DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NARS NO.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

FILE

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

DEC 13 1949

AGMGX 300.6

SUBJECT: Directives Pertaining to Civil Affairs

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

TD6378

Effective 1 January 1950, and until receipt of further instructions from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, all directives of Commanding General, Eighth Army, written or oral, pertaining to the operations of Civil Affairs teams will continue in effect.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj. Gen.

EIGHTH ARMY
DEC 13 1949 IN

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO.

File

3/2.1

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

0-7

27 JUN 1949

AGMGX 300.1

17 June 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Military Government Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Military Government Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Military Government Team, APO 1007

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 16 March 1949, covering priority of activities through June 1949.

2. Inclosure 1 herewith establishes priorities for the period July-September 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities conducted by each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. Inclosure 2 herewith lists by sections the current effective Operational Directives, in the belief that such a compilation will serve as a useful ready reference for the teams.

4. Continuous, careful and coordinated planning must be emphasized in order to utilize to the fullest, personnel and transportation presently available, and to assure a relatively proper coverage of fields of maximum importance without omitting required action in secondary fields.

5. Nothing in Inclosure #1 should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priorities listed are for activities within sections. All activities required of military government teams are not shown, merely those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter. The order of listing within a section priority is of no significance -- all activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modification based upon local conditions.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

2 Incls.
1. Section priorities
2. O.D. Listings

Distribution:
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBG NO. [illegible]

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Tax Collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Stimulation of critical industries.

2nd Priority

1. Labor - Management relations and education.
2. Economic Investigation Board.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special references to:

   a. The Law Concerning Local Autonomy and local government administration.

      (1) Special emphasis to be directed for the city program for local autonomy.

   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.

2. Observation of political parties, elections and recall movements.

3. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.

4. Surveillance of suppression of illegal entrants.

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGMGX 300.1, dtd 17 June 1949, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBG NO.

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Surveillance of Japanese tax administration.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' Property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies observing in particular the handling of appeals and use of paid officials for investigation of eligibility.

2. Organization of child welfare services for coordinated use of all agencies.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies observing in particular relationships with the medical profession, including payment of medical bills.

4. Return from private to public management of publicly-owned repatriation camps and housing projects.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO. _____

2nd Priority

1. In-service training programs for district and local public welfare officials.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons.

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.

2. In-service training of teachers, teacher consultants and principals.

3. Assistance to women's organizations and other adult groups in organizational techniques, leadership training and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. Conduct of school inspections during periods when schools are in session.

2. Leadership training for leaders of youth groups.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Tax collection.

   b. Political reorientation.

      (1) Local autonomy.
      (2) Elections (local).

   c. Production, collection and distribution of food

   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Labor-management relations and labor education.

   b. Health center improvement.

2. Media development.

   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, citizens' public halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.

   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced materials.

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; continued improvement of activities of health centers.

2. Public health education.

3. Training of public health personnel.

4. Grading of nursing schools.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

2. Rabies control and eradication.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION I

ECONOMICS DIVISION

1946

O.D.	Date	Subject
1, 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6	5 Jan 1946	Labor (no title)
76, 76/1	3 Sept 1946	Import Procedure w/3 incls.
79	21 Sept 1946	Shipbuilding
	1947	
11	20 Jan 1947	Pacific Coast Oil Refineries
18	25 Feb 1947	Supplementary Rations for Japanese Employees of the Occupation Forces
30, 30/1	1 April 1947	Export Procedure w/incls. - amended
36, 36/2	24 April 1947	Surveillance of Mining Machinery Production
39, 39/1, 39/2	3 May 1947	Coal Allocations and Deliveries of Critical Materials
47, 47/1	7 June 1947	Sale of Waste Oil to the Japanese Govt.
49	21 June 1947	Pyrite Production
28/1	12 July 1947	Rice Collections
60, 60/1	21 Aug 1947	Surveillance of Customs Inspection of International Parcel Post, Samples, Small Packages.
61, 61/1	23 Aug 1947	Restaurant Control
70, 70/1, 70/2	9 Dec 1947	Transportation Control
	1948	
2, 2/1	7 Jan 1948	Electric Power Rationing Program of the Japanese Government.
11	12 Feb 1948	Japanese Public Works and Reconstruction Program

Inclosure 2 to Ltr, AGMGX 300.1, dtd 17 June 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

O.D.	Date	Subject
12	13 Feb 1948	Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems (currently being revised)
15	5 Mar 1948	Railroad Rolling Stock Repair and Construction Program
21	30 Mar 1948	Japanese Industrial Reparations Facilities
25, 25/1, 25/2, 25/3, 25/4	9 Apr 1948	Disposition of Enemy Supplies, Equipment and Facilities
26	9 Apr 1948	Mine Rehabilitation
27	13 Apr 1948	Inventory and Redistribution of Critical Materials
34	18 May 1948	Transportation Coordination
35	19 May 1948	Delivery of Mine Timbers
38	14 June 1948	Reforestation Program
39	24 June 1948	Japanese Iron and Steel Scrap Survey
40	30 June 1948	Pine Bark Beetle Damage
43	12 July 1948	Fertilizer Distribution
46	39 July 1948	Agriculture Extension System
49	20 Sept 1948	Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
50	28 Sept 1948	The Economic Investigation Board and the Enforcement of Economic Laws
52	8 Oct 1948	Employment Security Program
53, 53/2	8 Oct 1948	Military Government Operational Reports
56, 56/1	22 Oct 1948	Disposition of Subsistence from U.S. Army Sources in Japan
60	3 Nov 1948	Pearls
63	18 Dec 1948	Rent Control

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO: [redacted]

G.D.	Date	Subject
	1949	
2	17 Jan 1949	Incentive Goods
8	31 Jan 1949	Labor Education
9	1 Feb 1949	Building Policies of the Japanese Govt.
10	9 Mar 1949	Mine Safety Regulations
11	10 Mar 1949	The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program
12, 12/1	10 Mar 1949	Agricultural Reform
13	11 Mar 1949	Crop Collection
14	12 Mar 1949	Protective Labor Legislation
18	1 Apr 1949	Looted Property
21	16 Apr 1949	Periodic Spot-Check of Supplies and Landings of Marine Products
22	21 Apr 1949	Food Distribution
31, 31/1	21 Apr 1949	Elimination of Control Associations

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

	1946	
16	30 Jan 46	(Classified)
23	26 Feb 46	Violation of SCAP Directive No. 3, 22 September 1945
27	8 Mar 46	Disposition of Charges against Koreans and Certain other Nationals
31	21 Mar 46	Jurisdiction of Japanese Courts in Civil Affairs
59	24 Jun 46	Control of Population Movements

