5. The facilities listed on the attached schedule will be utilized for the physical examinations of all indigenous personnel employed by the Occupation Forces regardless of whether employed by means of the master contract, direct hire or TOW basis.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Clarence Q. Graham

CLARENCE Q. GRAHAM
Colonel, A G C
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Schedule of Physical Examination
and Immunizations for August 1951

Hospital	Buildings	Date	Hour	Manager	Tel. No.
		August			
htsuka	Erny Pyle	2	13-17	T. Igarashi	57) 8136-9
unicipal	Army Service ClubS.B.	2	"	K. Kuroda	57) 8597
ospital	Finance P.X.	3	"	S. Miyazaki	57) 8075
	Hattori S.B.	6	"	K. Kokubu	56) 7846
	Sugamo Prison	7	9.30-17	W. Miyoshi	86) 0818
	Tokyo P.X.	13	13-17	C. Sugihara	56) 0131
		14	13-17		
	Finance S.B.	15	13-15	T.Azuma	
	Finance Bldg.	17	13-17	S. Miyazaki	57) 8075
	Finance Mess Hall	20	9.30-15	K. Kubokawa	57) 8498
			13-17		
hitaya	GHQ Civil Affairs Sec	7	14-16	G. Aoki	74) 1155
ospital	71st Signal Service	9-10	10-15	S. Yabushita	48) 4240
	Tokyo General Hosp.	"	13-16	S. Ichijo	26) 7571
	Chapel Center	10	10-12	M.Moriwaki	57) 8351
	Manpei Hotel	10	13-14	Z. Sugii	33) 5116
	Norton Hall	15	10-16	K.Komatsu	33) 5501
	Peers Club	22	9-15	M. Koizumi	57) 8281
	720th M.P. Bn	14	10-12	K. Komori	55) 2196
tabashi	Tokyo Ordnance Center	1-31	9.30-18	E. Minemura	86) 5119
ospital	A.S.A.	19-20	13-15	K. Arai	81) 5474
	T.I.D.	"	"	K. Arai	81) 4519
udanzaka	Hattori House	10	9-16	K. Ogawa	45) 4184
ospital	Army Stockade	10	13-16	S Wada	38) 0181-5
	Buckner Apt.	13	14-17	N. Tanabe	49) 5774
	Mitri Hotel	14	13-16	R Kashiwazaki	23) 5521
	Yuraku Hotel	15	9-16	K. Jo	23) 7791
		16	"		
apanese	Washington Hgts.	1-20	8.30-17	J. Kohase	46) 3321
ersonnel	" Club	16-17	13-17	K. Mizutani	46) 2915
ispensary	Australian Mission	6.7	8.30-17	N. Okada	26) 8091
ashington	Yoyogi Q.M.	9-10	"	S. Ooishi	46) 3860
gts.	Mudge Hall	6-7	"	R. Tomiya	48) 4651
	Hara House	9-10	"	N. Satoo	49) 5749
	Mitsui Club	15-16	10-16	K. Fujimoto	45) 4060
	T.E.W. Big-5	29	13-16	K Akiyama	03) 2151
	Ebisu Camp	21-22	"	H. Tameshige	49) 1403
	S.S.O.	"	"	S. Tomita	49) 5931

Hospital	Buildings	Date	Hour	Manager	Tel. No.
		August			
apanese	Grant Hgts.	1-10	9-16	M. Yokoyama	86) 7955
ersonnel	Grant Hgts S.B.	"	"	T. Azuma	86) 7950
ispensary	" " P X.	"	"	K. Fujisaki	86) 7952
rant	Narimasu Q.M.	"	"	I. Nishiguku	86) 7556
gts.					
apanese ersonnel ispensary ch Air orces.	Tachikawa Air Base	6-20	"	T. Saida	Fussa) 152
apanese	FEAMCOM Base	15-18	13-16	T. Sakuma	Tachikawa) 715
ersonnel	" Area "A"	"	"	"	"
ispensary	" Area "B"	20-23	"	"	"
EAMCOM	Koganei Golf Club	25	"	S. Takada	
apanese ersonnel ispensary okyo Q.M. epot	Tokyo Q.M. Depot	1	13-17	I. Honma	45) 59297
apanese ersonnel ispensary aneda ir Base	Haneda Air Base	20.23.24	13-16	T. Ashiwara	03) 91264
kubo	British Embassy	13	13-17	K. Hirai	26) 3645
unicipal	Isetan Bldg.	8-9	13-16	R. Matsui	35) 2171
ospital	Meiji Hotel	16	"	K. Saka	48) 4187
	Finance Bldg.	22-23	"	S. Asaji	57) 8075
iroo	Mantetsu Apts	8	10.30-14	S. Terasawa	48) 4238
unicipal	Prince Shimazu House	10	9-15	R. Hoshino	49) 5779
ospital	Sanno Hotel	9	10-15	F. Hanehara	48) 4692
	War College Apt.	3	9-15	Y. Aoyama	48) 4427
	Canadian Mission	23	9-12	M. Asai	46) 4360
	Ebisu Hotel	21	13-15	S. Nakamura	49) 4115
	Palace Hgts.	17	10-15	Y. Hagiwara	33) 5358
	Finance Bldg.	15.17.20.22. 24.27.29.31	9-11.30 13-15	S. Asaji	57) 8075
	Indian Mission	14	9-15	J. Kawahara	26) 8007

Hospital	Buildings	Date	Hour	Manager	Tel. No.
		August			
Komagome Municipal Hospital	Yaesu Hotel	22-23	10-13	T. Hayashi	26) 6680-9
	Tokyo Q.M.	13-14	13-17	R. Hosaka	54) 59297
Tokyo-to Laboratries for medical Science	Yuraku Hotel	1-2	9-17	K. Jo	23) 2835
	Tokyo Q.M.	"	"	R. Hosaka	26) 7710
	Old Kaijo	"	"	S. Itoo	26) 7251
	Matsuda Bldg.	"	"	S. Kagaya	57) 5711
	71st Signal Service	"	"	S. Yabushita	48) 4240
	Riverview Hotel	"	"	Y. Iizuka	26) 6388
	Continental Hotel	"	"	K. Nagashima	56) 4104
	Yamanoue Hotel	"	"	Y. Kobayashi	26) 6973
	Engineer Section	"	"	Y. Kumoto	
	Engineer Service Co	S.B. 1-2	"	J. Azuma	26) 6103
	British Embassy	1-2	"	K. Hirai	26) 3645
	Hattori House	"	"	K. Ogawa	45) 4184
	American Red Cross	"	"	M. Yanagi	57) 8951
	Palace Hgts.	"	"	K Hagiwara	33) 5358
	Army Stockade	6-8	"	S. Wada	38) 0181
	Sanno Hotel	6-7	"	F. Hanehara	48) 4692
	Tokyo General Hosp	"	"	S. Ichijo	26) 7271
	" Annex	"	"	"	"
	720th MP Bn	"	"	K. Komori	55) 2196
	Osaka Hotel	"	"	F. Oide	57) 8110
	Finance Mess Hall	"	"	S. Miyazaki	57) 8075
	Nomura Hotel	"	"	N. Umino	57) 8270
	Finance S.B.	"	"	S. Miyazaki	57) 8075
	Army Service Club S.B.	"	"	H. Shiroto	57) 8605
	Mitsubishi No. 35	"	"	S. Shibata	26) 5623
	Atagoyama Radio	"	"	T. Koyama	43) 2311
	Daiichi Ryokan	"	"	T. Keikoin	43) 2307
	Joshi Kaikan	"	"	S. Yamanashi	43) 4170
	Hara House	"	"	N. Satoo	49) 5749
	Prince Shimazu House	"	"	R. Hoshino	49) 5779
	Tsukishima Sub Base	8-9	"	R. Matsuzawa	56) 5179
	Canadian Mission	15-16	"	M. Asai	48) 4360
	Mitsui House	"	"	S. Yamamoto	33) 5741
	Memorial Hall S.B.	"	"	K. Nagashima	64) 4197
	T.I.D.	"	"	K. Arai	81) 4519
	A.S.A.	"	"	K. Arai	81) 8474
	Sugamo Prison	"	"	W. Miyoshi	86) 0818
	Chapel Center	"	"	M. Moriwaki	57) 8351
	Peers Club	"	"	M. Kozumi	57) 8281-9
	Daiichi Bldg. S.B.	"	"	M. Ogawa	26) 2360
	NYK Bldg.	16-17	"	I. Takahashi	26) 7941
	Grant Hgts.	3.8.10	"	M. Yokoyama	86) 7950
	Washington Hgts.	3.10.19	"	T. Kohase	46) 3321
	"	24.31	"	"	"
	Koganei Golf Club	6-15	"	S. Fujimoto	
	New Kaijo Bldg.	8- 9	"	K. Murakami	26) 8602
	Norton Hall	"	"	K. Komatsu	33) 5501

Hospital	Buildings	Date	Hour	Manager	Tel No.
		August			
Tokyo-to	T.E.W. Big-5	8-9	9-17	K. Akiyama	03) 2151
Laboratories	British Embassy P&U	"	"	T. Azuma	
for medical	Haneda Air Base	15.16.17	"	T. Ashihara	03) 91264
Science	Ebisu Hotel	15.16	"	T. Tanaka	49) 4115
	Ebisu Camp	"	"	H. Tameshige	49) 1403
	Tekko Kaikan	"	"	K. Koizumi	43) 2316
	Keihin Hotel	"	"	S. Obata	49) 5740
	Hattori S.B.	"	"	K. Kokubu	36) 7846
	C.N.F.F.E.	"	"	E. Enomoto	26) 7819
	Honcho Apts.	"	"	S. Shishikura	26) 7688
	Mitri Hotel	"	"	R. Kashiwazaki	33) 5521
	Hydroponic	6-15	"	B.K. Hazellt	Fuchu) 408
	Roosevelt Center	"	"	Y. Ogura	Musashino)3718
Japanese Personnel Dispensary Yokota Base	Yokota Air Base	Every day except holiday	9-16	M. Fujiwara	Fussa) 8265
North ward	American Embassy	13-14	14-16	K. Itoo	48) 4227
Tokyo Hosp.	Daiichi Ryokan	"	"	T. Keikoin	43) 2307
Tokyo Jikei-	Joshi Kaikan	"	"	S. Yamanashi	43) 4170
kai Medical	F.S.S. House	"	"	K. Sakurai	43) 2333
College	Honcho Apts.	"	"	S. Shishikura	26) 7688
Sorth ward	Osaka Hotel	15-16	13-16	T. Oide	57) 110-9
Tokyo Hosp.	Nomura Hotel	"	"	N. Umino	57) 8270
Tokyo Jikei-	Sankaido Apts.	"	"	N. Satoo	48) 4543
kai Medical	Tekko Kaikan	"	"	K. Koizumi	43) 2316
College	Rocker Club	"	"	T. Tanaka	57) 8230
3rd Hosp.	Hydroponic	"	"	B.K. Hazelt	Fuchu) 408
Tokyo Jikei-	Fuchu Ordnance	"	"	N. Sakamoto	Fuchu) 402
kai Medical College					

Hospital	Buildings	Date	Hour	Manager	Tel No.
		August			
Nihon	Yamanoue Hotel	8-9	14-16	Y. Kobayashi	26) 6973
University	GHQ EM Club	"	"	I. Habu	86) 5546
Hospital	Shufuno Tomo Bldg.	"	"	G. Sato	26) 6895
	Mitsubishi Main	6 "	9-16	T. Iogi	26) 8856
	Bunka Apts.	8-9	14-16	S. Miyoshi	86) 0148
	Shimazu Bldg.	"	9-16	A. Fukuoka	26) 6103
	APL No. 46	10	9-12	A. Kusumi	26) 8318
	Exchange Hotel	10	13-16	I. Takahashi	26) 7941
	Mitsubishi No. 35	8-9	13-15	S. Shibata	26) 6623
	Tsukishima Sub Base	"	"	R. Matsuzawa	56) 5179
	FEAF Central Labor Off.	"	"	S. Takada	26) 8603
	New Kaijo Bldg.	"	"	E. Murakami	26) 8602
	Matsuda Bldg.	"	"	S. Kagaya	57) 5711
	Meiji Bldg.	"	"	K. Araki	48) 4185
	University Club	"	"	J. Morita	26) 7144
	Army Hall	"	"	T. Kato	33) 7081
	Pershing Hgts.	"	"	S. Takano	33) 5744
	Mejiro US House	"	"	H. Miyahara	86) 5957

GS CHG

GENERAL HEADQUARTER
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

Lt Col Salee/GMP/rd
57-8141

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: HC 353 (GC) Subject: Training Periods for Enlisted Personnel

Note No.

From: Hq Comdt
Hq & Sv Comd

To: Chiefs of Staff
Sections, GHQ, SCAP & FEC

Date: 30 Jul 51

1. References: Staff Memorandum, GHQ, SCAP & FEC, subject: Military Training of Enlisted Personnel, 10 Jul 51, and Amendment No. 1, 26 Jul 51.

2. In keeping with the policies outlined in above references, the Hq Comdt has designated the following as training periods:

Tuesday	1300 - 1700
Thursday	1300 - 1700
Friday	1300 - 1700
Saturday	0800 - 1200

3. Chiefs of Staff Sections wishing to take advantage of these additional training periods are requested to divide their personnel into four (4) nearly equal groups and assign each group to one (1) of these training periods. In order to provide for continuity and progressive training, it is requested that all personnel in each group be released for the training period designated for that group. Chiefs of Staff Sections are responsible for notifying the Unit Commanders concerned of the groups in which personnel are placed and the training period for each group.

4. Commanders of units under operational control of GHQ desiring to take advantage of these additional training periods will contact the G3 Training Division, Headquarters and Service Command.

E. W. P.

FEC AGO Form No 37

12971—FEC P&PC—5 51—100M

26

4773

G-5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

Lt Col C. A. Barnes
26-7874

File No: AG 300.6(29 Jul 51)AG Subject: Change in Signature Block

Note No.	
1	From: AG To: Chiefs, Staff Sections UNC, SCAP and FEC Date: 29 July 1951 Following is the signature block of the Adjutant General, this headquarters: K. B. BUSH Major General, USA Adjutant General K. B. B. (W) K. B. B.

24

G-S

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

File No: Subject: Surveillance of Classified Material for Possible Use by Public Information Sectio

Note No. 1

From: Chief of Staff To: All Staff Sections Date: 28 July 51

1. The work of the Occupation over the years in furthering the growth of democracy in Japan has been recorded by the several staff sections but seldom in a form which lends itself to telling the Japanese nation and the world the details of the achievement.

2. It has been noted that much material of a nature favorable to the Occupation is held in classified status, but would, if properly prepared for publication, provide a flow of favorable information.

3. It is desired that all staff sections exercise constant surveillance of their work with the view to selecting items which may be declassified, in part or in their entirety, and made available, immediate or in the future, to the Public Information Section for use in publicizin achievements of the Occupation in fostering the growth of democracy in Japan.

4. The Public Information Officer is prepared to render advice and assistance.

AOH.

- -D. O. H.- - - - - - - - - -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

File No: Subject: Surveillance of Classified Material for Possible Use by Public Information Sectio

Note No. 1

From: Chief of Staff To: All Staff Sections Date: 28 July 51

1. The work of the Occupation over the years in furthering the growth of democracy in Japan has been recorded by the several staff sections but seldom in a form which lends itself to telling the Japanese nation and the world the details of the achievement.

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4. The Public Information Officer is prepared to render advice and assistance.

A.O.H.

- -D. O. H.- - - - - - - - - - -

G-5 file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

AG 291.1(26 Jul 51)GA

26 July 1951

SUBJECT: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 301
Commanding General, XVI Corps, APO 14
Commanding General, Japan Logistical Command, APO 343
Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Command,
General Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500
Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165
Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925
Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, APO 331

1. References:

a. AR 30-360.

b. AR 40-506.

c. AR 210-10.

d. SR 60-10-2.

e. GHQ, FEC Cir 19, 1949.

f. Career Compensation Act of 1949.

