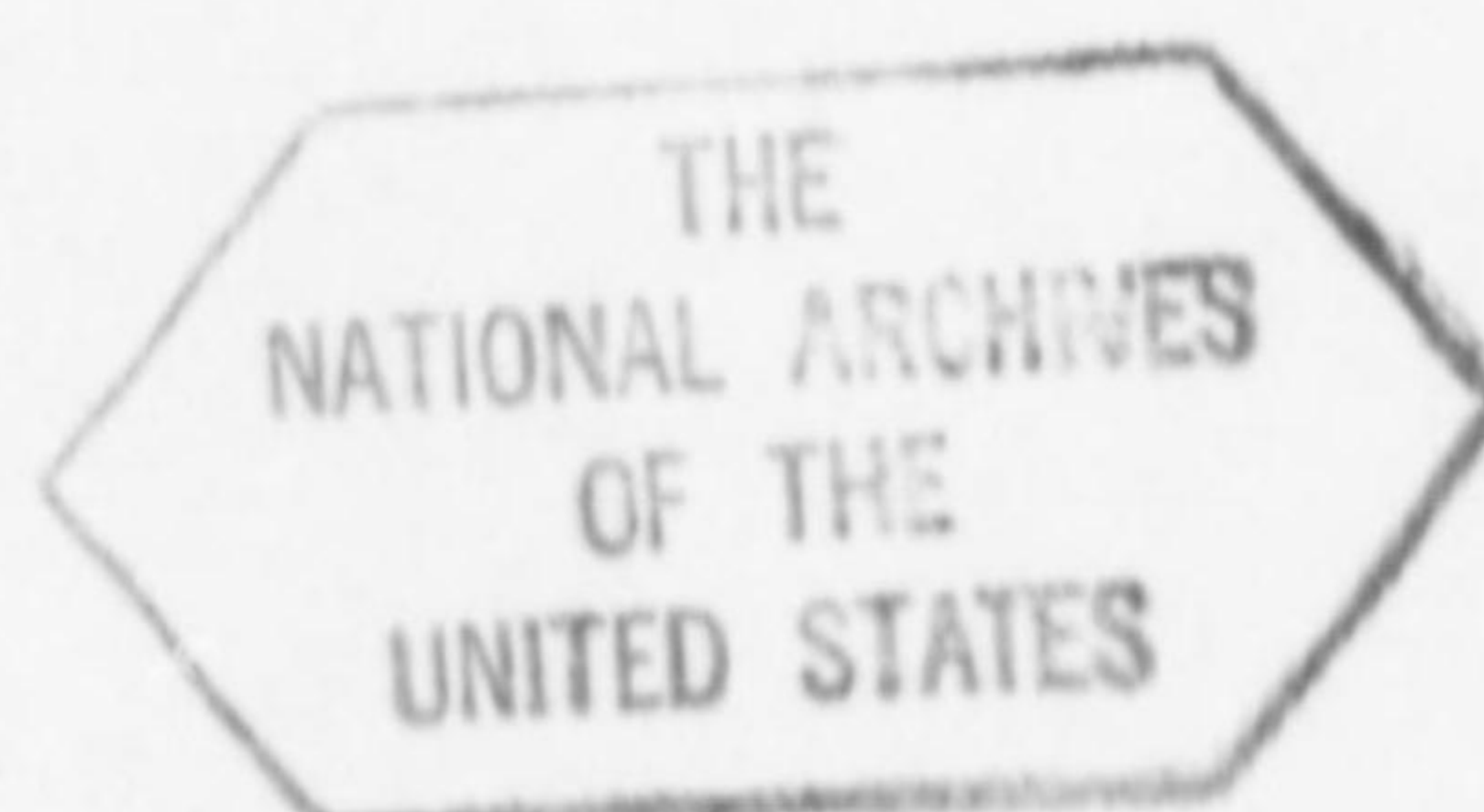


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2395
- (2) Folder title/number: (16)
011
- (3) Date: Jan. 1951 - Sept. 1951

(4) Subject :

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(5) Item description and comment :

(6) Reproduction : Yes No

(7) Film no. _____ Sheet no. _____

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

011 (2 Sep 51) CAS-A

O'BRIEN/sm

SUBJECT: Removal of Objectionable Signs

LHW

TO: 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 1105
Senior Advisor, NPR Service Group

