

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2910
- (2) Folder title/number: (26)  
330: Inspections - Investigations
- (3) Date: Jan. 1950 - Nov. 1950

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9032.2, 9360	d, e

- (5) Item description and comment:  
i) Kinki ii) Includes Field Trip Reports  
iii) Includes Contents List

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)



**330 INSPECTIONS - INVESTIGATIONS**

SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
1. Report on Mr. Kight's Trip	Masao Handa	-	13 Jan 50
2. Report of Field Trip to Kansai District	SCAP	KCAR	13 Jan 50
3. Report of Field Trip to Kansai	SCAP	KCAR	2 Feb 50
4. Forecast of Visits for PM&W, SCAP Nurses to Civil Affairs Regions	SCAP	KCAR	9 Feb 50
See 430 5. Inspections of Indigenous Foods Destined for Consumption by Occupation Personnel	SCAP	KCAR	11 Feb 50
6. Transmittal of Field Trip Report	SCAP	KCAR	21 Feb 50
7. Fire Hazard Inspection of Denki Club	Camp Osaka	Regional Post Engr Camp Osaka	24 Feb 50
8. Forestry Inspections in Kyoto Prefecture	KCAR		21 Mar 50
9. Transmittal of Field Trip Report	SCAP	KCAR	16 Mar 50
10. Procedure for Labor Division Personnel on Field trip	SCAP	KCAR	24 Mar 50
11. Annual inspection by the GHQ, Inspector General	SCAP	KCAR	24 Mar 50
12. Report of annual general inspection FY 1950 Hq & Hq Det, Kinki Civil Affairs Region	I Corps	KCAR	24 Mar 50
13. List of Irregularities and Deficiencies Annual General Inspection FY 1950 KCAR (Inclosure)	I Corps	KCAR	24 Mar 50
14. Allegations and complaints	FEC	KCAR	4 Apr 50
15. If Col Bishop was rating		All section	11 Apr 50
16. Transmittal of Field trip report	SCAP	KCAR	3 Apr 50
17. Report of Field trip to Osaka Pref 11-14 Apr		KCAR	1 May 50
18. Report of field trip to Osaka - 11-15 Apr	Wage & Work Cond Branch	KCAR	2 May 50
19. Report on Japanese publisher	KCAR	SCAP	18 May 50
20. Fire Hazard Inspection of Denki Club	Regional Post Engr. Camp Osaka	Camp Osaka	6 June 50
21. Fire Hazard inspection of the Ishihara Sango Bldg Kinki Civil Affairs Region	Camp Osaka	Camp Osaka	22 June 50







DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

CHIEF CLERK

PROPOSED ITINERARY

for

LT COL. PRICE

Wed 22 November

0830 - 0900	-----	Conference with Chief
✓ 0900 - 1000	-----	Administrative check w/ D/C and Ch/Clk
1000 - 1100	-----	Inspection of billets, mess, and motor pool
1110 - 1200	-----	Public Welfare

Thurs 23 November ----- Holiday

Fri 24 November

0830 - 1030	-----	Economics
1030 - 1130	-----	Civil Education
1300 - 1400	-----	Civil Information
1400 - 1500	-----	Legal and Government
1500 - 1600	-----	Public Health

Sat 25 November

0900 - 1000	-----	Staff Conference
-------------	-------	------------------



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

333.1 ( 30 Aug 50 )CAS-CE

26 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tochigi

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182  
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
✓ Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24 Unit 5  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
(Attn: Civil Education Officer)

1. Forwarded for your information is copy of a report of field trip by a staff member of CI&E, SCAP, to the area listed in the inclosure.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
Rpt. of Trip to  
Tochigi Pref.

*J. A. O'Brien*  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm OFF  
REC'D  
C-A-0



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

Date: 30 August 1950

FROM: D. M. Typer  
TO: Chief, Civil Information and Education Section  
SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Tochigi Ken

1. In compliance with LO Order No. 193-20, dated 27 July 1950, undersigned proceeded to Tochigi 17 August and returned to Tokyo 19 August at 1830.

2. The following Japanese national accompanied the undersigned as an interpreter, Yukiharu Maeda.

3. Names and titles of officials with whom contacts were made:

Mr. Kobayashi, Youth Affairs, Kanto CA Team  
Mr. Jukichi Kodaira, Governor, Tochigi Ken

4. The purpose of the visit was to participate in the 5th Liaison Conference of the Seinen Dan Association.

5. Report

a. One hundred forty young adults representing 35 prefectural youth associations were in attendance at the 5th Liaison Conference at Nikko. Several hundred observers, primarily from Tochigi, were in and out of sessions.

b. The agenda of the Conference included two plenary sessions; addresses by Mr. Kitaoka of the Nippon Seinen Kan who only recently returned from America, and D. M. Typer, CIE; three discussion periods; a trip to Lake Chuzenji followed by a recreation period and numerous informal committee and strategy meetings.

c. The discussion periods were carried on in four groups:

Group 1: Proposed measures for strengthening the Liaison Conference

Group 2: Improving the management of local unit organizationally and program-wise

and /



Group 3: Financing the Seinen Dan and  
increasing Social Education budgets

Group 4: Peace Festival and overseas visitation

d. Report on Group 1

This group drew special interest because of the careful preparation that had gone into the agenda. Last February the prefectural Seinen Dan leaders of the Kanto Region met to discuss the timeliness and need for strengthening the organizational structure of the Liaison Conference. It was agreed that the time had come for some such move. Following that meeting the Nippon Seinen Kan called a meeting of all prefectural presidents to consider the matter. Twenty-nine prefectural presidents came to a May meeting. After long deliberation, during which time the SCAP Youth Adviser spent two hours discussing a few of the basic elements in a truly democratic national youth organization, the group drew up a draft constitution, copies of which were sent to all prefectures for their use in discussing it prior to the Liaison Conference. The twenty-nine presidents signed a statement promising to get the constitution discussed by local units.

In the group discussion many factors were inserted to confuse the issue. First they had to elect a chairman from the floor. It just had to be democratic! The chairman had no advance preparation or notice -- so far as was evident.

Next the "opposition" claimed that the procedure in preparing the draft constitution was undemocratic. It was stimulated from the "top" down. It had not been authorized by the Liaison Conference. It was unfair to those new chairmen who had not heard about it. It was too early for an organization. In any case, no central executive organ should be formed now. (It was reported that such a group would be subject to pressure from the "top authorities".)

The most articulate opposition came from the Kyoto, Ishikawa and Tokyo-to representatives. The Toyama and Shizuoka men were on the side of democracy. Just why they didn't produce the signatures of the 29 men who participated voluntarily and democratically in the May meeting is hard to say. It later came to



light that the signed agreement had been lost by the Conference chairman to whom it had been given! But, no person was willing to divulge this information, although it would have greatly strengthened the cause of justice!

Four mimeographed documents were distributed on the streets by the Youth Fatherland Front. (Copies are attached.) These documents plus night strategy meetings by the "opposition" helped either to strengthen their forces or to neutralize some people so that at the discussion groups, there was a tie vote, 17 to 17, on whether or not the new constitution should even be discussed at the meeting. The chairman voted in favor of the motion and it was then discussed. (This vote occurred nearly four hours after the meeting opened!)

Later, by a very close vote, the group decided to oppose the formation of a central committee, even if some new organization were formed. This fact was the cause of much discussion when it came to the plenary session. All the old arguments were raised but finally, when it was agreed to authorize a new committee on strengthening the organization, it was decided to give them full power to act. Two representatives from each prefecture will constitute the committee to work on this project.

Regional Youth Officers would be well advised to keep closely in touch with their various ken Seinen Dan presidents who will be helping to determine the attitude of their representatives who will be called together in October to consider a national plan for strengthening the organization.

e. Report on Group 2

Group 2 spent a lot of time on plans designed to mark the 21st birthday of each person as a special occasion to be celebrated as a coming-of-age day.

This group also discussed the need for some type of Seinen Dan "trade mark" and asked that the new committee assume responsibility for this matter in addition to its other task.



f. Report on Group 3

The perennial problem of financing local Seinen Dan units was discussed at length by this group. Suggestions for raising money included: profits from sale of publications; benefit movies; community service; sale of rationed goods; subsidy from village offices; fees from renting rooms in a youth hall; and fees.

The group also agreed to ask the conference to petition the Social Education Section of the M/Ed for more money to be spent on youth classes of all types.

g. Report on Group 4

Undersigned did not get to this session but it was a hot one. One or two Communist observers posed as official delegates and held the floor for some time. On the second day it was openly established that one Fukuyama was neither a delegate nor an observer, although he wore an observer's badge.

The Communist effort was to get the group to propose full cooperation of Seinen Dans in a peace festival to be called by the Hiroshima Ken Federation. This proposal was turned down on the condition that Hiroshima be given a chance to invite the next Liaison Conference to that city.

An item to encourage the sending of more youth representatives overseas on inspection trips was voted down.

h. The Final Plenary Session

(1) The results of the four discussion groups were reported at the final session. It was also reported that a special effort is being made to get the Meiji Hotel returned to the Nippon Seinen Kan.

(2) The floor was then opened for nominations for next year's conference. Hiroshima made a long speech but Saga did a much more clever job of "stumping" for Kyushu and the conference voted to go to Saga.



1. Observations

(1) This group of Seinen Dan leaders seem much more interested in procedural matters than they are in substantive matters. Group 1 spent three hours arguing over whether or not to put an item on the agenda.

(2) The ceaseless efforts of the uninvited Communists, including publication of fliers, long speech-making and midnite strategy meetings kept the conference on edge. Their tack was to stack the loyalty of the participants to their native land against loyalty to any outside authority. (Hard for one to let his side down!)

(3) The Tochigi host group did a good job on arrangements but now that they are on to certain tactics, we have to start all over again with the Saga group. This lack of continuity plays into the hands of the opposition, in one way.

(4) In spite of all efforts, it has been impossible to gear the major speeches and the discussion groups into a coordinated conference procedure.

(5) The conference did not serve as a major move ahead in program content for local units. Very little cooperative educational progress is made and what is done cannot be consolidated because of the absence of any responsible central body.

(6) The need for a representative and cooperative executive organization is urgent.

On the other hand there were many gains registered at the conference:

(1) The Tochigi group matured noticeably in their experience of handling the conference. This fact drew a comment from the Youth Adviser's interpreter who was impressed by that fact.

(2) The "mild" group of prefectural presidents are more convinced than ever before that they must take the initiative in the struggle with the Communists. Undersigned attended a 2:30-4:00 a.m. meeting of this group who were prepared to split the conference wide open and go ahead with whomever they could get. Undersigned advised against this move lest it do exactly what the opposition wanted.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

(3) The authorization by the conference of a representative committee to deal with a revision of the constitution is all gain. The experience of the former "self-appointed" committee ought to provide a starting point for such a group.

(4) Mr. Kanobashi of Osaka has returned from America more convinced than ever that the Seinen Dan must be strengthened. His leadership was missed very much at Nikko but there is still time to utilize his keen leadership in the next moves.

(5) Mr. Kitaoka of Nippon Seinen Dan lectured at the conference. He described in detail his recent observations of 4-H Club work in America and urged the Seinen Dan members to undertake an educational program of the type that 4-H does.

(6) The cooperative, voluntary and objective relationship of the Seinen Dan leaders to SCAP was affirmed at the "midnite" strategy meeting when the leaders openly opposed the implication in one of the fliers that the SCAP Youth Adviser was dominating the move to strengthen the organization.

(7) It is crystal-clear to the undersigned that the Seinen Dan groups can, with the right adult assistance and encouragement, be organized into a strong force for freedom and democracy in Japan. The problem is: who among the Japanese adults can and will undertake this responsibility.

D. W. Typer  
Educationist (Youth  
Organization and  
Student Activities)



*file*

GUIDE FOR LIAISON INSPECTIONS OF CIVIL AFFAIRS REGIONS

1. Decide the objectives of your visit. In making this decision, consult previous reports on the region and determine what individuals have not been observed. Then plan to cover their operations unless a special problem utilizes all your time.

2. Notify your counter-part in the region, as soon as you have received written notice of your trip, as to the purpose of your visit. If your visit requires additional travel in the region, ask him to arrange and coordinate it for you. If you contemplate accompanying a region member on one of his field trips, follow the schedule that he has set up for himself. It is imperative that you always keep in mind that your primary purpose is to observe the operations of, and lend assistance to, our Civil Affairs personnel.

3. Upon arriving at region headquarters, report to the section chief or his acting chief, also report to the commanding officer or the deputy chief and state the object of your visit.

4. Make sure that the plan of your visit allows adequate time for critique of your findings on the last day with the chief of your counterpart section in the region and the commanding officer or the deputy chief.

5. In observing the operations of our Civil Affairs personnel in field work, let them "carry the ball." Don't run their meetings for them, but act as their guest and observer. Anything you do should be at their request and for their benefit.

6. If large meetings of Japanese are to be attended, determine from your host whether he expects you to give a formal talk. If so, discuss your talk, if possible, ahead of time with the interpreter who will be used. Without such preparation, the average interpreter, who will be unaccustomed to you and to your manner of speaking, may misinterpret a point, which will do more harm than good.

7. Upon the completion of your observations of the performance of each individual, critique him on your observations.

8. Upon completion of your inspection, critique the chief or the acting chief as to your findings. The critique of the individuals concerned may be done separately or at the same time that you critique the chief of your counterpart section. If you have found anything unfavorable, discuss it openly and make suggestions or recommendations. If these are not accepted, do not argue, merely indicate that the recommendation will be included in your report.

9. Report your findings to the commanding officer or his deputy and include all the good and the unfavorable points and any suggestions or recommendations that you have discussed with or made to your counterpart personnel. Do not report any unfavorable conditions or circumstances upon your return that you have not reported to or discussed with the commanding officer or his deputy.



10. Prepare a written report, using the form attached as a guide. The original will be submitted to the Deputy Chief, Civil Affairs Section, not later than one week after return. Verbal reports covering important items requiring immediate action will be submitted without delay.

11. The contents of the report should show that Civil Affairs personnel are doing, not what the Japanese are doing. Any description of Japanese programs should be included only to reflect the work of the Civil Affairs personnel, unless there is an urgent matter concerning Japanese programs or problems to be reported which should be handled separately. The report will not be a duplication of the Region's Monthly Activities Report.



For Correction of Deficiency



FORM FOR LIAISON REPORTS

1. Authority:

(L.O. with Hq & Date), and name of inspector or inspectors.

2. Purpose:

(Example: The purpose of the trip was to confer with Kinki CA Economics personnel on the Surveillance of Economic Programs, etc.).

3. Itinerary:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activity</u>
10 Aug.	Kinki CA, HQ	Conferred with Col Ayotte, C.O., Mr. Goldsby, Chief of Economics, and Mr. Ridge, Chief of NR.
11 Aug.	Nara Experimental Farm, Nara	With Mr. Ridge and Miss Bull, conferred with Okada, Pref, Chief of Agri. Extension, Suzuki, Chief of Nara Experiment Farm, and Nara Agri. Extension agents on Extension Program.

4. Summary:

(A summary of findings should be included only if report is to be more than 4 pages long).

5. Discussion:

(Discuss observations of particular problems investigated, and observations of CA personnel's method of operation in the program covered with any pertinent comments on how this operation affects the program, or where our people were weak. Also any comments on the program itself would be in order.)