2. Alien spouses of United States citizens eligible for entry into the United States under the provisions of Public Law 717, 81st Congress and Public Law 6, 82d Congress, are not eligible for such entry thereunder after the death of the citizen spouse inasmuch as a widow or widower, is not a "spouse."

3. Citizenship and right of entry into the United States for children of such marriages must be based on the facts in each case. Questions regarding specific cases should be addressed to the nearest American Consulate.

4. Provisions of paragraph 42d(6), reference 1c, which prescribe that government quarters will be vacated within 30 days after the demise of the member will apply.

5. Attention is invited to the provisions of paragraph 2, reference 1d, which does not include widows among those eligible to

AG 291.1(26 Jul 51)GA Subj: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen, 26 July 1951

8. While the provisions hereof are addressed principally to the matter of logistic support of Japanese widows of United States servicemen, it is intended that the principles hereof apply to all alien widows of United States citizen members of the armed forces or widows of United States citizens accompanying or serving with the United States Armed Forces whose entry as spouses was anticipated under the provisions of Public Laws cited in paragraph 2 above.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

Copies furnished:
DEPTAR
CNO
DEPTAF
CG PHILCOM
CG MARBO
CHF ASAPAC
CO 2143D AWW
CG 1503D ATW
CO 1808TH AACS
CG USARPAC

M/R: CN 1 from G-1 to C/S, subject: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen 12 July, approved by C/S 24 July 51.

Copies to all staff sections SCAP and FEC

G 5 file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

26 July 1951

AG 291.1(26 Jul 51)GA

SUBJECT: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 301
Commanding General, XVI Corps, APO 14
Commanding General, Japan Logistical Command, APO 343
Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Command,
General Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500
Commander, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165
Commanding General, Far East Air Forces, APO 925
Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, APO 331

1. References:

a. AR 30-360.

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3. Citizenship and right of entry into the United States for children of such marriages must be based on the facts in each case. Questions regarding specific cases should be addressed to the nearest American Consulate.

4. Provisions of paragraph 42d(6), reference 1c, which prescribe that government quarters will be vacated within 30 days after the demise of the member will apply.

5. Attention is invited to the provisions of paragraph 2, reference 1d, which does not include widows among those eligible to

patronize overseas exchanges. Although under the provisions of paragraph 2d, reference 1a, widows are included among those entitled to commissary privileges and under the provisions of paragraph 5b(3), Changes 3, reference 1b, unremarried widows are entitled to treatment at Army medical facilities, attention is invited to the fact that upon the decease of the service member, his family ceases to come within the meaning of "dependent" as defined in reference 1f. Thus, Japanese national widows as such are not included among those entitled to utilize military payment certificates under the provisions of reference 1e, and are therefore, due to their inability to pay in proper currency, barred from patronizing commissaries or to receive armed forces medical care.

6. Notwithstanding the above cited provisions of reference 1e precluding Japanese national widows from using military payment certificates, the provisions of paragraph 3a(7) same reference are hereby expanded to authorize these widows access to military payment certificates for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days subsequent to the date of receipt of casualty notice. This expansion is made with the intent that these widows should be given not more than thirty (30) days to terminate their logistic relations with the armed forces. During this period addressees may authorize Japanese national widows to utilize the military payment certificates in amounts which will facilitate payment of debts and other expenditures deemed by the commander concerned to be in the best interests of the service. Thus, addressees may authorize such widows privileges including access to commissaries and PX, Armed Forces Motion Picture Service, and hospitalization. Within thirty (30) days from the time the widow receives official notice of her spouse's death logistic support from the armed forces will be discontinued and all privilege cards including Adjutant General and Provost Marshal identification cards, will be surrendered.

7. Provided the widow has been properly designated as a beneficiary she may receive payments of such benefits as arrears in pay, six month death gratuity, widow's pension or compensation, and insurance. Arrears in pay and six month death gratuity will normally be paid by Armed Force Finance Officers. Widows pension or compensation, and insurance will be paid by the Veterans Administration. Addressees will render appropriate assistance to widows in submitting claims and collecting payment of such benefits to which they may be entitled. Questions regarding interpretation of entitlements to benefits of the Veteran's Administration should be addressed to this headquarters, attention Command Staff Judge Advocate.

AG 291.1(26 Jul 51)GA Subj: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen, 26 July 1951

8. While the provisions hereof are addressed principally to the matter of logistic support of Japanese widows of United States servicemen, it is intended that the principles hereof apply to all alien widows of United States citizen members of the armed forces or widows of United States citizens accompanying or serving with the United States Armed Forces whose entry as spouses was anticipated under the provisions of Public Laws cited in paragraph 2 above.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

Copies furnished:
DEPTAR
CNO
DEPTAF
CG PHILCOM
CG MARBO
CHF ASAPAC
CO 2143D AWW
CG 1503D ATW
CO 1808TH AACS
CG USARPAC

M/R: CN 1 from G-1 to C/S, subject: Logistic Support of Japanese National Widows of United States Servicemen 12 July, approved by C/S 24 July 51.

Copies to all staff sections SCAP and FEC

GS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

Lt Col Winter
26-7156

CHECK SHEET

File No. AG 313.3(13 Jul 51)AG-OX Subject: Annual Records Disposition Report (Reports Control Symbol AG 21(R1)

Note No.	From: AG	To: Chiefs, All Staff Sections, GHQ, SCAP and FEC	Date: 13 July 1951
1	Attention is invited to the fact that the Annual Records Disposition Report required by paragraphs 58-63, SR 345-920-1, as amended by Changes 5 and 6, is due and should be submitted to reach the Adjutant General, General Headquarters, Far East Command, Attention: AG-OX, not later than 31 July 1951.		

K. B. B.

Govt Sec File

From: Govt Sec To: AG-OX

Capt. Curtis, 26-6961
Date: 26 July 1951

2 As requested in Check Note 1, above, the following report is submitted:

On Hand 30 June 1950	-	305 Linear Feet
Accumulated During Report Period	-	52 Linear Feet
Destroyed During Report Period	-	35 Linear Feet
Retired to Records Centers During Report Period	-	0 Linear Feet
Transferred During Report Period	-	0 Linear Feet
On Hand 30 June 1951	-	322 Linear Feet

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

20

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET Mr. Pollock 26-6993

Subject; Public Health and Welfare

From: MS To: All Staff Sections Date: 24 July 1951

1. 1. In accordance with GO 21, GHQ, SCAP, PHW Section, GHQ, SCAP, was discontinued effective 30 June 51, and all of the responsibilities and functions of the former Section were transferred to Medical Section, GHQ, SCAP. Concurrent with the transfer a number of PHW personnel were also transferred to Medical Section, GHQ, SCAP, and have been established as a PHW Division to carry on the former Section's responsibilities and to plan a gradual diminishing of programs in conformity with general policies.

2. All interheadquarters communications concerning PHW activities should be addressed to MS/PHW; however, contacts for conferences and verbal concurrences may be made direct with the Division. All official correspondence should be addressed to the Surgeon, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

3. Col. C. S. Mollohan, MC, has been appointed Chief of the Division which includes personnel in Preventive Medicine, Medical Services, Welfare, Medical Supply, Narcotic Control and Statistics. Former programs of PHW not mentioned here have been absorbed by the above branches. Division offices are located in the Mitsubishi Shoji Building, Room 312.

Copies to:

G-1	Finance
G-2	Gov Sec
G-3	Hq & Sv Cmd
G-4	JA
AG	Legal Sec
CAS	Med Sec
CHS	NRS
CIE	PM
CTS	PIO
CPS	QM
Comp	RCAS
DS	Signal
ESS	Trans

E. E. H.

19 A

4813

Capt Curtis - 26-6961

Employment of Indigenous Personnel on Operational Basis

Govt Sec G-1 23 July 1951

1. 1. Reference Paragraph 3, Check Sheet from G-1 to Govt Sec, 21 July 51, subject: as above.

2. Captain William E. Curtis, Jr., O-240363, has been designated as Labor Officer for Government Section.

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - - -

Govt Sec File

4619

Restricted

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

Capt Iseke 26-6050

C H E C K S H E E T

Subject: C-54 Courier Flight #304

File No:

Note No.	
	From: Trans O To: Chiefs All Sections, GHQ, SCAP & FEC Date: 23 July 1951
1	1. Reference is made to C/N 1, TO to Chiefs All Sections, GHQ, SCAP & FEC, subject: Establishment of Courier Flight from Tachikawa to K-16, 17 July 1951.
	2. The daily C-54 courier for CINCUNC (Flight #304) will land at and depart K-14 instead of K-16 effective 21 July. There will be no change in schedule.
	H.T.M.

TO-M MDL:LAH:GLB:HJI:hor
22 July 1951

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. Radio, CG FEAF, AX 95819 OP-OP 2, 20 Jul, to CINCUNC (ADV), CINCFE, & CG 5TH AF (info to Trans), advised of change in courier flight.

2. Radio, CINCFE, this date, to: CG Army 8 (ADV), CG JLCOM, COMNAVFE; Info: CG ARMY 8 (MAIN), CG FEAF and CG 5TH AF, advises commands concerned of change in courier flight.

3. Action initiated and completed on Trans Jo #_____.

HJI 1/ 26-6050

Restricted

17

Capt Curtis 26-6961

Release of Typewriters for Korea

Govt Sec QM 23 Jul 51

2. As requested in Paragraph 3, Check Note 1 above, a survey has been made of the typewriters in this section, and the following report is submitted:

To be turned in:

L.C. Smith	-	1A1759086 - 11"
Remington	-	J613805 - 11" J646671 - 11"
Underwood	-	S5572289 - 12" S12-5713000-12"

To be retained:

L.C. Smith	-	1A1752619 - 11" 1A1876847 - 11" 1A1878558 - 11" 1A1749713 - 11"
Remington	-	J650214 - 11"
Underwood	-	5668887 - 11" M5160500 - 11"
Royal	-	KMM2903765- 11" KMM2936043- 11" KMM2151545- 11" KMM2990574- 11" KMM2950485- 11"
L.C. Smith	-	1A1772190 - 12"
Remington	-	J421457 - 12"
Royal	-	KMM2954552- 12" KMM2974854- 12" KMM2965650- 12" KMM12-2953585 - 12"
Woodstock	-	N6705llE - 14"

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - -

Govt Sec File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Capt Stanley 57-8210

File No.: Subject: Release of Typewriters for Korea

Note No.

From: QM To: Chiefs, All Staff Sections, GHQ, SCAP and FEC Date: 14 July 1951

1. 1. The Commanding General, Eighth Army, has recently requested expeditious supply action for the supply of typewriters to Korea as the shortage of typewriters is seriously impairing the administrative efficiency of all units in Korea.

2. One of the actions which this headquarters can initiate for the immediate support of shortages now existing in divisional units in Korea is a re-survey of actual typewriter requirements within each staff section. This section has been authorized by G-4 to conduct such a survey. A criteria of utilizing conventional typewriters (10" to 14" carriages) for fifty per cent (50%) of the time of clerk typists and stenographers and twenty-five per cent (25%) of the time of administrative assistants assigned typewriters should be established in order that justification for the retention of each machine can be evaluated.

3. Request a survey be made within your section using the above criteria and report be made listing make, carriage size, and serial number of all conventional typewriters which are to be retained and of those which are being turned in to Headquarters and Service Command's Office Machine Repair Shop, located at 15th Street and A Avenue, for return to the Quartermaster Depot for the support of requirements in Korea. Serial numbers of typewriters as reported will be forwarded by this section to the Quartermaster Memorandum Receipt Property Section, Headquarters and Service Command, for reconciliation with the memorandum receipt account concerned.

- K. L. H. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

2410—FEC Printing Plant—4/50—50M

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 300.5 (20 Jul 1951)GA 20 July 1951

SUBJECT: Relaxation of Occupation Personnel Regulations

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

1. Reference. Circular 20, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 29 November 1940, subject: Occupation Personnel Regulations.

2. Pending revision of reference, all Japanese eating establishments which have received a grade "A" rating under the Japanese National Food Sanitation Code may be patronized by members of the occupation forces.

3. The grade "A" classification is indicated by a ten inch square placard bearing the letter "A" indicating that the establishment has received the highest rating possible under the Japanese National Food Sanitation Code. This sign is posted prominently on the premises of the eating establishment.

4. These class "A" restaurants may be placed "off limits" by local commanders for cogent reasons only.

5. Addressee commanders will take position action to:

a. Insure that members of their commands are fully cognizant of the fact that this authorization, in and of itself, gives no assurance that the food served in class "A" eating establishments is free from impurities, contamination, harmful bacteria or other hazards to health.

b. Orient personnel under their commands to insure that personal conduct, while patronizing these establishments, reflects credit on the Armed Forces and is in consonance with policy enunciated in reference.

c. Publicize this policy.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

Copy furnished:
CG, Eighth Army, APO 301

M/R: Basic is c/n for C/S, 4 July 51, subject: Means to Reduce Delinquency, approved by C/S, 18 July 1951, as amended.

15 A

Lt Col Benson/mm 26-8979
CFAD G-1

File 43-9

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Capt Curtis 26-6961

File No.: Subject: Request for Pass to Off Limit Places and Areas in the Area of OPM MTA

Note No.	
1	From: GS To: Provost Marshal, Tokyo Date: 18 July 1951 Request that a pass be issued authorizing Major Walter E. Monagan, Jr., Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, to visit off limit places and areas in the area of OPM MTA, when necessary on official business of Government Section. F. R.
2	From: OPM-MTA To: GS, GHQ Date: 19 Jul 51 Pass as requested in comment 1, attached. OK (L) 1 Incl. Pass #317 W. A. H.
	20 Jul 51 MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD Pass received and given to Major Monagan, this date. 1 Incl w/d W.E.C.

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

2410—FEC Printing Plant—4/50—50M

15

4592

GOVERNMENT SECTION

19 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

At 0900 hours, 19 July 1951, Lt. Col. A. W. Jones, Secretary, General Staff, informed me that the Check Note 3, G-2 to Chief of Staff, Subject: Request for Authority for 441st CIC Detachment to Contact the Japanese Attorney General's Office, had been returned on or about 18 July 1951 to G-2 with General Hickey's notation, "Disapproved at this time".

JDM

Mr. Rizzo

14-A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

Confidential

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Visit of General Bull to FEC

Note No.	From: G-3	To:		Date: 19 Jul 51
		DCofS FEC	Mil His	
		G-1	Visitors Bureau	
		G-2	PIO	
		G-3	AG	
		G-4	QM	
		JSPOG	JAG	
		SGS	GS	
1	Attached hereto is a revised itinerary for Lt Gen Harold R. Bull and party while in Tokyo.			

1 Incl
a/s

for E.K.W.

Confidential

FEC AGO Form No 37

12971—FEC P&PC—5/51—100M

Confidential

Revised Itinerary for Lt Gen Bull and Party in Tokyo

Date	Event
191900 July	ETA (Haneda)
200930 July	Conf with CofS
	BRIEFING
201000 July	1st Period
	CinC or CofS - 3 min
	G-1 - 7 min
	G-2 - 7 min
	G-4 - 5 min
	G-3 - 3 min
	CinC or CofS -10 min
	Break -10 min
	2d Period
	Situation in Korea - G-3 - 10 min
	Situation in Korea - G-2 - 10 min
	Military Situation in FEC to include NIRJ - G-3 - 15 min
	Political/Military Aspects of the Occupation - Govt Sec - 30 min
201330 July	1-hour JSPOG briefing on emergency plans.
201530 July	2-hour FEAF briefing (at FEAF Hq) on current AF planning.
210900 July	2-hour NAVFE briefing (at NAVFE Hq) on current Navy planning.
PM Sat, 21 July and Sun, 22 July	Free time for shopping, sightseeing and such additional informal conferences as may be desired by Gen Bull and members of Party.