CAS FILE COPY

1. The inclosed letter, subject as above, from GHQ, SCAP, is quoted for your information and guidance.

2. The addressees will take necessary action to effect this directive within their zones of responsibility. However, as NPR installations are exempt from control of the major commanders named, it is desired that immediate action be taken to remove from NPR installations any and all signs which may come within the purview of the basic letter.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
Ltr, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500,
subj as above, 2 Sep 51
(15 cys)

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO, USA
Adm Off

5 cys to Svc gr

11

2-097
10 SEP 1951

C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 011 (2 Sep 51)GA

2 September 1951

SUBJECT: Removal of Objectionable Signs

TO: Commanding General, XVI Corps, APO 14
Commanding General, Japan Logistical Command, APO 343
Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Command,
General Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500
Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165
Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925
Commander-in-Chief, British Commonwealth Occupation Force,
Kure, Japan

1. Coincidental with the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, the Allied Forces in Japan, while technically remaining occupation forces until the effective date of the peace treaty, will be expected to assume the duties and responsibilities of a protective force based in an alien land. It is especially desired that all public evidences of the present occupation status of allied forces which would tend to offend the Japanese populace be erased from public view immediately.

2. During the occupation, areas and facilities have been restricted in use and purpose by the erection of signs restricting the activities of personnel on the basis of race or nationality. Many of these signs were authenticated by units that are no longer in Japan. In some cases, signs are situated in remote areas in which troops are no longer stationed. These signs no longer serve a useful purpose.

3. In addition, there are many signs restricting the activities of allied military or civilian personnel which are posted on both public and private facilities, particularly "Off Limits" signs. With the coming into effect of the peace treaty, forces remaining in Japan will not be permitted to regulate the activities of personnel by posting signs on civil facilities. It is not intended that signs which are informational in nature or represent translations of signs posted for the use of the indigenous population (such as traffic signs, speed limits, tonnage capacity of bridges, etc.) be included in this category.

4. To correct the foregoing conditions, it is desired that addressee commanders initiate positive action, within their respective areas of responsibility, in consonance with the following:

a. Remove all signs, particularly with reference to "off-limits", if no cogent reasons exist for retention.

C O P Y

C O P Y

AG 011 (2 Sep 51)GA, Subj: Removal of Objectionable Signs,
2 Sep 51

b. Those signs retained for cogent reasons only will not refer to Japanese nationals nor invoke the authority of any commander. This restriction applies to signs written in English or Japanese or both. Typical examples of such signs are:

- (1) "No Japanese Allowed".
- (2) "Use by Japanese Forbidden".
- (3) "By Order of the Occupation Forces, No Dumping Permitted".

c. Avoid the use in signs of terms "occupation forces" and "occupation personnel". If special terms appear necessary, use instead, "authorized personnel".

5. Action will be taken by this headquarters to have the Japanese Government assist in this program.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

Copy furnished:
CG, Eighth Army, APO 301

/s/ C. C. B. Warden
/t/ C. C. B. WARDEN
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

AG 011 ()
CAS-BI

Administration of the Labor Standards
Law in Kyoto Prefecture

J. Doherty
Mr. Doherty
74-1159 Ext 61

CAS

ESS/Labor

1. 1. Attached letter from Kinki Civil Affairs Region is forwarded for your information.
2. This section agrees in general with the conclusions and recommendations contained therein.

1 Incl:
Ltr, Kinki CAR
dtd 30 Mar 51
w/1 Incl, 2 cys w/d

----- W.P.S. -----

2-125
5 APR 1951

FILE

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51

- C O P Y -

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15

30 March 1951

SUBJECT: Administration of the Labor Standards Law in
Kyoto Prefecture

TO: SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Attention: Chief, Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

1. References:

a. Anonymous letter of complaint, dated 21 February 1951,
subject: "Labor Standards in Kyoto Prefecture." (Incl No. 1)

b. Report of the Chief of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau,
dated 19 March 1951, subject: "Fund collection drive for a new Labor
Standards Inspection office in Kyoto." (Incl No. 2)