6. Conclusions:

(This should be confined to conclusions as to the type of work being done by the CA personnel, conclusions as to the progress of the program, and/or conclusions as to the findings of the special situation that you went to investigate).

7. Recommendations:

(Use the applicable statement as follows if you have any recommendations. If you have none, then say none).

a. The following recommendations were made to the Kinki CA Economics Personnel and C.O. of team.

b. The following recommendations are being made to SCAP Sections for action on problems uncovered on this trip.

c. The following recommendations are made for action by Chief of Economics Division or higher CA authority.



For Corrections of Deficiencies

*File  
no further  
corrections  
accomplished*



HEADQUARTERS CAMP OSAKA  
Office of the Regional Post Engineer  
APO 25

22 June 1950

SUBJECT: Fire Hazard Inspection of the Ishihara Sangyo Building,  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region

TO: Regional Post Engineer  
Camp Osaka  
APO 25

Info to KCAF

1. The following constitutes the fire hazard inspection of the Kinki Civil Affairs Building made on 22 June 1950 by myself accompanied by building manager.

2. This building has adequate fire fighting equipment and fire plans are posted throughout building.

3. Deficiencies

*Can not be changed.* (1) Administration Room: Four (4) sets of two outlets on one (1) male plug.

Fixed (2) Loose light plug

*Can not be changed* (3) Unauthorized wiring extension cord over eight (8) feet. *wiring for Mrs. Wilk's stand*

*No other outlet* b. Switchboard Room: Unauthorized wiring on electric fan, extension cord over eight (8) feet. *can not be changed*

*can not be changed* c. Major's Office: Fan and desk lamp connected on single male plug.

*can not be changed* d. Translation Room: Unauthorized wiring on fans and electric lamps. *wiring goes to Public Welfare*

*can not be changed* e. Public Welfare Room: Two (2) sets of two (2) outlets on one male plug and extension cords over eight (8) feet.

*can not be changed* f. Visitors Register Room: Unauthorized wall sockets. (Single extension cord with four outlets plugged into wall outlet.) *room has only one outlet*

g. Lobby. Extension cord on electric clock over eight (8) feet.

→ Electric clock was taken out by Sgt Fulton



HEADQUARTERS CAMP OSAKA  
Office of the Regional Post Engineer  
APO 25

22 June 1950

SUBJECT: Fire Hazard Inspection of the Ishihara Sangyo Building,  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region

TO: Regional Post Engineer  
Camp Osaka  
APO 25

Info to KCAFR

1. The following constitutes the fire hazard inspection of the Kinki Civil Affairs Building made on 22 June 1950 by myself accompanied by building manager.

2. This building has adequate fire fighting equipment and fire plans are posted throughout building.

3. Deficiencies

*Can not be changed.* (1) Administration Room: Four (4) sets of two outlets on one (1) male plug.

Fixed (2) Loose light plug

*Can not be changed* (3) Unauthorized wiring extension cord over eight (8) feet. *wiring for Mrs. Wilk's stand*

*No other outlet* b. Switchboard Room: Unauthorized wiring on electric fan, extension cord over eight (8) feet. *can not be changed*

*can not be changed* c. Major's Office: Fan and desk lamp connected on single male plug.

*can not be changed* d. Translation Room: Unauthorized wiring on fans and electric lamps. *wiring goes to Public Welfare*

*can not be changed* e. Public Welfare Room: Two (2) sets of two (2) outlets on one male plug and extension cords over eight (8) feet.

*can not be changed* f. Visitors Register Room: Unauthorized wall sockets. (Single extension cord with four outlets plugged into wall outlet.) *room has only one outlet*

g. Lobby. Extension cord on electric clock over eight (8) feet.

→ Electric clock was taken out by Sgt Fulton



*Civil Education*  
Fixed h. Communications Room: Two (2) outlets on one (1) male  
plug.

*can not be  
changed short of  
outlets*

- i. Economic Room: Extension cord over eight (8) feet.
- j. Labor Office: Extension cord over eight (8) feet.
- k. Basement Hallway: Electric light switch shorted out, hot when inspected.

*can not be  
changed short of  
outlets*

1. Basement: Unauthorized wiring throughout.

4. Building Manager states that work order has been submitted this headquarters last month to have above deficiencies corrected, but nothing has been done as of this date.

*W. William H. Kesel*  
CPL WILLIAM H. KESEL  
Fire Inspector



HEADQUARTERS CAMP OSAKA  
Office of the Regional Post Engineer  
APO 25

6 June 1950

SUBJECT: Fire Hazard Inspection of Denki Club

TO: Regional Post Engineer  
Camp Osaka  
APO 25

1. The following constitutes the fire hazard inspection of Denki Club made on 6 June 1950 by myself accompanied by Pfc Eldridge C Short and Bldg Manager.
2. This building has adequate fire fighting equipment.
3. Fire plans are posted in each room and in hall ways.
4. Housekeeping throughout building is very good.

*Cpl. William H. Kesel*  
CPL WILLIAM H. KESEL  
Fire Inspector

*Info Denki Club*



HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

18 May 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Japanese Publisher

TO: Chief  
Civil Affairs Section  
GHQ, SCAP  
APO 500  
ATTN: Civil Information Section

Enclosed herewith supplementary report of investigation made regarding publication of "Industrial Microbiology" by Fujio Hayakawa of Kyoto. Initial reports on this and other publishers were delivered by Mr. Thoresen to Mr. Soulen at the latter's request on 9 May 1950.

FOR THE CHIEF:

1 Incl:  
"Report on Industrial  
Microbiology"

STERLIN C. MOORE  
Major Infantry  
Deputy Chief



KINKI

KINKI

GS/AGG/blh  
27 April 1950

2 MAY 1950

REPORT OF FIELD TRIP TO OSAKA - 11 April to 15 April

INFORMATION:

O.D.     INTRODUCTION

562  
The main purpose of this trip was to determine the extent of participation of women workers in textile unions and the degree of self-autonomy attained by dormitory residents. The trip included interviews with Labor Policy and Labor Standards officials, a conference with the union representatives of the Kansai Federation of Textile Unions, separate meetings with management and union representatives at three textile mills (Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company, a large Kanebo mill, and the Toyo Canvas Company). Since the trip coincided with Women's Week, the undersigned participated in a round-table conference discussion of "Women and Labor Law."

DAI NIPPON COTTON SPINNING COMPANY

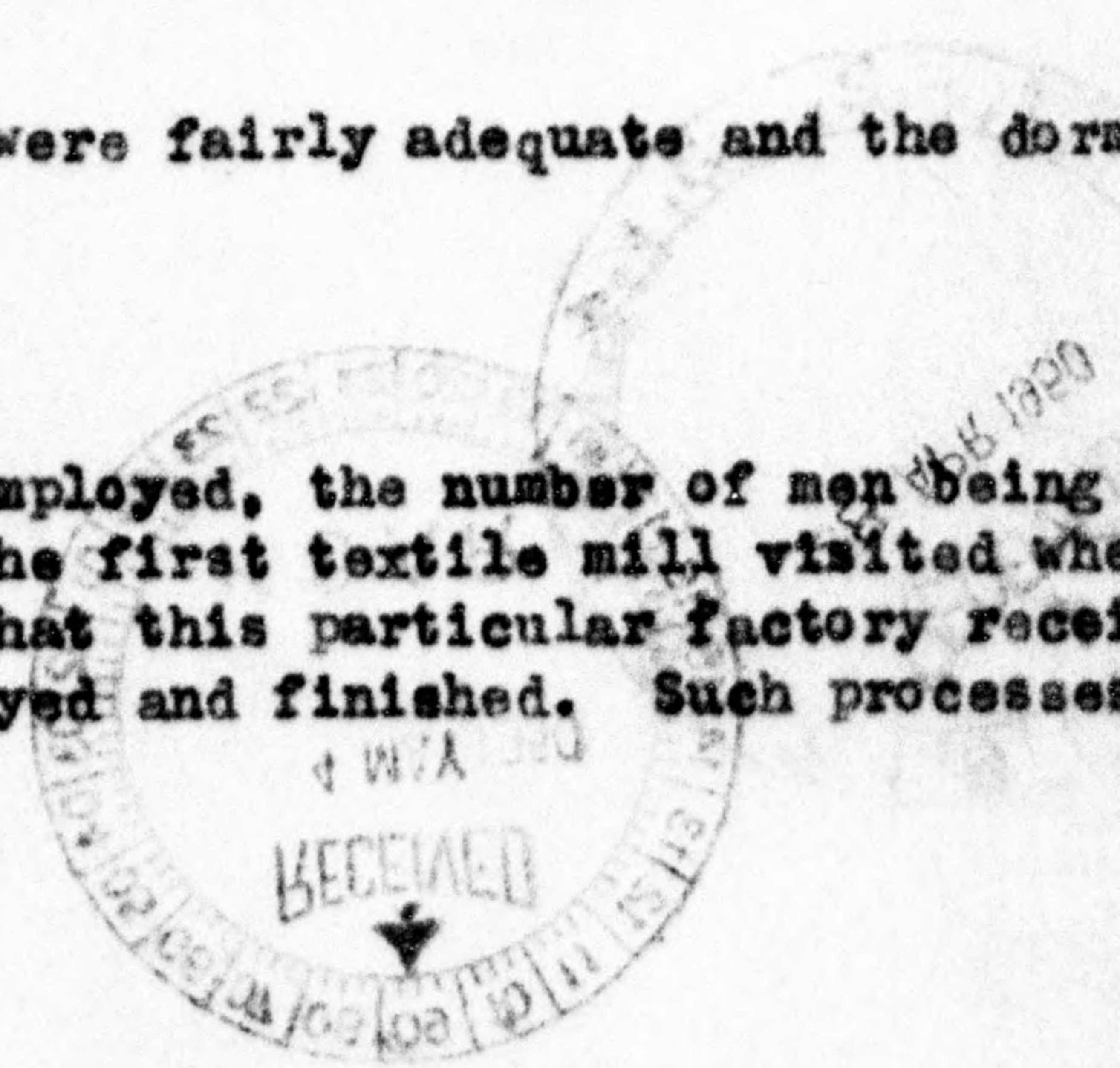
A meeting was held with eight union representatives, including two women, one of whom was chief of the Women's Countermeasures Section for her union and the other was a member of the local Executive Committee. Discussion indicated that the primary problem of the union at the present time was wages. According to the union, the "struggle" for higher wages last year ended in only a year-end allowance because of the poor export situation in textiles and the devaluation of the pound sterling. There is presently a deadlock between the company and the union on the negotiations for increased wages, and the case is being submitted to the Labor Relations Committee. (The All-Japan Textile Workers' Union (Zensen) is negotiating with the Employers' Association.) The union is requesting ¥3,200 take-home pay (at the present time a sixteen-year-old employee receives approximately ¥1,700 per month take-home pay). However, the deduction for board would be increased from ¥750 to ¥1,200.

This company employs 3,100 (2,900 women and 200 men). Ten out of the thirty members of the local union committee are women. After the passage of the Revised Trade Union Law, there was misunderstanding of its application to women's sections. This local, therefore, dissolved its women's section and established in its place a Women's Countermeasures Section. It was not possible to determine concretely the difference in function and operation of these two forms of organization.

The conditions in the dormitory were fairly adequate and the dormitories were clean and well cared for.

YODOGAWA WORKS - KANEBO

Approximately 1,900 people are employed, the number of men being larger than the number of women. This was the first textile mill visited where such a situation existed. The reason is that this particular factory receives gray goods which are then bleached, dyed and finished. Such processes require



1865C

158



more heavy labor and use of more complicated machinery. This plant also makes finished products, such as shirts, pillow cases, etc., and manufactures cotton yarn and sewing thread. Very few women are employed in the operation of the huge machines required for bleaching, dyeing and finishing work. The attached statement prepared by Kanebo indicates the facilities made available by this company for its employees.

Question was raised as to the areas from which workers are recruited and the information given is as follows:

Kogoshima	372
Osaka	238
Hyogo	211
Wakayama	124
Niigata	111

(Management explained this pattern of recruitment by saying that many of their workers had come from these prefectures in the past and members of the same families and friends continued to come of their own volition.)

The average age of women workers is slightly under twenty years as compared with twenty-eight years for men employees. The length of employment for men is approximately five years as compared with 2.7 years for women workers.

Physical conditions at the dormitories appeared to be above average. However, the extent of employer control indicated a paternalistic set-up and reflected the policy of the founders of this firm that the factory be operated on the family system. It was interesting to note with regard to dormitories that when the question was asked of management as to what changes had taken place in the last five years, the company officials said they felt there had been hardly any change and that they had always permitted great freedom to their workers. However, the workers, in answer to the same question, said that prior to the passage of the Labor Standards Law the discipline was very strict, and workers had to obtain permission to leave the grounds; at the present time dormitory boarders participate in making the rules and therefore there is a much greater sense of independence.

#### TOYO CANVAS COMPANY

This company was a small plant in comparison to the other two visited, employing about 400 workers, with women outnumbering men three to one. Workers averaged almost five years of service which was considerably longer than in other textile mills. Wages too were much better than in most textile mills. For women workers it ranged from ¥3,154 to ¥8,672, the average being ¥4,441. For men the average was ¥9,371.

This company had recently negotiated a labor agreement which provided for grievance machinery and two full-time union officials, one of whom was a woman.



The dormitories, although not up to the standards of Kanebo or Dai Nippon, reflected a greater feeling of independence on the part of dormitory residents. Management indicated that a year ago they had two management-paid workers supervising the dormitories but last year these jobs were abolished because the dormitory residents had shown that they were capable of running the dormitories themselves. The attached summary prepared by Toyo indicates the working conditions and the employment status of workers at this plant.

#### CONFERENCE WITH KANSAI FEDERATION OF TEXTILE UNIONS

A round table conference was held with 13 union representatives of the Kansai Federation of Textile Unions. The facts that most of the workers lived in dormitories, that 80% of the workers were recruited from rural districts, and that the length of employment averaged about two years were again presented as reasons for lack of union participation. However, the chairman of the Osaka Federation explained that Sodomei had instituted a continuous program of instruction in regard to trade unionism and the Labor Standards Law. A union representative indicated that one way to improve the self-government of dormitories was to provide that dormitories to be under the general authority of the Welfare Section of the company rather than under the Personnel Section, since the Welfare Section could not exert as much control as the Personnel Section who had the right to hire and fire workers.

#### CONFERENCE WITH LABOR POLICY AND LABOR STANDARDS OFFICIALS

At the conclusion of the visit a meeting was held with Mr. Oshima, head of the prefectural labor office, the chief of the Labor Education Section, and a representative of the Labor Standards Office. Mr. Oshima pointed out the great need for training of textile workers and the need for repetition of such training. He planned to conduct through an established agency a public poll of workers with respect to union education. Available statistics indicate the great need for organizing the masses of textile workers. Estimates are that there are about 86,000 textile workers in Osaka, of whom only 26,000 are organized. Only 156 out of 3,078 companies have unions. There are 101 shops which employ over 100 workers, 1,706 shops which employ between 10 and 100 workers, and 1,271 which employ less than 10 workers, and the problem presented by the small enterprise is a very difficult one.

#### OBSERVATIONS:

Based upon observations, it appears that dormitory residents still receive considerable supervision from management.

Women were represented in all groups of union leaders with whom discussions were held. Five of the 13 union leaders of the Kansai



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

Federation of Textile Unions were women. In all instances, women union leaders expressed some opinions, but were not too articulate.

