the Diet. Tenure of office - six years, one third of the number to be replaced at a time. Six of the members are to be persons who have had experience of ten years or more in the management of railway or motor transportation enterprise, and the remaining three are to be representives of customers.

(2) The status of the officers and employees will be that of Government Officials, but with regard to the system of their salaries, fixed numbers, etc., measures different from the case of Government officials in general will be adopted.

3. The Supervisory Committee.

(1) The Supervisory Committee will consist of members of the Supervisory Committee, and its Chairman will be coopted by the members.

(2) In addition to its ordinary meeting held at a regular interval, the committee must meet for conference at any time if demanded by the President of the Kocho or members of the Committee.

(3) The President and Vice-Presidents of the Kocho may attend a meeting of the Committee and state their opinion.

(4) The adoption of resolutions at a meeting of the Sypervisory Committee will be required on the following matters:-

a. Proposals concerning important matters of management that fall within the purview of the authority of the competent Minister.

b. Matters concerning the Articles of Incorporation.

c. Matters concerning regulations pertaining to business and personnel affairs.

d. Matters concerning transportation charges.

e. Matters concerning the disposition of important property.

f. Matters concerning the disposal of profits.

g. Matters concerning the issue of debentures and the borrowing of funds.

h. Matters concerning budgets and final accounts.

i. Matters concerning plans for enterprise and funds.

j. Matters concerning the inventory, balance sheet and profit and loss account.

k. Matters concerning important business.

(5) Of the matters requiring the adoption of resolutions by a Committee meeting, as provided under paragraph (4) above, the proposals on items h. and j. may be presented by the President only. Proposals on other matters may be presented in the name of three or more members of the Committee.

(6) The Supervisory Committee will recommend two candidates

for the post of President to the competent Minister.

(7) The Supervisory Cimmittee may make recommendations concerning the management of business to the President, or submit its views in writing to the Diet or the competent Minister.

(8) The Supervisory Committee may present proposals to the competent Minister concerning important matters of management that fall within the purview of the authority of the competent Minister.

(9) The Supervisory Committee will inspect business affairs of the Railway Kocho, and must report the result of inspection to the competent Minister and the Diet after the compleation of each business year.

(10) The Supervisory Committee may order the production of books and documents of the Kocho and inspect the establishments of the Kocho.

(11) The Supervisory Committee may demand the attendance of officers and employees of the Kocho at its meeting and order them to explain business matters.

4. Business.

(1) The Railway Kocho will attend to the operation of State-owned railways and State-owned motor fleet and their accessory business in accordance with the basic policies and plans concerning transportation service as determined by the competent Minister.

(2) The Railway Kocho must, before the commencement of each bysiness year, make out plans for enterprise and funds for that year and submit them to the competent Minister for approval.

5. Accounting.

(1) Each business year will commence in April and end in march of the following year.

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(3) The inventory, balance sheet, and profit and loss account for each business year must be prepared and sumbitted to the competent Minister for approval.

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6. Supervision.

(1) The competent Minister may prescribe basic policies and plans concerning transportation service and issue orders necessary for their execution,

(2) The fixing of the revision of transport charges will be made subject to the approval of the Diet.

(3) General regulations concerning business and technique will be provided by law.

(4) In cases where the competent Minister deems any act of the Railway Kocho as violating the provisions of any law, order. Articles of Incorporation, or the regulations

referred to in item (3) above, he may rescind such act.

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As regards the punishment of officers and employees who have acted contrary to any law or order relative to the Railway Kocho, penal provisions including those on imprisonment will be provided.

Exposition on the Form for Management of State Enterprises

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e. Matters concerning the disposition of important property.

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(1) The competent Minister may prescribe basic policies and plans concerning transportation service and issue orders necessary for their execution.

(2) The fixing of the revision of transport charges will be made subject to the approval of the Diet.

(3) General regulations concerning business and technique will be provided by law.

(4) In cases where the competent Minister deems any act of the Railway Kocho as violating the provisions of any law, order. Articles of Incorporation, or the regulations

referred to in item (3) above, he may rescind such act.

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Recd
from
admin
Insp. Div.
2 aug 48

Administrative Management Agency

Gyosatsu No. 31

July 27, 1948

To the Director-General,

Price Board.