Confidential

Capt Curtis 26-6961

Request for Pass to Off Limit Places and Areas in the Area of OPM MTA

GS Provost Marshal, Tokyo 18 July 1951

1 Request that a pass be issued authorizing Major Walter E. Monagan, Jr., Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, to visit off limit places and areas in the area of OPM MTA, when necessary on official business of Government Section.

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - - -

GS Files

Restricted

G5

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

Capt Iseke, 26-6050

CHECK SHEET

Subject: Establishment of Courier Flight from Tachikawa to K-16

File No:

Note No.	
	From: Trans O To: Chiefs All Sections, GHQ, SCAP & FEC Date: 17 July 1951
1.	1. A daily scheduled C-54 courier flight, number 304, has been established to provide expedited air transportation of high priority GHQ, FEC, courier material and passengers to GHQ, UNC, advance, from Tachikawa to K-16 effective 14 July:

Flight Nr 304

Depart		Arrive	
Tachikawa	- 0630K	K-16	- 1130K
K-16	- 1300K	Tachikawa	- 1730K

2. All bookings for this flight will be accomplished by the GHQ, FEC, Liaison Station (TOKPAC), Tokyo.

----------H. T. M.----------

TO-M MDL/LAH/GLB/HJI/ert
16 July 1951

MEMO FOR RECORD:

1. C/N 1, G-4 to Trans O, subject as above, 14 Jul 51, advised that GHQ courier flight from Tachikawa to K-16 has been established through coordination with FEAF Operations (Lt Col Arabinko), effective 14 Jul 51, and requested that all interested agencies be advised.

2. Action completed on Trans Jo. No. 9160.

HJI 26-6050

Restricted

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4586

File

HEADQUARTERS MOTOR BATTALION
HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE COMMAND
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
8232d ARMY UNIT, APO 500

INFORMATION PERTAINING TO REIMBURSABLE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

1. The following information based on Staff Memorandum No. 31, GHQ, SCAP and FEC, dated 23 May 1950, has been prepared for your information and assistance in the maintenance of DD Form 110 (trip ticket).

2. The vehicle assigned to a section chief may be authorized for personal use on a reimbursable basis. Vehicles so authorized are indicated by the words "PERSONAL USE AUTHORIZED" on the trip ticket.

3. Reimbursement is required for all trips unofficial in nature except:

a. Travel between domicile and place of employment.

b. Travel to hospitals, dispensaries, and commissaries.

4. The user is responsible that trips for which reimbursement is required are so indicated on the trip ticket by the letter "R" entered in the load column opposite the destination entry and that the letters "NR" are entered in a similar manner opposite trips to hospitals, dispensaries, commissaries and between domicile and place of duty.

5. Entries as described above will be made daily, prior to the time vehicle is released; When vehicle is released user will initial in place provided on trip ticket.

6. Headquarters Commandant is responsible for computing and collecting amounts for personal use of motor vehicles.

7. Mileage for which payment is due is computed at the Cashier's Office, Motor Battalion (57-8881) and bills will be forwarded on or before the 10th of each month to individuals concerned. Reimbursement due should be forwarded to Cashier within ten (10) days from receipt.

Capt Curtis 26-6961

Agency Officer List

Govt Sec Finance Officer 16 Jul 51

1 The following officers of Government Section will be paid for the month of July 1951 by Capt. William E. Curtis, Jr., Class A Agent:

Major Crescenzo F. Guida	-	0-387075
Major Joseph D. McWherter, Jr.	-	0-370236
Major Walter E. Monagan	-	0-344505
Major Charles H. Norris	-	0-395541
Captain William E. Curtis, Jr.	-	0-240363
Lt. Clifford E. Skoglund	-	0-2210268

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Govt Sec

9

4564

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Lt Col Wygant
26-6011

File No: Subject: Relocation of Transportation Section

Note No.

From: Trans O To: Chiefs, Staff Sections, SCAP and FEC Date:

1. The Transportation Section is scheduled to close at the Bank of Chosen Building at 151930 I July and reopen at the Kokubu Building, Ginza Street near Avenue W, at 151931 I July.

2. Telephone numbers of the Transportation Section, listed on pages 225 and 226 of the 1 July 1951 Tokyo Directory, will remain in effect.

3. The key offices of the Transportation Section in the Kokubu Building after 15 July will be as follows:

Transportation Officer (Colonel Harold T. Miller)	Room 501
Deputy Trans Officer (Colonel Melvin D. Losey)	Room 503
Executive Officer (Captain John R. Hauser)	Room 503
Administrative Division	Room 502
Mail and Records Branch	Room 505
Movements Division	Room 509
Operations Division	Room 510
Plans Division	Room 603

4. It is requested that this information be furnished individuals who transact business with the Transportation Section.

H.T.M. for

H.T.M.

8

Govt Sec

2. From: GS To: CPS Date: 13 Jul 51

In accordance with paragraph 1, the report on Space Requirements for Overseas Movement of Personnel has been completed and is attached hereto.

1 Incl
a/s

- F. R. - - - - - - - - - - -

Capt Curtis
26-6961

GS Dai-Ichi Bldg Custodian 10 July 1951

Request that one (1) ceiling lamp, located in Room 614, be moved approximately 2 feet.

- F.R. - - - - - - - - - - -

6B

SECRET

FACTS REGARDING ALLEGED "INSTANCES OF DELAY"
LISTED IN G-2 INCL 1.

1. THE VOICE OF PEACE (HEIWA NO KOE):

Suspension of this publication was based on a determination that it was a successor or affiliate of the AKAHATA and therefore subject to the terms of the SCAP's letters of 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister. Such decision requires clearance by GS which then leaves all operational details and arrangements to the Japanese. The legal steps to be taken are coordinated among the SIB, the Procurator's office, and the police. GS is notified of the effective date, in advance if possible, subject to change depending on last minute arrangements, but is in any event notified on conclusion of the action.

a. The decision to suspend the VOICE OF PEACE, effective 23 January 1951, was transmitted by Lt. Colonel Napier, GS Executive Officer, to Colonel Bratton, G-2 Deputy Chief, at 0930 hours of the same day.

b. Notification of the search and seizure actions at the distribution points of this publication and the arrest of some 370 persons beginning on 4 February 1951 (Sunday) was given by GS to G-2 in the same way some time during the same day, or at the latest before 0930 hrs. the following day (Monday, 5 February). This action took several days to complete because locations in scattered areas of the country were involved.

2. THE VOICE OF THE TOWN (MACHI NO KOE):

Suspension of this publication was based on a determination that it was a cell organ of the Chitose Funabashi cell of the Japan Communist Party, and as such subject to suspension under the terms of the SCAP's AKAHATA letters of 26 June and 18 July 1950. The application of this principle having been cleared by GS, the Attorney General's office has been authorized to handle cases of this kind routinely without prior notification or report in each instance. The more important cases are reported upon completion. In the case in question, GS was notified the day after completion of the action but the details were not received until 1 March 1951.

3. During the period 28 June 1950 to 30 April 1951, the Attorney General's office took action to suspend from publication 110 regional, prefectural and ward committee cell organs, 655 district committee and large cell organs, and 932 ordinary cell organs, or a total of 1698 publications. GS has received these reports in terms of statistics but has neither received

SECRET

Tab "B"

nor required the detailed information concerning the publications since so many of them were insignificant in circulation or influence and such reporting would have created unnecessary administrative work, including the preparation and transmission of numerous reports from local government authorities scattered throughout Japan.

4. The purge of the 24 members of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party was decided personally by the Supreme Commander at about 1200 hours, 5 June 1950, and was accomplished by his direct order contained in a letter to the Prime Minister which was delivered to the Japanese Government at 0940 hours, 6 June 1950 and simultaneously released to the press. The secrecy attending this action up to the time of delivery of the letter was imposed by command decision. Since the administration of the purge is the Government's responsibility, subject to SCAP's policy decisions and power of review, GS does not understand the significance of the statement that "this provided little time for CIC planning for such a major step toward an organ which had been a priority target for years".

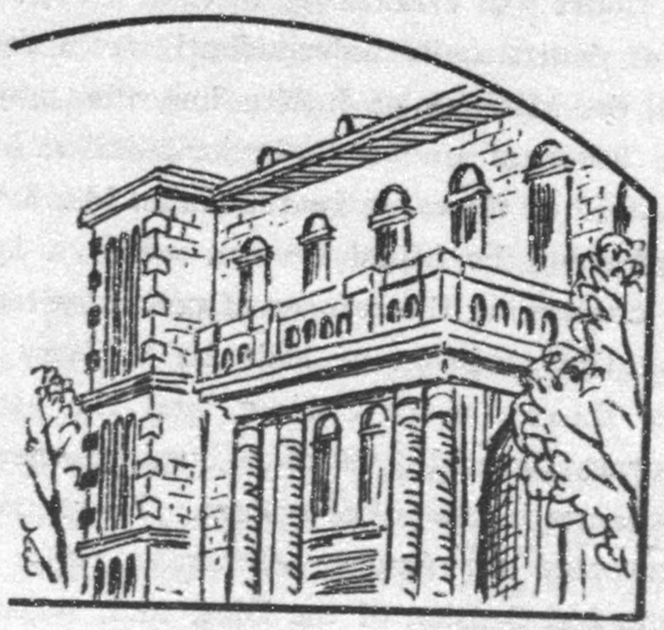
5. PRINTING PLANT RAIDS:

These actions were outside the jurisdiction of the SIB. The raids were conducted on search warrants based on suspected violations of Cabinet Order 325 (anti-Occupation acts) and were made by the police in coordination with the Procurator's office.

6. The SIB is a bureau of the Attorney General's office of the Japanese Government. It is a long established policy of the occupation to refrain from interfering in Japanese internal administrative matters, giving the Japanese Government the Occupation's objectives and policies and placing upon them the responsibility to achieve the desired results. This policy has been highly successful in that it has (1) obviated the necessity for a larger Occupation staff than that available, (2) encouraged the development of self-governing capacity among the Japanese, and (3) minimized the opportunity for the Japanese to charge failure in any area to excessively detailed instructions or participation by Occupation authorities.

7. Since the Japanese police forces are not under the command of any bureau of the Attorney General's office, the apparently imperfect liaison and working relations between the CIC and the police cannot be ascribed to the Attorney General's Office. The police are under the guidance of G-2/PSD.

A Guide to Attorney-General's Office



(*1951*)

Information Section & Liaison Section
Attorney-General's Office
Kasumigaseki, Tokyo,
Japan

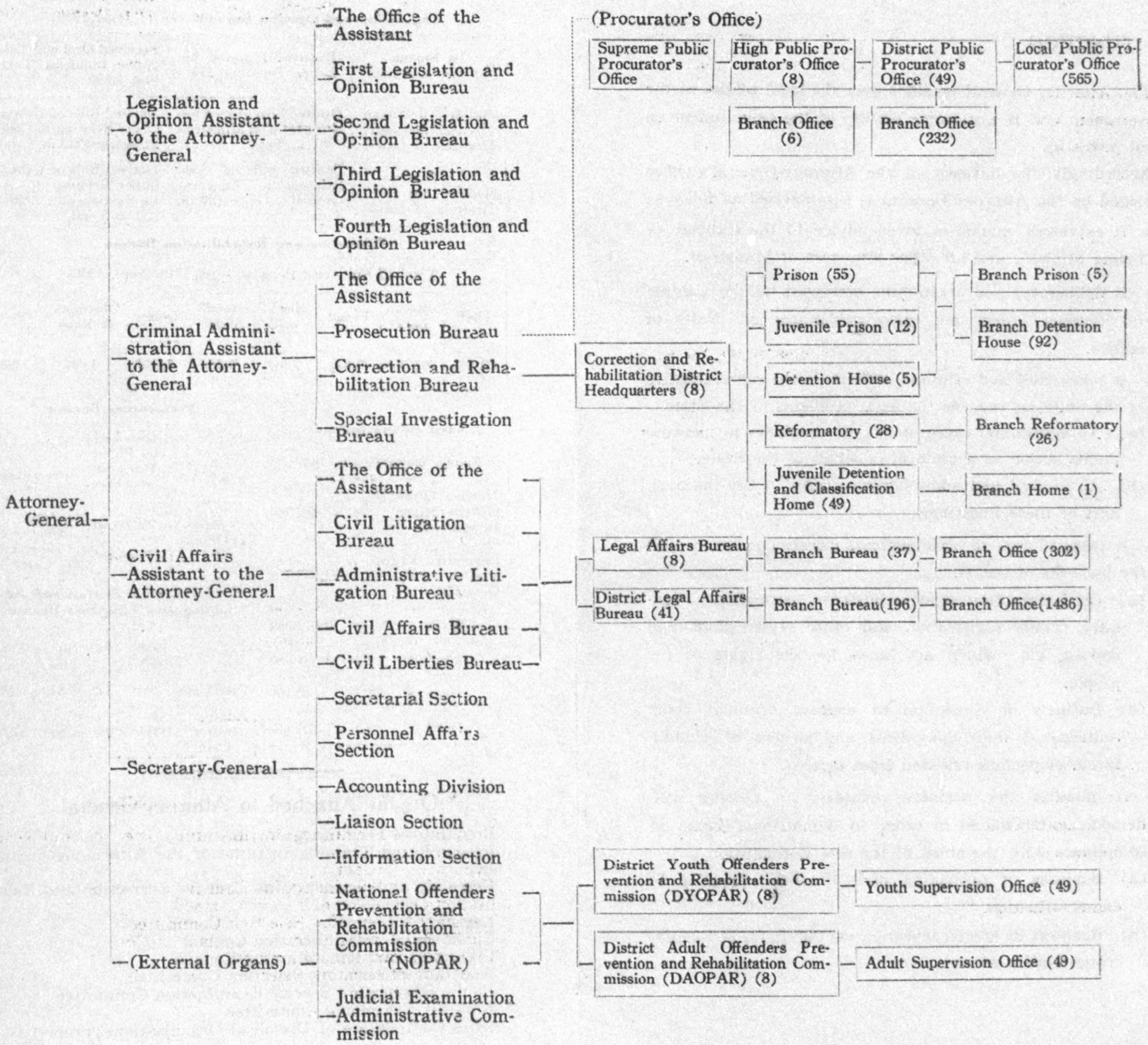
Outline of Attorney-General's Office

1. GROWTH

When and how was the Attorney-General's Office was established? As is well known, there used to be the Ministry of Justice in the Government, which handled trial, prosecution, prison affairs, rehabilitation of offenders, etc. But, at the time of enforcement of the new Constitution in May, 1947, the Supreme Court was established to take charge of the administration of courts, quite independently from the Cabinet, and therefore, the Ministry of Justice lost the major portion of the past business under their jurisdiction. However, on September 16 of the same year, General MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, wrote a letter to Prime Minister concerning the reform of police system, in which he requested the abolition of both the Ministry of Justice and the Legal Bureau of the Cabinet, and the establishment of the Attorney-General's Office to replace them besides the radical change in the police system. Thereupon, the Government presented the Attorney-General's Office Establishment Bill to the 2nd Session of the Diet, and, when the Bill was enacted and enforced from February 15, 1948, the Ministry of Justice, which had long history from the beginning of the Meiji era was abolished and the Attorney-General's Office ("Homucho," later called "Homufu" from June 1, 1949) saw the light.

Accordingly, the Attorney-General's Office took over most of the work of both the Ministry of Justice and the Legal Bureau of the Cabinet, but its work is not limited to that. Rather, the Attorney-General's Office is quite a new office to handle all the legal affairs as a supreme advisory organ of the Government on legal matters.

3. ORGANIZATION



2. FUNCTION

The Attorney-General presides over the legal affairs of the Government and is a supreme adviser of the Government on legal problems.