Women dormitory leaders stated that they now enjoyed considerably more personal liberty than prior to the Labor Standards Law.

There is a great need for organizing textile workers, over two thirds of whom are unorganized in the Osaka area.

ANNE G. GOSS  
Labor Economist  
Wages and Working Conditions Branch



Copies for CAS

KINKI

INFORMATION

O.D. 8

*CR*  
CGR/mh  
1 May 50

MEMO TO: Chief, Labor Relations and Education Branch

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Osaka Prefecture on 11 - 14 April

1. The conference and inspection at the Toyo Hanpu Plant (Toyo Canvas), a Zensen affiliate, was enlightening and encouraging from the point of view of labor relations. The union has a membership of approximately 400 workers. The working agreement provides for wages considerably above the rates of the competitors of this company and it includes terms dealing with grievance procedure, seniority provisions for officers and other good clauses that we have advocated. Some sample checking of the members reflected a surprising degree of understanding of these provisions. There are regular monthly meetings attended by an estimated 80% of the members, the women as well as the men in attendance and participating. In addition, frequent special meetings are called for the handling of special problems or for education or entertainment. The easy democratic atmosphere about the plant was not one that could be manufactured for demonstration purposes. The condition of the dormitories reflected an attempt to make the best with materials they had, and all the limited facilities were observed being used to capacity and appreciated. The average period of service was four years and eight months for the women, almost double that of the textile industry generally.

2. Management was not effusive or demonstrative in their evaluation of the union but they appeared convincingly serious and happy in their labor relations. They appeared proud of the institution created by their workers and attributed its success to the endeavor of both management and labor to understand one another. Kaneka Yamamoto was given credit for providing the basic groundwork in the instruction of the union. Both management and union expressed concern for the lack of organization in the smaller plants where the Labor Standards Law, they said, especially those provisions relating to hours, were being openly violated. Further concern was expressed for the lower wage rates of the larger companies. They declared that their company was being seriously squeezed between the larger competitors with their lower wage raise and the smaller companies with their disregard for labor standards. The union members stated that they were urging Zensen to take steps to organize the small work shops and that they had brought the matter before the prefectural Labor Advisory Committee.

3. The inspection and conference held in the Kanebo Kanegafuchi Spinning Company Plant in Osaka revealed a very discouraging labor relations situation. Though the company had provided dormitory and recreational facilities unexcelled in Japan and the general working conditions were above average for the large textile plants, the labor turnover followed the usual pattern in the textile industry. The added features and general improvement in the facilities offered in the past four years were not accompanied by reduced turnover; in fact, management believed that labor turnover rates had increased. Average period of service was about half that in Toyo Hanpu (the union above described). There were 1702 union members, 20 of whom were members of the Executive Committee of

1884c

17



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652

the local union and 82 of whom were representative of sections of the work force. It was obvious from the statements made in the conference with the union officers and from the sample checking with individual workers in the plant that general meetings of the membership for educational purposes or any other problem were unknown except for the annual conference called to elect union officials. Workers were ignorant of anything pertaining to their union. When asked questions about attendance or conduct at union meetings they invariably answered to the effect that they had never attended a meeting, or had attended a meeting once but could not recall having been asked to make a decision, or that if they were wanted at a general meeting their representatives would inform them of that fact. Their understanding of unions and union officials was as might be expected. The union officials represented the situation as favorable; they saw nothing derogatory and insisted that the labor turnover, lack of appreciation for the facilities provided, non-attendance at union meetings, and lack of interest generally, was "inevitable." There was no satisfactory evidence of a recent attempt having been made to change the situation. The educational materials were unheard of in the union except by two or three of the top union officials. The officers of the union so staunchly defended the present circumstances, though there was not the slightest evidence of experimenting in educational activities, that this officer is convinced that the type of union officer found in this plant is a greater obstacle to union development than that of management's policies. The general impression received by this labor relations officer is that little is to be gained (and sometimes nothing is to be gained) by assuming that education and information given the union officers will be disseminated to the rank and file. Educational conferences and educational materials must be planned for the rank and file and the union officials must be tactfully ignored. This conclusion, of course, is nothing new to General Headquarters, but action in the unions in response to this conclusion is only now being generated.

4. The conference and inspection at the plants of the Dai Nippon Company revealed no meaningful situations. The unions were of an "average" type in textile, though the officers were apparently really interested in developing educational programs and were apparently keen in their expectations of real help from the new educational materials. Officers of the Kaisuka Mill of Dai Nippon stated that they had, in response to suggestions previously heard from me to the effect that national union officers should, when delegated authority, act as spokesmen for the union in their negotiations, called in Mr. Takita of Zensen. This was at a time when their negotiations for a new contract had broken down. Management objected to his speaking, however, since they insisted that Mr. Takita was not a member of the cotton department with which they were negotiating, and that it was not, therefore, appropriate for him to speak in regard to the negotiations. The union had wished him to be recognized and had pointed to the fact that his name was on the preliminary agreement reached with the company regarding the procedures regulating the negotiations to be held on this matter of wages.

5. Conference with the Executive Committee of the Kansai Federation of Textile Unions was not encouraging to this labor relations officer. The rabid interest shown and an earnest desire for another similar conference appeared very much affected. No interest was apparent in the educational programs or



educational materials and a defensive attitude was expressed when organizational work was being discussed. Mr. Masukawa, Chairman of the Federation (who has knowny asked for non-cooperation with the Labor Ministry and by inference with our Occupational agencies), expressed avid interest throughout but offered no encouraging or constructive comments.

6. The discussions with the Osaka Labor Policy Section officers brought out the extent of the disorganization in textiles in Osaka Prefecture. There are 3,078 textile work shops in Osaka Prefecture, 1271 of which have fewer than 10 workers. Of the remaining work shops, 101 have over 100, and 1706 have between 10 and 100 workers. Of these work shops, 156 with 26,000 workers are organized, and the remaining shops with approximately 60,000 workers are unorganized. Government officials did not have a more complete breakdown of these details. Knowledge of the proportions and numbers of the shops that are organized and that have (say) 50 to 100 workers would be revealing. It was acknowledged that most of the plants with from 40 to 100 workers were not organized, but could be organized. It was suggested that a type of organization wherein the workers of one industry within a given convenient area join one union, instead of organizing a union for each company, might prove more appropriate, especially for textiles. This idea appeared quite foreign and appeared to be resented.

7. Mr. Lethbridge prepared the program followed through by Miss Goss and this labor relations officer. The situations revealed to us appeared representative and very discreetly selected. Mr. Lethbridge attended us on our inspections and conferences except on one occasion when other duties interfered and provided us on all occasions with ready transportation. As a consequence, we feel we know better our textile industry.

C. G. Robertson

Copies to: CAS



3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

230.42 ( 3 APR 1950 ) CAS-EL

3 APR 1950

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

B023

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip within your zone of responsibility made by Mr. F. E. Warren, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Report of Visit to  
Kinki, Chugoku &  
Kyushu CARs (cy)

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
J. A. BAIEN  
CWO USA  
Agm Off  
C-A-D

16

1-571 1330



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

230.42 ( 3 APR 1950 ) CAS-EL

3 APR 1950

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip within your zone of responsibility made by Mr. F. E. Warren, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Report of Visit to  
Kinki, Chugoku &  
Kyushu CARs (cy)





FEW/mh  
17 Mar 50

MEMO TO: Chief, Labor Relations and Education Branch

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kinki, Chugoku and Kyushu Regions by F. E. Warren, DAC, GS-13, on 27 Feb through 15 Mar 50

1. The primary purpose of this trip was to interview the officers of the shipbuilders' union of the Harima Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. in Hyogo, the Mitsui in Tamano, Mitsubishi and Hayashikane Shipbuilding Companies in Shimonoseki and Kawanami and Nagasaki Shipyards and Engine Works (formerly Mitsubishi) in Nagasaki. All of these unions are or had been affiliated with the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union. As pointed out in previous reports progress has been made in combating the Communistic influence in the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union, but the balance of power is very narrow so that even if one major union withdraws control will undoubtedly swing to the Communists with the result that a serious disruption will occur and dangerously affect efforts at building a single national union among the shipbuilders. It was necessary to investigate the intentions of each of the unions concerned as to whether or not they intended to withdraw before the convention to be held the latter part of this month, at which time a test of strength is expected. Each of the unions were interrogated on this point and it is their intention to remain in the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union until that time or to remain unaffiliated and from this standpoint the trip was entirely successful. However, the situation has developed so that in the event the Communists regain their old control over the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union there undoubtedly will be withdrawals by some of the strong unions and those unions together with independent groups will attempt to establish a new national union which would make three national unions with roughly a divided membership of 30,000 Sodomai, 40,000 in the new national and approximately 45,000 in the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union, with every prospect that within a period of six months the new national would continue to draw from the All-Japan Shipbuilders' so that at the end of that period it could be expected that roughly 60,000 would be in the new federation, 30,00 in Sodomai and 25,000 to 30,000 in All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union with all monies and facilities going to the All-Japan Shipbuilders' which undoubtedly would then be hopelessly Communistic.

2. The secondary purpose for the trip was both educational and organizational with the organizational work confined to the harbor workers primarily and the educational work spread over the entire field. The first stop was Kobe where a conference was held with the officers and Executive Board of the local harbor workers' union. Despite the fact that the union, over a period of months, had been repeatedly advised, that while there was nothing better that could be desired than a master contract, legally there was no way to force the operators to enter into one and that if the operators refused to negotiate collectively ~~that~~ the union was now strong enough to be able to force individual contracts upon each of them and failing to be able to secure a collective agreement they should not lose heart and should take the only other alternative left. They still insisted that the operators are promising negotiation of a master con-



tract but continue excuses of one type or another and therefore requested ESS/LAB to require the operators to form an organization of their own and make them negotiate collectively. At a later meeting the operators were strongly urged to enter into a collective agreement with the union but they stated that signing a contract under those circumstances was, in their opinion, absolutely impossible. Great lengths to explain to them the advantages of such an agreement were taken and the operators were told that if they did not want to take the easy way and sign a master contract that they would have to take it the hard way and sign individual contracts. The advice to both the union and operators is precisely the same advice which had been given to them for months and there had been, and there was, no change of policy whatsoever on the subject. It should be pointed out that the amalgamation of the several unions in the Kobe harbor into a single strong union was brought about with the assistance of ESS/LAB and that except for that amalgamation the signing of a master contract would be an impossibility. Some misunderstanding over this meeting resulted in a complaint from the Regional Labor Officer and a subsequent conference was had with him. It was mutually decided that an insurgent group of operators who had been constantly attempting to avoid not only a master contract but any type of contract had used remarks made at the meeting as an opportunity to play one section of GHQ, SCAP against another as has often been done in the past. However, the Regional Labor Officer upon learning of the action of the insurgent group immediately took counter-action with the not unexpected result that negotiations are proceeding on the signing of a master contract and he is now very enthusiastic over the outcome.

3. Also while in Kobe, the Kobe Shipyards and Engine Works (formerly Mitsubishi) was visited and an educational program presented both to management and union members. Emphasis was placed upon contract negotiation and grievance machinery. The same sort of program was carried out with the Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Ltd. (steel works) where contract negotiations are now in progress.

4. The next stop on the itinerary was the Harima Shipbuilding Works where the film on grievance machinery was shown to approximately 250 workers which was as large a group as could be contained in the hall. A conference was held with the union leaders concerning their intention to withdraw from the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union and they stated emphatically that they had no such idea at the present time and would remain until at least after the March convention when they felt the Communistic element could be given a considerable setback. More than two hours were spent with management concerning contract negotiations and grievance machinery.

5. The Mitsui Shipbuilding Company at Tamano was visited and an educational program was carried on and discussions of various problems of the management was entered into. Contract negotiations are going forward slowly but apparently satisfactorily. As will be recalled there was a split in the union sometime ago and all the workers in the plant with the exception of 70 are now members of the new union. Both management and the new union complained bitterly that



er

the old union composed of only 70 members are either Communists or fellow travelers and that they are operating as a Communist cell. They also complain that the old union has two million yen which was left in the treasury at the time of the withdrawal of the approximately 5,000 members which now comprise the new union. They frankly admit that there is no way to get the two million yen but that the fund is being used in activities which tend to disrupt the labor situation in the Tamano Plant and GHQ, SCAP assistance was requested but in what manner the assistance could be given was not explained. It was pointed out that last December a delegation of Mindo people visited in Tokyo and were advised that under the terms of their constitution a withdrawal of a member from the union would divest him of all of his rights and that a wholesale withdrawal would undoubtedly leave the funds in the hands of the so-called Communist group. There appeared little to be done since the group was legally in control of the money. Later, two of the officers of the old union were told that both the management and the new union stated that they were not operating as a union but as a Communist cell and this they denied. They were then advised that if they were not Communists and since they were so obviously in the minority that they should disband and become members of the new union, as they had been previously advised to do by Mr. Omya, President of the All-Japan Shipbuilders' Union. They were non-committal on this point and nothing further was mentioned. This is undoubtedly conversation which gave rise to the news story in the Akahata.

6. A joint meeting was held with several of the members of management of the Mitsui Shipbuilding Company and the Hayashikane Shipbuilding Company both of Shimonoseki. Each of the plants employ approximately 1,500 employees and there is at present no labor trouble in the Mitsubishi Plant although they are in a non-contract period. However, with reference to the Hayashikane Company, there is a great amount of labor friction brought about by a withdrawal of a considerable number of Mindo from the original union and there now exists two unions - the original union having about 650 members and the new union around 850. The presidents of both unions stated that while the old union did have Communist members that actually the executive board was not controlled by Communists and that both factions wanted to arrive at some method of re-combining but an active Communist cell put out propaganda under the name of the Communist cell and made it extremely difficult to do any effective work on either side. The president of the old union stated that he had on more than one occasion protested vigorously with the Communists in an attempt to halt their activities but such was impossible. Both presidents were advised to hold a meeting of their executive board sometime during the evening and to report the following day to see if there was any opportunity of the two factions re-combining. They did meet as suggested and decided jointly to take their problem to the membership asking the membership to re-combine and elect new officers and they have good hopes of success.

7. In Moji a meeting was held with the management of the various companies operating in the harbor and the advantages of grouping themselves together into their own organization so that they might be able to sign a mutually beneficial contract with the union was discussed. They expressed keen interest in the hiring hall and asked for a complete explanation as it is operated in San Francisco. Since this was the first meeting with this particular group the lasting effects of the conference is doubtful but some of the operators stated that they thought the plan was excellent and hoped that it could be worked so



OR ITEM VI

at least there is a nucleus with which to work. Later a meeting was held with the officers of the various unions and representatives of unorganized companies and the advantages of a single union was explained and the group was very enthusiastic. Immediately upon the conclusion of this meeting rank and file members of the union and employees of unorganized companies joined together in a meeting composed of approximately 1,500. Explanation was given to them of the advantages of a single union in the harbor and there was a decided sentiment to commence an organizational program immediately and active work was commenced at that time. Previously during the meeting of the officers of unions which were in existence had decided that the shipbuilders, the express workers, the harbor workers and the bargemen would enter into a joint organizational program for the purpose of securing membership into a central organization without regard to the particular union to which they normally would belong; that as soon as they had the harbor fairly well organized (or during the process of organization) the new members would be transferred to their respective unions. A series of meetings are to be held in the future to carry out this program.