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

O.D.	Date	Subject
65	9 July 46	Prohibition of Sale of Japanese Postage Stamp
75, 75/1, 75/2, 75/3	25 Aug 46	Collection, Classification and Disposition of Japanese Swords and Firearms
84	14 Oct 46	Removal of Yoshisuke Yasuri from Public Office
90	26 Nov 46	Sponsorship and Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Associations
95	30 Dec 46	Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan
	1947	
8	6 Jan 47	Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions
20	28 Feb 47	Elimination of Militaristic Practices
25, 25/1	7 Mar 47	Administration of the Purge of Japanese Officials
32	10 Apr 47	Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals into and from Japan
43	14 May 1947	Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese
45	24 May 47	Information Concerning Illegal Entrants and Smuggling Ships
52	19 July 47	Arrest and Search by Japanese Police in Cases Involving Crimes Against the Occupation
59	21 Aug 47	(Classified)
60	21 Aug 47	Surveillance of Customs Inspection of International Parcel Post, Samples and Small Packages
66	4 Oct 47	Private Trade Representatives in Japan
73	29 Dec 47	Enforced Repatriation of Koreans by Order of Occupation Courts

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

O.D.	Date	Subject
	1948	
8	3 Feb 1948	Removal of Undesirable Japanese Officials
9	9 Feb 48	Establishment of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments.
31	21 Apr 48	Elimination of Control Associations
33, 33/1, 33/2	14 May 48	Military Occupation Provost Courts
48	17 Aug 48	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
53, 53/1, 53/2	8 Oct 48	Military Government Operational Reports
54, 54/1	14 Oct 48	Private Commercial Entrants
61	19 Nov 48	Disaster Plans
	1949	
7	28 Jan 49	Display of National Flags
16	15 Mar 49	Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives
19	2 Apr 49	Elections and By-Elections
25	9 May 49	Military Occupation Courts
28	2 June 49	Relations with the Japanese Police

SECTION III

FINANCE & CIVIL PROPERTY

1946

60	25 June 46	Unauthorized Transactions in Precious Metals

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

O.D.	Date	Subject
	1947	
12	22 Jan 47	Repatriation of Foreign Nationals
48, 48/1, 48/2	9 June 47	Surveillance of Preservation and Protection of Property of United Nations Nationals
54	21 July 47	Repatriation of Foreign Nationals
58	20 Aug 47	Passes for Entrance to Depositories of Blocked or Impounded Property Under Control of Eighth Army
	1948	
1		
18	19 Mar 48	Surveillance of Axis Property
19	19 Mar 48	Repatriation of German Nationals
20, 20/1	26 Mar 48	Deliveries and Releases to or from the United States Vaults, Bank of Japan, Tokyo, and the United States Vaults, Osaka Mint
48, 48/1	17 Aug 48	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
55, 55/1	20 Oct 48	Restoration of United Nations Nationals' Property
	1949	
18	1 Apr 49	Looted Property

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

	1948	
9	9 Feb 1948	Establishment of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments
59, 59/1	1 Nov 48	Social Insurance
61	19 Nov 48	Disaster Plans

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

O.D.	Date	Subject
	1949	
6	24 Jan 1949	Public Welfare
53/1	2 Mar 1949	Military Government Operational Reports
23	25 Apr 1949	Publicly-owned Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects Operated by Private Organizations

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

	1946	
8	23 Jan 46	Report on Historical, Cultural and Religious Objects and Installations
90	26 Nov 46	Sponsorship and Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Associations
	1947	
2	5 Jan 47	Surveillance of Teacher Screening Committees
19	26 Feb 47	Civil Education Program
21	1 Mar 47	Funerals, Memorial Services and Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultra-Nationalists
65	1 Oct 47	Extension of Aid to Missionaries
	1948	
23	1 Apr 48	Services of Japanese Nationals as Technical Consultants for Field Examinations of Cultural Materials and Installations
41	2 July 48	Japanese Visitation to American Schools in Japan
51	29 Sept 48	Inspection of Japanese Educational Institutions

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

O.D.	Date	Subject

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1947

5	10 Jan 1947	Public Opinion Polls
19	26 Feb 1947	Civil Education Program
38	1 May 1947	Control of Tuberculosis
57	16 Aug 1947	Civil Information Activities

1948

6	30 Jan 1948	Public Health Education Program
12	13 Feb 1948	Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems
38	14 Jun 1948	Reforestation Program
40	30 Jun 1948	Pine Bark Beetle Damage
43	12 July 1948	Fertilizer Distribution
48	17 Aug 1948	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
57	25 Oct 1948	Japanese Visual Education Program

1949

11	10 Mar 1949	The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program
12	10 Mar 1949	Agricultural Reform
13	11 Mar 1949	Crop Collection
19	2 Apr 1949	Elections and By-Elections
20	8 Apr 1949	Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities
22	21 Apr 49	Food Distribution

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770848

O.D.	Date	Subject

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH

1945

37, 37/1, 37/2	17 Dec 1945	No subject
40, 40/1	22 Dec 1945	Public Health and Welfare Procedure in Japan

1946

38	3 Apr 1946	Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies
52, 52/1	23 May 1946	Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks
56	12 June 1946	System for Narcotic Control in Japan
57	20 June 1946	Control of Insect and Rodent-borne Diseases
84	14 Oct 1946	Removal of Yoshisuke Yasumi from Public Office.

1947

23, 23/1	2 March 1947	Cultivation of Marihuana for Fiber Purposes
27, 27/1	12 March 1947	Prevention and Control of Typhus Fever in Japan
32	10 Apr 1947	Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals into and from Japan
38	1 May 1947	Control of Tuberculosis
40	5 May 1947	Control of Major Epidemic Diseases
44	15 May 1947	Utilization of Surplus U.S. Motor Vehicles Released to the Ministry of Welfare
50	24 June 1947	Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes.
64	30 Sept 1947	Release of 10% DDT Dust for Coal Mines
72	19 Dec 1947	Prevention and Control of Venereal Diseases

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 776048

O.D.	Date	Subject
	1948	
6	30 Jan 48	Public Health Education Program
7	3 Feb 48	Procurement and Training of Personnel to Staff Public Health Organizations
9	9 Feb 48	Establishment of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments
17	19 Mar 48	Nutrition Surveys of Civilian Population
62	4 Dec 48	Vaccination Against Smallpox
	1949	
4	19 Jan 49	Minimum Standards for Hexrylresorcinol and its Preparation
5	24 Jan 49	Suspension of Use of Japanese Produced Vaccines for Preventive Vaccinations
17	28 Mar 49	Medical Responsibility for Japanese Nationals Employed for Occupation Forces
20	8 Apr 49	Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities
26	20 May 49	Licensing of Biologic Manufacturing Laboratories for the Production of any Virus, Toxin, Antitoxin, Therapeutic Serum or Analagous Product Applicable to the Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Human Diseases or Injuries
27	1 June 49	Distribution and Use of Imported Streptomycin
29	3 June 49	Distribution of DDT Products
30	2 June 49	Accommodations for Tuberculosis Patients

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 776848

SECTION VIII

REPATRIATION

1949

O.DU	Date	Subject
15	14 Mar 1949	Travel to Ryukyu Islands for Compassionate Reasons
24	25 April 1949	Repatriation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770848

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT GSS/mcl
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5

17 May 1949

3/2.1

SUBJECT: Finance and Civil Property - Mil Govt Activities Report

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Attn: Finance and Civil Property

Attached subject reports forwarded in compliance with telephonic request your Headquarters, this date.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt Sig C
Adjutant

2 Incls:
1. Subj rpt Oita MGT, 31 March 49
2. " " Kumamoto MGT, 31 March 49

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 11960

OITA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24 UNIT 2

ANNEX F

Monthly Military Government Activities Report
Period Ending 31 March 1949

Report prepared by: Jasper D. Frazee, CAF-11,
(Chief, Economics Section)
Jack S. Childers, 1st Lt, INF
(Mfg. & Industry Officer)

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1. United Nations' Nationals' Property

The buildings and equipmentof the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Shell Company of Japan were inspected during March, and maintenance is considered satisfactory.