Accordingly, the business of the Attorney-General's Office presided by the Attorney-General is summarized as follows:

(1) It expresses opinion or gives advice to the Cabinet or Prime Minister and all other Ministers of Ministries.

(2) It deliberates and drafts bills presented by the Cabinet and Cabinet orders, and also deliberates on drafts of treaties.

(3) It takes civil and criminal actions as the representative of the State, as regards the legal problems of the State.

(a) As to criminal cases, it has the business to institute public action as a plaintiff in behalf of the State.

(b) As to civil and administrative cases, it has the business of these litigations.

(4) It takes charge of some business closely connected with the business of courts.

(a) Civil and administrative business concerning nationality, family registration and other registrations and deposit, etc., which are bases for the rights of the people.

(b) Business of correction to execute criminal court sentences or their equivalents, and business of rehabilitation of persons released from prisons.

(5) It handles the business necessary to remove non-democratic tendencies in order to democratize Japan in compliance with the spirit of the new Constitution.

(a) Business of protecting civil liberties essential to democratization.

(b) Business of special investigation to remove non-democratic tendencies.

4. ACTIVITIES

Legislation and Opinion Bureaus (up to June, 1950)

1st Bureau (Opinion & Advice)	Received Inquiries by Letter Totalling 170	Received Oral and Telephone Inquiries Totalling 1,250
2nd & 3rd Bureau (Deliberation and Drafting of Laws)	Drafted Bills of Law Relating to Other Ministries (781 in Total)	Drafted Bills of Cabinet Order Relating to Other Ministries (923 in Total)
4th Bureau (Deliberation and Drafting of Laws)	Drafted Bills of Law Relating to Attorney-General's Office (36 in Total)	Drafted Bills of Cabinet Order Relating to Attorney-General's Office (20 in Total)

Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau

Total of Convicted Persons.....88, 919 (Sept. 1950)							
Theft	Robbery	Fraud	Blackmail	Homicide	Injury	Obscenity & Rape	Others
60.4%	16.7%	6.9%	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	0.6%	9.3%

Civil Affairs Bureau

Family Registration (1949)	
Number of Registered Permanent Domicile	18,689,982
Population Registered at Permanent Domicile	81,385,763
Birth	3,615,264
Marriage	1,524,030
Divorce	142,461
Death	1,270,421

Prosecution Bureau

	Received by Public Procurator's Office	Indictment Percentage
Number of Offence (1949)	20,209,661 (Persons)	51% of Number of Received Cases

Civil Litigation Bureau and Administrative Litigation Bureau

	1948	1949	1950 (up to June)	Total
Civil Case	298	342	640	1,280
Administrative Case	1,354	3,081	943	5,378

Organs Attached to Attorney-General

Procurator's Practising Law Institute
Research and Training Institute of the Attorney-General's Office
Research and Training Institute for Correction and Rehabilitation Officials
Legislative Council
Civil Affairs Administration Council
Correction and Rehabilitation Council
Assistant Procurators Selection Committee
Public Procurators Special Examination Committee
Notaries Examining Committee
Sales Commission of Dissolved Organizations' Properties

SECRET

Request for Authority for Whilst CIC Det to Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

GS C/S 9 July 1951

4 1. Checknote No. 3 above reflects a basic misconception as to the nature and functions of the Special Investigation Bureau (SIB). The mission of this bureau is to initiate legal action to dissolve anti-democratic organizations and to control the activities of purgees as required by specific directives of the Supreme Commander, namely, SCAPINS 548 and 550 and his letters of 6, 7 and 26 June and 18 July 1950 to the Prime Minister. The bureau is not a Japanese FBI, intelligence agency or internal security force (see Tab A).

2. The information assembled by the SIB is operational in purpose, forming the basis for Japanese governmental actions under the control ordinances promulgated pursuant to the cited SCAP directives, with policy advice from GS. Any G-2 counterintelligence value which attaches to such information is accidental and any action which would invert this relationship would hamper the accomplishment of the SIB's mission. GS does not presume to evaluate the merits of G-2 requests in terms of intelligence but neither does it ignore its duty to guide the SIB within the framework of the directives the implementation of which is under GS supervision. G-2 assumption of authority to address direct requests to the SIB for intelligence would divert the SIB from its primary mission, tend to invest it improperly with an intelligence mission, and impair GS supervisory control.

3. The imputation that the existing arrangement handicaps any legitimate G-2 interest is unwarranted. Among the nine occurrences cited in Incl. 1 to C/N #3, in only four instances was the action initiated by the SIB. Of these four, only one involved decision requiring GS policy clearance, and that one was reported by GS to G-2 on the morning of the action; the other three actions required no prior notice by SIB to GS. Of the remaining five, one action was personally directed by the Supreme Commander in a letter to the Prime Minister simultaneously released to the press, while the other four were actions under Cabinet Order 325 (anti-Occupation offenses) taken by the police themselves, who are directly under the guidance of G-2/PSD (See Tab B).

4. The Supreme Comeander's expressed desire for immediate action to combat communism presupposes that such action be well-conceived to produce maximum success. On the record, the campaign to defeat communism in Japan, begun over five years ago, has achieved excellent results in general and marked success in the fields of government and politics in particular. In these areas, the administration of the anti-democratic organizations and purge ordinances by the SIB has been a significant part of the overall program. For the purpose of meeting the Supreme Commander's desire, therefore, it would appear well-advised to continue the existing procedures (See Tab C).

SECRET

6A

Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to
Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

GS C/S 9 July 1951

4 Cont'd 5. The "changing conditions" referred to in Checknote No. 3 above furnish a cogent reason for continuing the existing GS-SIB relationship. The ordinances administered by the SIB apply with equal potency to extremist and totalitarian movements of both the left and the right. The extreme rightist organizations were dissolved early in the Occupation, as a necessary step toward the Occupation objective of a "democratic and peaceful" government, but their former members, except for the few who were hanged as war criminals or died of natural causes, are still alive, quiescent for some years now but under auspicious conditions a latent source of danger. The progressive relaxation of Occupation controls, the release of numerous purgees, the imminence of the peace treaty and the general preoccupation with the communist menace unquestionably heighten the danger of attempts to revive ultranationalist movements. Signs of such covert intentions are not lacking. Any change which would cause the SIB to neglect this part of its mission should be viewed with serious misgivings.

6. GS does not discount the G-2 concern about the post-Occupation security needs of the U.S. military forces in Japan, but fails to see therein justification for the G-2 proposal to circumvent GS as the SCAP's channel to the SIB. Moreover, as above observed, the SIB is not an intelligence agency and scarcely the "counterpart", military or otherwise, of G-2. While the functions of GS will terminate with the Occupation, so will the authority of the SCAP which now provides the sanction for direct address by GHQ staff sections to Japanese governmental agencies. Thereafter, unless specifically authorized by intergovernmental agreement, there will be no foundation for direct communication to Japanese governmental agencies by subordinate agencies of a foreign government and no obligation on the part of any Japanese agency to accede to any requests so communicated. GS questions the premise that a relationship now of command and compliance if, through SCAP authority, it were established between G-2 and the Attorney Genral's Office under the present G-2 proposal, would be conducive to the attitude of voluntary cooperation desired by G-2 when Japan reassumes the perquisites of sovereignty.

7. GS concludes, therefore, that minor convenience should not be permitted to obscure the present need for effective discharge of continuing Occupation responsibilities in this most sensitive and critical period of transition.

8. Recommend that the G-2 request be not favorably considered.

1 Incl
n/c
Added 3 Incls
2. Tab A - A Guide to the Atty Gen's Off.
3. Tab B - Facts Re Alleged "Instances of Delay
4. Tab C - Countermeasures Against Subversive Potential

- F.R. - - - - - - - -

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

Lt. Col. Napier
26-6962

COUNTER-MEASURES AGAINST THE SUBVERSIVE POTENTIAL IN JAPAN - 1946 to 1951 INCLUSIVE

15 May 46 - Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., U. S. Member and Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan made it plain in a statement before the Council that the U. S. does not favor Communism in Japan.

20 May 46 - SCAP warned the Japan Communist Party against incitation to mass violence.

13 Jun 46 - SCAP prohibited use of the Production Control Strike.

31 Jan 47 - General Strike forbidden by SCAP.

8 Apr 48 - Finance Minister instructed by SCAP to fire subversive personnel of Tax Office.

22 Jul 48 - Strikes by Government workers prohibited:

(1) Cabinet Order 201;

(2) NPSL - includes loyalty provision.

4 Apr 49 - Organization Control Order - modified to encompass undemocratic organizations, in accordance with SCAP concept that the Japanese Government must assume responsibility for such control in preparation for sovereignty after the peace treaty. Special Investigative Bureau of Attorney General's Offices established as responsible agency:

1 - SIB - Established 17 Dec 47;

2 - SIB - 1st expansion - 1 Jun 49;

3 - SIB - 2nd expansion - 18 Aug 50.

27 Jun 49 - Repatriates - Communist indoctrination counteracted as they learned the truth at home.

21 Jul 49 - Release of Communists and fellow travelers from Government service begun on SCAP suggestion.

24 Feb 50 - Communist Party warned through Dietman Sunama of penalty for excesses.

Taniguchi Zentaro purged 28 Jun 50.

Tab "C"

6 Mar 50 - Prime Minister Yoshida told by SCAP that dissolution of Communist Party under SCAP authority would not be authorized, but that dissolution by due process of Japanese law, Diet-enacted, would be approved.

3 May 50 - SCAP statement denounced Communist Party as possible illegal organ.

30 May 50 - Plaza Incident brought modification by Japanese communities of ordinances governing public assembly, to conform with strong SCAP suggestion.

6 Jun 50 - Purge of Communist Party Central Committee by SCAP order.

7 Jun 50 - Purge of responsible Akahata editorial staff by SCAP order.

26 Jun 50 - Akahata suspended one month by SCAP order.

18 Jul 50 - Permanent suspension of Akahata and affiliates ordered by SCAP. 1,698 information organs thus far affected.

21 Jul 50 - Particularly rebellious elements of Communist Party dissolved under SCAPIN 548.

24 Jul 50 - Red purge of public information media began under SCAP order.

10 Aug 50 - Red purge in critical industry began on SCAP suggestion.

21 Aug 50 - Draft of principles of a law to proscribe Communist Party began by LS and GS.

Handed to Japanese Government 15 March and ready for Diet.

10 Jan 51 - Prime Minister advised by SCAP that dissolution of Communist Party would be disadvantageous.

1 Feb 51 - Deportation of undesirable aliens discussed with Japanese Government. Draft of Principles of a law handed to Government in May.

10 Feb 51 - Administrative Investigation Committee established in House to succeed Diet Special Examination Committee in investigation of subversives and the agencies of their control.

27 Mar 51 - Nation-wide raid on Jimmin Shimbun approved by SCAP - 700 arrested.

F.R.

CONFIDENTIAL

15 MAY '46

Ambassador George Atcheson, Jr., U. S. Member and Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan made it plain in a statement before the Council that the U. S. does not favor Communism in Japan. (15 May 46)

SCAP through George Atcheson, Jr., clarified the American position on the Communist Party at the Allied Council meeting, 15 May 46, in a statement of which the pertinent excerpt follows.

"I do not need to tell you that the United States does not favor Communism either in the United States or in Japan but it has been our firm belief that in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration the Japanese people should be as free as possible to develop their political activities. The Communist Party has not been suppressed in the United States. It has not been suppressed in Japan. It has been allowed in Japan the same rights as other political parties, and members of the Communist Party have been elected to the Diet in Japan."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SCAP warned the Japan Communist Party against incitation to mass violence. (20 May 46)

20 MAY 46

Communist leaders called mass demonstrations and incited aggressive physical solution of political problem. Therefore, SCAP on 20 May 46 issued the following warning to Japanese people.

"I find it necessary to caution the Japanese people that the growing tendency towards mass violence and physical processes of intimidation, under organized leadership, present a grave menace to the future development of Japan. While every possible national freedom of democratic method has been permitted and will be permitted in the evolution now proceeding in the transformation from a feudalistic and military state to one of democratic process, the physical violence which undisciplined elements are now beginning to practice will not be permitted to continue. They constitute a menace not only to orderly government but to the basic purposes and security of the occupation itself. If minor elements of Japanese society are unable to exercise such self restraint and self respect as the situation and conditions require, I shall be forced to take the necessary steps to control and remedy such a deplorable situation, I am sure the great mass of the people condemn such excesses by disorderly minorities, and it is my sincere hope that the sane views of this predominate public opinion will exert sufficient influence to make it unnecessary to intervene."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SCAP prohibited use of the Production Control Strike. (13 Jun 46)

13 Jun '46

The production control strike, a device conceived in Italy, is very effective when government mechanisms are uncertain in action. Immediate postwar Japan was an ideal field for such techniques, which were first used in the Yomiuri Press Strike, 24 October 1945, and the Keisei Dentetsu Strike of 1 December 1945. It appeared that the communist leaders of Japan labor could gain control over any industry by this method.

To perfect the application of the production strike technique, the Communist Party decided to concentrate on single industry organization. Recognizing that control of public information media meant virtual control of public thinking under the existing chaotic conditions, the party concentrated first on organization of newspaper and communication workers' unions. Their gains were impressive here and in other industry-wide unions. On 10 March 1946 they set up a National Labor Unions' Liaison Council. May Day 1946, the Council directed a demonstration in which more than two million workers throughout Japan participated.

Political party purpose rather than the welfare of the worker was apparent. Demonstrations were directed at national and local government offices in show of force to intimidate officials and soften their resistance to the demands of the Communist Party. SCAP pointed out the dangers of the situation. Thereafter the Japanese Government, on 13 June 1946, prohibited the Production Control Strike. The Japanese worker, glad of sane guidance, responded admirably and the first crisis was past.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

General Strike forbidden by SCAP. (31 Jan 47)

On 31 January 1947, General MacArthur issued the following public statement, as an order from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers to the Communist controlled Committee of General Strike Organizers.

"....I have informed the labor leaders whose unions have federated for the purpose of conducting a general strike, that I will not permit the use of so deadly a social weapon in the present impoverished and emaciated condition of Japan, and have accordingly directed them to desist from the furtherance of such action.

31 JAN 47

. . . . . .

"A general strike crippling transportation and communication would prevent the movement of food to feed the people and of coal to sustain essential utilities, and would stop such industry as is still functioning. The paralysis which inevitably would result might reduce large masses of the Japanese people to the point of actual starvation and would produce dreadful consequences upon every Japanese home regardless of social strata or direct interest in the basic issue....

. . . . . .

"While I have taken this measure as one of dire emergency, I do not intend otherwise to restrict the freedom of action heretofore given to labor in the achievement of legitimate objectives. Nor do I intend in any way to compromise or influence the basic social issues involved. These are matters of evolution which time and circumstances may well orient without disaster as Japan gradually emerges from its present distress."

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Finance Minister instructed by SCAP to fire subversive personnel of Tax Office. (8 Apr 48)

In late 1947 and the first months of 1948, the Communist Party organized an intensive tax struggle to appeal to small and medium enterprisers. Communist committees were organized in various neighborhoods to coordinate tax protests. Cases mediated in the tax collectors' offices by these committees were usually productive of tax adjustments.

Communist propaganda advertised this preferential service. Investigations disclosed the explanation that control of the All-Japan Tax Collectors' Union was in the hands of the Communist Party and tax officials were favoring communist sponsored tax protests.

8 APR 48

Finance Vice Minister, IKEDA Hayato, acting under SCAP instruction transmitted through Colonel Napier, broke the back of this conspiracy by moving with decision to discharge tax officials misusing public position in the interest of the Communist Party. These discharges which took place in the spring of 1948 were for legally justifiable disciplinary reasons. They were significant as the first moves of any Japanese agency to combat illegal communist manipulation of unionized workers by release of communist agitators from the employment which made them eligible for official participation in local union affairs.