8. In Nagasaki educational meetings with both the employers and employees of the Nagasaki Shipyards and Engine Works were held similar to those heretofore mentioned in other plants. One full day was spent with the Kawanami Shipbuilding Company which is on an island. The plant employs approximately 3,500 people and due to the fact that the plant is disbursed over the island and some adjacent territory there had heretofore been two unions. In December, on a visit to the plant, it was suggested to the union members that they combine into a single union and to commence contract negotiations. This they decided to do and did combine but a series of personal differences arose between leaders of the union so that the union again split into the original components. The company is anxious to sign a contract or at least to enter into negotiations but because of the split in the union they have not been able to do so and, strange as it may seem, urged an attempt at a re-consolidation of the two factions. Both factions were talked to and it is believed that a fusion will take place in the near future. There was also a mass meeting of the workers with about 2,000 in attendance where the question of solidarity on the part of the union was discussed and the members were urged to group themselves into a single union and to commence their contract negotiations as soon as possible.

9. A meeting was held with the Nagasaki harbor workers and after discussion it was learned that there were approximately 1,000 workers in the harbor, 600 in the union and 400 unorganized. There appeared to be no bitterness against the existing union and representatives of the unorganized companies expressed a willingness to form an organizational committee and together with the union members and representatives of the unorganized companies a committee was formed for that purpose. In December there were only about four hundred members in the union and definite progress has been made.

10. At Sasebo a joint meeting was held with the management of the Sasebo Ship Company and several stevedoring companies and they requested an explanation of grievance machinery and of the hiring hall. They also stated that Sasebo is in a precarious economic condition due to the fact that heretofore Sasebo has had to depend entirely on the naval yard which is situated there. After



the war, the Sasebo Ship Company was permitted to operate a portion of the former Navy yard and to take on some repair work but that even the repair work permitted is limited by the Industry Section of ESS; that the Industry Section wanted the company to enter into the manufacture of small articles for export but the machinery available is too large and cannot be economically adapted to such type of manufacturing; that heretofore a great deal of salvage work had been done by the company but most of that work is finished with no more to be had. Recently the company has had to reduce its force by 700 and another decrease is expected in the near future. Both the company and the union agree that there is little that can be done unless relief can be had by permitting a broader scope of activity on the part of the company. The only other industry that Sasebo has is a number of coal mines most of which apparently are small. The loading of coal and unloading of supplies for these mines furnish the work for the harbor workers numbering approximately 1,000. There are about 500 in the union and a committee has been formed of union and non-union members and a membership drive has been started. The union has permission to act as a hiring agent which accounts for the interest the operators displayed in the hiring hall. There is a good possibility that with the proper surveillance this port can become solidly organized in the near future.

11. It was particularly striking that in such poorly organized ports as Nagasaki and Sasebo that the labor boss is at a particularly low ebb and it is believed that this can be attributed to the fact that the union has the authority to act as a hiring agent. The only major port where there is a similar authority is Nagoya where an estimated 50 people only are under the labor boss system out of an estimated 5,000 or 6,000 persons working in and around the harbor. This fact appears significant and should be given deep consideration.

F. E. Warren



11 April

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF		PUBLIC WELFARE	6		ECONOMICS	3	
		PUBLIC HEALTH	5				
DEPUTY CHIEF	7	PH NURSE			LABOR		
		SAN ENGR					
CHIEF CLERK	8	CIVIL EDUC	4		LEGAL & GOVT	2	
SUPPLY		CIVIL INFO	1	(WT)			
VISITOR							

FILE  INFO  ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS COL BISHOP, I.G. DEPT CHQ: "If I were rating your Hq I would rate it 'SUPERIOR'"  
TOOT-TOOT-HONK-HONK! Thanks to D/C

15 MAO



*Kinski CAR*  

CHIEF	
D/C	<i>rd</i>
C/O	<i>lc</i>
TRANS	
MESS	
MOTOR POOL	
FILE	3

HEADQUARTERS  
HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE GROUP  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 500

HC 330 (HIG)

4 April 1950

SUBJECT: Allegations and Complaints

TO: Section Chiefs and Unit Commanders, Hq & Svc Gp

1. Pursuant to paragraph 5, AR 20-5, 22 April 1948, a member from the office of The Inspector General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D C, will hear allegations and complaints from members of units assigned or attached to Headquarters and Service Group, General Headquarters, Far East Command, between the hours 1330-1430, 11 April 1950, in Room 209, Finance Building.

2. Allegations and complaints will be heard privately before the inspector and a recorder. Matters which have previously been referred to proper authority and upon which no corrective action has been taken, will receive special attention.

3. Section chiefs and unit commanders will bring this information to the attention of all personnel. A copy of this letter will be posted on all bulletin boards to remain posted until 11 April 1950.

4. The fact that a complaint has been made by an individual will not be permitted to operate to his or her disadvantage. Complainants will report to this headquarters any instance in which they are discriminated against for having made a complaint to an Inspector General.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL JOHNSON:

*Leonard S. Carroll*  
LEONARD S. CARROLL  
Lt Col AGD  
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:  
"A"



HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

24 MAR 1950

IG 333

SUBJECT: Report of Annual General Inspection (Non-continuing Type),  
FY 1950, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Kinki  
Civil Affairs Region, APO 25.

THRU: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region,  
APO 25

TO: Commanding General,  
I Corps,  
APO 301

I. GENERAL:

1. This report of annual general inspection is submitted in conformity with subparagraph 15a, AR 20-10, cs. The remaining sections of this communication correspond to the successive items listed in that subparagraph.

II. STATEMENT RELATING TO UNIT INSPECTED:

2. The unit inspected is Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, (Osaka City, Kinki Prefecture) APO 25.

III. STATEMENT RELATING TO THIS INSPECTION:

3. This annual general inspection (non-continuing type) was conducted in conformity with paragraph 3, AR 20-10, cs, at Osaka, Kinki Prefecture, Japan, during the period 22 - 26 September 1949, by Colonel Martin D. McAllister, IGD, Inspector General, I Corps.

IV. STATEMENT RELATING TO LAST PRECEDING ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTION:

4. The last preceding annual general inspection of this element was conducted on 24 July 1948, by Lt Col S. A. Ansel, IGD, Assistant Inspector General, I Corps.



IG 333, Subj: Report of AGI (Non-continuing type) FY 50, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

V. STATEMENT RELATING TO IRREGULARITIES AND DEFICIENCIES DISCLOSED INCIDENT TO LAST PRECEDING ANNUAL GENERAL INSPECTION:

5. All major or minor irregularities or deficiencies disclosed incident to the last preceding annual general inspection have been corrected.

VI. STATEMENT RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY SPECIAL SUBJECTS FOR INSPECTION:

6. Conditions in connection with Department of the Army special subjects for inspection were found to be "Excellent."

VII. STATEMENT RELATING TO IRREGULARITIES AND DEFICIENCIES:

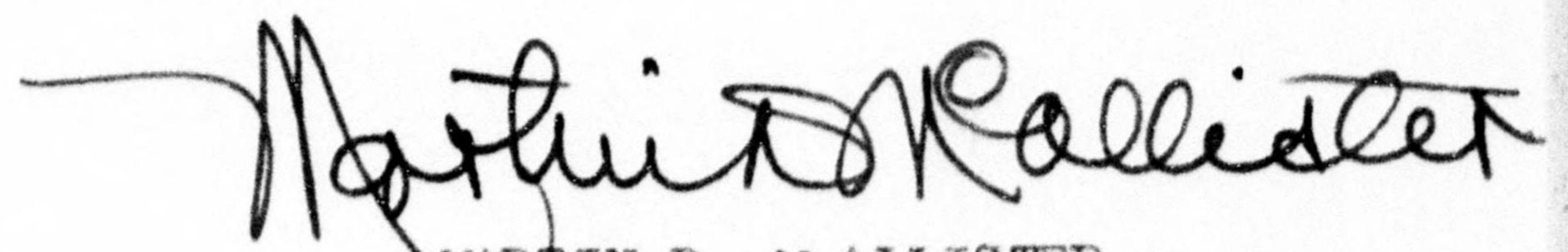
7. No major irregularities nor deficiencies were disclosed incident to the inspection. Memorandum of minor irregularities and deficiencies disclosed during the course of the inspection and not immediately corrected was transmitted to the commander concerned.

VIII. STATEMENT OF THE GENERAL RATING OF <sup>exist these no longer</sup> (THE ENTIRE COMMAND):

8. General rating: Excellent.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS:

9. There are no recommendations made incident to this report.



MARTIN D. McALLISTER  
Colonel, IGD  
Corps Inspector General

COPIES FOR:  
GHQ FEC (Orig & 1)  
Eighth Army (1)  
I Corps (1)  
Chief, Kinki Region (1)



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102/ARMS  
List of Irregularities and Deficiencies  
Annual General Inspection FY 1950  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region

I. WD AGO Form 66:

- a. In one case, the name of the person to be notified in case of emergency had not been entered.
- b. In one case, an entry had been made to indicate the officer concerned had received clearance to handle classified material. However, the office in which the clearance is filed was not stated.
- c. In one case, the date the officer authenticated his record is not shown.

II. Officer's Leave Record:

- a. In two cases, the leave credit had been incorrectly computed.
- b. In one case, leave credit had been computed in fractional days.
- c. In one case, the officer had not signed the certificate on his leave record.

III. Immunization Record:

- a. In two cases, there was no immunization register on file.
- b. In six cases, the records were not current to indicate inoculations received in 1949.

IV. 201 Files:

- a. There were no certificates in any of the officer's 201 files to indicate they had read and understood AR 380-5.
- b. With two exceptions, there were no certificates on file to indicate the officers had read and understood AR 600-185.

V. Service Records: - Nine records inspected.

- a. In one case, the leave credit had been incorrectly computed.
- b. The inclusive dates of previous military service was not entered in the record of Sgt 1 cl Michael J. Bagdonas.

Incl 1



DECLASSIFIED

List of Irregularities and Deficiencies, Annual General Inspection  
FY 1950, Kinki Civil Affairs Region.

V. Service Records: - Nine records inspected. - (Cont'd)

c. In one case, the entry "never discharged by purchase" had not been made.

d. In the record of Cpl Frederick D. Shaner, no entry had been made to indicate a forfeiture of \$50.00 had been collected as a result of trial by court martial in October 1948.

VI. Non-appropriated Funds

Detachment Fund - Cash on hand - \$42.00

The amount on hand is in excess of the amount authorized, based on morning report strength

VII. Safe-guarding of Classified Information

There was no correspondence on file to indicate that request had been submitted for clearance of the personnel designated to handle classified material.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

333 (24 MAR 1950), CAS-A

24 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Annual Inspection by the GHQ, Inspector General

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

In conjunction with the impending inspection of all Civil Affairs Regions by the Inspector General Section, GHQ, FEC, there is quoted for your information, a list of the Inspector General's special subjects for inspection for the Fiscal Year 1950.

I. Department of the Army

- a. National Service Life Insurance
- b. Economy in Const., Procurement and Supply
- c. Career Compensation Act

II. Far East Command

- a. Packing and Crating
- b. Equipment over and above Authorized Allowances

III. Eighth Army

- a. The attainment and maintenance of combat effectiveness.
- b. The constant Flow Replacement Plan with reference to the equitable distribution of enlisted men with similar estimated time of departure from the Far East Command and the effect of advancing rotation dates.
- c. The direct movement of casual personnel from ship to unit and from unit to ship.

File  
e  
z

//



333 ( )CAS-A  
SUBJECT: Annual Inspection by the GHQ, Inspector General

- d. The degree to which commanders of all echelons are conscious of command responsibilities and whether they exercise proper command supervision over funds, property records, accounting and auditing.
- e. The existence of unauthorized clubs.
- f. The safeguarding of military information.
- g. The proper utilization of indigenous personnel and procurement demands, particularly service demands.
- h. Adequate implementation of Operational Directive 42, Headquarters Eighth Army, 4 August 1949.
- i. Security of arms and ammunition.
- j. Fire protection to include the evacuation of sleeping personnel.
- k. Efficient supply discipline.
- l. The assignment of officer personnel according to branch career patterns.
- m. Use of club funds.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:





330

JG Dec.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

24 MAR 1950

333 (24 MAR 1950) CAS-A

SUBJECT: Annual Inspection by the GHQ, Inspector General

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
✓ Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

A 822

In conjunction with the impending inspection of all Civil Affairs Regions by the Inspector General Section, GHQ, FEC, there is quoted for your information, a list of the Inspector General's special subjects for inspection for the Fiscal Year 1950.

I. Department of the Army

- a. National Service Life Insurance
- b. Economy in Const., Procurement and Supply
- c. Career Compensation Act

II. Far East Command

- a. Packing and Crating
- b. Equipment over and above Authorized Allowances

III. Eighth Army

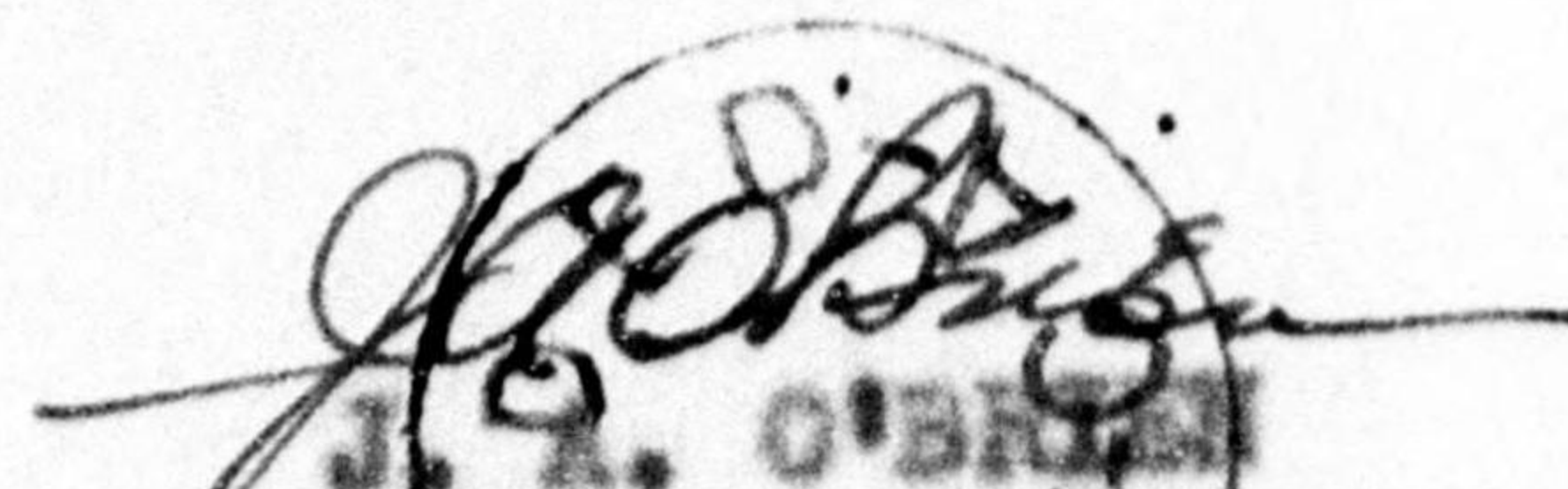
- a. The attainment and maintenance of combat effectiveness.
  - b. The constant Flow Replacement Plan with reference to the equitable distribution of enlisted men with similar estimated time of departure from the Far East Command and the effect of advancing rotation dates.
  - c. The direct movement of casual personnel from ship to unit and from unit to ship.
- RECEIVED  
MAR 24 1950



333 ( )CAS-A  
SUBJECT: Annual Inspection by the GHQ, Inspector General

- d. The degree to which commanders of all echelons are conscious of command responsibilities and whether they exercise proper command supervision over funds, property records, accounting and auditing.
- e. The existence of unauthorized clubs.
- f. The safeguarding of military information.
- g. The proper utilization of indigenous personnel and procurement demands, particularly service demands.
- h. Adequate implementation of Operational Directive 42, Headquarters Eighth Army, 4 August 1949.
- i. Security of arms and ammunition.
- j. Fire protection to include the evacuation of sleeping personnel.
- k. Efficient supply discipline.
- l. The assignment of officer personnel according to branch career patterns.
- m. Use of club funds.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CAG  
Adm  
REC OFF



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

004.06 (24 MAR 1950) CAS-EL

24 MAR 1950

*A 809*  
SUBJECT: Procedure For Labor Division Personnel on Field Trips

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
✓ Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Attached hereto is a copy of a memorandum prepared in the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It is directed to the branch chiefs in the Labor Division.