Results of Administrative Inspection, concerning:

As a result of our "on-the-spot" inspection of your Board, we enumerate, in the enclosure hereto, the points to which your attention is requested to effect necessary improvements. When appropriate steps are taken on the matter, please report accordingly at your earliest convenience.

Chief of ~~Management~~ Inspection Division,
Administrative Management Agency

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1. Work involved in giving permission to applications for "exceptional prices".

As a strong public opinion is now current that all concerned are annoyed because of an unduly long time required for obtaining permission for "exceptional prices" or of the complicated formalities connected with such business, we have investigated the actual conditions and found that the work takes, in the main, one week to ten days after sending in the relative application. In special cases, such as those involving fishing nets or special textiles for export, for which new studies are needed before arriving at their decisions, a period of two or three months is actually required, but this is considered unavoidable under the circumstances obtaining at present. However, while it may be considered unavoidable that, with respect to goods for export and import, a considerable time is required under the present conditions because of the necessity for clearance with the Export and Import Goods Section besides the original section, this owing to the nature of the Export and Import Goods Section, we are of the opinion that, as means of improving the existing situation, there is still some room left to reduce the operating procedures by eliminating the overlapping of reviews in the process of clearance and reducing the number of days required for liaison work between the sections involved. We shall appreciate your reporting on this point after your studies.

2. Work involved in collecting profits arising from the raise in prices.

We understand that plans are being drawn up at present to regulate this business, but it is considered that the present

accumulation of work has reached such an extent that its clearance is beyond the best efforts of the Accounts Section staff alone. We hope that the higher levels of your Board will fully examine and study the case so as to bring it to a speedy conclusion. In particular, as to the hoarded goods which find their way into the market, it is deemed very difficult to grasp the actual situation because their whereabouts are unknown. We shall be glad to hear your views on this matter.

3. Matters falling under decision of executive officers.

Various regulations relating to matters falling under decision of Deputy Director-General, division chiefs and section chiefs and those concerning business operation are defective, and it appears that almost everything is carried on in accordance with customary practices. It is deemed necessary to take steps to codify the matter on this point immediately in order to clarify the location of responsibility. We shall appreciate your reporting on this matter after your studies at an early date.

4. Replacements of competent office staff.

That it is necessary to fill every division with a competent office staff is self-evident, but we must admit that there are special difficulties on this point in view of the present compensation and other treatment governing government officials. However, the investigation of the personnel situation of the Third Section has revealed that, while the fixed number of its staff is 195, the actual number is 141 with 54 vacancies. Now that the delay in the determination of prices resulting from the shortage of staff in the Price Board is being formed the subject of public criticism, the state of affairs that the said vacancies cannot be filled up

immediately seems to be worthy of serious considerations. We wish that you make further studies and efforts on this point.

5. Cramped office space.

In comparison with the number of staff and outside visitors in every division and section, the office space is too small, thereby actually resulting in lower working efficiency. And also from a hygienic point of view, we hope that the executives will devise means to remedy the existing situation.

6. Handling of documents.

The handling of documents in every division is not uniform, and it appears that documents are kept in such a way as to make it difficult to distinguish whether they are "finished with" or "pending". It is deemed necessary to establish, in relation with the third point (matters falling under decision of executive officers), some procedures for handling documents with precision. We desire that you report on the methods for improvement regarding this question.

7. We have not been informed of any fact that the functions of a regional office are being utilized by any subdivision of the Board except the Charges Section of the Fifth Division. Your report on the functions that are actually exercised by regional offices and their relations with local government units is requested.

(Recd. 26 mar 1948.
From YAMADA - LCO)

REPORT CONCERNING THE REASONS JUSTIFYING THE CONTINUED DISPOSAL OF MATTERS WHICH WERE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE FORMER LOCAL AUTONOMY SECTION AND LOCAL OFFICIALS SYSTEM SECTION OF THE OFFICE OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND CONCERNING THE REASONS FOR THE ADVISABILITY OF DISPOSAL OF SUCH MATTERS IN A BUREAU OR SECTION WITHIN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

(Prepared with assistance of Admin. Research Bureau, Cabinet + LCO.)