CONFIDENTIAL

Strikes by Government workers prohibited. (22 Jul 48)

The communist leaders of the unions which included public servants were aware that unless they acted soon the chance to disrupt governmental process by strike of the government workers would be gone.

On 1 March 1948, they called a series of rallies calculated to unite all workers in a common front opposing regulation of the public servant. At the same time, they called for a communication workers' strike. Had GHQ not intervened forbidding "coordinated work stoppages", the country's mail, telegraph and telephone communications would have been hopelessly disrupted in early April with inevitable unfavorable impact upon economic recovery and the welfare of all Japanese. On 17 May 1948, they endeavored to incite government railway employees to strike by calling out 30,000 private railway workers, but control of the government railway workers' unions was shifting away from them and they were unsuccessful.

22 Jul 48

These tactics aroused such apprehension among political leaders and appeared to have such strong support from other labor organizations, including electrical workers, metal workers and mine workers, that the Japanese Government considered it impossible without SCAP support to secure legislation necessary to the control of the peoples' servants. SCAP therefore, on 22 July, directed the Japanese Government that legislation be enacted prohibiting strikes or similar labor tactics by government employees. He further directed that (pending passage by the Diet of adequate legislation) measures immediately be taken under Potsdam authority to effect this order.

The Japanese Government responded on 31 July 1948 by issuing Cabinet Order No. 201 embodying temporary rules for the control of governmental employees' activities until the National Public Service Law was promulgated on 3 December 1948 and will continue controlling on local government servants until the promulgation of a local government service law.

The National Public Service Law incorporates adequate loyalty provisions patterned in U.S. precedents.

I hereby promulgate the Organizations Control Order.
Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This fourth day of the fourth month of the twenty-fourth year of Showa (April 4, 1949)
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Cabinet Order No. 64

The Organizations Control Order

In accordance with the Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945) concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order for amendments to the Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946) concerning the Prohibition, etc. of the Formation of Political Party, Association, Society or Other Organization in accordance with the former Imperial Ordinance.

(Purpose of the present Cabinet Order)

Article 1. This Cabinet Order aims to secure public knowledge of the character of political organizations and to prohibit the formation and leading of secret, militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and anti-democratic organizations and such activities of organizations or individuals, in order to attain the healthy development and promotion of pacifism and democracy.

2. This Cabinet Order shall not be interpreted nor shall it be applied in such a manner as to interfere with freedom of assembly, speech or religion, except with respect to the purposes and activities specifically mentioned in this Cabinet Order.

(Prohibition of formation and leading of organizations)

Article 2. It shall be prohibited to form or lead any political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or activity comes under any of the following items:

(1) Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

(2) Support of justification of aggressive Japanese military action abroad;

(3). Arrogation by Japan of leadership or other Asiatic Indonesian or Malayan peoples;

(4) Exclusion of foreign persons in Japan from trade, commerce or the exercise of their professions;

accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article;

(b) Former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy, or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since January 1, 1930;

(c) Any person who has served in or cooperated with the military police (Kempei-tai), the "Tokumu Kikan", "Kaigun Tokumubu" or other special or secret intelligence of military or naval police organizations.

(2) In case more than one-fourth of its whole constituent membership is occupied by persons who were formerly constituent members of any organization dissolved under the provisions of preceding Article.

(Declaration of organization)

Article 6. As for a political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or activity falls under any of the following items, the representative or superintendent of such organization shall make declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 7:

(1) Proposing or supporting candidates for public office;

(2) Making an activity influencing the policy of Government or local public entities;

(3) Discussing the relations between Japan and foreign powers.

Article 7. The declaration mentioned in the preceding Article shall be made, in case an organization falling under the said Article has newly been formed or existing organization has been reorganized to such an organization, on the matters enumerated in the following items within three days from the date of the formation or reorganization, and in case there has been any alteration on the matters for declaration or the organization has been dissolved, to that effect within twenty days from the date of the alteration or dissolution, to the mayor of a city, or headman of a town or village (including headman of a special ward; the same shall apply hereinafter) in which its principal office is located:

(1) Its name;
(2) Its purpose;
(3) The address of its principal office;
(4) The names and addresses of its officers and the names of all organizations of which they are or have once been members, together with a statement as to their military or police service;
(5) The names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions;
(6) The names and addresses of its constituent members, and the names of all political or ideological organizations with which they were previously affiliated.

2. The provisions of the sixth item of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to trade unions and similar kinds of organizations of

Article 11. Any person who had such connection as coming under any of the following items, regardless of the length of period, with any of the head office, branch office or other subordinate organs of the organization dissolved after May 11, 1948 in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and has been designated by the Attorney-General shall be removed from public office, following the example of "those falling under the Memorandum" in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance concerning Exclusion, Removal, Retirement, etc. from Public Office (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947; hereinafter called the Imperial Ordinance No. 1);

(1) Founder, officer or director;

(2) Holder of important office;

(3) Compiler of all publications or the organ magazine or paper;

(4) Voluntary contributor of a large sum of money.

2. The designation by the Attorney-General mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made by public notice in the Official Gazette.

Article 12. Any person coming under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be regarded, by the designation mentioned in the said paragraph, as designated as "one falling under the Memorandum" in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, and if he is at present in public office stipulated by the said Ordinance, he must retire from the public office in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the said Ordinance. The said Ordinance shall also apply to the person in respect to other matters. However, the authority prescribed in the proviso of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the said Ordinance shall be exercised by the Attorney-General.

(Penal regulations)

Article 13. Any person mentioned below shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years. However, he may, taking the extenuating circumstances into consideration, be punished with a fine not exceeding 75,000 yen:

(1) Persons who contravene the provisions of Article 2 or 3;

(2) Persons who fail to file the declaration stipulated in Article 6 or make a false declaration;

(3) Persons who do not comply with the request for their appearance, explanation or submission of data or other articles in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 3;

I hereby promulgate the Organizations Control Order.
Signed: HIROHITO, Seal of the Emperor
This fourth day of the fourth month of the twenty-fourth year of Showa (April 4, 1949)
Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru

Cabinet Order No. 64

The Organizations Control Order

In accordance with the Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945) concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, the Cabinet establishes this Cabinet Order for amendments to the Ordinance (Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946) concerning the Prohibition, etc. of the Formation of Political Party, Association, Society or Other Organization in accordance with the former Imperial Ordinance.

(Purpose of the present Cabinet Order)

Article 1. This Cabinet Order aims to secure public knowledge of the character of political organizations and to prohibit the formation and leading of secret, militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, terroristic and anti-democratic organizations and such activities of organizations or individuals, in order to attain the healthy development and promotion of pacifism and democracy.

2. This Cabinet Order shall not be interpreted nor shall it be applied in such a manner as to interfere with freedom of assembly, speech or religion, except with respect to the purposes and activities specifically mentioned in this Cabinet Order.

(Prohibition of formation and leading of organizations)

Article 2. It shall be prohibited to form or lead any political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or activity comes under any of the following items:

(1) Resistance or opposition to the Occupation Forces or to orders issued by the Japanese Government in response to directions of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers;

(2) Support of justification of aggressive Japanese military action abroad;

(3) Arrogation by Japan of leadership or other Asiatic Indonesian or Malayan peoples;

(4) Exclusion of foreign persons in Japan from trade, commerce or the exercise of their professions;

(5) Opposition to a free cultural or intellectual exchange between Japan and foreign countries;

(6) Affording military or quasi-military training, or providing benefits greater than similar civilian benefits or special representation for persons, formerly members of the Army or Navy, or perpetuation of militarism or a martial spirit in Japan;

(7) Alteration of policy by assassination or other terroristic programs, or encouragement or justification of a tradition favoring such terroristic methods.

(Prohibited activities)

Article 3. It shall be prohibited to take part in any activity which comes under any of the items of the preceding Article.

(Dissolution of organization)

Article 4. Any organization which falls under any of the following items and is designated by the Attorney-General shall be dissolved by the said designation:

(1) Organizations which fall under Article 2 (including those regarded as organizations mentioned in Article 2 in accordance with the provisions of Article 5);

(2) Organizations which have taken part in any activity coming under any of the items of Article 2;

(3) Organizations which fail to make the declaration mentioned in Article 6.

2. The Attorney-General may also designate an organizations which falls under any of the items of the preceding paragraph and has already been dissolved without the designation mentioned in the said paragraph (including one dissolved prior to the enforcement of this Cabinet Order) in accordance with the said paragraph. In this case the organization shall be regarded as being dissolved by the said designation.

3. The designation by the Attorney-General mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be made by public notice in the Official Gazette.

(Organizations regarded as those mentioned in Article 2)

Article 5. Any organization which falls under any of the following items shall be regarded as one mentioned in Article 2, unless otherwise designated by the Attorney-General:

(1) In case any of its principal officers falls under any of the categories listed below:

(a) Formerly constituent member of an organization dissolved in

accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article;

(b) Former commissioned officers of the Imperial Japanese Regular Army or Navy, or the Special Volunteer Reserve, who have been on active duty since January 1, 1930;

(c) Any person who has served in or cooperated with the military police (Kempei-tai), the "Tokumu Kikan", "Kaigun Tokumubu" or other special or secret intelligence of military or naval police organizations.

(2) In case more than one-fourth of its whole constituent membership is occupied by persons who were formerly constituent members of any organization dissolved under the provisions of preceding Article.

(Declaration of organization)

Article 6. As for a political party, association, society or other organization whose purpose or activity falls under any of the following items, the representative or superintendent of such organization shall make declaration in accordance with the provisions of Article 7:

(1) Proposing or supporting candidates for public office;

(2) Making an activity influencing the policy of Government or local public entities;

(3) Discussing the relations between Japan and foreign powers.

Article 7. The declaration mentioned in the preceding Article shall be made, in case an organization falling under the said Article has newly been formed or existing organization has been reorganized to such an organization, on the matters enumerated in the following items within three days from the date of the formation or reorganization, and in case there has been any alteration on the matters for declaration or the organization has been dissolved, to that effect within twenty days from the date of the alteration or dissolution, to the mayor of a city, or headman of a town or village (including headman of a special ward; the same shall apply hereinafter) in which its principal office is located:

(1) Its name;
(2) Its purpose;
(3) The address of its principal office;
(4) The names and addresses of its officers and the names of all organizations of which they are or have once been members, together with a statement as to their military or police service;
(5) The names and addresses of substantial financial supporters and the amounts of their respective contributions;
(6) The names and addresses of its constituent members, and the names of all political or ideological organizations with which they were previously affiliated.

2. The provisions of the sixth item of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to trade unions and similar kinds of organizations of

workers or employees.

3. The necessary matters relating to the declaration mentioned in the preceding Article shall be provided for by Attorney-General's Office Ordinance, except those prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs.

(Notification and publicity of declaration)

Article 8. The city mayor, town or village headman who receives the declaration mentioned in Article 6 shall notify the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture and the Attorney-General of the declaration, as prescribed by the Attorney-General's Office Ordinance.

2. The city mayor, town or village headman, the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture and the Attorney-General shall make the declaration mentioned in the preceding paragraph open to general public respectively, as prescribed by the Attorney-General's Office Ordinance.

(Presentation of its organ)

Article 9. In case any organization mentioned in Article 6 publishes its organ magazine or paper, the representative or superintendent of the organization shall, within twenty days from the date of publication, present one copy thereof to the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture in which its principal office is located and two copies to the Attorney-General through the said governor.

(Investigation by the Attorney-General)

Article 10. The Attorney-General shall be authorized to make necessary investigations in order to ascertain whether or not the provisions of the present Cabinet Order are observed.

2. The Attorney-General may authorize the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture to transact a part of the business prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

3. The Attorney-General or the governor of the Metropolis, Hokkaido or each prefecture shall be authorized, if necessary for conducting investigation prescribed in Paragraph 1, to summon the persons concerned, or to cause competent governmental or public officials to hear their explanations and to request the submission of data and other articles to them.

4. The competent governmental or public officials prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall carry with him the identity card and, upon request of the persons concerned, shall show it to them.

(Removal from public offices in consequence of the dissolution of organization)

Article 11. Any person who had such connection as coming under any of the following items, regardless of the length of period, with any of the head office, branch office or other subordinate organs of the organization dissolved after May 11, 1948 in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 and has been designated by the Attorney-General shall be removed from public office, following the example of "those falling under the Memorandum" in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance concerning Exclusion, Removal, Retirement, etc. from Public Office (Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947; hereinafter called the Imperial Ordinance No. 1):

(1) Founder, officer or director;

(2) Holder of important office;

(3) Compiler of all publications or the organ magazine or paper;

(4) Voluntary contributor of a large sum of money.

2. The designation by the Attorney-General mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made by public notice in the Official Gazette.

Article 12. Any person coming under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article shall be regarded, by the designation mentioned in the said paragraph, as designated as "one falling under the Memorandum" in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 1, and if he is at present in public office stipulated by the said Ordinance, he must retire from the public office in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the said Ordinance. The said Ordinance shall also apply to the person in respect to other matters. However, the authority prescribed in the proviso of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the said Ordinance shall be exercised by the Attorney-General.

(Penal regulations)

Article 13. Any person mentioned below shall be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years. However, he may, taking the extenuating circumstances into consideration, be punished with a fine not exceeding 75,000 yen:

(1) Persons who contravene the provisions of Article 2 or 3;

(2) Persons who fail to file the declaration stipulated in Article 6 or make a false declaration;

(3) Persons who do not comply with the request for their appearance, explanation or submission of data or other articles in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, Paragraph 3;

(4) Persons coming under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 11 who fail to take steps to retire from public office in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article or take any public office mentioned in the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 by concealing the fact of their coming under the said paragraph.

Article 14. Any person who was formerly a principal officer or substantial financial supporter of the organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 4, or who is "one coming under the Memorandum" mentioned in the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 and was formerly an adviser, councillor (including positions of similar and equivalent authority; the same shall apply hereinafter) or constituent member of such organization shall, if he newly forms an organization as mentioned in Article 2, supports its formation, leads such organization or supports the leading thereof, be punished with a penalty not exceeding twice the maximum penalty stipulated in the preceding Article.

2. In case any person mentioned in the preceding paragraph becomes a principal officer, adviser, councillor, constituent member or substantial financial supporter of a new organization mentioned in the said paragraph, he shall be presumed to have formed a new organization mentioned in the said paragraph, have supported its formation, have led such organization or have supported the leading thereof.

Article 15. In case representatives of a juridical person, or proxies, employees or other workers of a juridical or natural person have committed acts of violation mentioned in Article 13 in connection with the business of the juridical or natural person concerned, not only the offenders shall be punishable but also the juridical or natural person in question be liable to the fine penalty provided for in the said Article.

Supplementary Provisions:

1. The present Cabinet Order shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

2. The designation previously made in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 or Item 1 (a) of Article 4 of the Ordinance concerning the Prohibition, etc. of the Formation of Political Party, Association, Society or other Organization in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946; hereinafter called the old Ordinance) shall be deemed as the designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of this Cabinet Order.

3. The declaration made in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the old Ordinance shall be deemed declaration made in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Cabinet Order.

4. The designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article

5-(3) of the old Ordinance shall be deemed designation made in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of this Cabinet Order.

5. The punishments against acts of violation committed prior to the enforcement of this Cabinet Order shall be governed by the old Ordinance.

6. A part of the Cabinet Order concerning the Custody and Disposition, etc. of the Properties of the Dissolved Organizations (Cabinet Order No. 238 of 1948) shall be amended as follows:

Article 1 shall read as follows:

Article 1. The "dissolved organization" in this Cabinet Order shall mean the organization dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Organizations Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949).

In Article 4, Par. 1, Article 6 and Article 15, Par. 1, "Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 or Item 1 (a) of Article 4 of the said Ordinance" shall read "Article 4 of the Organizations Control Order", and in Article 23, Par. 1, "Article 2 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946" shall read "Article 4 of the Organizations Control Order."