2. Subject memorandum is forwarded for your information and guidance. Any non-compliance will be referred to the attention of this section.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Memo, ESS, Labor Div.

*J. A. O'Brien*  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
ACR off





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

004.06 ( 24 MAR 1950 ) AS-EL

24 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Procedure For Labor Division Personnel on Field Trips

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Attached hereto is a copy of a memorandum prepared in the Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. It is directed to the branch chiefs in the Labor Division.

2. Subject memorandum is forwarded for your information and guidance. Any non-compliance will be referred to the attention of this section.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Memo, ESS, Labor Div..





DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.102, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

- COPY -

Economic and Scientific Section  
Labor Division

9 March 1950

MEMORANDUM TO: Branch Chiefs, Labor Division

SUBJECT: Procedure for Labor Division Personnel on Field Trips

1. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of Labor Division Personnel in the performance of their assigned duties on field trips. It is desired that all personnel concerned comply.

a. Upon arrival at destination

- (1) Report to Commanding officer of Regional Civil Affairs Team (or his Executive Officer). Report in person when present in city where regional team is located. Report via telephone when arriving in city where the regional team headquarters is not located. Direct military telephone lines to the Civil Affairs headquarters are located in each governor's office and prefectural liaison offices.
- (2) Inform Commanding Officer, Regional Civil Affairs Team, or his representative of purpose of visit, length of stay in jurisdiction of the Regional Civil Affairs Team, itinerary within the region concerned.
- (3) Report to the Regional Labor Officer, Civil Affairs Team. Report in person, or via telephone, as the situation permits. (See a(1) above)
- (4) Inform the Regional Labor Officer of the purpose of visit, length of stay within area under his jurisdiction, itinerary within the region concerned.
- (5) Secure all information available from Regional Labor Officer pertaining to the current local situation affecting the particular phase of Labor Division activity with which you are concerned on the field trip in question. Coordinate plans for carrying out your assigned mission with the Regional Labor Office, giving due weight and consideration to the current local labor situation affecting your mission.
- (6) Where possible, have the Regional Labor Officer accompany you and work with you.

Incl 1

- COPY -



- COPY -

b. Upon completion of assigned mission within a Civil Affairs Region and prior to departure therefrom.

- (1) Report to the Commanding Officer (or his Executive Officer) of the Regional Civil Affairs Team. Report in person where possible, via telephone in event you are in city where the Headquarters of the Civil Affairs Team concerned is not located.
- (2) Inform Commanding Officer or his representative of the completion of your mission, the results obtained, pertinent observations, recommendations for further implementation of the Labor Division program with which you are identified or any other information bearing on the problem at hand.
- (3) It is desirable that the final call on the Commanding Officer be made in the company of the Regional Labor Officer so that a constructive termination of your field trip can be more certain.

2. The guiding principle in the relationship between Labor Division personnel and the Regional Labor Officers shall always be understanding based upon coordination of a activity in the field and close teamwork. Integration of effort and ability is the responsibility of each individual concerned. Coordination and cooperation will produce the results desired.

FOR THE CHIEF, LABOR DIVISION:

s/ S. W. Thompson  
t/ S. W. THOMPSON  
Lt. Col., TC  
Executive Officer

- 2 -

- COPY -



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

330

16 MAR 1950

230.42 (8 Mar 1950)CAS-EN

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

49

TO: Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
✓Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip within your zone of responsibility made by Mr. A. H. Solomon, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Report of Visit to  
Shikoku & Kinki CARs

*J. A. O'Brien*  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm Off  
REC

NOV 18 1949  
RECEIVED

9



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

16 MAR 1950

230.42 (8 Mar 1950)CAS-EN

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

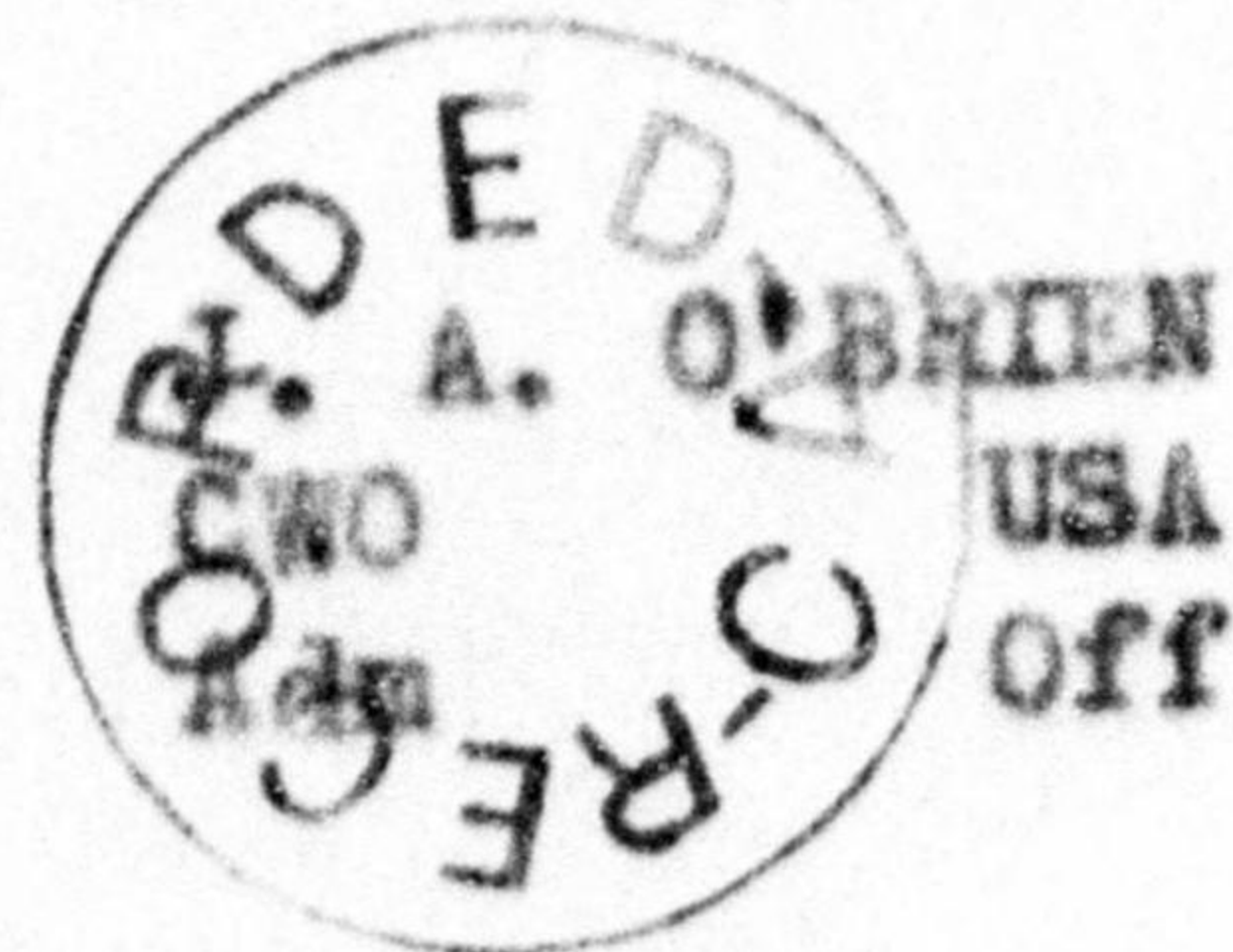
TO: Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip within your zone of responsibility made by Mr. A. H. Solomon, Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Report of Visit to  
Shikoku & Kinki CARs





GENERAL HEADQUARTER  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Natural Resources Section

HLS/RYG/ABS/kk  
6 March 1950

NR 601 (6 Mar 50)MG

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Field Visit for Orientation of CA Natural Resources  
Personnel on Mining and Metallurgical Problems

1. Authorization: GPO 41-4, GHQ, FEC, dated 10 Feb 1950.

2. Mission: To orient CA Natural Resources personnel in Shikoku and Kinki Regions on mining and metallurgical problems; to show technical mining, smelting and refining motion picture loaned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., and to hold joint conferences with CA natural resources personnel and Japanese mining industry to discuss problems of the industry within the scope of NR activities.

3. Personnel:

a. Albert H. Solomon, Deputy Chief, Mining and Geology Division, Robert L. Kidd, chief, Metallurgy Branch.

b. Messrs Harrington, Chief, Page, Lee, and Shioi, Minerals Branch, Mining and Geology, joined Messrs Solomon and Kidd in the orientation at Osaka of the Kinki CA Region personnel.

4. Summary of Results:

a. Conferences on mining and metallurgical problems were held with Shikoku CA personnel at Takamatsu, Kagawa Prefecture, and at Niihama, Ehime Prefecture, on 20-21 Feb 1950; and with Kinki CA Region personnel at Osaka on 23-24 Feb 1950. The Anaconda Copper Mining Co film on copper mining, smelting and refining was shown to 250 Japanese and CA personnel at Niihama, and about 100 Japanese and CA personnel at Osaka, followed in each instance by conferences with Japanese mining operators, superintendents, and other mining industry representatives, and attended by CA region personnel, at which current problems of mines, smelters and refineries in the respective regions, were discussed.

b. The reaction of CA personnel to these visits and conferences was very favorable and highly cooperative. The need for closer liaison between NR technical personnel and those in CA Region engaged in surveillance of mining activities was agreed upon; CA personnel felt the conferences were a means of implementing and interpreting for them more specifically the general operational directives they are working under.

Kinki CA Region

*Inc 3*



NR 601 (6 Mar 50)MG

The Weekly Summary of NR, memoranda for record on field visits, and conferences such as those being held for liaison between SCAP and CA personnel, were stressed as means of making CA work more effective.

e. At Niihama, as part of the orientation, the CA personnel assigned to mining work, accompanied technical personnel of NR on a brief inspection of the Besshi mill, including recent sink-float experiments; at both Niihama and Osaka, CA personnel joined in viewing the copper film and in discussion with Japanese mining representatives on current mining and metallurgical problems in the regions.

d. The Weekly Summary of NR was described by Mr Larson, chief, Economics Section, Shikoku CA Region, as "our Bible", and he indicated it as the basis for CA work being done on natural resources in the region. Mr Goldsby, chief, Economics Section, Kinki CA Region, stated that on receipt of the Summary, one copy is processed and assigned to the individuals in Natural Resources or Commerce and Industry Divisions concerned for action as may be deemed appropriate.

e. A problem discussed at the Niihama conference and found to be most urgent in the Shikoku Region was: power allocation to mines, smelters and refineries is inadequate, although supply of power is sufficient, it being contended by mining representatives that only a portion of the amount available was allocated, resulting in a waste of about 25 percent of the power generated in this region during the past quarter. The complaint was chiefly aimed at the excessive rate for power consumption above the allocation made.

f. At both Niihama and Osaka, CA personnel were asked to assist NR personnel by calling attention to any unusual occurrences at mines, smelters or refineries disrupting production, lack of equipment, and accidents at mines, and generally to act as observers on progress in following recommendations made by technical NR personnel.

g. At the conferences with representatives of the mining industry in Osaka, the following were major points covered: Importance and practical value of geology to mine operators was stressed by Mr Page, NR. Lowering of costs through greater efficiency of operations was indicated by Mr Harrington. In this connection, the operator of a Kyoto copper mine stated that as a result of technical advice from Mr Botaford, former head of the Minerals Branch, on a field visit in July 1948, there had been a 40 percent increase in copper recovery from the ore at his mine. In spite of this, he states that he has difficulty breaking even financially because of withdrawal of subsidies by the Japanese Government. He was advised that with the return of normal market and price conditions, the increased efficiency should pay good dividends. Questions on method of mining narrow veins, use of loader for heavy type ores, and quality of steel drilling rods were also discussed. In metallurgy, the importance of controls in the plant was stressed by Mr Kidd, and explanation made as to use of metallurgical by-products for mine timber



NR 601 (6 Mar 50)MG

preservatives. Representatives of the Yanahara pyrite-copper mine requested a showing of the copper film at their mine.

5. Recommendation:

a. The value of the conferences between NR/MG and CA personnel in establishing close liaison and procedures for carrying out the mission of NR in the regions, stresses the need for continuance of such visits by key NR/MG Division personnel to the Chugoku and other Regions not yet contacted.

1 incl  
Itinerary and personnel  
interviewed

*A. H. Solomon*  
A. H. SOLOMON  
Deputy Chief, Mining and Geology Division

Copies furnished:  
CA Section  
Shikoku CA Region  
Kinki CA Region



ITINERARY

Date	Depart	Arrive
Feb 19	Tokyo 1940	
20		Niihama 1944
22	Niihama 0800	Osaka 1910
24-5	Osaka 1930	Tokyo 0640

PERSONNEL INTERVIEWED

**Civil Affairs Region Personnel:**

**Shikoku CA Region:** Col. Toole, Chief, Lt. Col. Schechinger, Deputy Chief, Messrs. Larson, Chief Economics Section and Ninneman.

**Kinki CA Region:** Messrs. Goldsby, Chief, Economics Section, Ridge, Chief, Nao and Hayashi, Natural Resources Division, Frazee, Chief, and Sussman, Commerce and Industry Division.

**Japanese Personnel:**

**Seika Mining Co:** Besshi Mine Office: Messrs. Saruya, Manager, Bada, Asst. Mgr. Yabe, Murakami and Nakabe, Engineers, and Ito, Mill Supt., Personnel of other mines in the Shikoku Region viewed the film and attended conference on mining problems at Niihama.

**Kinki Mining Industry Assn:** Messrs Okubo, Pres., Atsumo, and M. Takahashi, Managing Director, Nippon Mining Co., as well as personnel of copper and other mines in Kinki Region who viewed the film and attended conference on mining problems at Osaka.

*Seul*



330

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OSAKA  
Office of the Regional Post Engineer  
APO 25

24 February 1950

SUBJECT: Fire Hazard Inspection of Denki Club

TO: Regional Post Engineer  
Camp Osaka  
APO 25

Info copy to KEAR

The following constitutes Fire Hazard Inspection of Denki Club made on 24 February 1950 by myself accompanied by Building Manager.

A. General Acceptances:

1. This Building has adequate Fire Fighting Equipment; Fire plans posted on all Bulletin Boards and in each room, Fire Exits all marked; Fire Extinguisher signs above all Fire Extinguisher, all Fire Fighting Equipment is plainly marked.