45

(Reid. 26 Mar 1948.
From YAMADA - LCO)

REPORT CONCERNING THE REASONS JUSTIFYING THE CONTINUED DISPOSAL OF MATTERS WHICH WERE UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE FORMER LOCAL AUTONOMY SECTION AND LOCAL OFFICIALS SYSTEM SECTION OF THE OFFICE OF DOMESTIC AFFAIRS AND CONCERNING THE REASONS FOR THE ADVISABILITY OF DISPOSAL OF SUCH MATTERS IN A BUREAU OR SECTION WITHIN THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

(Prepared with assistance P.
Admin Research Bureau, Cabinet
+ LCO.

45)

A. Those matters which require continual disposal hereafter which have been under the jurisdiction of Local Autonomy Section of the office of Domestic Affairs.

1. To give assistance in tne disposal of those matters disposed by the Prime Minister in accordance with the Local Autonomy Law and the Cabinet Order concerning the Enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law.

(1) Those Affairs based on the Local Autonomy Law.

a. Receiving reports of the disposition of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with respect to the creation of a city, town or village, its dissolution, division, union, or the alteration of the boundaries thereof and notifying the same (Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 5).

b. Dealing with the disposition concerning the alterations of the boundaries of cities, towns or villages affecting the boundaries of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures and notifying the same (Article 7 paragraphs 2 and 5).

c. Receiving reports of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with respect to the disposition of the reorganization of a town or village into a city or the reorganization of a city into a town or village, or the disposition of hte reorganization of a village into a town or a town into a village (Article 8, paragraph 3).

d. Receiving of reports concerning the resolutions of the assembly of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture based on a demand for the dismissal of a vice-governor, chief accountant, electoral administration committee-man or inspection commissioner of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 86, paragraph 3).

e. Receiving of reports concerning the result of resolutions of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural

prefecture (Article 123, paragraph 3).

f. Taking procedures for the dismissal of a governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture through mandamus proceedings (Article 146, paragraph 8).

g. Receiving reports concerning the enactment of by-laws of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture or the alteration or abolition thereof (Article 252).

h. Receiving reports of the disposition by the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, with respect to the creation anew or abolition of the area of a county "gun" or alteration of the area of "gun" or its name and the report thereof with respect to the area of a county to which such town or village is to belong, in case where a creation of a town or village affecting the boundaries of the areas of counties has been effected and notifying the same (Article 259, paragraphs 1, 3 and 4).

i. Receiving information from the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, with respect to the creation anew or abolition of the area of a town or a hamlet "aza" within the area of a city, town or village or alteration of the area or name of a town or hamlet "aza" (Article 260, paragraph 2).

j. Dealing with the general voting procedure of Special laws as is applicable only to one ordinary local public body and with the promulgation procedure of the law concerned, etc.(Article 261).

k. Determination after obtaining the resolution of the local public bodies concerned, in cases where a city, town or village, special ward or a locality for which jurisdiction over

it has yet to be determined is to be incorporated into the area of a special city (Article 265, paragraph 3).

l. Disposal of affairs conforming to each of the above items with respect to the special city, special ward or the association of a local public body (Articles 277, 278, 283 and 292).

m. Approval of establishment of the association of local public bodies in which the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the special city are incorporated. (Article 284, paragraph 1).

n. Approval of the addition or reduction of incorporated bodies concerning the association of local public bodies in which the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the special city are incorporated, the alteration of affairs disposed jointly and alteration of regulations of such association (Article 286).

o. Receiving the report of dissolution of a partial-affairs-association in which the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and the special city are incorporated (Article 288).

2. Assistance to the Prime Minister with respect to the following items which require disposal in conjunction with the jurisdiction over the Local Autonomy Law.

(1) Research, study and drafting in cases where the Government has to take measures in connection with amendments of the Local Autonomy Law.

(2) Research, study and drafting concerning the revision and abolition of Cabinet Order, and Regulations concerning the Enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law.

(3) Adjustory measures concerning the disposition of local administrative affairs under the jurisdiction of the Ministries related to the Local Autonomy Law.

As all Laws through which the respective Ministries utilize local entities or their agencies are related to the Local Autonomy Law, it is necessary that these laws should be studied from the Standpoint of these local entities and opinions be presented and adjustment between them made, and, in some cases even the amendments to the Local Autonomy Law be made. At present, the following bills come under consideration in this regard.

The Local Finance Bill

The Local Education Board Bill

The Development Bill

The Agricultural

Production adjustment Bill, Maritime Peace Preservation Board Bill

The Sanitation Station Bill

Bill for the Partial Amendment of the People's ~~i~~ Health Insurance Law.