7. A part of the Law for the Establishment of the Attorney-General's Office (Law No. 193 of 1947) shall be amended as follows:

In Article 1, Par. 3, "matters concerning prohibition. etc. of the formation of a political party, association, society or other organization made in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946" shall read "matters concerning prohibition, etc. of the formation of a political party, association, society or other organization made in accordance with the provisions of the Organizations Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949), matters concerning the custody, etc. of the properties vested in the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order concerning the Custody and Disposition, etc. of the Properties of Dissolved Organizations (Cabinet Order No. 238 of 1948)".

In Article 6, Par. 2, Item 1 and Article 10, Par. 1, Item 9, "Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946" shall read "Organizations Control Order", and Article 10, Par. 1, Item 10 shall read as follows:

(10) Matters concerning the custody and disposition, etc. of the properties vested in the National Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the Cabinet Order concerning the Custody and Disposition, etc. of the Properties of Dissolved Organizations.

8. A part of the Cabinet Order concerning Special Remission for Persons Designated as falling under the Memorandum in accordance with the

provisions of the Imperial Ordinance concerning the Exclusion, Removal, Retirement, etc. from Public Offices (Cabinet Order No. 39 of 1949) shall be amended as follows:

In Article 1, "in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (4) of the Ordinance concerning the Prohibition., etc. of the Formation of Political Party, Association, Society or Other Organization (Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946)" shall read "in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Organizations Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 64 of 1949)".

Prime Minister
YOSHIDA Shigeru
Attorney-General
UEDA Shunkichi

CONFIDENTIAL

Repatriates - Communist indoctrination counteracted as they learned the truth at home. (27 Jun 49)

The repatriates had been subject to strenuous indoctrination while under Russian control. They had been told that living conditions in Japan under the Occupation were so miserable that no worker or farmer could be sure of daily rice and that a reign of terror was being perpetrated by the Occupation Forces and their collaborators of the Japanese Government.

Having no other channels of information and being daily subject to this propaganda and to praise of the communist line - and in order to alleviate their own circumstances and secure release from imprisonment - these repatriates agreed to accept communism, pledging themselves to work for the communist cause. Upon their return, they ignored their friends, refused to see members of their families who had come to meet them, marched in groups to demonstrations arranged by the communists, and conducted themselves in such unseemly fashion that the whole Japanese people were disgusted with them and their communist mentors.

Many of them were expected to join the Communist Party, and it was International Communism's hope to use them as shock troops in terrorism and violence when the time was ripe for revolution. The program however failed when the repatriates by their own observation learned how they had been deceived.

The question of counter-propaganda indoctrination of these repatriates was often raised in the period immediately after their return. Such action was deliberately avoided. Its value in counter-indoctrination would have been doubtful, and it would have required segregation of these men in schools or camps, contrary to the Potsdam provision that the Japanese military force after being completely disarmed be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

27 JUN 49

The course selected by the Japanese Government under guidance of SCAP was to return the repatriates as quickly as possible to their homes where, under the healing influence of normal community life, they could discover the hollowness of their previous indoctrination and settle into normal, useful lives. As time has proved, this course was the practical as well as the honest one, and the Communist Party plan for the absorption of the repatriates and their conversion into active party members has completely failed.

Indication that the party recognizes this is found in a directive issued by the Central Committee to Prefectural Committees at the time the repatriates were being returned to Japan, which contains the following:

> "As the families of the repatriates are nearly all anti-Soviet and anti-communist, and as it will be difficult to absorb them into our organization after they settle down, because of the strained condition of their livelihood, efforts must be made this year to absorb them into the party before they return to their homes."

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Release of Communists and Fellow Travelers from Government Service Begun on SCAP Suggestions (21 Jul 49)

On 21 July 1949, final conference was held between Colonel Napier, representing SCAP, and the Attorney General, representing the Japanese Government. Plans for the release of subversives and a statement by the Prime Minister to the Cabinet in launching the program were approved by Colonel Napier in these words:

> "If the plan is carried out expeditiously in a careful, routine manner, the Japanese Government will rid itself of those elements threatening its existence. However, after the execution of this plan, should there be any recurrence of these subversive activities within any Japanese Government agency, the responsible Minister and his principal subordinates will be suspected themselves of being subversive."

Prime Minister YOSHIDA's implementing statement to the Cabinet was as follows:

> "In view of the serious situation in the rehabilitation of the country, in order to insure impartial, sound, and democratic operation of national organs, it is requested that plans for personnel adjustment be drafted and decided and that reports on them be submitted immediately in accordance with the following outline:
>
> "Those employees of national public service (employees of public corporations included), public enterprises (the monopoly corporations and the State-owned railroads) and local entities who are members of the Japan Communist Party (members of secret political parties included), sympathetic and cooperate with the said party, and all the subversive elements who are believed to accept Communism should be investigated and measures to dismiss them uniformly should be enforced."

21 Jul 49

COMMUNISTS DISCHARGED FROM GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Government Office	Employees	Dismissed	Percent	Dates of Action
Attorney General's Office	30,856	73	0.23	Jul 49 - Feb 50
Board of Audit	1,247	8	0.63	Aug 49
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	30,986	237	0.76	Aug 49 - Oct 50
Ministry of Construction	10,866	71	0.65	Aug 49
Ministry of Education	1,764	20	1.12	Sep 49
Schools (under Ministry of Education)	61,847	167	0.27	

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Government Office	Employees	Dismissed	Percent	Dates of Action
Ministry of Finance	13,373	380	2.84	Jul 49 - Aug 50
MITI	13,533	101	0.74	Aug - Oct 49
Ministry of Labor	20,705	76	0.36	End of Sep 49
Ministry of Postal Admin.	260,640	1,664	0.63	End of Sep 49
Ministry of Telecommunication	144,642	1,077	0.74	End of Sep 49
Ministry of Transportation	16,068	612	3.81	End of Sep 49
Ministry of Welfare	44,073	183	0.41	Aug -Nov 49
Prime Minister's Office	2,269	8	0.35	Aug 49
Autonomous Police	95,000	170		Aug 49 - Oct 50
Courts	19,536	16	0.01	Jul - Sep 49
Local Public Entities	248,320	1,650	0.66	Oct 49 - Feb 50
NPA	1,262	6	0.47	Sep 49
National Railroads	482,837	2,591	0.53	Jul - Aug 49
NRP	46,036	96	0.20	Aug - Sep 49
Price Control	330	3	0.90	Sep 49
Public Schools	572,864	1,583	0.30	Dec 49 - Oct 50
Special Procurement Board	6,825	1	0.01	Sep 49
Totals	2,125,879	10,793		

As a result of this action, Communist control of the public servants was lost and that basic domestic tranquility upon which the new democracy of Japan strengthens was enhanced. Gradually, however, additional Communists infiltrated the ranks of the public servants and to interfere with the administration of public business; therefore, the Government in connection with further personnel adjustment scheduled the discharge during the latter part of 1950 of about 1,100 known troublemakers. These Communists were given the opportunity to correct their errors. None was listed for release who had not committed overt illegal act.

The Ministry of Education is discussing the rescreening of school teachers in order to discover and remove Communists and their fellows from the field of education. The Ministry, as yet, has found no effectual plan by which such action can be accomplished. Until the administration of the various schools is strengthened and taught to take a properly responsible attitude it must be presumed that there will be no positive solution to undesirable teacher activity.

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Communist Party Warned Through Dietman Sunama of
Penalty for Excesses
(24 Feb. 50)

SCAP Warnings

Communist Diet members began to attack the Occupation from the floor of the Diet. General Whitney, SCAP's Chief of Government Section, moved at once to warn the Communists that such tactics would not be permitted. On 24 February 1950, he summoned Communist Diet member SUNAMA Ichiro, who was guilty of a particularly vicious attack and through him warned the Communist Party in the following words:

> "I have summoned you to give you warning, and through you to warn your associates in the Communist Party that lying statements concerning the Occupation will not be tolerated. Your statement was in direct violation of a long standing Occupation directive with which you and your fellow party members are fully familiar. Its obvious purpose is to use the legislative forum as an instrument of propaganda directed against the Occupation. The AKAHATA, newspaper of the Communist Party, likewise is moving steadily toward that line beyond which it cannot go without similarly violating the Occupation directive.
>
> "You, your leaders, and hundreds of your fellows were released from prison where you had long been incarcerated by the Civil Liberties Directive issued by the Supreme Commander immediately following the surrender. Since then, the Supreme Commander has fed you, clothed you and your families and protected your right to organize as a lawful political party in Japan. He has literally saved Japan from the brink of impending disaster. Have you no intelligence or gratitude? How do you justify that recently a tendency has been noted on the part of you and some of your associates to avail yourselves of your liberty in licentious disregard of the very purposes for which protection in the exercise of liberty is extended by the Supreme Commander?
>
> "My purpose is to warn you and through you the members of your party that any further statements of this kind, either on the floor of the Diet, in your newspapers, or any place in Japan, defaming and criticizing the Occupation will be cause for your immediate arrest. If your newspapers transgress the bounds of free expression which have been estab-

24 FEB 50

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lished by the Occupation, they will be closed, and if misconduct by its members or party policy dictated by its leaders is such that the Communist Party under reasonable interpretation becomes a threat to the legitimate political purposes of a free society, the protection of the Supreme Commander will be withdrawn.

"Inform your fellows that by their conduct, or their misconduct, they themselves will prescribe the duration of their party as a political influence in Japan.

"There exists today peace and tranquility in Japan. This responds to the fact that the great majority of the Japanese people are peacefully inclined, law-abiding citizens. The Supreme Commander will not permit any group in Japan, whatever its name or political affiliation, to incite violence and disrespect for Occupation directives or Japanese law. As long as the Occupation lasts, he will exact obedience to his orders and respect for the processes of representative government in all political activity. Be yourself warned and caution your fellows."

TANIGUCHI, Zentaro

Purged: 28 June 1950

Japanese Government was instructed by SCAP pursuant to TANIGUCHI's defiant statement regarding the suspension of the AKAHATA that they immediately designate him as a purgee and would consider this precedent for any similar instance of defiance of the implementation of SCAP directed action.

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Prime Minister Yoshida told by SCAP that dissolution of Communist Party under SCAP authority would not be authorized, but that dissolution by due process of Japanese law, Diet-enacted, would be approved (6 Mar 50)

In December 1950, the Prime Minister approached Attorney General OHASHI on the question of the dissolution of the Japan Communist Party under Cabinet Order No. 64. Attorney General OHASHI directed SIB Chief YOSHIKAWA to begin preparing for the dissolution of the Japan Communist Party under Cabinet Order. YOSHIKAWA, aware from past conferences that SCAP sanction could not be obtained to dissolve the Japan Communist Party under Cabinet Order No. 64, reported that he would continue study on the subject but believed such action impossible. On 5 January 1951, prior to Attorney General OHASHI's trip to Osaka to make a party policy speech he requested that Colonel Napier clear a statement to the press covering the National Police Reserve, Korean Problem, Police Law Revision, Procuratorial Agency, the Courts, and dissolution of the Communist Party.

He informed Colonel Napier that he was under pressure from the Prime Minister to take some drastic action against the Japan Communist Party; and therefore, his proposed statement to the press covered the Japan Communist question. After reading OHASHI's proposed statement Colonel Napier informed him that the SCAP was opposed to dissolution of the Japan Communist Party under Cabinet Order No. 64. However, if the Japanese Government wanted to illegalize the Party by a Diet Law, SCAP had no objection.

Thereafter on 6 March 1950, Prime Minister Yoshida took the matter to SCAP in a personal conference and was advised that dissolution of the Communist Party by Cabinet Order was not advisable but that dissolution by Diet enactment could well be studied by the Japanese Government.

6 MAR 50

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(3 May 50)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

1200 Hours
29 April 1950

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S STATEMENT ON
THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE
CONSTITUTION

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

While the checks and balances against abuse of the powers of government are thus demonstratively adequate, in Japan as elsewhere there exist only broad and undefinitive constitutional safeguards against abuse of those personal liberties conferred by the bill of rights. And in Japan as elsewhere this vulnerable point in freedom's armor is under constant pressure by a small minority which through the perversive use of liberty and privilege seeks to encompass freedom's destruction. This type of minority pressure is not unknown to Japan, and its people are therefore forewarned of the dreadful consequences possible therefrom. For in Japan's very recent past an even smaller minority -- then the militarists and their collaborators -- coerced the Japanese people into a war leading to inevitable and, indeed, foreseeable disaster. Now as they still grope to regain their equilibrium following that disastrous experience, this other minority, taking advantage of still unreplenished war-born impoverishment, seeks to lull their intuitive sense of caution into an even greater disaster -- this time without even the pretense of service to legitimate national ends, but under foreign dictation to establish a domestic basis favorable to the ultimate subjugation of Japan to the political control of others.

Established in the immediate post-war era as a political party under constitutional protection and dedicated to the advance of certain political economic and social theories, the Japan Communist Party proceeded initially in moderation and thereby enlisted some public support. In its endeavor to press advantage, however, it went the way of all Communist movements, becoming increasingly intemperate in political and social activity, and in due course aroused a popular revulsion which in turn relegated the party into virtual political eclipse. More latterly its shattered remnant, in frustration born of this failure, has cast off the mantle of pretended legitimacy and assumed instead the role of an avowed satellite of an international predatory force and a Japanese pawn of alien power policy, imperialistic purpose and subversive propaganda. That it has done so at once brings into question its right to the further benefits and protection of the country and laws it would subvert and raises doubt as to whether it should longer be regarded as a constitutionally recognized political movement. Such doubts should, of course, be resolved calmly, justly and dispassionately with the same consideration and safeguards extended to any anti-social force in a peaceful and law abiding

3 MAY 50

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community. The saying that to be forewarned is to be forearmed is appropriate to this issue. For in the development of its counterparts abroad there is provided the opportunity clearly to observe the underlying objectives of this movement and the end to which it inevitably has led where it successfully has gained control over the sovereign power. Thus while here, as in the other democracies of the world, it professes championship of the workers' rights in order to enlist support within labor's ranks, events abroad demonstrate that the worker loses all rights under Communist political rule; where here as elsewhere it poses an ardent advocate of freedom of speech and peaceful assembly,of freedom to worship in accordance with conscience, and of the other freedoms which flow from the universally recognized fundamental human rights, events irrefutably disclose the complete suppression of all freedom with the ascendancy of Communist political power. Indeed, history offers no slightest evidence of increase in social stability, preservation of social justice or continuation of social progress in the spiritual vacuum which lies in the wake of Communism's advance. Any thought that Japanese Communism might preserve a more moderate domestic course than characterizes the movement abroad was thoroughly disabused by its open submission to external control, its embarkation upon the spread of false, malicious and inflammatory propaganda intended to mislead and coerce the public mind, and its public adoption of objectives both anti-Japanese and inimical to Japan's public interest. Experience, the great teacher, indeed points to no greater hyprocrisy than the preparations of those who thus align themselves with this form of international political perfidy, social deception, and territorial fraud and seek an alliance of expediency with the fundamental human rights, giving lip service to their preservation solely to provide a screen of respectable plausibility to mask a sinister subversive design to destroy liberty as the obstacle to personal power. The tragedy is that in every community it gains some converts among those citizens inherently law-abiding but mentally abnormal, frustrated, gullible or uninformed, and becomes because of this facade of respectability a seemingly responsible movement to which lawless elements may rally in order to fully exploit the vulnerable points inherent in democratic freedom.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

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Purge of Communist Party Central Committee
by SCAP Order

Tokyo, Japan
6 June 1950

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

It has been a fundamental purpose of the Occupation to assist the Japanese people to meet their commitments under the Potsdam Declaration, foremost of which requires the establishment in Japan of a new order of peace, security and justice upon which may firmly stand a peacefully inclined and responsible government. To such end the Japanese Government is specifically enjoined in the Potsdam Declaration to "remove all obstacles to the strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people."