B. Deficiencies:

1. Heaters left on in rooms 207 and 210 with no one in the rooms.
2. Base plate missing in room 3c.
3. Wooden trash box in room 307 needs to be lined with metal.
4. Wooden trash box in room 305 needs to be lined with metal.

C. Building manager will make corrections of deficiencies.

*Earle Hull*  
Cpl Earle Hull  
Fire Inspector





730  
3309

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

230.42 (15 Feb 50)CAS-EL

21 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Field Trip Report

0768

TO: Chief  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region  
APO 25

1. Forwarded herewith for your information is a copy of a report of a field trip within your zone of responsibility made by Mr. C. G. Robertson, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:  
Report of Visit to  
Kinki CAR

*A. O'Brien*  
A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Off







CGR/mh

15 Feb 50

MEMO TO: Chief, Labor Relations and Education Branch

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Osaka Prefecture on 30 and 31 January by  
C. G. Robertson, DAC, GS 12

1. The educational conferences held in Osaka on 30 and 31 January were of a routine nature. On the first day this officer served as a guest speaker before an audience of over seven hundred trade union educational program and cultural directors of the Kinki Region. In the seventy-five minute period allotted, the general educational program of the Labor Ministry as outlined for this quarter was elucidated and the educational aids were described and their use explained and demonstrated. On the second day local officers of the textile industry were contacted and the reorganizational plans for the textile unions were explained and discussed.

2. The response obtained by the Labor Policy Section officials as evidenced by the number attending the meetings, by the discussions following the lectures and the inquiries made, left the impression that the Osaka Prefectural Labor Policy Section officials were active in their educational program. Among the personnel of the Kinki Regional Affairs Team, however, there was awareness and concern for the trend in labor relations in the textile field. A confidential report from Chieko Tokudo, executive member of Zensen and employee in the personnel office of the Inuyama Plant of Dai Nippon Boseki, Gifu, corroborated the general statements of the Civil Affairs officers which were to the effect that the textile employers were concertedly placing heavy pressure on active and critical trade unionists. This is being done in a variety of ways. "Inside trustees" of the management are active in preparing slates of nominees before election time. Zealous and outspoken unionists suffer transfers, or lay-offs. Hardworking and conscientious union officers with executive capacity are often given personnel posts which, if not actually in the management column, gives the management a pretext to exhort them to be no longer active unionists since they then, purportedly, represent the management's interests. Dormitory life is made restrictive, shrines being set up within the establishment, and indoctrination of an undemocratic nature is foisted on the younger workers. Teen-age girls are recruited by professional personnel managers from among simple village families and these women (the employees and their mothers) are given the impression that a great obligation rests upon them for this favor. While there is no evidence of a price paid for, of a deduction from wages for the service, or of an enforcement of a definite term of control, there are identical reports from various sources to the effect that young women who do not conform to the orthodox personnel expectations are disciplined by whispering campaigns throughout their workplace and in their home area. Exposure is systematic and certain, and few are the young women whose marriage expectations are not injured, if not ruined, by the directed campaigns that are conducted. There seems to be no shred of a concept that the unions themselves, through a concerted campaign, could eliminate or reduce these particular concepts regarding the legitimate activity of women in unions.

Incl 1



3. The discussion which followed the conferences with union officers of the textile industry revealed clearly the nature of the hurdles in the way of reorganization in Zensen. A Kanebo company federation officer insisted that under the plan as outlined the local unions would lose their autonomy. An executive member of the Kinki Regional Council of Textile Unions maintained that since regional and prefectural councils had as their officers executive members of local unions, there was already a tight administrative machine capable of bringing to the locals the support of the whole organization.

4. It is obvious that the educational program, with the educational materials, must be brought directly to the rank and file. The Kinki regional labor officers are anxious to see this done in textiles. They are prepared to cooperate in this type of program.

C. G. Robertson

copies to: Civil Affairs Section



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000

FILE UNDER NO.

330

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

SUBJECT: Inspections of Indigenous Foods Destined for Consumption  
by Occupation Personnel

FROM: SCAP

TO: KCAR

DATE: 11 February 1950

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 430 Subsistence Stores

5



*Ind. Matter*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

0509

333.1 (9 FEB 1950) CAS-PH

9 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Forecasts of Visits for PH&W, SCAP Nurses to  
Civil Affairs Regions

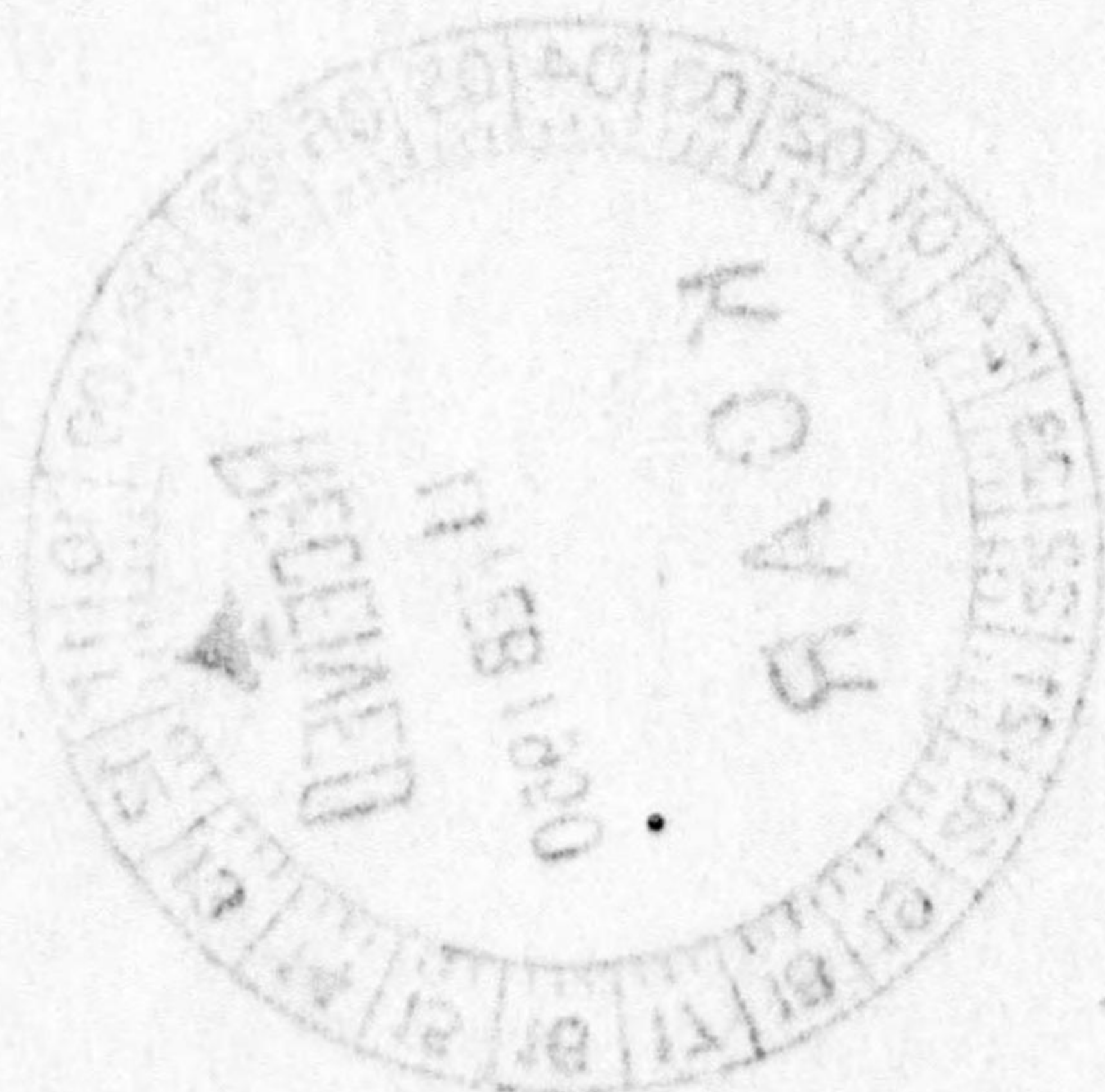
- TO:
- Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
  - Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
  - Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
  - Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
  - Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
  - Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
  - Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
  - Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24

Inclosed herewith a copy of the forecast of visits to be made by representatives of Nursing Division PH&W, SCAP, during year 1950. It is apparent that some changes may be necessary but this long-range forecast will permit general planning of the necessary activities so that a regional nurse may be available to accompany the representatives during their period of visitation.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
1. Copy of Forecast

*J. A. O'Brien*  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm Off





GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

333.1 (9 FEB 1950) CAS-PH

9 FEB 1950

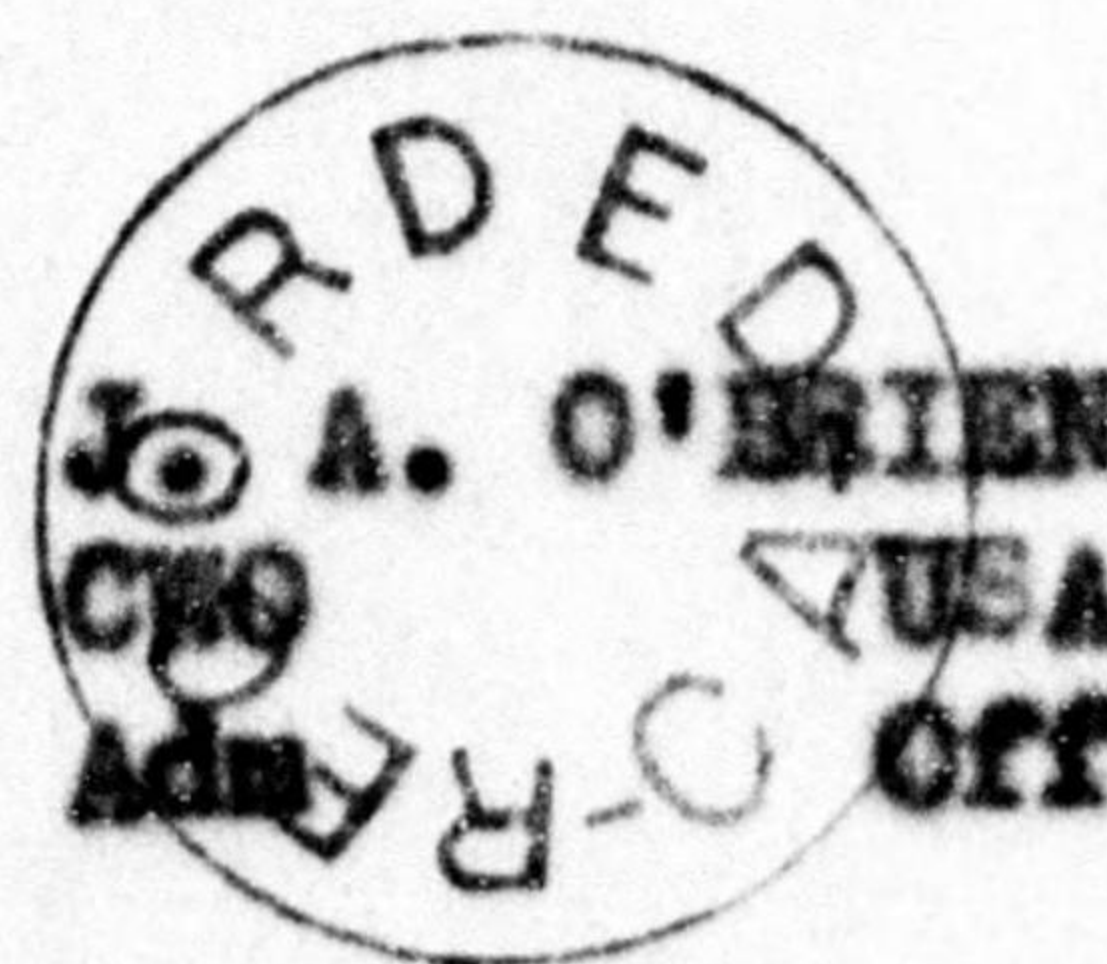
SUBJECT: Forecasts of Visits for PH&W, SCAP Nurses to  
Civil Affairs Regions

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7  
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309  
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500  
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710  
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25  
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248  
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050  
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24

Inclosed herewith a copy of the forecast of visits to be made by representatives of Nursing Division PH&W, SCAP, during year 1950. It is apparent that some changes may be necessary but this long-range forecast will permit general planning of the necessary activities so that a regional nurse may be available to accompany the representatives during their period of visitation.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
1. Cpy of Forecast





**Field Trip Schedule for Elenore Carlson, Consultant in Nursing Education**

**Purpose:** To give guidance to the A and the B Schools of Nursing.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Region</u>
January		
February	5th-18th	Tokai-Hokuriku
March	5th-18th	Kyushu
April	3rd-14th	Kanto
May	1st-12th	Hokkaido
June	5th-16th	Tohoku
July	10th-21st	Chugoku
August	7th-18th	Kinki
September	4th-15th	Shikoku

**Field Trip Schedule for Marie J. Stone, Area Director**

- Purpose:**
- (1) To contact all regional offices and to meet the Public Health Team
  - (2) To inspect possible midwifery schools under the New Law. Would like to take Miss T. Suzuki, Midwifery Consultant, Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare on trip to Kinki, Hokkaido and Tohoku regions.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Region</u>
January	21st-27th	Kyushu
February		
March	6th -10th	Shikoku
March	20th-24th	Kinki
April	2nd-6th	Kyushu (Virginia M. Ohlson will make this trip)
April	10th-14th	Chugoku
May	1st-5th	Tokai
June	5th-9th	Hokkaido
June	19th-23rd	Tohoku

*Incl 1*



0429 330 Investigation

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

333.1 (2 FEB 1950) CAS-CI

2 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kansai

TO: Chief  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region  
APO 25

1. Forwarded for your information are copies of report of field trip by a staff member of CIA&E, SCAP, to the area listed in the inclosure.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
Rpt of Field Trip to  
Kansai (dup)

J. H. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Adm Off



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
 Civil Information and Education Section

25 January 1950

FROM: OIC, TU

THRU: OIC, MPTB  
 Chief, Info Div

TO: Chief, CIE Section

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kansai Area.

1. In compliance with CP Order No 364-4 30 Dec 49, the undersigned proceeded to Osaka 9 Jan, arriving 10 Jan; departed Osaka 12 Jan, arriving Nagoya 13 Jan; departed Nagoya 13 Jan, arriving Tokyo 14 Jan.

2. The following are the names and titles of Civil Affairs, and Japanese officials with whom contact was made.

- a. Mr W. Thoresen, Information Officer, Kinki Civil Affairs Team.
- b. Mr Hirai, director, Civic Program Dept, Asahi Shimbun.
- c. Mr Miada, director, Cultural Section, Asahi Shimbun.
- d. Mr Sogo, director, Asahi Kaikan,
- e. Mr Ichizaki, liaison section Asahi Shimbun.
- f. Professor Yamamoto, Management Committee, Kansai Experimental Theatre.
- g. Mr Suzuki, Management Committee, Kansai Experimental Theatre.
- h. Mr Fuji, Managing director, Kansai Shochiku Co.
- i. Mr Hamada, director, Shinkokugeki.
- j. Mr Banse Akama, Governor, Osaka Prefecture.
- k. Mr Heckendorf, Information Officer, Tokai Hokuriku, Region Civil Affairs Team.
- l. Mr Ward, Information Officer, Tokai Hokuriku Region Civil Affairs Team.
- m. Mr Yamaguchi, Mgr Minato-za (theatre), Nagoya.
- n. Mr Ijima, Mgr Kokkaen gekijo (theatre), Nagoya.
- o. Mr Mizuno, Mgr Fuji gekijo (theatre), Nagoya.