2. Reference 1a alleges that the Labor Standards Bureau for Kyoto has been responsible for the collection of donations from about thirty (30) employers, each donating ¥35,000, to be used for purchasing a building to house the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau. This letter further alleges that to meet the cost of construction, the Chief of the Labor Standards Bureau and the Chiefs of Local Labor Standards Offices in Kyoto Prefecture visit employers and solicit donations for such a building. Reference 1a also alleges that, when an employer was bold enough to refuse a contribution, he was immediately faced with inspectors visiting his establishment to enforce the Labor Standards Law very rigidly. An investigation by this headquarters has revealed the following:

a. The Labor Ministry has allocated funds to the Labor Standards Bureau for the construction of a new office in Kyoto City. In addition, it has been suggested that the Bureau liquidate its present building and divert the funds derived from the sale into the construction of a new unit. The Kyoto Bureau officials, however, indicate that funds from these two sources are inadequate. Therefore, they have solicited help from other sources. To facilitate the collection of funds, a Committee composed of prominent industrial leaders was formed. This Committee, which is ostensibly a Labor Standards Research Committee, is closely supervised and heavily influenced by staff members employed by the Bureau. Presumably, this Committee is vitally concerned over the inadequate housing of the Labor Standards Bureau, and therefore wishes to assist in the collection of

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, subj: "Administration of the Labor Standards Law in Kyoto Prefecture," dtd 30 Mar 51, cont'd

funds to aid in the construction of new quarters. In this connection, the Chief of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau indicated that the National Headquarters of the Ministry of Labor has conferred upon the Kyoto Bureau no authority to solicit voluntary contributions from employers for erecting a government building for housing the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau.

b. The committee mentioned above, in coordination with the Labor Standards Bureau, has determined a collection quota. This quota will be met by assessing individual factories or manufacturing concerns. The Chief of the Labor Standards Bureau claims there is no compulsion in this assessment quota and that individual firms are free to contribute or not to contribute as they see fit. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly a strong overtone of implied compulsion. The Chief of the Labor Standards Bureau further indicated that the Chief of the Inspection Section and the Chief of the Accounts Section have attended most meetings of the collection committee and have influenced both the allocation and the actual assessment of individual firms.

c. Shortly after the investigation by this headquarters, the Chief of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau transmitted a communication, reference lb, which stated the following:

- (1) The Labor Standards Association, a voluntary organization of employers interested in Labor Standards administration, held conferences in order to cope with the inadequate housing situation of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau.
- (2) In view of the precedent in situations involving the construction of buildings of police stations, fire stations, Employment Security Offices, etc., and also in light of the traditional custom in Japan of soliciting contributions from employers for the purpose of Government housing, the Chief of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau viewed discussion for providing adequate housing as entirely appropriate. Accordingly, the Labor Standards Bureau actively participated in the plans of the Labor Standards Association and collaborated by making inspectors of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau available to this association for purposes of consultation.
- (3) Immediately subsequent to the investigation by this Region, The Chief of the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau reconsidered the propriety of accepting contributions from the Labor Standards Association and employers for the purpose of housing the Bureau, and reached the conclusion that it is

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, subj: "Administration of the Labor Standards Law in Kyoto Prefecture," dtd 30 Mar 51, cont'd

administratively improper. Therefore, the Chief notified the committee that he does not desire that the committee continue contributions, and does not desire the building to be donated by the employers.

3. Conclusions:

a. On the basis of the investigation, the allegations contained in reference 1a appear to have been well founded.

b. There is strong evidence that, throughout Japan, Government agencies responsible for the administration of the labor program are being housed in large part as a result of virtually compulsory assessments upon employers, in addition to normal tax assessments. Such agencies are the Employment Security Offices and possibly Labor Policy Offices and Labor Standards Offices.

c. Prior to the investigation by this headquarters, the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau appears to have been responsible for a system of compulsory assessments upon employers in order to house the Bureau.

d. As a result of such investigation, the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau reversed its previous position of the general acceptability of such contributions, and now holds that it is improper for this Bureau to accept them.

e. A system of compulsory assessments on employers for the purpose of housing Government agencies such as the Labor Standards Bureau makes it extremely difficult to secure an impartial administration of labor laws because the employers who contribute substantial amounts are in a position to exercise undue influence on the Government agencies that have received such donations.

4. Recommendations:

a. All Government agencies responsible for the administration of labor legislation should be expressly prohibited by the Ministry of Labor from accepting contributions from employers for the purpose of housing.

b. All construction operations of the building to be occupied by the Kyoto Labor Standards Bureau should be halted pending the availability of Central Government funds.

c. All employer contributions should be refunded to such employers.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15, subj: "Administration of the Labor Standards Law in Kyoto Prefecture," dtd 30 Mar 51, cont'd

d. Disbursement of construction funds should be lodged directly with the National Headquarters of the Ministry of Labor and not be delegated to Prefectural Bureau chiefs.