In the implementation of this requirement, carried forward as one of the basic objectives of Allied policy as determined and prescribed by the Far Eastern Commission, the structure of the Japanese Government has been redesigned, its laws and institutions where undemocratic have been revised, and those persons whose public record gives warning that their continued influence would be inimical to democratic growth have been removed and excluded from Japan's public affairs.

The guiding philosophy of this phase of the Occupation has been protective, not punitive. Its purpose and effect has been to provide assurance that the aims of Allied policy in the democratization of Japan would not be thwarted by the influence and pressure of anti-democratic elements. The area of its application for the most part has embraced those persons who because of position and influence bear responsibility for Japan's totalitarian policies which led to adventure in conquest and exploitation. Recently, however, a new and no less sinister groupment hasinjected itself into the Japanese political scene which has sought through perversion of truth and incitation to mass violence to transform this peaceful and tranquil land into an arena of disorder and strife as the means of stemming Japan's notable progress along the road of representative democracy and to subvert the rapidly growing democratic tendencies among the Japanese people.

Acting in common accord, they have hurled defiance at constituted authority, shown contempt for the processes of law and order, and contrived by false and inflammatory statements and other subversive means to arouse through resulting public confusion that degree of social unrest which would set the stage for the eventual overthrow of constitutional government in Japan by force. Their coercive methods bear striking parallel to those by which the militaristic leaders of the past

6 JUN '50

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deceived and misled the Japanese people, and their aims, if achieved, would surely lead Japan to an even worse disaster. To permit this incitation to lawlessness to continue unchecked, however embryonic it may at present appear, would be to risk ultimate suppression of Japan's democratic institutions in direct negation of the purpose and intent of Allied policy pronouncements, forfeiture of her chance for political independence, and destruction of the Japanese race.

Accordingly, I direct that your government take the necessary administrative measures to remove and exclude the following named persons, constituting the full membership of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, from public service, and render them subject to the prohibitions, restrictions and liabilities of my directives of January 4, 1946 (SCAPINs 548 and 550) and their implementing ordinances:

HAKAMADA Satomi
HASEGAWA Hiroshi
ITO Kenichi
ITO Ritsu
KAMEYAMA Kozo
KAMIYAMA Shigeo
KASUGA Shojiro
KONNO Yojiro
KISHIMOTO Shigeo
KURAHARA Korcto
MATSUMOTO Kazumi
MATSUMOTO Saneki
MIYAMOTO Kenji
NOSAKA Ryu
NOSAKA Sanzo
SATO, Satoji
SHIDA Shigeo
SHIGA Yoshio
SHIRAKAWA Seiichi
TANAKURA Teru
TAKEUAKA Tsunesaburo
TOKUDA Kyuichi
TOSAKA Hiroshi
KASUGA Shoichi

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister of Japan
Tokyo

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COPY

7 June 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

Purge of responsible Akahata editorial staff by SCAP order.

"Tokyo, Japan
7 June 1950

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"To the end that representative democracy in Japan might have the opportunity to thrive in the free atmosphere of full knowledge and public discussion, it has been one of the most fundamental of Allied policies governing the Occupation to encourage and assist the development of a truly free and responsible press. In the furtherance of this purpose, censorship was progressively lifted until finally terminated two years ago and the press left free to publish on its own responsibility, subject only to a code embodying a statement of principles and ethics patterned after the Canons of Journalism of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, supplemented by minimum restrictions essential to the safeguard of military security.

"The Japanese press has in general responded admirably to this challenge and developed a degree of responsibility which has evoked most favorable comment from many visiting journalists from abroad. The glaring exception is the Communist organ AKAHATA. This journal has for some time assumed the role of mouthpiece for the most violent of lawless elements within the Communist Party and as such has defiled its news columns and editorial page with licentious, false, inflammatory and seditious appeals to irresponsible sentiment in the effort to provoke defiance of constituted authority, disrupt the progress of economic revival and create social unrest and mass violence. All this calls for prompt corrective action to safeguard the public peace.

"One course such corrective action might take would be to close the journal and destroy for all time its propaganda making power and constant incitation to violence and revolution; another the re-institution of a pre-censorship over all material it proposes to print. Both courses, however, are repugnant to me as violative of the broad philosophy which has guided the development of press freedom in Japan and should be imposed only if other measures prove ineffective.

"As an alternative method of correction, I therefore direct that your government take the necessary administrative measures to incorporate within my letter to you of 6 June 1950 the following named additional persons,

7 June '50

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sharing responsibility for the policies governing the content of this journal:

AIKAWA Haruki
ANEBA Saburo
AOYAMA Toshio
KAWAKURA Tatsuo
KIKUNAMI Katsumi
MIYAMOTO Taro
MORIYA Tenro
NISHIZAWA Tonio
OKAMOTO Tadashi
SAKANO Yoshiro
SHIMADA Koichi
SUITA Hidezo
SUGAWA Shosaku
TAKAHASHI Katsuyuki
TAKEI Takeo
TAKEMOTO Kenzo
UCHIHO Soji

Very sincerely,

(sgd) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

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C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Information Office

26 Jun 50

26 June 1950

PRESS RELEASE:

Akahata suspended one month by SCAP order.

"Tokyo, Japan
26 June 1950.

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"In my letter to you of June 7th, I directed that certain persons therein listed as sharing responsibility for the editorial policies of the Communist organ AKAHATA be, for the reasons stated, rendered subject to the prohibitions, restrictions and liabilities of my directives of January 4, 1946 and their implementing ordinances. I took this action in the hope that through the new leadership thereby induced the paper might be reoriented toward a course of relative moderation, with due regard for the truth and avoidance of inflammatory appeals to lawlessness and violence. Examination of the paper during the period intervening discloses, however, that such hope has not materialized.

"In its latest issues, moreover, by its perversion of the truth in discussing the Korean situation, the paper gives evidence of the fact that it is not the legitimate organ of a Japanese political party but rather an instrument of foreign subversion used to disseminate among the people of Japan, and in this case particularly its large Korean minority, malicious, false and inflammatory propaganda aimed at subverting the public mind to the prejudice of the public peace and welfare. Seditious acts of this nature may not be tolerated in a peaceful and democratic society.

"Accordingly, I direct that your government take the necessary measures to cause publication of AKAHATA to be suspended for a period of thirty days, after which its right to continued existence will depend upon its ability to attain a position of responsibility within the ranks of Japan's free and responsible press.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR."

"Mr. Shigeru Yoshida,
Prime Minister of Japan,
Tokyo.

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Permanent Suspension of Akahata and Affiliates
Ordered by SCAP

1,698 Information Organs Thus far Affected

Tokyo, Japan
18 July 1950

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Since my letter to you of June 26th designed to curb the dissemination of false, inflammatory and subversive Communist propaganda, the international forces with which the Japan Communist Party is publicly affiliated have assumed an even more sinister threat to the preservation of peace and supremacy of the rule of law in democratic society, giving clear warning to free peoples everywhere of their purpose by violence to suppress freedom. In these circumstances, it becomes obvious that the free and unrestricted use of the media of public information for the dissemination of propaganda to such end by a minority so dedicated in Japan would be a travesty upon the concept of press freedom, to be permitted only at hazard to the vast proportion of the free Japanese press faithful to its public responsibility, and jeopardy to the general welfare.

In the great struggle which is now engaging the forces of the free world all segments must accept and faithfully fulfill their share of the attendant responsibility. That share as to none is greater than such as falls upon the media of public information. For there rests the full responsibility of insuring dissemination of the truth, and based upon the truth the development of an informed and enlightened public opinion. History records no instance where a free press failed in the discharge of this responsibility without inviting its own doom.

I am not concerned over any destructive influence Communist propaganda may have upon the great mass of Japan's responsible citizenry, for it has already given ample evidence of its devotion to the cause of right and justice and its ability to penetrate the mask of Communist hypocrisy. But passing events warn of distinct danger in the use by Communism of the media of public information to propagate its tenets of subversion and violence as a means of inciting the irresponsible and lawless minority elements of society to oppose law, disturb order, and subvert the general welfare. Therefore, so long as Communism in Japan continues in the abuse of freedom of expression through incitation to such lawlessness, its free use of the media of public information must be denied in the public interest.

Accordingly, I direct that your government vigorously continue the measures being taken in the implementation of my aforesaid letter, and maintain indefinitely the suspensions heretofore imposed upon publication of AKAHATA and its successors and affiliates employed in the dissemination in Japan of inflammatory Communist propaganda.

Very sincerely,

(sgd) DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Mr. Shigeru Yoshida
Prime Minister of Japan
Tokyo

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Permanent suspension of AKAHATA and affiliates ordered by SCAP.
1698 information organs thus far affected (18 Jul 50)

Publications	Beginning Date	Affected No.
AKAHATA	27 June 1950	1
Regional, Prefectural and Certain Ward Committee Organs (Tokyo)	28 June 1950	110
District Committees and Large Cell Organs	11 July 1950	655
Cell Organs	20 July 1950	932
Total as of 30 April 1951		1,698

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Particular Rebellious Elements of Communist
Party Dissolved under SCAPIN 548
(21 July 50)

Where Communist Party organizations have evidenced resort to terroristic activities such organs have been ordered dissolved by the Attorney General's Office under SCAPIN 548, with SCAP approval. Examples are: The Shinjuku Ward Committee of Japan Communist Party; the Dai Nippon Printing Company Cell of Japan Communist Party dissolved on 21 July 1950 with resultant purge of 32 individuals.

21 JUL 50

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24 July 1950

Red Purge of Public Information Media Began under SCAP Order

Communists in public information organs slanted the news through control of various sensitive positions. Recognizing this evil, the heads of the great information media companies of Japan met in Tokyo in the office of Colonel Napier on 24 July 1950 to determine proper response to SCAP's letter of 18 July 1950. Present were:

TSUDA Masao	President, Japan Newspaper Association
FURUGAKI Tetsuro	President, Broadcasting Corps., Japan
MATSUKATA Gisaburo	Managing Director, KYODO Newspaper
HASEGAWA Saiji	Managing Director, JIJI TSUSHIN
KOYAMA Nobuo	Director, TOKYO SHIMBUN
HASEBE Tadasu	President, ASAHI Newspaper
SUZUKI Kenzo	Assistant to the President, ASAHI Newspaper
KOBAYASHI Kamechio	General Manager, Tokyo Branch-MAINICHI
HIRANO Taro	General Manager, Osaka Branch-MAINICHI
KUDO, Shinichiro	Assistant Managing Editor-MAINICHI
YASUDA Kyoji	Vice President, YOMIURI
OTAJIMA Tadakichi	President NIHON Keizai
ITAKURA Takuzo	President, JIJI Shimpo

At this meeting, information media organ executives decided to act independently and on their own responsibility to sever from employment all communists and their fellow travelers who worked to thwart accurate presentation of the news. Following is a list of subsequent action:

Public Information Media	No. Dismissed as of 24 October 50	Date (1950)
Broadcasting Facilities	121	July-Aug
News Agencies (2)	50	July-Aug
Newspaper Companies (46)	519	July-Aug
Total	690	

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10 August 1950

Red Purge in Critical Industry Began on SCAP Suggestion

Industries	No. Employed	No. Dismissed	Percent
Banking Firms	111,700	27	.02
Chemical Industry	170,000	1,432	.84
Coal Mining	395,000	1,924	.48
Electrical Industry	204,000	2,137	1.04
Express Companies	110,000	516	.46
Heavy Industry (iron & steel)*	190,000	2,164	1.13
Life Insurance Industry	12,300	10	.08
Mining (other than coal)	70,000	219	.31
Motion Picture Companies	8,000	122	1.52
Oil Industry	105,000	91	.08
Printing Industry	12,000	160	1.33
Private Railway	134,000	519	.38
Pulp Industry	30,000	110	.36
Spinning & Textile Industry	200,000	83	.04
Total:	1,752,000	9,51[illegible]	[illegible].07

*Includes automobile manufacturing and shipbuilding companies.

10 AUG 50

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10 January 1951

Prime Minister Advised by SCAP that Dissolution of Communist Party Would be Disadvantageous

10 January 1951, the Prime Minister again sought the Supreme Commander's advice concerning dissolution of the Communist Party, this time as to the timeliness of action, and was advised: (1) that the Government might lose more than it gained by such action since the Communists as a party are politically impotent, and so long as they have legal status are likely to stay within the pale of legal activity; (2) their subversive potential in Japan has been effectively minimized through the weeding out of Communists and fellow-travellers from sensitive positions in government, public utilities, information media, and other critical enterprises which took place in 1950; (3) while there is a strong desire in influential government party circles to outlaw the Communist Party, there appears to be a disinclination to do so by legislative means under the Constitution because of the fear that measures to that effect would have difficulty in passing the Diet; (4) the continuing effort to secure SCAP support either in the form of a clearance to use Cabinet Order No. 64 or explicit or implicit approval of Diet legislation which could then be used to overcome political opposition is useless, for the Occupation sees no urgency here demanding that the SCAP take political responsibility for action in Japan which the Allied countries have either found politically undesirable or of doubtful constitutionality (as in Australia).

10 Jan 51

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10 February 1951

Administrative Investigation Committee Established in House to succeed Diet Special Examination Committee in Investigation of Subversives and the Agencies of their Control

The Administrative Investigation Committee was established in the House of Representatives as a permanent Committee to succeed in the work of the Special Examination Committee which had questioned TOKUDA and other Communist Party leaders.

"The Special Committee for Administrative Investigation shall be established in this House . . . . in order to contribute to legislation and deliberations on national government by inspecting whether or not national administration is conducted properly and efficiently. This Committee shall conduct a consolidated investigation into various circumstances which constitute obstacles to administrative management and shall fix responsibility therefor. The first project to be undertaken by the new House of Representatives Committee for Administrative Investigation shall be an investigation into the management of the public peace preservation administrative organs (Attorney General's Office, Procurator General's Office, National Rural Police Headquarters, National Public Safety Commission, Immigration Agency), with special reference to the problems of smuggling, illegal entry and exit, etc."

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SECRET

Col Bratton
26-6162

Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to
Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

G-2 Chief of Staff 28 June, 1951

1. G2 is not in agreement with the reasons stated by Government
3 Section in Checknote #2.

2. The Special Investigations Bureau of the Attorney General's Office is engaged in investigating subversive organizations and parties by virtue of its responsibility for the enforcement of the "Organization Control Order" law. These investigations, at the present time, are mainly concerned with Communist activities and internal security matters. G2 does not contemplate or intend to request the Attorney General's Office (SIB) to initiate investigations which do not fall within his purview, functions and/or responsibilities. G2's interest centers on the intelligence information in the SIB files and the timely acquisition thereof.

3. G2's requests, for intelligence, if made directly, will not infringe on Government Section prerogatives and will eliminate many administrative burdens. G2 does not consider it desirable to forward intelligence requests through Government Section as the merits of such requests can only be determined by personnel specially trained in intelligence and thoroughly familiar and conversant with such problems. Attached hereto (Incl 1) is a list of occurrences of importance from the standpoint of intelligence, timely notification whereof was not received by G2. In practically all instances where G2 has requested information relative to action taken by the Attorney General's Office no report was received.

4. Government Section's statement that it is responsible for screening all requests connected with SCAPIN's 548 and 550 has little bearing on the matter at issue, viz "Intelligence". In any event, changing conditions and circumstances require modification of any established policy, if such exists, and in view of the manifold security problems which are presently confronting the Occupation, it is vitally important for G2 to establish direct contact with the Japanese Government in matters of security and intelligence. This G2 considers necessary in view of:

a. The CinC's expressed desire which calls for immediate action to combat Communism.

b. The fact that with the conclusion of the impending peace treaty, Government Section will unquestionably cease to function as a connecting

SECRET

Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to
Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

G2 Chief of Staff 28 June 1951

3 (Cont'd) link between G2 and the Japanese Government.

c. The further fact that since military forces will continue in Japan long after the peace treaty, the groundwork for their overall security must be planned now. The security situation in the Far East is such that all sources of information must be utilized to the maximum extent possible.

d. The fact that a military force of the United States stationed in a sovereign country (Japan, after peace treaty) must have intelligence liaison with its counterparts.