(4) Matter to be studied hereafter concerning the local government System.

(a) Matters concerning the adjustment of and distribution of national affairs and affairs of local entites.

In the already existing laws there are not a few items which should be transferred to the authority of local public bodies in accordance with the principle of decentralization, and from the standpoint of expansion of local autonomy it is necessary that these should be studied and opinions thereon be given to those groups concerned.

(b) Solution of the System of Special cities.

(c) Abolition and union of the areas of urban or rural prefectures.

The areas of existing metropolis, district or urbans or rural prefecture are not always suitable in considiration of traffic, communication and econonic conditions etc., and the question of abolition or union thereof or the system of district (Do-Shuu-Sei) should be given careful study and preparation therefor.

(5) Publication of a Monthly Report of Local Autonomy.

On the basis of reports from local entities, typical by-laws and regulations of each metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, statistics concernihg local administration, the status of operation of local assemblies, charts of main personnel and other materials related to

local autonomy are compiled and they are reported to each ministry and metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, and furthermore, in accordance with the principles of the amended Local Autonomy Law, it is necessary that these be sent to the assemblies of all cities, towns or villages, in order to contribute further to the progress of local autonomy.

3. Matters pertaining to requests and recommendations from the General Headquarters concerning local autonomy and Submission of reports concerning important questions relative to local autonomy to the General Headquarters.

4. Replies to queries by letters from local entites concerning problems of operation of the Local Autonomy Law.

(Notes relating to 1)

1. Following affairs based on the Local Autonomy Law are under the jurisdiction of the National Election Management Commission.

a. Receiving reports of the results of elections of governors of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures (Article 61, paragraph 3).

b. Receiving reports concerning the results of the general vote based on a demand for the dissolution of the assembly of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefectures (Article 77).

c. Receiving reports concerning the results of the general vote based on a demand for the dismissal of an assembly-man or governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 82).

d. Dealing with matters conforming to each of the above items with respect to the special city special ward and the association of local public bodies (Article 277, 278, 283 and 292).

2. Following affairs based on the Local Autonomy Law are under the jurisdiction of the Local Finance Committee.

a. Receiving reports concerning the budget of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 238).

b. Receiving reports concerning final accounts of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture. (Article 242, paragraph 3).

c. Disposal of affairs conforming to each of the

above items with respect to the special city, special ward and association of local public bodies (Article 277, 278, 283 and292).

(2) Affairs based on the Cabinet Order concerning the Enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law.

a. Designating a person who shall execute the function of the governor of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture, in a case where no agreement of the governors or persons who had been the governors of the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture concerned is reached, at the time of the new establishment of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 1, paragraph 2).

b. Determining the demarcation of the affairs or designating the metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture which shall take over the affairs, in a case where it is difficult to divide the affairs in accordnace with the area which has newly been created in a case where creation, disolution, division or union of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture has been effected (Article 5, paragraph 1).

c. Determining the taking over of the affairs when it becomes necessary to devided the affairs due to alterations of the boundaries of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 6.)

d. Receiving reports of results concerning the deliberations of the assembly based on the direct demand for the enactment, revision or repeal of by-laws in a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture and reports of results of the inspection of the affairs based on a direct demand

for the inspection of affairs in a metropolis, destrict or urban or rural prefecture. (Article 98, pragraph 2 and Article 99).

e. Receiving reports in a case where the handing over of affairs of the governor, vice-governor, chief accountant, deputy accountant, or inspection commissioner within a determined period is not accomplished (Article 132, 140 and 141).

f. Imposing administrative fines not exceeding two thousand ~~and~~ yen ~~against~~ on the governor, Vice-governor, chief accountant, deputy accountant or inspection commissioner of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture who has rejected the handing over of affairs without a just case (Article 131, 140 and 141).

g. Prescribing necessary matters relating to the handing over of affairs of the governor, Vice-governor, chief accountant, deputy accountant, chairman of the electoral administration committee and inspection commissioner of metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture (Article 133, 140 and 141).

h. Receiving the report of the disposition of the governor of a metropolis, district or urban or rural prefecture with respect to the area of a county to which a town or village in to belong ina case where a city has been reorganized into a town or village and notifying the same (Article 178, paragraph 2 and 3).

i. Despocal of affairs concerning the special city in comformance with each of the above mentioned items (Article 194).