2 Incls

1. Ltr of complaint,
21 Feb 51
2. Rpt of Chief of Kyoto
Labor Standards Bureau,
19 Mar 51

JOHN U. AYOTTE
Colonel, Infantry
Chief

February 21, 1951

SUBJECT: Letter of Complaint

Dear Sirs:

Doc. Shoup came over to Japan last year and helped reform the national and local tax systems on a large scale bringing about various improvements for which we Japanese are very, very grateful.

One thing among others we are particularly happy about is a principle established by him that administrative expenses of government offices, police stations and fire brigades ought to be met entirely by collected dues. Unfortunately, however, it is true that this fine principle is not yet lived up with to the full. Public-founded schools, tax offices, police stations, labor standards bureaus and labor standards supervision offices are not allowed as such to collect donations. There are a number of undesirable things going with donation to government offices: that is, if donation is made, donator is apt to become so-called boss or there are a great number of people who reluctantly donate simply because they think it necessary to be in company with fellow citizens or maintain another person's face or otherwise they are afraid lest they should be retorted by strict application of the laws covering them if they refuse to donate. Recently a case of this nature occurred in Kyoto that is:

To procure its own building, the Labor Standards Bureau collected donation from 30 odds employers, ¥35,000 each, with which money they bought a building in which the Bureau was housed ostensibly paying rent for a while and afterwards the building was entirely donated to the Bureau. The Bureau is now planning to sell it and construct a new building. The cost of construction of course exceeds the selling price of old building. To meet this financial difficulty, the Chief of L.S.B. and Chiefs of local offices are being kept busy a present time in visiting employers from door to door to ask them for donation. Because of reasons mentioned in the preceding paragraph employers are chipping in. According to what I heard, there was an employer who was bold enough to reject and he had a hard time in turn with the local supervision office that sent its Inspectors to his establishment to enforce rules of the law most rigidly.

Whenever a police station or tax office works out a some plan, it is accompanied by donation. It will be very interesting for you to make a listing as to who donated how much during years 1949 and 1950. You will be surprised to find that a greater number of people donated far larger amount of money than you expect.

All factories and firms are now suffering from financial stringency and it is only government offices that are constructing new buildings. Moreover when they are confronted with shortage of funds, they collect compulsory contributions from citizens.

NOTE: No. person of this name resides at the address given.

Yours sincerely,

Takashi Ito
Tanaka-Jizo-honmachi,
Sakyo-ku, Kyoto City

C O P Y

REPORT:

From: LSB, Kyoto Prefecture

SUBJECT: Re-fund Drive for a New Local Labor Standard Inspection Office
Building in Kyoto

March 19, 1951

TO: Chief of the Labor Division, KCAR

FROM: Takao Komaki, Director of the Kyoto LSB

Regarding the instruction given me with reference to the question of contribution of fund to the construction of a new office building, I wish to make the following reply.

(1) Circumstances leading to the formation of the "realization and practice committee for new building."

Last April, the removal of the office building was demanded by the renter. Although we have negotiated with him with a view to effecting a favorable settlement, we could not obtain a satisfactory result.

Thereupon, we have sought a building for the office all over the district. But we found a suitable building in about October last year. Consequently, as the result of our negotiations for rent, a stipulation for a temporary rent was materialized. We had, however, to find the place for next removal at once. Unable to find such a place, we are placed in great difficulty.

The Labor Standard Association, being fully aware of the condition of the office building heretofore which has been "small," "dirty" and so "dark" that no routine could be done without electric light even during the day time. never get warmed up even by "burning a stove," leaked on desks whenever it rained," and so unsanitary as resulted in frequent sick leaves of officials, has repeatedly held conference on countermeasures to cope with the situation.

As the result, in view of the precedents in the cases of construction of buildings of police stations, fire brigade stations, employment security offices and other government offices and also in the light of traditional customs in Japan, discussion was held to build an office building applicable to an office of the Labor Standard Bureau as well. Accordingly, the aforementioned committee was voluntarily formed by promoters of the project. The committee has since then pushed its preparations.

Under such circumstances, the Labor Standard Association called a meeting of chiefs of its branches on December 13, last year. At the meeting, ways and means for finding a way out of the building in plight were deliberated upon. As we were requested to explain the distressing state of affairs and the demand for the removal of the office building by the association, we dispatched the two chiefs of the general affairs and inspection sections of the LSB thereto and let them explain the realities of the situation.

NOTE: The Labor Standard Association is a voluntary organization consisting of supporters from the establishments of enterprise in which the labor standards laws are enforced for the purpose of study and popularization of labor standards laws. It holds one meeting monthly for realization of the foregoing objective.