2. Looted Property

a. The 867.7 kg of tin previously reported held by Oita Electric Communication Works as looted property was shipped to Kumamoto Finance Bureau 27 December 1948.

b. The three Singer sewing machines which were reported as waiting justification of appeals still remain in the owner's custody, and no decision has been made regarding them. However one additional machine was discovered and was shipped to Osaka Kizugawa Warehouse on 15 December 1948.

c. Rubber salvaged from a sunken ship, the Manshu Maru, in early 1947 and held in storage in Oita City pending disposition, was declared to be looted property. Shipment of the entire remaining amount, 49,260.2 kg, was made on January to the Kizugawa Looted Property Warehouse, Osaka.

Incl 1 f

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 779848

Reports Control
Symbol MG-14

BASIC: Kumamoto MG Activities Report, period ending 31 March 1949

ANNEX F: FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY
(Prepared by: Kenneth R. Maxson, 1st Lt., FA

1. UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS' PROPERTY

a. Regular monthly inspections were made of properties of Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Oil Company.

b. Maintenance and upkeep of installations were found to be satisfactory.

2. RESTITUTION OF UNITED NATIONS NATIONALS' PROPERTY

The Kumamoto City installations for distribution of both Standard Oil Company and Rising Sun Oil Company are now in the process of restitution to the original holder.

3. LOOTED PROPERTY

a. There was no looted property reported during the month.

b. The shipment of impounded base metals to the main storage warehouse was completed during the month.

*** END ***

Incl 21

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 770848

FILE
312.1

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JBS/mcl

APO 24 Unit 5

10 May 1949

SUBJECT: Studies of Military Government Programs - Development of Local Autonomy

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301,
Attn: Military Government Section

1. The knowledge possessed by most Japanese citizens of the mechanics of democracy is meager. However, interest is keen and a willingness to learn is constantly demonstrated by the general population. There are undoubtedly groups of pre-surrender feudalists who continue to cling, at least mentally to the old way of life in Japan. In fact it is the opinion of some Legal and Government Officers that local autonomy is apparent on the surface only. They feel that underneath the bonds of prefectural and national control are still firmly attached awaiting the time when it no longer will be necessary to retain the veneer of local autonomy and the strong cords of the feudal dynasty will be able to show themselves again. There are also groups of radicals who have gone to the extreme of adapting the so-called people's democracy, or communism, concerning which they probably know as little as they do of American democracy. However, the communist propaganda, modified to meet the exigencies of any situation so as to appeal to the masses and satiate their avaricious desires, is brought more closely and intimately to the baser elements of Japanese society than are American democracy and the freedoms and advantages of the Japanese Local Autonomy Law. In a land where many people are faced with difficult living conditions, where some government officials in high places, closely associated with the advocates of American democracy, have been guilty of serious transgressions of the law to the apparent detriment of all of the people of Japan, it is a simple matter to sell the idea of confiscation of the property of the wealthy for the benefit of the "have nots" regardless of law. Such an idea is far more attractive to the above referred to "have nots" than the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Japan and the Local Autonomy Law since they do have those freedoms.

2. Military Government Teams on the Island of Kyushu have devoted a large percentage of their energy and time to the development of local autonomy. However, the press of other programs at the time of equal or greater priority, and the shortage of personnel have prevented, and continue to prevent, Military Government bringing local autonomy as closely and intimately to the people of Japan as the program so richly deserves. Nevertheless numerous lectures, conferences and schools have been conducted by Prefectural Military Government Teams through their respective prefectural officials and have produced some very good results.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77-0340

BASIC: Spc Rpt, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 24-5, Subj: "Studies of Military Government Programs- Development of Local Autonomy", dtd 10 May 1949

3. It is the opinion of all the Legal and Government Officers in this region that local autonomy cannot be really effective in Japan until such time as local autonomous entities are able to pay their own way. The foregoing opinion is substantiated by the fact that practically no legislation has been passed by local assemblies except legislation dealing with financial matters. Also, that legislation in most cases related to the budget and reflected changes in subsidies from the central government. This reticency shown by local government bodies can be accounted for in several ways. Some officials think that local autonomy is only a temporary matter and that it will go as it came. As they say, "We had local autonomy before the Meiji Restoration. It started to weaken in 1925 and by 1940 had completely disappeared. The local autonomy law is not permanent. The diet which gave it to us can amend it or eliminate it at any time."

4. Most officials are reticent to introduce local legislation for fear of incurring the ill will of the central government and thereby suffering financially. They feel that before they are justified in proceeding with any legislation they must first receive the approval of the central government directly or indirectly. The central government controls the purse strings and local government can be throttled by those same strings. The local public bodies are charged generally with maintenance of public order, health, roads, bridges, rivers, canals, reservoirs, electric plants, maritime facilities, hospitals, sanatoria, schools, experimental stations, nurseries, jails, reformatories, forests, land development etc. and for the greater part must depend upon the central government for the money with which to discharge those obligations. As an illustration of the operation of the system, the situation in Saga Prefecture is described. During the fiscal year of 1947, the national tax collections in Saga Prefecture amounted to ¥ 3,353,846,000. Only ¥ 350,310,798 of this anount was originally allotted to the prefecture. During the remainder of the year, various subsidies granted to the prefecture amounted to ¥ 954,776,446. The same relative situation existed during 1948. It is admitted that the slowness of the tax collection program is partially responsible for the situation. However, the fact remains, that at various times during the fiscal year, the local government officials found it necessary to go begging to the central government for a "dole" out of funds which should have been under the control of the local government originally. The foregoing statement is based on the fact that the sources of revenue for the local public bodies are extremely limited and when the carefully scrutinized budget of Saga Prefecture called for the expenditure of ¥ 2,126,150,171 for the fiscal year of 1948, the greatest amount of revenue which could be raised independently of the central government was ¥ 436,916,584.

5. It is believed that the foregoing clearly shows the extent to which the local autonomous bodies are legally dependent upon the central government. There can be added to that legal situation, the questionable practice of the central government to grant the funds required for the differential on the basis of application to the central government rather than to originally allot the money to the prefectures on the basis of tax revenue or population of the area concerned. Furthermore, prefectures cannot borrow money for local improvements on bond issues without the prior approval of the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

BASIC: Spc Rpt, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 24-5, Subj: "Studies of Military Government Programs - Development of Local Autonomy", dtd 10 May 1949

Diet Committee on Local Finances, which committee is reputed to be unduly influenced by the Finance Ministry.