3. Report of Trip:

Following is a summary of informal discussions held at above places with representatives of organizations listed:

Osaka

- a. The undersigned reported to Information Officer, Kinki Region Civil Affairs Team and explained purpose of the trip.
- b. A conference with Management committee of the Experimental

*Incl 2*



theatre was held at Asahi Kaikan with Mr Sogo reporting the progress of the project to date. In round figures their first seven productions showed following results financially:

MARRIAGE OF FIGARO	¥500,000 loss
KOMAKI BALLET	¥400,000 loss
UZURA (THE QUAIL)	slight profit
THE ROSE FAMILY	¥50,000 loss
I REMEMBER MAMA	¥500,000 loss
A MODERN KABUKI PLAY	¥760,000 loss
MODERN BALLET	¥330,000 loss

These figures seem to this writer to be exaggerated, but they are the figures reported and all that were made available. The committee stated that they could not continue on a program of modernizing the theatre in Kansai area under such financial conditions and again requested aid of Theatre Officer in obtaining a special tax adjustment for their program. Previously, upon the conception of the project, effort had been made to get reduction but without satisfactory results. This writer stated that productions selected to date were not of sufficient reorientation value to warrant tax reduction, that foreign plays and modern Japanese plays carrying a message should be given aid but the above list was of such little consequence that no further conferences would be held on the matter. Mr Sogo reported that on future agenda were productions of TIME OF YOUR LIFE, VOICE OF THE TURTLE and a new ballet to Gershwin's RHAPSODY IN BLUE and that a conference had been scheduled with Governor of Osaka Prefecture on the matter. This writer agreed to the interview provided the selections of the plays were more in keeping with a modern Experimental theatre.

c. A conference with Governor Akama resulted from the above conference in which Theatre Officer outlined aims and purposes of an Experimental theatre and necessity of consideration for production of this nature. The Governor stated he would study the situation and if possible try to aid the committee.

d. A trip to the site of the forthcoming American Fair was made with Mr Miada and Mr Ishizaki of Asahi Press. Construction is fairly well along on many exhibits and there is considerable evidence that this fair will be a great success. To note a few of the models already constructed: The White House, the Capitol, Washington and Lincoln monuments, a show boat, a model Pueblo village, the Golden Gate Bridge, Independence Hall, and the skylines of New York and Chicago. The theatre facilities consist of a movie house of 700 seats and an open air amphitheatre seating 3,000. The motion picture theatre will show CIE documentary films and other films they have or will acquire. Stage facilities prohibit legitimate plays in this theatre. The amphitheatre, now being constructed, is ideal for concerts but makes the staging of plays difficult. The most appropriate type of drama for



amphitheatre would be a pageant or spectacle. This writer discussed with Asahi officials the possibility of producing this type of production and the conclusion reached was that it would have to be written and staged in Tokyo and transported to the Fair. Theatre Officer is at present writing the outline of this script and will discuss it with other Occupation officials and attempt to have it completed before 1 February when designing the settings and costumes would have to be started. Mr Ishizaki reports that the million advance tickets which were put on sale went in one week and another million will be offered before the opening. They are expecting crowds of 25,000 on week days and up to 65,000 on weekends and holidays.

e. A conference was held with Mr Hamada, manager of the Shinko-ku-geki (a troupe specializing in sword plays or Japanese period plays) and Mr Fuji, manager of the Kansai Branch of Shochiku Company, in which was discussed the repertoire of that troupe. The Theatre Officer had previously expressed himself on the quality of their plays. Their specialty is sword plays involving ultra feudalism and violence. Specifically discussion was held on HUNISAPASHUJI (proper name), which has as its central figure a sort of samurai Robin Hood very popular with the public. Theatre Officer requested them to eliminate to a certain degree the sword play and show at the end that this character, taking the law in his own hands, must be punished. Mr Hamada agreed to these requests.

f. At Nagoya Mr Heckendorf, Information Officer on the Tokai Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region Team, accompanied the theatre officer on a tour of the theatres of that city. The local producers specialize in kabuki drama, with three theatres devoted to burlesque. The only modern drama or foreign plays presented in Nagoya are with troupes on tour from Tokyo. A conference was called with the managers of the three burlesque houses in which this writer advised them that police intervention would inevitably ensue unless they cleaned up their shows. A discussion of the Code set up by the burlesque producers in Tokyo was held and the recommendation was made that they co-operate with each other in setting up their own. They seemed to be impressed with the fact that the quality of their shows was at such a low level that word had reached General Headquarters and stated they would clean them up immediately. It can be expected that they will do so but that when business falls off they will go back to the same level as before.

*W. L. Thompson*

W. L. Thompson  
Theatrical Officer  
CIC, GHQ, SCAP, MFB



330

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

~~095~~ (JAN 13 1950) CAS-CI

JAN 13 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kansai District

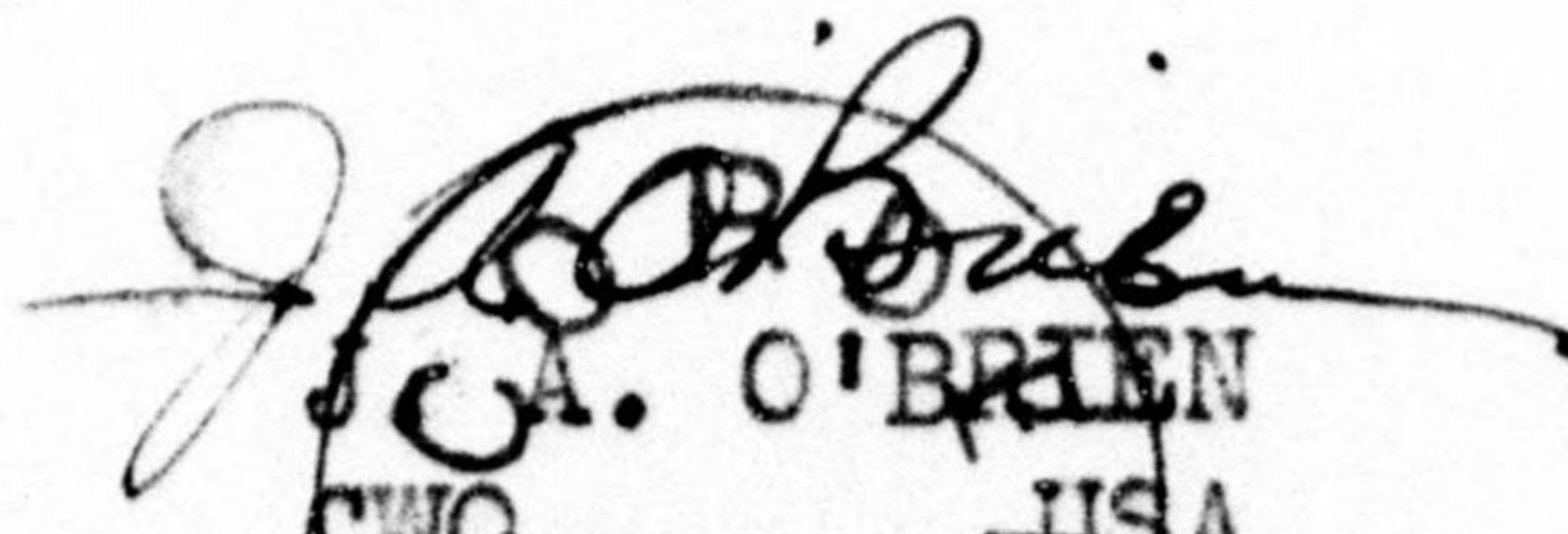
TO: Chief  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region  
APO 25

1. Forwarded for your information are copies of report of field trip by a staff member of CI&E, SCAP, to the area listed in the inclosure.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
Rpt of Field Trip to  
Kansai (dup)

  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWG, USA  
Administrative Officer



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Affairs Section  
APO 500

AG 095 (JAN 13 1950) CAS-CI

JAN 13 1950

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kansai District

TO: Chief  
Kinki Civil Affairs Region  
APO 25

1. Forwarded for your information are copies of report of field trip by a staff member of CI&E, SCAP, to the area listed in the inclosure.

2. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl  
Rpt of Field Trip to  
Kansai (dup)

ORD  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO, USA  
Administrative Officer

0026



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Civil Information and Education Section

6 January 1950

FROM: Music Officer, MPTB  
THRU: OIC, MPTB, Chief, Info Div  
TO: Chief, CIE  
SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip to Kansai District

1. In compliance with Paragraph 1, CP Order 340-3, the undersigned proceeded to Nagoya 12 Dec, arriving 12 Dec; departed Nagoya 13 Dec, arriving Osaka, 13 Dec; departed Osaka 17 Dec, arriving Tokyo 17 Dec.

2. Mr Ernest Satow, Assistant to the Music Officer (Interpreter), Music Section, MPTB, accompanied the undersigned on this field trip.

3. The following are the names and titles of CA and Japanese officials with whom contact was made:

A. Nagoya:

- (1) Col Stevenson, Executive Officer, Tokai Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region.
- (2) Mr George Korb, CIE Information Center.
- (3) Mr Juke Kondo, Chief, JOCK Nagoya Broadcasting Station.
- (4) Mr Teiichi Nishida, Chief Broadcasting Section, JOCK.
- (5) Mr Ryoichi Nakasone, Music Program Director, JOCK.
- (6) Mr Kotaro Fukueka, Conductor, JOCK Orchestra and Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra.
- (7) Mr Eizo Isogai, Critic and Representative Nagoya City Music Association.

B. Osaka:

- (1) Mr Langley, Chief, Education Section, CA Team.
- (2) Miss Margaret Heifer, CIE Information Center.
- (3) Mr Gan Sogo, Director, Asahi Kaikan.
- (4) Mr Eizo Maeda, Chief, Planning Section, Asahi Hall.
- (5) Mr Hideshige Tsuru, Chief, Civic Program Section, Asahi Press.
- (6) Mr Paul Takase, Music Department, Culture Section, Asahi Press.
- (7) Mr Takashi Asahina, Conductor, Kansai Symphony Orchestra.
- (8) Mr Seiji Shimaura, Chief, Broadcasting Section, JOCK.
- (9) Mr Koji Nagai, President, Osaka Music School.

Incl 1



C. Kyoto:

- (1) Miss Marjorie Baker, CIE Information Center.
- (2) Assistant Director, Kyoto Higher Institute of Music.
- (3) Mr T. Tanaka, Pioneer Club (American Society of Kyoto).
- (4) Mr Kosuke Inaisume, Doshisha University.
- (5) Mr Masanori Kawaguchi, Osaka Dental College.

D. Kobe:

- (1) Mr Arthur Lambert, Music Department, Kobe Women's College.
- (2) Miss Anni Victorius, Piano Department, Kobe Women's College.

4. The purpose of this field trip was to hold special lecture record concerts of American contemporary music at CIE Information Centers and the Osaka Asahi Kaikan, under the auspices of the Asahi Shimbun; to ascertain what musical activities are in Nagoya; to contact the program chiefs of the BCJ radio stations in Nagoya and Osaka; to contact the director of the Kansai Symphony Orchestra, the Kansai Chamber Music Society; Osaka Music School; Kobe College and the Kyoto Higher Institute of Music. Also to contact Mr Gan Sogo, director, Asahi Kaikan, and discuss with him the possibilities of the performance, recorded or live, of American contemporary music at the forthcoming All American Fair at Nishinomiya from 18 March to 31 May, 1950. Also to arrange all-American recorded broadcasts from JOBK once or twice a month.

5. Report of trip:

Immediately upon arrival at Nagoya the CIE Information Center was contacted for the special record-lecture concert that had previously been arranged with Mr George Korb. As a result of wide publicity, over the radio, posters, and newspapers, over two hundred persons attended. This was a record number, as the average attendance at the library concerts has been around thirty or forty at the most. This the librarian stated is due to the fact that the program included some European classical music familiar to the public. The program was made up and telephoned down to Mr Korb 10 days before and included Beethoven's Leonore Overture #2, Henri Wieniawsky's Violin Concerto #2, and the American contemporary works: Samuel Barber's Adagio for Strings and David Diamond's Music for Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. The librarian also felt that the presence of the Music Officer and his assistant from Tokyo heightened interest in the concert. Commentaries on the composers and the music were given by Mr Satou. At the close of the concert, which lasted two hours, the audience was asked to turn in written comments on the concert and suggestions. A large part of the audience did so. One example typical of the others is given here:

"We are deeply appreciative of your efforts in holding this concert for us, which was exceedingly enjoyable and pleasant. I, personally, was surprised to learn that America has such fine music. I wish you could do another concert of this kind in the near future, with clear explanations like those you gave us tonight."



There is very little opportunity to hear either "live" or recorded performances in Nagoya. The Nagoya Library does its best to hold weekly concerts of American contemporary music but is unable to play European classical recordings as none are obtainable. Attendance, as stated above, is limited.

On the morning of 13 Dec a visit was made to the Civil Affairs Team where the purpose of the visit was explained to Col Stevenson. Following that a conference was held with the Chief and staff members of the BCJ broadcasting station, conductor of the Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra and a representative of the Nagoya City Music Association, in the director's room.

After discussing the results of the previous night's record concert and the level of music appreciation of the general public, it was suggested that a series of record concerts, with lectures, be organized under the auspices of JOCK broadcasting station and Nagoya City Music Association for the promotion of musical culture and the introduction of American contemporary music. It was proposed to hold these in one of the large school auditoriums or one of the theatres. The proposal met with instant favor. JOCK has a limited library of European classical music; its original library was destroyed in the air raids. The CIE library will furnish American contemporary music. It was requested that the Music Officer and his assistant visit Nagoya again in the near future and conduct one of the proposed series of concerts. The Music officer agreed to do so.

It was discovered that the request received from a Mr Toda sometime ago to have the Music Officer visit Nagoya for the purpose of assisting in the organizing of a society for the study of American contemporary music was misleading, in that the society is but a small group interested in forming a jazz band and securing American jazz music for dancing. Under the circumstances, no such assistance could be given Mr Toda and his group.

### Osaka

On arrival at Osaka, the purpose of the visit was explained to Mr Langley, chief of the education section, Civil Affairs Team. Through Mr Shepherd transportation was available at all times for the trips in and around Osaka and to Kyoto.

A conference with Mr Gan Segs, Mr Maeda and others of the staff of the Asahi Shinbun was held on the morning of 14 Dec. Present also was Mr Asahina, director of the Kansai Symphony Orchestra, who was preparing to leave at noon for Nagoya where he was to rehearse the Nagoya Philharmonic Orchestra for two days prior to a public concert. The subject of the conference centered on what use could be made of American contemporary music, both classical and light, during the forthcoming All American Fair which is to be held at the Nishinomiya Stadium beginning 18 March and ending 31 May.

It was suggested to Mr Segs and Mr Asahina that the musical program should include at least one All American Symphonic Concert to be performed either at the Stadium or at the Asahi Hall. Opinions were divided as to the location but it was finally arranged, after a subsequent meeting with Mr



Shimaura, chief of the Broadcasting Section, JOBK, that BCJ's Osaka Station, JOBK, would sponsor the concert and guarantee the cost of the orchestra. A program was set immediately and will comprise the following American works: Samuel Barber's Second Essay for Orchestra, Aaron Copland's El Salon Mexico, William Schuman's Symphony for Strings and George Gershwin's An American in Paris.