(2) Opinion of the Director of the Kyoto LSB regarding the question of contribution of fund for the office building.

1. I was aware, by a report, of the fact that the said association was advancing its conference under the aforementioned circumstances. And also, knowingly of such a fact, I sent the two section chiefs to explain.

2. Such a measure on my part as the director of the LSB was a great mistake. As the director, I should have let the committee to call off the plan and turned down its proposal, neither should I have let the two section chiefs attend such a meeting.

3. On March 15, immediately I had received your advice, I have delivered a notification to the committee to stop the plan. (As the members of the committee were all busy people after considerable difficulty I have finally managed to sent the notification to Steward Sugimoto of the committee around 7PM. March 15.)

4. I shall have this project dropped. I refuse its presentation.

(Translated by M. Kitamura)

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

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WPS

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Comments on Opinions Expressed by Mayors and
General Affairs Personnel of City and Prefectural
Governments in Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures
on Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Tohoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 547
ATTN: Legal and Government Officer

1. The following comments are forwarded in answer to your
informal report of 29 January 1951 setting out opinions of mayors
and general affairs personnel of city and prefectural governments
in Akita, Aomori and Iwate prefectures on the local Public Service
Law:

Opinion: Article 9 creates the Personnel and Equity Commissions of
three members each. Article 11 requires all three persons
to be present to constitute a quorum and the proceedings
shall be decided by a majority vote. The officials are of
the opinion that the committee is too small because it is
possible for any one member by his absence to effectively
block any work of the committee. The absence of a member
may be due to his intentional desire to block commission
business or it may be used as a lever to influence the
will of the other two members.

Comment: This headquarters agrees with this point. The quorum of
three, however, was insisted upon by Japanese sources.
It is suggested that if the system proves unwieldy, local
bodies petition their respective representatives in the
Diet to obtain a revision making for a quorum of two.

Opinion: Article 36, Par 2, limits political activities of personnel
in such a way as to discriminate against employees working
in the prefectural offices. Prefectures have established
branch offices throughout the prefecture and the branch
office is staffed with prefectural employees on the same
status as those employees working within the prefectural
offices, but the law is interpreted that employees assigned

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011 () CAS-L, subj: Comments on Opinions Expressed by Mayors and General Affairs Personnel of City and Prefectural Governments in Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures on Local Public Service Law

to a district office may not campaign within their district but can go over to another district of the same prefecture and carry on political activities while those employees who are working in the prefectural office in the prefectural capitol are restricted from conducting political activities throughout the entire prefecture. Furthermore, the limitation does not apply to other employees such as those of the Health and Welfare Departments who are sent from the Ken office to the district office.

Comment: This point, too, is well taken. The unbalance of permitted activities may be attributed to the rather hasty, last-minute revision of the bill in the final moments of the 9th Diet. Local Autonomy Agency believes that some of the health and welfare departments and others may be incorporated into the prefectural branch offices but that the branch offices themselves will not be increased in total number since they are assigned almost without exception to the GUN. Temporary assignments of employees for political purposes will be watched closely by LAA although no more than warnings can be given. LAA believes that such assignments are possible but will not be made overtly or excessively. They will in all likelihood take the form of favored men being temporarily assigned to branch offices.

Opinion: The original draft of the law provided penalties for conduct in violation of Article 36. However, the present law does not provide penalties for those who engage in political activity. If the governor or mayor requests his subordinate to campaign for him and the subordinate in obeying his superior violates the law, there are no provisions whereby the governor or mayor can be punished.

Comment: The only restraint at present is the fear of losing a position when and if the supported candidate loses. Whether this will prove adequate or not is a moot point which, LAA feels, may call for revision.

Opinion: The law permits local governments to make regulations and by-laws but does not provide any minimum standards. Had the law set up certain minimum standards, it would be more uniformly applied and at the same time insure more equitable treatment of employees.

Comment: The Rules of the National Personnel Authority shall stand as a general model. In addition, several sets of model by-laws, adapted to bodies of different sizes, are being developed. Beyond that, training by LAA and NPA shall have to be relied upon.

Oll () CAS-L, subj: Comments on Opinions Expressed by Mayors and General Affairs Personnel of City and Prefectural Governments in Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures on Local Public Service Law

Opinion: Because the personnel and equity commissions can only make recommendations, they are not expected to become very powerful organizations.

Comment: This comment is rather difficult to interpret but this headquarters believes no difficulties will ensue on this score. Reading of the law does not corroborate the statement that personnel and equity commissions can only make recommendations. Their powers are analogous to those of the National Personnel Authority which has more frequently been criticized for its strength than for its weakness.