6. A number of suggestions and recommendations have been made by local government officials and Military Government Officers for the improvement and further development of local autonomy which are hereby submitted in summarized form:

a. Give the local autonomy law a firmer and more permanent basis by making it a part of the constitution. If it is not desireable to make the local autonomy law an amendment to the constitution, amend the law itself so that future changes in the law or its abolition would require at least a two-thirds vote of the diet and/or a national referendum.

b. Give the local public bodies greater independence of the central government by loosening the purse-string controls of the central government through the allotment of national tax revenue to prefectures by laws based upon population of the area or the national tax revenue from the area. While the foregoing is recommended as being the most economical and efficient method for loosening the purse-string controls on local government, an alternative method is suggested. That method is to permit the local governments to collect for their own use some of the taxes now collected for national use. Such a program could be effectuated by authorizing prefectures to institute the following programs.

(1) Taxing sake and tobacco consumption by prefectures.

(2) Taxing so-called "no-profit-enterprises" such as iron, coal, fertilizer industries by prefecture.

(3) Lower the national income tax rates and re-instate the surtax on incomes for the benefit of prefectures.

(4) Imposition of taxes upon newspaper, magazine and other advertising for prefectural revenue.

(5) All fines and confiscated money to be used for prefectural revenue. However, each prefecture be required to contribute a portion of said funds for the support of higher court and procurator's offices in proportion to the number of appellate cases coming from the prefecture.

c. Since the operation of the assembly is the responsibility of the chairman, paragraph 1 of Article 101 should be amended to give the Chairman of the Assembly some voice in deciding when the assembly should be convened.

d. It is felt that the number of audit commissioners authorized under Article 195, paragraph 1, sub paragraph 3 is in many instances too

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

few to carry the burden of work in large prefectures and cities. Therefore it is suggested that the above article be amended to permit local public bodies, by their own ordinances, to increase the number of auditors to eight prefectures and four in cities. It is admitted that eight and four would be too many in some prefectures and cities respectively but the present authorization is too few for many local public bodies.

e. If assemblies are to carry out the full responsibilities which are expected of them, the chairman of the assembly should be provided with a secretariat. The personnel authorized under present legislation for the chairman's office are incompetent and inadequate to discharge the responsibilities of a properly functioning chairman's office.

f. Modify Article 9 of the Local Autonomy Law to provide a machinery for adjustment of disputes over boundary lines.

g. Modify Article 7 of the Local Autonomy Law to provide a conclusive method for disposition of property in connection with abolition, establishment, separation, and amalgamation of cities, towns and villages.

h. Modify Article 102 of the Local Autonomy Law so as to eliminate the necessity for calling the assembly into session more than 6 times a year, if there is no important business to be done by the assembly.

i. It is recommended that Article 40 of the Police Law be amended so as to apply to cities of 50,000 population or more. The organization and maintenance of a local autonomous police force in towns and cities with a population of 5,000 but less than 50,000 should be a matter to be decided by local option.

j. Certain Minority groups are so organized financially and otherwise as to be exceptionally successful in agitation and propaganda programs. For the purpose of effectuating the will of the majority of the electorate, as expressed in a public election, the requirement of the present law for recall of an elected official should be made more stringent.

k. Modification of the Local Finance Law so as to clearly establish the relative responsibilities of prefectures, cities, towns and villages for expenditures resulting from programs producing mutual benefits for instance in the construction and maintenance of roads.

l. Modification of the election law so that it will be unnecessary for certain officials to resign from public office in order

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BASIC: Spc Rpt, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, APO 24-5, Subj: "Studies of Military Government Programs - Development of Local Autonomy", dtd 10 May 1949

to become a candidate for another office. This is especially desireable in the case of assemblymen who may want to become candidates for the diet.

S. C. HILTON
Col FA
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

FILE 312.1

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

JBS/ky

APO 24 Unit 5
26 April 1949

SUBJECT: Studies of Military Government Programs - Illegal Entry

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Attn: Military Government Section

FILE

1. The main Island of Kyushu has a coast line of about 1888 miles (3040 Km, Japanese Handbook, 1947). Surrounding the main island are 2228 smaller islands. Many of the smaller islands are uninhabited. However, the 48 inhabited smaller islands support a total population of approximately 500,000 persons. Most of the many miles of coast line of all these islands, including the Island of Kyushu are unguarded. The City of Pusan in Korea is 100 miles from the City of Fukuoka in Kyushu. Between Fukuoka and Pusan, are located the two rather large islands of Iki and Tsushima, and the latter within actual sight of the coast of Korea. Everywhere in the coastal waters of Kyushu there are ships of many kinds and descriptions. Vessels of one hundred tons or more are observed and reported upon. Small craft sail the sea west of Kyushu in all directions at all times and almost without restriction or limitation. Sometimes they are engaged in smuggling and the transportation of illegal entrants or persons illegally leaving Japan. Which craft are engaged in legitimate business and which are not is a matter of pure conjecture. According to Japanese law and Occupation Force directive the responsibility for knowing which shipping is legitimate and which is not is placed upon the Moji Maritime Safety Bureau with headquarters in the city of Moji, Fukuoka Prefecture.

2. The personnel of the Moji Maritime Safety Bureau consists of 990 persons. There are 502 in administration and 488 in operations. The initial equipment consisted of 14 antiquated unseaworthy vessels (two of which have been removed from service) and six auxilliary patrol boats. Of the remaining (12) twelve vessels, six are usually out of service for the purpose of repair. None of them are in condition for safely sailing the ocean between Kyushu and Tsushima except when the ocean is calm which it usually is not. The Bureau's ships are too big and slow to catch the smaller and faster vessels carrying smugglers and illegal entrants and too unseaworthy for rescue and other safety

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

work on the rough stormy high seas. The Bureau is already burdened with its normal primary duties of a Maritime Safety Bureau Headquarters. The Bureau is definitely not equipped to protect the shores of Kyushu from illegal entrants and smugglers. However, the Bureau is given the additional and equally difficult coast line of Yamaguchi Prefecture to protect. It is submitted that the Safety Bureau should be either a safety bureau or a coast guard service. By combining the responsibilities of both it is failing to discharge the duties of either.

3. The problem of controlling smuggling and illegal entry is either unimportant and should be ignored completely or a separate coast guard should be set up which is properly equipped so as to be capable of controlling the situation. If the problem had been ignored, 36 million yen worth of smuggled material and 2,187 illegal entrants would have been brought into Nagasaki Prefecture without detection during 1948. The Nagasaki authorities estimate that during that year 1181 illegal entrants escaped detection but the estimate is wholly unreliable because it is based entirely upon the statements of the persons apprehended. An illustration of such a statement follows: "Ship departed after discharging twenty passengers. The other nineteen escaped but I was apprehended at Najima, Fukuoka Prefecture". From the foregoing statement it is unjustifiably concluded that nineteen and only nineteen persons were at large. It is the opinion of this Headquarters and of other Military Government Headquarters on the Island of Kyushu that many more illegal entrants are successful in entering Japan than is indicated above. It is further believed that the success in apprehending smugglers is no greater than the success in apprehending illegal entrants. There is no practical method for estimating the volume of smuggling which is undetected.