It was also suggested that several lecture-record concerts of American music be held in the experimental theatre and concert hall to be built on the Fair Grounds.

It was also suggested that American light music be played over the PA system. This the committee agreed would be done, provided suitable records could be provided by CIE. It was agreed that a collection of symphonic and light music would be obtained for the exclusive use of the Fair.

On the evening of 14 Dec the previously arranged lecture-record concert was held at the CIE Library. Although much publicity was given the affair by posters, newspapers, and the radio, the audience only numbered about one hundred. This was probably due to the hour, six o'clock, and the fact that the location of the library is not convenient to office workers on their way home. However, the program seemed to be of interest and was appreciated. Among the comments turned in were the following examples:

"I was very happy to listen to good American music. To know more about American music I wish that you would give similar lectures in the future. We shall be very grateful if you will come down again. We all thank you for your kindness tonight."

"I am glad that we could hear such beautiful American music in this pleasant atmosphere. I felt some strength and depth in this American music. I wish we could have another such concert soon."

The following comment was written in English: "We enjoyed this concert very much. Mr Davies' comments were very interesting. It was fortunate for us to have had a good English lecture. We also thank Mr Satow for his very specific explanations of the music and remarks about the composers. We desire that such record concerts be held more often in the future, especially of American music."

Miss Margaret Hoefler, librarian, explained that evening record concerts were discontinued some time ago in view of the small attendance, but that daily concerts are held from 1200 to 1300 on the second floor. Attendance at these runs between 30 to 40. Her concerts, likewise, are handicapped for the lack of European classical works recorded by American orchestras.

#### BCJ Osaka Broadcasting Station:

A conference with Mr Shimaura, chief of the broadcasting section and members of the music section was held at the station on the morning of 15 Dec.



As previously stated, sponsorship by JOEK for the All American Symphonic Program and financial guarantee for the Kansai Symphony Orchestra were arranged, although final decision will be made by Tokyo key station. However, Mr Shimura stated that he anticipated no difficulty there.

A record broadcast of an all-American program was also arranged, date to be decided later. Records will be supplied by Miss Hoefler from the CIE Information Center. Some American records have been broadcast during the past six months but no complete American programs have been aired.

After leaving JOEK a visit was made to the Osaka Music School, where the president, Mr Koji Nagai, was interviewed. There were no students at the school as it was a holiday. However, it had been learned from Mr Asahina and others, connected with the school, that there has been a rift in the faculty and that as a result many of the students had left the school, including several members of the faculty. The school is in bad financial condition and housed in an old concrete building that had been gutted during the air raids. Mr Nagai stated that what library the school formerly boasted of had been stolen, piece by piece, along with instruments and even the top of a concert grand piano: He showed a small shelf of paper bound compositions, the only music available. He stated he would be glad to receive any contributions from the American Federation of Music Clubs but that he doubted they would remain long on the shelves. It was suggested that on the undersigned's next visit to Osaka that a record-lecture concert be held in the school auditorium, giving an all-American program. He readily agreed and asked to be notified well in advance so that he could prepare for it.

### Kyoto

On the afternoon of 15 Dec the trip to Kyoto was made for the record-lecture concert at the Kyoto CIE Information Center, previously arranged with Miss Marjorie Baker, Librarian. Miss Baker personally greeted the 200 persons who came and introduced the Music Officer and his assistant. The program included Aaron Copland's Four Dance Episodes from the ballet Rodeo, Beethoven's Leonore Overture #2, and Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony. Following the lecture and explanations by Mr Satow, comments were turned in by a large number in the audience. The following is similar to others received:

"I appreciate from my heart your effort in coming to Kyoto to give this special concert. We should like to have this kind of concert regularly. Most pleasant fact that I felt tonight was that we could have such nice recreation and gain knowledge without paying admission! Under present conditions we have little or no time to enjoy music and most of us cannot afford to pay for concerts. Thank you again."

Miss Baker stated the audience was the largest to attend the record concerts held at the Library. It was her belief that the concert would stimulate more interest in the usual concerts held there.



### Kyoto Higher Institute of Music:

Prior to the concert a visit was made to the Kyoto Higher Institute of Music, a private school opened two years ago. Previously the undersigned visited it in company with Mr Harrison Kerr, former Chief of the Arts and Music Section, Civil Affairs Division, New York Field office, during his visit here in the autumn of 1948. The director, Mr Kawabe, was absent in Tokyo, but his assistant volunteered some information as to the condition and progress of the school. Visibly the school had deteriorated considerably. The number of pupils enrolled now is about 35, whereas before it had over a hundred. The condition of the building, a former private home, seemed in bad shape and all together presented a very run down condition. The atmosphere of the place gave one an impression that the school is somewhat amateurishly run and of not very high standing. So far as could be learned none of the students utilize the music facilities at the Information Center. It was urged that they do so.

### Kobe

A visit to the Kobe Women's College, Nishinomiya, was made on the afternoon of 16 Dec. Contact was made with Miss Anni Victorius, pianist and teacher, and Mr Arthur Lambert, pianist, a recent addition to the faculty from the United States. The director of the school was confined to a hospital.

A request for music of all descriptions was made, and it was promised that Kobe College would receive some of the next shipments received from the Federated Music Clubs of America. The school recently received ten upright pianos from the United States.

It was arranged that a lecture-record concert for the entire school, 300 students, would be given on the next visit to the Kansai. Some American music is being studied and performed by pupils, it was learned, but it was urged that more use be made of the music facilities at the Kobe Information Center.

### Record-Lecture Concert at Asahi Hall:

Through the courtesy of Mr Gan Sogo and Mr Maeda of Asahi Shinbun, a record concert was arranged for the evening of 16 Dec to be held in the smaller auditorium of the old building. The capacity of the hall is about 600, and it is ideal acoustically. Over three hundred attended, mostly office workers. All stayed to the end. The program included Leonard Bernstein's Jeremiah Symphony, Aaron Copland's Quiet City and two classics, Lalo's Symphonic Espagnole and Beethoven's Leonore Overture #2.

Among a hundred comments received were the followings:

"It was the most proper program building for the introduction of American Music. It was very effective to put classical music with the moderns. The lecture and explanations were very understandable. We wish to have another concert of music appreciation."



"I appreciate very much that I could listen to two American works for the first time. I realized tonight that Quiet City and Jeremiah Symphony could never be inferior to standard classics. I was in ecstasy when I listened. It was a significant and splendid concert and I wish we could have similar ones twice a month."

"I have never been able to go to the CIE Library's concerts, but I decided to come here tonight when I read the announcement in the newspaper. I thank you very much for the concert with proper explanations by Mr Satow and for the good amplifier. I felt pleasant to hear American music as represented here tonight by Copland and Bernstein and I am envious that Tokyo has such fine concerts as this every week at the CIE Library."

Mr Gan Sogo stated that he would put the auditorium at the disposal of the undersigned any time it is possible to visit Osaka. This is important for future record concerts there, in view of the wide publicity available through the Asahi Press and its prestige. Also the excellent location of the hall is an important factor.

Clarence A. Davies,  
Music Officer, CIE, GHQ, SCAP  
Motion Picture & Theatrical Branch



13 January 1950

Masao Handa

330

Report on Mr. Kight's Trip

Mr. Kight, ESS, SCAP visited Kinki Civil Affairs Region on the 9th of January for the purpose of making the complete list of top scientists all over Japan in various fields.

The informations obtained from the scientists will be utilized for the promotion and recovery of Japanese economy through the cooperation of the top scientists and the industrial firms.

Jan 9: (in the morning)

Mr. Kight visited Osaka National Univ. and had a conference with the following 4 professors in the Physics Department:  
Kikuchi, Titani, Watase, Itoh

The outline of the conversation between Mr. Rite and the professors is attached in separate sheets.

Jan 9: (in the afternoon)

Had a conference with 20 professors of the University, and asked them to recommend 5-20 top scientists in their own fields all over Japan. Then requested them to make corrections and additions to their biographical records handed to them.

Jan 10: (in the afternoon)

Visited the Kawasaki Denki Co., Kobe, to get information how much thoriated tungsten wire they need for the coming year, and the check revealed that for the time being they do not need any because they have it in stock and at the same time they are not manufacturing.

In the same afternoon at Hyogo Prefectural Government office Mr. Kight had the same kind of conference as in Osaka National University with about 30 scientists in the industrial world in Kobe area.

Jan 11: (in the morning)

Visited Kyoto University and had a conference with the following 4 professors:

Arakatsu, Kimura, Kobayashi, Sonoda

The gist of the conversation is attached in a separate sheet.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.101, 102

Jan 11: (in the afternoon)

At the same university Mr. Kight had a conference with over 30 professors. The object of the conference was the same as previous ones.

Jan 12: (in the morning)

Visited Matsushita Electric Co. in Kyoto City to get the information regarding thoriated tungsten wire, but the situation here was just the same as the Kawasaki Denki in Kobe.

While Mr. Kight was at Matsushita, the superintendent of Nippon Denki Company happened to come to the company. Such being the case Mr. Kight could get a full information from him without visiting the factory. The tungsten situation was the same as in Matsushita.

Jan 12: (in the afternoon)

At Kyoto Prefectural Government office had the same kind of conference as the previous ones with 13 scientists in the industrial fields for the purpose of obtaining the informations concerning the top scientists in Japan.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652

Note on the Conversation between Mr. Kight  
ESS, SCAP and Dr. Arakatsu, Kyoto University

1. Experiments with 17 M.E.V. and of 2 M.E.V.  $\gamma$  Rays.
  - (a) Absorption of these  $\gamma$  rays by various substances. The results have been published by Y. Uemura. A copy of the publication was presented to Mr. Kight.
  - (b) *Bolhe Feutner* Effect of the  $\gamma$  rays (The explosion of Neutron by the irradiation of  $\gamma$  ray that results in inducing radio-active Nuclei). (The result is now being prepared for publication in English).
  - (c) Photo-disintegration of Be Nuclei.  
The difference of the states of  $\text{Be}^8$  nuclei bet' the one result produced by low energy  $\gamma$  ray and that produced by high energy  $\gamma$  rays.  
(The work done by Prof. Sonoda).

2. Cosmic Ray particles in the photographic emulsion. The photo of meson and stars were shown to Mr. Kight. The statistical research is now being done.

Photo-plates supplied by Eastman Kodak Company are found to be very suitable for the purpose and new supplies of the plates are needed.

3. An organization is constituted for the researches in which radio-active isotopes are used. This organization is closely connected with medical people.

They are waiting for the arrival of the isotopes from America. Their plan has already been sent to Mombusho and also to Dr. Nishina in the expectation that the plan will be submitted to G.H.Q.

4. Prof. Kobayashi explained to Mr. Kight about his theoretical research work regarding Meson-theory. "Progress of their Phys" were presented to him.
5. The instrument to select rapidly the finished pins which connect chains has been invented by us. It is now working in an industrial shop. By this instrument the degree of infiltration of carbon (carbonization of iron) is checked/automatically.



Y. Watase, Osaka National University.

1. Researcher on mesotron shower Construction of the G-M counter of reliable response was accomplished.  
Coincidences and anti-coincidences between many G - M counters were studies.

The researches on the above mentioned item are planned to be performed in this summer on Mt. Norikura (3000m).

2. Verification of the existence of Barytrons .

By measuring the ionization and the range of a penetrating cosmic ray particle simultaneously, we wish to decide whether or not the Varytrons exist as Rusian researcher Alichanow said. For that pupose the high pressuve inization chamber of quick response, the linear amplifier circwit and the coincidence circuit between ionigation chambers and G - M counters are now in construction.

3. A research on whether or not the meson shower is produced in a hydrogen nucleus by a high energy nucleon in cornic rays.  
A Wilson chamber of 100 atm. presure is now in construction to be mounted on Mt. Norikura.

4. A survey on the solar noise.

We are now trying to detect the microwaves of 10 cm wave length from the sun. We can scarcely detect that from the active sun but failed to catch that from the silent sun. The sensitivity of our detecting apparatus is to be raised hundred times stronger to be comparable with that of American Researchers.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

Mr. Kikuchi (Nuclear Physics), Osaka National University.

1. Construction of high voltage generator of Van de Graaf type is completed. But owing to the difficulty in removing the water vapour inside the tank, maximum voltage available is about 1 x 10 volts.

We are going to accelerate deuteron and produce neutron by D - D and D - C reaction, to study the cross section of scattering of different atoms of these neutrons.

2. Cockcroft - Walton type of high voltage generator is repaired and now in use.

We are checking some of the results obtained previously concerning the distribution in angle of the neutron scattered by different atoms. Neutron source is obtained by D - D reaction.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.101, UNCLASSIFIED

J. Itoh, Osaka National University.

1. I gave up the construction of microtron accelerator, the electron accelerator using microwave cavity resonator, owing to the financial difficulty and also to the technical difficulties, especially difficulty of constructing high power magnetron cathode.

2. We constructed a magnetic spectrometer to measure  $\gamma$ -ray spectra of radioactive elements. We measured the R - ray spectrum of Ra & its daughter elements for the test of apparatus. We are now expecting to get radioactive elements from USA, produced by atomic pile.

3. The main problems now I am investigating are microwave spectroscopy and nuclear resonance experiment.



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4  
Prof. Toshizo TITANI, Osaka National University

1. Construction of a mass-spectrometer of Dempster type.  
Overcoming the difficulties coming from the bad quality of the materials obtainable in Japan, the construction of the main part of the apparatus is almost completed. The ionization chamber (ion source) is now under construction. We hope, that it will be completed during this year until summer. <sup>by</sup>

2. Preparation of heavy water of high concentration.  
The construction of the apparatus is completed. By the use of this apparatus the dilute heavy water (2%), which is available from the Nobeoka factory of Asahi Kasei Company will be further concentrated until nearly 100% heavy water will be obtained.

3. Preparation of heavy water containing heavy oxygen.  
Heavy water containing heavy oxygen has been prepared by means of the fractional distillation of ordinary water. The excess density of heavy water now obtained is about 100 p.p.m. Heavy water possessing excess density of several hundred p.p.m. will be obtained in the near future. The distillation is made under the ordinary pressure but very slowly.

4. Concentration of heavy nitrogen.  
The construction of the apparatus is completed. The concentration is performed by means of the exchange reaction between gaseous ammonia and the solution of ammonium nitrate and some samples are already obtained. But unfortunately the concentration of the sample obtained can not yet be determined, because the construction of the mass-spectrometer is not yet completed. The concentration of heavy hydrogen and oxygen in heavy water can easily be determined from its excess density. But for the determination of the concentration of heavy nitrogen, the mass-spectrometer is necessary.

5. Research on the polymerization of styrene by the use of heavy hydrogen as tracer.  
By the use of heavy hydrogen as a tracer we found that the fraction of the so-called polymerizing catalyst, such as benzoyl peroxide, is attached at the one end of the polymerized styrene. The molecule of the polymerized styrene must then have a free valency at the other end. From this experimental result we came to the conclusion, that the molecule of the polymerized styrene must be elongated if a static electrical field is applied on the polymerizing styrene or on the already polymerized styrene. Our experiment showed that this is actually the case. This discovery will be contribute to the chemistry of plastics.