Opinion: The relation of the Local Public Service Law to the Labor Laws (Article 58), that is, the Trade Union Law, the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, the Labor Standard Law, and the Mariners Law, is very confusing and not well understood.

Comment: Article 58 is designed to restrict application of labor legislation to "public enterprise" employees. The relations spoken of is admittedly complex but precise interpretations by LAA are available.

Opinion: Article 23 which requires the classification of prefectural positions, is causing considerable trouble as the officials are inexperienced in preparing job classifications for all the employees covered.

Comment: The inexperience is unavoidable. The law, therefore, provides for extensive training of classification (and other) personnel.

Opinion: Article 57 and Article 21 of the supplement, concerning "simple workers", presents a difficulty because janitors and "simple workers" are now members of the local government employees' unions. Their status will be uncertain until the regulations promised by Article 21 of the supplement are forthcoming.

Comment: The status of "simple workers" is to remain as is until the promised law is passed.

Opinion: The draft of the Local Public Service Law permitted small towns and villages to entrust their equity commission matters to a larger unit. However, the enacted law makes no such provision and it may reasonably be expected that in small towns and villages the problem of getting well qualified men and eliminating local pressures forebodes ill for the local equity commission. Prefectural and city officials favor the handling

011 () CAS-L, subj: Comments on Opinions Expressed by Mayors and General Affairs Personnel of City and Prefectural Governments in Akita, Aomori and Iwate Prefectures on Local Public Service Law

of equity problems of small communities by a prefectural equity committee.

Comment: Although prefectural equity commissions are not envisaged, the law provides that small communities may establish joint commissions with other bodies.

Opinion: The one article of the law on which all of the officials interviewed agreed as a source of future trouble was Article 3. The negative standard of defining those persons to whom the law applies will be a continual source of difficulty and the listing of free laborers (Article 3, Par 3, Clause 6) has already been spotted by the persons espousing the cause of free laborers. By giving them recognition in the law has been interpreted to mean that they are recognized public servants. Now that they are legally recognized as public servants they are presenting demands for bonuses, vacations and other privileges accorded the regular public employee.

Comment: Article 3, Paragraph 3, Item 6, covers personnel in the special service who are definitely not accorded the privileges of the regular service. The so-called negative standard of defining those whom the law applies is analogous to the method used in the National Public Service Law where it has not been a cause of trouble. Since both the regular and special services are defined, any definition by enumeration would have both positive and negative aspects.

2. The above comments are of an advisory nature. For official legal interpretations, the Japanese should be referred to the Local Autonomy Agency.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: report on progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
APO 500

Burke
BURKE/ls
7/11/51
HDP
WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Kanto region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

CA FILE

FILE

F-8 JAN 9 Rec'd

9 JAN 1951

4-254

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

011 () CAS-1

SUBJECT: Report on Progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region
APO 309

Burke
BURKE/ls

Man
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WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Hokkaido Region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

CA FILE

9 JAN 1951

A-253

F-7

JAN 9 Rec'd

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

011 () CAS-1

SUBJECT: report on progress of local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 1050

Burke
BURKE/ls
7/11/51
HDP
69
WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Shikoku region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the national Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

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9 JAN 1951

4-252

FILE
F-26 JAN 9 Rec'd

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Kyushu Civil Affairs Region
APO 1105

Burke
BURKE/ls
WPS
WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Kyushu region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

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9 JAN 1951

A-251

FILE

F-5 JAN 6 Rec'd

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on Progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 182

Burke
BURKE/lr
HDP
WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Chugoku region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the national Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

CA FILE

FILE
F-4 JAN 9 Rec'd

9 JAN 1951
A-250

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 15

Burke
BURKE/ls
WPS
HDP
WPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Kinki Region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

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FILE

F-3 JAN 9 Rec'd

9 JAN 1951

A. 249

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Tohoku Civil Affairs Region
APO 547

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Tohoku region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
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F-2 JAN 9 Rec'd

8 JAN 1951

A-247

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

011 () CAS-L

SUBJECT: Report on progress of Local Public Service Law

TO: Chief
Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region
APO 710

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wPS

It is desired that a monthly report be forwarded to this section showing the progress being made by the cities and prefectures in Tokai-Hokuriku region to put into operation the provisions of the Local Public Service Law recently passed by the National Diet.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Adm Off

CA FILE

9 JAN 1951
A-246

FILE

F-1

JAN 9 Rec'd