4. During the fiscal year ending 31 March 1949, the Moji Maritime Safety Bureau served the Japanese Government at a cost to Japan of ¥ 131,935,309. It is unknown to this Headquarters what value to place on the services rendered by the Bureau to the government in rescue work, suppression of crime at sea and the other primary responsibilities of the Bureau. It is submitted, however that if the value of those services was not greater than the value of the effective work of the Bureau in detecting and apprehending smugglers and illegal entrants the government is not receiving an adequate return

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

on its investment. The results of investigation by this Headquarters indicate that 1% or less of the apprehensions are made by or through the Bureau.

5. The police, both National Rural and Municipal are also engaged in apprehending illegal entrants and smugglers in the course of their normal duties. Approximately 98% of all apprehensions of illegal entrants on Kyushu are made by the police. The apprehensions are made on the bases of investigations initiated by the police as a result of routine checks or on the bases of investigations initiated because of information received from members of the community in which the illegal entrants are apprehended. Although the police do practically all of the work connected with the apprehension of smugglers and illegal entrants and although the number of police is limited by Occupational and Japanese law the National Rural and Municipal police on the Island of Kyushu employ approximately 1040 special assistants to act as "watchers" for suspicious vessels which might be involved in illegal transportation. The said 1040 special assistants are a non-descript groups some of whom are employed full time and some only part time. It is stated by the police officials that the watchers do not exercise police powers, are uniformed, when on duty, and although acting as police informants in regard to illegal transports they are in no respect a secret police force. It is the opinion of this Headquarters that the statements of the police authorities are entirely honest, but it is submitted that the organization could be used as an excellent nucleus for the formation of a secret police with all of the attendant evils of spying, informing the police officials on matters of strictly private concern and even within the realm of probability forming a modern Black Dragon Society and exercising "Thought Control". It is believed that the Allied Council is not cognizant of the practices of the Japanese police of employing the above referred to watchers; of manning approximately 192 watch stations with approximately 1040 men; of paying them on the police payroll under the heading of "Services"; of evading the mandatory requirements of the police manning table and finally of expending approximately two and one-half million yen of the tax-payers money each month for a very questionable service in paying salaries for watchers and stipends for the use of watching places. Investigations conducted by this Headquarters indicated that less than one percent of the apprehensions of smugglers and illegal entrants result from information received by the police from the watchers. The watchers are so poorly supplied with equipment such as binoculars, search lights, telephones and other means of communication that any information they obtain is delivered to the police.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO:

authorities too late to be of value in detecting suspected ships.

6. The Japanese Government by the terms of surrender is limited in what it can do about this problem because of the complete lack of military equipment and the meager supply of its civilian equipment. However, it is estimated that in Kyushu alone, the Japanese Government spends the following sums of money annually on the control of illegal entrants and its resulting problems:

a. The cost of maintaining watchers and watch stations: ¥ 25,000,000

b. The cost of operating Hario Deportation Center and its numerous deportations: ¥ 2,000,000.

c. The cost of repairing Hario, which is an absolute requirement, at an estimated cost of ¥ 2,294,204.

d. The cost of the Japanese police devoting approximately 1/3 of their time and facilities to Korean problems.

e. The cost to the Government of Japan and the United States to maintain surveillance over the increased disturbance including labor disturbances believed to result from the activities or professional agitators coming into Japan as illegal entrants.

7. It is concluded that the present method for exercising surveillance over the coast of Kyushu is uneconomical and only effective in keeping out of Japan the harmless ignorant people who are afraid to remain in Korea, Formosa and China proper because of threatened danger to their survival, economic or otherwise. Ship's captains frequently unload the persons attempting illegal entry at points where they know the individuals will be apprehended. Illegal entrants who are a threat to democracy and a source of trouble for the Occupation Force, the ones who have reasons for entering Japan which are inimical to the policies of the occupation and the economic recovery of Japan are able to enter Japan at will. The ready availability of the small quantity of information necessary to safely and silently enter Japan makes the operation a simple one for any individual or group with even limited facilities and sources

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of information. It is even a simpler matter, when the mission is accomplished, to surrender to the authorities for deportation and report the information acquired to hostile headquarters.

8. It is recognized by this Headquarters that the question of illegal entrants and the closely allied question of smugglers cannot be ignored. Also it is believed by this Headquarters that the Japanese cannot afford to equip and maintain a coast guard organization to adequately combat illegal entrants and smugglers. However, various recommendations submitted by the several Legal and Government Officers in Kyushu Military Government Region for the control of illegal entrants and smugglers are summarized below:

1. Replace the present patrol ships with better ones having cruising speeds of 15 to 20 knots.

2. Equip all watch stations with telephones and searchlights.

3. Give official recognition to watchers as police or eliminate them.

4. Conduct a new registration for non-Japanese.

   a. Issue new registration cards carrying not only the picture of the person registered but also his thumb or finger prints.

   b. Conduct the registration on a prefectural level.

   c. Conduct frequent counts of the non-Japanese population and check registration cards.

   d. Exact legislation authorizing punishment of deportation for non-Japanese giving aid to or harboring illegal entrants with a prison sentence for Japanese Nationals.

   e. Amend the present law, requiring the non-Japanese registrant to carry his registration card on his person at all times to provide a money penalty for failing to do so.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

BASIC: Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5, Spc Rpt, Subj: Studies of Military Government Program-Illegal Entry, dtd 20 April 1949

9. It is further suggested that as an additional weapon for combating illegal entry and exit that machinery be set for authorizing Koreans to travel from Japan to Korea and vice versa for 60 to 90 day periods for compassionate reasons. The distance between the two countries is so short (100 miles) and the population is so large that it is practically impossible to enforce an order of no travel between the two countries where the custom of free travel is so firmly established and the urge to travel based on compassionate reasons is frequently so very strong and justified. It is believed that in line with present United States policy of favoring non-communist groups and countries, that the machinery for authorizing travel include the appointment of the President of the Korean Resident's Association (a rightist organization) or a committee designated by him to screen and place recommendation upon applications for permits to travel before sending the request to the SCAP Authority for approval. It is submitted that such a procedure would definitely increase the prestige of the rightist Resident's Association over the Communist Korean League and supply to the individual Korean a reason for supporting a rightist rather than a leftist group.

S. C. HILTON
Colonel FA
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/NARS DATE 1-30-96

APR 25 1949 11 17

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JJB/mo

AG 319.1 - BA

APR 23 1949

SUBJECT: I Corps Military Government Studies

TO : Commanding Officer
Kyushu Military Government Region
APO 24-5

The attached study is furnished for your general information and assistance. You are authorized to put into effect those recommendations which are consonant with current directives.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

Charlie Ramsey
Charlie Ramsey
C. W. S. USA
Asst. Adj Gen

RECORDED
HQ I CORPS

1 Incl:
I Corps Nine Point ESP Study No. 6.

BA 11807

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JJB/mo

AG 319.1 - BA

SUBJECT: I Corps Military Government Studies

APR 23 1949

TO : Commanding Officer
Kyushu Military Government Region
APO 24-5

The attached study is furnished for your general information and assistance. You are authorized to put into effect those recommendations which are consonant with current directives.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. W. [illegible]
Asst. Adj Gen

1 Incl:
I Corps Nine Point ESP Study No. 6.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NSC MEMO

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

AG 091.31 - HA

SUBJECT: Prefectural Information Section
NG, I Corps 9-Point Economic Stabilization Program
Study No. 6

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. PURPOSE: This study evaluates the importance of prefectural information sections with a view towards increasing the effectiveness of information programs in furthering the basic aims of the occupation and of the economic stabilization program, and with a view of developing a realistic military government policy towards these agencies.

2. SCOPE: This study describes the present situation, analyzes the problems, and presents recommendations concerning prefectural information sections. It covers their necessity, activities, effectiveness, evaluation, and relationship to the economic stabilization program in the I Corps zone of responsibility.

3. PRESENT SITUATION:

a. Military Government Policy: Military government policy concerning prefectural information sections is stated in a TWX, Eighth Army, 22 April 1948. Information officers are instructed neither to "encourage nor discourage" the formation of a separate Japanese information agency. Inadequacy of this policy is demonstrated by the fact that about three-fourths of the prefectures in I Corps now have prefectural information sections and a few of the remaining prefectures are in the process of forming such agencies.

b. Economic Recovery: Implementation of the 9-point recovery program requires coordinate information activities concerning the various economic programs. It is obvious that the existence of effective prefectural information sections simplifies and expedites this coordination. Application of the 9-point program to the conduct of information activities themselves requires that some local prefectural agency insure maximum effective use of media and materials.

Inc 1 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/

c. Necessity: The necessity of prefectural information sections is shown by analysis of information activities in prefectures where such agencies do not exist. Very effective information programs are sometimes found in prefectures without Japanese information sections. In such cases, however, it is discovered that the military government civil information section is acting as the coordinating and planning agency and carrying too much of the load. Such local coordination and planning is an obvious necessity. It is implicit that a Japanese agency should perform these duties rather than military government.

d. Activities: Where prefectural information sections are active, they are increasing the effectiveness of civil information programs in one or more of the following ways:

(1) Planning and coordinating local participation in national programs; or initiating necessary local programs.

(2) Insuring more effective use of local tax money spent for information activities.

(3) Coordinating and increasing the effectiveness of prefectural government publications; placing printing costs on a competitive basis, or doing printing in a state welfare or penal institution.

(4) Helping encourage maximum voluntary participation of civic groups as media.

(5) Developing locally significant information materials and media.

4. PROBLEMS:

a. Insuring Effectiveness: The paramount difficulty lies in insuring that prefectural information sections are, or will become, truly effective agencies for building the "well-informed Japanese public, capable of taking enlightened, voluntary action to protect its rights and discharge its responsibilities". To reiterate in the negative, the problem is to insure that prefectural information sections are not, or will not become propaganda instruments for a current political regime or agencies of thought control. The obvious solution is positive, direct action in the form of guidance by military government personnel in the field. Offering the Japanese this training in techniques is hampered by the growing dependency on inexperienced Japanese personnel and under the present policy by lack of encouragement by military government regarding the development of prefectural information sections.

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b. Personnel: This problem is implied in the foregoing paragraph but worthy of separate mention. Prefectural information sections should be headed by interested, capable personnel, rather than by professional bureaucrats. This may be accomplished by careful selection of personnel and by guidance from military government where trained Japanese are not available. Overcoming this personnel problem will also solve the problems of coordination between sections of the prefectural government, development of civic groups as media, and wise use of money appropriated.

c. Evaluation: Superficial compliance with any planned information campaign by Japanese information personnel is so easily mistaken for "enlightened cooperation" that it is practically impossible for inexperienced Japanese field personnel to evaluate the prefectural information section itself, or its effectiveness in building a well-informed public. At the present time, it appears that many prefectural information sections would cease activity if military government stimulation were removed. Evaluation might be accomplished with public opinion research which would yield candid reports from the Japanese point of view. Facilities for this evaluation exist in I Corps Headquarters.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. Military government policy toward prefectural information section should be positive and realistic. The definite need of these agencies makes the 'neither-nor' approach obsolete.

b. Increased dependence upon inexperienced Japanese field personnel requires preparation of specific instructions by military government for guidance of the Japanese in the development of effective prefectural information agencies. The following are minimum basis requirements:

(1) Prefectural information sections should be headed by trained, interested personnel rather than by professional bureaucrats.

(2) Emphasis should be toward building enlightened, voluntary action on the part of the people. The traditional chain of sending orders from prefectural government to district office to village mayor to block association was undeniably efficient in securing compliance. These tactics have to be altered somewhat if the objective is building a well-informed public.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

(3) Prefectural information sections should exercise no control over press, radio, theaters or any other media.

(4) To insure coordinated, factually accurate programs, one member of each section of the prefectural government should be designated as information liaison.

(5) One prefectural information budget should be allotted for use in all phases of the work, rather than many small sums scattered throughout all sections of the government.

c. It must be recognized that these prefectural information sections easily become propaganda instruments for a political regime, or 'thought control' machines.

d. It is practically impossible for inexperienced Japanese field personnel to evaluate the immediate or long-range effectiveness of prefectural information sections.

e. This headquarters is putting into effect as many of these recommendations as is possible under current directives.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ/RAC

317.1

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24 Unit 5
18 April 1949

SUBJECT: I Corps Military Government Studies

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APO 24-1
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APO 970
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APO 24-2
ATTENTION: C.I. Officer

FILE

1. Forwarded for your information.

2. You are authorized to put into effect these recommendations which are consonant with current directives.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES F. LAWSON
Captain TC
Acting Adjutant

1 Incl:
I Corps Nine Point
ESP Study No. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NLJ

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JJB/ea

AG 014 - BA

SUBJECT: Informing the Japanese People
(MG, Hq I Corps Nine Point ESP Study No. 1)

TO : Commanding General
Eighth Army
APO 343

1. PURPOSE: A general, overall evaluation of information activities with a view of increasing their effectiveness in promoting the Economic Stabilization Program.

2. SCOPE: This is a general study of the basic aim of the Occupation; the importance of the 9-point program; pertinent directives; reduction of costs; best methods of implementation; and how major difficulties may be overcome.

3. SOURCES OF STUDY MATERIAL:

a. Studies by Shikoku and Tokai-Hokuriku Regions.

b. Inspections of military government teams.

c. Annex E-2 monthly activities reports.

4. DO INFORMATION PROGRAMS CONFORM WITH THE BASIC AIMS OF THE OCCUPATION?

a. The basic aim of making Japan peaceful, democratic, self-sustaining, friendly to the United States, and a bulwark to communism has been observed in civil information programs. Since the inauguration a year ago of a separate military government section to guide and assist, there has been a measurable increase in the volume of information activity toward achieving this basic aim.

5. DO INFORMATION PROGRAMS RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE 9-POINT RECOVERY PROGRAM?

a. The far-reaching importance of the 9-point program is incorporated in every information activity. However, it is not contemplated to inaugurate a new information plan on the 9-points as such, because the generality "9-point program" would remain somewhat meaningless to the individual.

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b. To be effective, the information program must include definite statements as to how one or more of the points actually affects daily living. Information plans already are being executed on the component parts of the recovery program.

c. Actual application of the provisions of the 9-point program to information activities themselves is considered in Par 9, this study.

6. NEED FOR REVISION OF PERTINENT LAWS AND DIRECTIVES:

a. The Eighth Army directive which requires pre-censorship of locally produced film strips and projector cards should be revised to permit post-censorship. This regulation inhibits local production of information materials.

b. Instructions which require that civil information officers neither "encourage nor discourage" formation of prefectural information agencies should be rescinded. More in keeping with the actual situation would be a command letter recognizing the existance of these agencies; pointing out their worth and possibilities if developed along democratic lines, and the dangers of too much government control. (Prefectural information sections are considered in a separate study)

7. BEST METHODS OF IMPLEMENTING CIVIL INFORMATION PROGRAMS:

a. Dissemination of information by word-of-mouth is generally agreed to be the source upon which the average Japanese (especially in rural and suburban areas) depends for information. Since dissolution of block associations, this word-of-mouth dissemination has been accomplished by methods which vary according to locality. Three most widely known methods are: 1) elected or appointed, paid or unpaid chuzai-in (nearest English equivalent is 'special representative'); 2) town criers; and 3) the most recent innovation, information committees.

b. Several regions are successfully using public meetings of the "town hall" variety. Requirements for effectiveness of this method are: 1) conducted by Japanese; 2) limited in topics discussed; and 3) informal and friendly.

c. Many effective programs are conducted voluntarily by civic groups such as PTA's, womens' organizations, youth groups, and professional societies.

d. Of course, every program includes the use of so-called normal media--newspapers, radio, films, posters, and leaflets. (See Par 10)

B. REDUCTION OF COSTS:

a. More efficient, professional local use of existing facilities.

b. More careful selection of target groups.

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c. Candid Japanese evaluation of techniques in order to develop the most efficient and effective methods.

d. Greater emphasis on voluntary participation of civil groups.

e. Discourage large local governmental expenditures.

f. Prefectural information sections (where they exist) coordinate and evaluate activities conducted by all other sections of the prefectural government and the film library. Insure more effective use of nationally produced information materials.

g. Stimulation and encouragement of small local daily and weekly papers.

h. Discourage use of paid advertising by governmental officials to inform the public of items which are newsworthy.

i. Eliminate airplane drops and other indiscriminate mass distribution of leaflets.

j. Coordinate into one section all printing done by prefectural governments; utilize trained personnel to prepare materials; utilize prison or welfare institutions to do the printing.

9. MAJOR DIFFICULTIES AND HOW THEY MAY BE OVERCOME:

a. In addition to limitations by electricity supply, radio cannot be considered an effective media because many areas are not covered and other areas suffer grabled reception. The Signal Corps has completed a survey and their plan for correcting these difficulties should be expedited.

b. The provincial press is the most powerful instrument in giving local significance to the basic aims of the occupation. Yet it continues to be discriminated against in newsprint allocations. The recent SCAP-sponsored clearing-house distribution system, ostensibly designed to benefit small local papers, resulted in exactly the opposite. Only partial remedial measures have been taken. Inadequate coverage by small local papers results in preparation of more expensive information materials or dependence on word-of-mouth methods. This is not a problem which can be overcome by local action. It requires analysis and revision of allocations set by the Newsprint Allocation Board.

c. Too few of the CI&E films have Japan as a background. The few Japan-produced educational short films are prohibitively high priced in view of the fact they last only about 70 showings. (The entire visual aids program is covered in a separate study)

d. The trend toward fewer priority programs is overcoming the difficulty of confused and overburdened prefectural information agencies.

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It is understood that under the economic recovery program there will be even further coordination of national programs, especially in the Finance Ministry.

e. Shortage of paper, lack of electricity, and other barriers to communication create a void in the coverage by normal media such as newspapers, radio, and theaters. The most effective means of overcoming this difficulty appears to be dependence on the customary word-of-mouth techniques (par 8a) supplemented by greater emphasis on public meetings and development of voluntary civic group activity.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. The Eighth Army directive requiring pre-censorship of locally produced film strips or projector cards should be revised to permit post-censorship.

b. Instructions requiring teas civil information officers neither to "encourage nor discourage" formation of prefectural information sections should be rescinded.

c. Plans to revise radio coverage should be expedited.

d. Newsprint allocations should be carefully studied and revised.

e. Because of the void in coverage by newspapers, radio, and posters, greater emphasis is needed on town meetings and development of civic groups as media.

f. Application of the economic recovery program to information activities demands critical evaluation of locally produced materials, greater coordination of effort to insure no duplication; careful analysis of local information budgets to insure efficient, effective use.

11. This headquarters is putting as many of these recommendations into effect as is possible under current directives.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Info copy:
2 - Tokai-Hokuriku
MG Region
2 - Shikoku MG Region

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 402/NARS

CE

3/2.1

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGX 300.1 16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

1. Reference is made to letter, this headquarters, subject as above, dated 15 December 1948, covering priority of activities through March 1949.

2. The inclosed list establishes priorities for the period April through June 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities under each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. In the light of present shortages of personnel, the importance of careful, continuous and coordinated planning cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such planning will lead to the most efficient utilization of available personnel and transportation and insure relative coverage of the most important activities without omitting required action in secondary fields.

4. Surveillance of Japanese tax collection is still a very important function and will be continued in full force. Nothing in the inclosure, hereto, should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. All activities required of military government units are not included, but those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter are listed. The order of listing within a given section priority is of no significance. All activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modifications based on local conditions.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
List of Acticities

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Distribution
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NND

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).
2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:
   a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.
3. Observation of political parties and elections.
4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.
5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGMGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.

2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.

4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials.

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.
2. Conduct of required school inspections.
3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.
2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Tax collection.
   b. Political reorientation.
      (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
      (2) Elections (local).
   c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3 NARS

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Fisheries cooperatives.
   b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
   c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

SECTION III

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools.
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public Health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDS NO.

Extra copies

312.1

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

ANNEX 300.1 16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

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2. The inclosed list establishes priorities for the period April through June 1949. It indicates the relative emphasis placed by this headquarters on the various activities under each section and is furnished as a basis for planning, subject to changes dictated by local conditions.

3. In the light of present shortages of personnel, the importance of careful, continuous and coordinated planning cannot be too strongly emphasized. Such planning will lead to the most efficient utilization of available personnel and transportation and insure relative coverage of the most important activities without omitting required action in secondary fields.

4. Surveillance of Japanese tax collection is still a very important function and will be continued in full force. Nothing in the inclosure, hereto, should be construed as giving priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. All activities required of military government units are not included, but those requiring particular emphasis during the next quarter are listed. The order of listing within a given section priority is of no significance. All activities under a first priority are considered of equal importance, subject only to modifications based on local conditions.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl:
List of Activities

HOMER N. KINNEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

Distribution
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB No. _____

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

2. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).

2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:

   a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.

3. Observation of political parties and elections.

4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.

5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

Inclosure 1 to ltr, AGNGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO.

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.

2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.

4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.
2. Conduct of required school inspections.
3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.
2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Tax collection.
   b. Political reorientation.
      (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
      (2) Elections (local).
   c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG No.

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Fisheries cooperatives.
   b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
   c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

SECTION XII

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public Health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO. [redacted]

1423
O-T

312.1

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGX 300.1

16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
List of Activities

Distribution
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGNGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBS NO.

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).

2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:

   a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.

3. Observation of political parties and elections.

4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.

5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO. [redacted]

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Fricrity

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO. [redacted]

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.

2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.

4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials.

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.

2. Conduct of required school inspections.

3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.

2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Tax collection.
   b. Political reorientation.
      (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
      (2) Elections (local).
   c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Fisheries cooperatives.
   b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
   c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools.
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

343

Reproduced and distributed to each section.
C.I.S.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

312.1

AGMGX 300.1

16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
List of Activities

Distribution
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGNGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).

2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:

   a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.

3. Observation of political parties and elections.

4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.

5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77-0

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative revie of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.

2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.

4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials.

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.

2. Conduct of required school inspections.

3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.

2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Tax collection.
   b. Political reorientation.
      (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
      (2) Elections (local).
   c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Fisheries cooperatives.
   b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
   c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools.
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

1423

O.T.

File

3/2.1

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

AGMGX 300.1 16 March 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Tokyo Mil Govt Team, APO 181
Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 503
Commanding Officer, Shizuoka Mil Govt Team, APO 1007

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

Monroe N. Hiney

MONROE N. HINEY
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl:
List of Activities

Distribution
"B"
5 cys each MG unit
50 cys MG Sec

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Economics Section).
2. Production, collection and distribution of food.
3. Production of coal.
4. Labor - management relations and labor education.
5. The Economic Investigation Board.

2nd Priority

1. Transportation.
2. Distribution of critical materials.
3. Electric power rationing.
4. Reparations program.

Inclosure 1 to Ltr, AGNGX 300.1, dtd 16 Mar 49, subject: Priority of Military Government Activities.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection (when handled by Legal and Government Section).

2. Activities of prefectural and other local authorities with special reference to:

   a. The local autonomy law and local government administration.
   b. Administration of the courts.
   c. Activities of judges and procurators.

3. Observation of political parties and elections.

4. Development of democratic procedures in government, legislation, law enforcement, and the political reorientation program. Maintain close liaison with the team information officer.

5. Fish and vegetable control (to the extent handled by Legal and Government Section).

2nd Priority

1. Current Japanese government legislation as published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

2. Administration of the purge, with particular attention to violations of the injunctions by purgees.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Japanese tax collection.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' property.

2nd Priority

1. Impounding and inventory of property bearing markings of areas occupied by Japanese armed forces.

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO: [redacted]

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

1. Administrative review of public welfare agencies with particular attention to applications resulting from unemployment.

2. Coordination of services afforded by Child Welfare Centers and Child Welfare Officials.

3. Administrative review of social insurance agencies.

4. In-service training program for district and local public welfare officials.

2nd Priority

1. Disaster relief planning and operations.

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons (children in particular).

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

1. Guidance to newly appointed superintendents of education and boards of education in school administration and supervision.

2. Conduct of required school inspections.

3. Assistance to PTA's, women's associations and other adult groups in organizational techniques and program planning.

2nd Priority

1. In-service training of teachers, to include training of teacher consultants.

2. Organization and development of democratic youth organizations, to include the training of leaders.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Tax collection.
   b. Political reorientation.
      (1) Local autonomy (including aspects of tax collection).
      (2) Elections (local).
   c. Production, collection and distribution of food.
   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs.
   a. Fisheries cooperatives.
   b. Labor-management relations and labor education.
   c. Health center development and utilization.
2. Media development.
   a. Group media, including as locally applicable, meetings, forums, Citizens' Public Halls, local information committees and utilization of organizations.
   b. Visual education program, emphasizing utilization of locally produced or procured materials.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBG NO.

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

1. Health center improvement; expansion and improvement of activities of health centers.
2. Grading of nursing schools.
3. Training of public health personnel.
4. Public health education.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB No. _____

Central file

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JCC/ay

AG 500 - BA

8 January 1948

SUBJECT: Reporting Transportation Activities in the Monthly Military Government Activities Report

312.1

TO : See Distribution

1. References:

a. Operational Directive 53, Headquarters Eighth Army, 8 October 1948, subject: "Military Government Operational Reports".

b. Operational Directive 70, Headquarters Eighth Army, 9 December 1947, subject: "Transportation Control".

c. Operational Directive 34, Headquarters Eighth Army, 18 May 1948, subject: "Transportation Coordination".

2. In the normal follow-up of activities reported upon in Annex D, Economics Summary (Reports Control Symbol MG 11 (R 2) of the various teams' Monthly Activities Reports, it has been noted that:

a. Many comments have been made relative to transportation difficulties in the course of reporting on subjects other than transportation.

b. Information which has been given is inadequate for corrective action at a higher level.

3. In reviewing cases where failure to move goods is reportedly due to transportation shortage, it is found that frequently other factors predominate in retarding movements, such as:

a. Lack of purchasers for available stocks.

b. Failure of buyers to call freight forward or shippers to offer because of speculative interests.

c. Delay or failure to move goods (otherwise available for movement) resulting from lack of transportation certificates, allocations and other economic controls.

d. Failure to synchronize allocations, transportation certificates, and stocks offered for movement with the planned orderly availability of transportation space.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNBG NO.

4. Definite transportation difficulties do exist. Certain goods may materialize in excess of plans, which could move, within the limits of allocations, only if excess transportation is available. Also, excess transportation can develop from the failure of booked freight to materialize on time. Rate differentials may cause overburdening the least costly medium of transportation, leaving excess capacity in other available methods.

5. In order to facilitate handling, activities reports may be improved by:

a. Referring to those matters which pertain to civil transportation, particularly freight movement problems, in the section of Annex D devoted to transportation.

b. When so commented upon, making a brief specific statement as to what is impeding the movement of freight. For instance, a statement that a plant is "operating at two-thirds capacity due to transportation difficulties encountered in the shipments of raw materials for processing at the plant", is inadequate to permit corrective measures without additional information as to:

(1) Location of goods to be moved (in this instance raw materials)

(a) Geographical

(b) Proximity to public carriers.

(2) Whether or not reasonable time was allowed carrier to make equipment available for loading material after freight covered by necessary documents was offered.

(3) Reason for failure of carrier to move freight offered (carrier's statement).

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Region & Team
I Corps Z/R
2 AG Rec, I Corps