5. Recommendation: In view of the current need for direct contact and liaison with the Attorney General's Office, in order to meet changed conditions and to comply with the directives of the Commander-in-Chief, G2 requests that the Chief of Staff authorize direct G2 contact with the Attorney General's Office of the Japanese Government for intelligence purposes.

1 Incl
Instances of Delay in
forwarding information

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Instances of Delay to CIC of being Informed of
Japanese Attorney General's Actions Against
Subversive Activities

Examples

1. "THE VOICE OF PEACE": a. Through covert sources the 1100 hours, 23 Jan 51, police raids on this JCP publication was learned two hours later by CIC; however, not until two (2) days later, also thru covert sources, were the true facts of this raid received by CIC and G-2.

b. At 1000 hours, 4 Feb 51, CIC learned, thru covert sources, of the 0600 hours, 4 Feb 51, police raids on 350 branch offices of "Voice of Peace." However, it was a matter of days before the complete and correct story was received by CIC and G-2.

2. "VOICE OF THE TOWN": On the occasion of the suspension of this publication by the police on 23 Feb 51, CIC, through covert sources, learned in advance of the raid. However, in obtaining the true story from the police as reports were received, it was necessary to insist on being furnished this information due to the orders from their superiors. This endangers CIC/Japanese Police liaison.

3. Two days after the suspension of the "Voice of the Town" the same procedure was necessary concerning the suspension of seven (7) lower echelon JCP papers. Again CIC/Japanese Police liaison was endangered.

4. At 1100 hours, 6 June 50, CIC learned through certain sources (unofficial) that at 1300, 6 June 50, the purge of the JCP central committee would take place. This provided little time for CIC planning for such a major step toward an organ which had been a priority target for years.

5. PRINTING PLANT RAIDS: a. 1630 hours, 22 June 51, CIC learned of the 1800 hours, 20 June 51, police raid of a printing plant operated by KIMIYAMA, Kazuo at #24, 7-chome, Otowo-cho, Bunkyo-ku.

b. 1630 hours, 22 June 51, CIC learned of the 2230 hours, 21 June 51, police raid of the Sanwa Printing Shop, #14, Tosaki-machi, Bunkyo-ku.

c. 1300 hours, 21 June 51, CIC learned of the 1900 hours, 20 June 51, police raid of the Koeisha Printing Plant at #4, 3 chome, Junbo-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku.

d. 1300 hours, 21 June 51, CIC learned of the 1900 hours, 20 June 51, police raid of the Nihei Shuji, #6, Tosaki-cho, Bunkyo-ku.

6. Examples mentioned above are only a few set forth to show a tight censorship exists with all SIB activities. Government Section SCAP has never furnished CIC with any prior notification of any activity contemplated by the SIB.

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Incl #1

7. Not only is information withheld from CIC by the Attorney General's office, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain information from the Metropolitan Police. Covert informants have explained that this reluctance to give information is a result of official interpretation of directives from the government bureau and is not of their own choosing.

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Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

GS G-2 23 June 1951

2 1. Government Section is unable to concur in the proposal contained in Check Note No. 1 above for the following reasons:

a. It would be contrary to established policy.

b. The existing procedure has proved eminently satisfactory for its intended purpose.

c. Major Occupation objectives would be jeopardized by the proposed change.

2. The Office of the Attorney General is an integral part of the Japanese Government, established under Japanese law to administer all legal affairs of the Government including matters concerning criminal investigation and prosecution. Within the Office of the Attorney General the Special Investigations Bureau (SIB), as its name implies, performs a special purpose, i.e. carry out the responsibility assigned to the Japanese Government by the Supreme Commander under the provisions of SCAPINS 548 and 550 to dissolve and prevent the formation of anti-democratic organizations of the extreme Right or left and to investigate and prosecute violations of purge restrictions. Its responsibility runs to the Japanese Government. Its official contact with the Occupation is through Government Section for reporting, liaison and advice in the interpretation and application of pertinent SCAP directives. Under established SCAP policy, these directives have been carried out by the authorities concerned with full responsibility devolving on the Japanese Government, the Supreme Commander merely outlining the broad governing policies and exercising the right of review over actions involving SCAP policy without, however, assuming operational direction or giving detailed instructions. This has encouraged the Attorney General's Office to exercise the initiative and self-reliance essential to democratic development and prepare itself to carry out unaided its responsibilities under Japanese law in the post-Occupation period.

3. The Special Investigations Bureau's authority and facilities are limited by the terms of the laws which govern its establishment and operation. It has no police power or facilities for conducting investigations of the scope and nature required to meet the Occupation's counter-intelligence requirements. It receives information, mostly through Japanese police sources also available to G-2 agencies, related to organizations and activities governed by the ordinances promulgated under SCAPINS 548 and 550. This information is operational, serving as a basis for action against organizations and activities proscribed under the ordinances. Recognizing, however, that some of the information gathered by the SIB is also of interest to other Occupation agencies, including but not confined to those operating under G-2, procedures have been instituted for the dissemination of

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2 Cont'd such information. In addition, when specific items of information within the province of the SIB's activities are desired by any Occupation agency, requests for such information are promptly transmitted to the Bureau. In order, however, to avoid the imposition of duties or the making of demands on the SIB which are beyond its jurisdiction or capacity, Government Section, as the staff section charged with advisory and supervisory responsibility for the structure of civil government in Japan as well as the specific responsibility for surveillance of the Government's administration of SCAPINS 548 and 550, is responsible for screening requests from other Occupation agencies for information from the Office of the Attorney General.

4. Government Section is aware of no instances of delay caused by this procedure. When the information desired by Occupation agencies is of record or obtainable within the normal functions of the Bureau, it is furnished as rapidly as the Bureau can transcribe or compile it and transmitted at once to the requesting agency. Further, when the information is a matter of public record, as is generally the case, representatives of any Occupation agency have direct access thereto in common with the general public. In this connection the regulations of the SIB issued to its field representatives throughout Japan on 3 May 1949 and still in effect provide as follows:

"1. When you can answer them [Occupation agents] after investigation based on the materials within the scope of the registration business you will respond to their directive, and you will report about it to the Section Chief in Charge of this Bureau without delay.

"2. When it is necessary to investigate about the true nature in accordance with the Organization's Control Order to respond to the Occupation agent's directive, you should report to the Military Government authorities that in order to undertake to investigate about the organization concerned, you must previously have the direction of this Bureau, and you will take measures after reporting to the Section Chief in Charge immediately about it and having his direction.

"3. When it is necessary to investigate the true nature outside the Organization Control Order in order to respond to the foregoing directive, you will report to the Military Government authorities that you have not any authority for the investigation of the true nature concerned and then in case of necessity you will report to the Bureau about it."

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Cont'd 5. From personal conversation with the Deputy Chief, G-2, Government Section understands that it has been reported that representatives of the SIB were not permitted to give information or even to "talk" to any representatives of the Occupation except officials of Government Section, creating an unsatisfactory working situation which the present G-2 proposal aims to correct. As previously stated by the undersigned to the Deputy Chief, G-2, any such report is incorrect. This is evident from the operating procedure and the instructions from the SIB Home Office to its field representatives described above. For the purpose of permitting direct communication on an informal basis, therefore, the action requested by G-2 in paragraph 3 of Check Note No. 1 above is wholly unnecessary. For the purpose of formalizing unofficial contacts which are known to exist, it would be highly undesirable, for it could and inevitably would be interpreted as notice that the SCAP authority heretofore delegated to Government Section to surveil the Government's implementation of SCAPINS 548 and 550 would henceforth be shared with CIC and other G-2 agencies. The resulting division and confusion of authority and responsibility would thwart the accomplishment of these major Occupation objectives.

6. Although Check Note No. 1 above states that "G-2 does not contemplate the direction of the activities of the Attorney General's Office" it is apparent from other statements therein as well as from the nature of the requests previously presented to the SIB by representatives of G-2 agencies that the "liaison, cooperation and collaboration" referred to would lead toward that end. To prevent "overlap or interference in investigations of mutual interest" would involve assignment of priorities. To secure complete information "from the G-2 point of view" would involve specification of intelligence targets and definition of standards consistent with U.S. intelligence methods and criteria. Direct access to information sources might also be considered necessary by G-2. In short, to serve satisfactorily the counter-intelligence requirements of the Occupation forces, the SIB would be forced to subordinate its own special function and responsibility under the controlling Japanese laws and ordinances and to operate for all practical purposes as an investigative arm of G-2. Besides being distinctly contrary to established policy, such eventuality would make it virtually impossible to hold the Japanese Government accountable for any failure adequately to discharge the responsibility assigned to it by the Supreme Commander's directives on the control of anti-democratic organizations and activities.

7. In view of the foregoing, Government Section believes that to change the established relationship and procedures between General Headquarters and the Office of the Attorney General at this time would be ill advised.

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Request for Authority for 441st CIC Det to Contact Japanese Attorney General's Office

G2

Govt Sect

11 June 1951

1. 1. At present this office obtains information of intelligence interest from the Japanese Attorney General's Office through the Government Section. This system does not fulfill G2's requirements in certain respects since:

a. It results in delay in receipt of information by G2.

b. At times incomplete information from a G2 point of view is received.

2. This office feels that it would be desirable to authorize the Attorney General's Office direct contact with G2 agencies in exchange of information of mutual interest as appropriate. Such contact would be established on a basis of liaison, cooperation, and collaboration. G2 does not contemplate the direction of the activities of the Attorney General's Office. Direct contact would enable the ACofS, G2, to:

a. Fully exploit intelligence information gathered by the Attorney General's Office.

b. Prevent overlap or interference in investigations of mutual interest to SCAP and the Japanese Government.

3. Request that the Government Section inform the Attorney General's Office that the Government Section has no objection to direct contact between that office and its various sections and G2 agencies in the exchange of intelligence information as appropriate and required.

----------R.F.E.----------

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G-S

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

File No. Subject: Release to the Press of Information Concerning Armistice Negotiations

Note No. From: Chief of Staff To: Chiefs, Staff Sections GHQ, FEC and SCAP Date: 8 July 1951

1. No press releases concerning Armistice negotiations will be made by addressees without prior clearance with the Public Information Officer, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

File No. Subject: Availability of Key Personnel

Note No.	From: Secy Gen Staff To: Chiefs, All Staff Sections GHQ, SCAP and FEC Date: 8 Jul 51
1.	Section chiefs are reminded that the Chief of Staff holds them personally responsible for insuring that they can be reached by telephone at any hour of the day or night. This is especially vital during this critical period when many major decisions must be made at odd hours with a minimum of notice.

F. W. M.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

AG 230 (16 May 51)GCG-M

6 July 1951

SUBJECT: Pay-As-You-Go Policy

TO: Commander-in-Chief
European Command
APO 403, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York

1. In compliance with your request contained in message S 4296 DTG 151636Z, 16 May 1951, the following information is submitted in respect to the implementation of pay-as-you-go policy in this command.

2. In conformance with the determination that all operational type indigenous personnel for U. S. Government needs would be paid from U. S. appropriated funds, a labor contract has been negotiated with the Special Procurement Agency (an agency of the Japanese Government) whereby the Japanese Government employs operational type personnel necessary to the U. S. portion of the occupation and pays them according to Japanese law. U. S. appropriated funds will be used to reimburse the Japanese Government under the terms of the contract in the gross amount shown on the payrolls, plus a per capita fixed fee to cover administration and all contingencies. Requirements for other nations (occupying forces) will continue to be met by Termination of War (TOW) funds.

3. The following are specific answers to questions contained in your message:

a. Special Service Hotels: These hotels will continue to operate as heretofor with priority use for rest and recuperation, and convalescents, for 8th Army personnel evacuated from Korea.

b. Indigenous Employees in Messes: Continued Japanese support of messes will be governed by policies of the respective services (Army, Navy, Air Force) on utilization of civilians in messes and payment from appropriated funds. The Department of the Army has specifically prohibited use of civilians in Army T/OE messes. However, request for specific approval for utilization of indigenous personnel under certain conditions in messes was made of Department of the Army. Interim reply indicates this matter is under study at that level.

AG 230 (16 May 51)COM-M
Subj: Pay-As-You-Go Policy, 6 July 51

c. Officer, Enlisted and Civilian Type Clubs: Employment of indigenous personnel for officer, enlisted and civilian type clubs will be by direct hire and supported entirely by proceeds from the activity concerned, except for authorized repair and utilities services.

d. Quarters Attendants (Maids): Interior cleaning personnel and other domestic help required in U. S. requisitioned housing will be the responsibility and expense of the occupant on a direct-hire basis. Personnel employed in apartments, billets and hotels for operation, maintenance and custodial purposes, and cleaning personnel for public areas only, will be considered operational and paid with U. S. appropriated funds. No service is to be provided within the apartment or hotel room by personnel paid from U. S. appropriated funds.

e. Gasoline Station Operation: Personnel required for the operation of Quartermaster filling stations, not including Post Exchange garages, are considered operational and are therefore included in the budget, to be paid with U. S. appropriated funds.

f. Dependent Schools: For some time Japanese Government support to dependent schools in Japan has been limited to furnishing of buildings, normal repairs and utilities services therefor, normal maintenance of school equipment on same basis as other equipment, and a minor number of clerical personnel for school administration. Only change in this policy will be payment of Japanese clerical personnel from appropriated funds as outlined in paragraph 2 above.

g. Special Service Activities: Service clubs, athletics, libraries and other recreational facilities will continue to receive Japanese Government support to the extent that support for these activities would be legally justified under U. S. appropriated funds.

h. Troop Information and Education, Armed Forces Radio Network will be supported by both U. S. appropriated funds and indigenous funds. Indigenous funds will be used for the actual cost of operation of Armed Forces Radio Service in Japan, less indigenous personnel, and procurement of indigenous newspapers and periodicals. The remainder of Troop Information and Education program will be supported by U. S. appropriated funds such as pay of Department of Army civilian personnel, indigenous personnel, Zone of Interior procured newspapers and periodicals.

i. Post Exchanges receive only authorized repair and utilities services; hire of all other personnel will be the responsibility and expense of the activity. Buildings necessary to house Post Exchange facilities will continue to be provided by the Japanese Government.

j. Telephone Service: The Japanese Government will continue to provide communication services.

k. Rail Service: All non-official rail travel will be at the travelers' own expense.

l. Rate of Exchange: Far East Command will spend its share of dollars at the rate of 360 yen to 1 dollar, which is the parity rate between the official bank rate for buying (358.45 yen to 1 dollar) and the official bank rate for selling dollars (361.05). All legal transactions are consummated at the official rate. Payment for most government procurement is effected in dollar instruments negotiated by Japanese vendors at the official bank rate for buying dollars.

m. Commutation of Quarters: Quarters provided are considered Public Quarters, therefore, no commutation is allowed. Individuals under certain circumstances are authorized to secure private rentals and to such individuals commutation is paid.

n. Collections: Procedures for handling collections are not as yet firmly established, however, current proposals are being made in consonance with the following points:

(1) Collections required by United States law to be deposited in the United States Treasury will be so deposited, i.e., laundry and dry cleaning.

(2) Collections resulting from sale of items and services procured with United States appropriated funds will be deposited in the United States Treasury.

(3) Collections resulting from sale of items or services procured with Japanese appropriated funds will be deposited in the Japanese Treasury.

AG 230 (16 May 51)COM-M
Subj: Pay-As-You-Go Policy, 6 July 51

(4) Collections resulting from sale of items and services procured with both United States appropriated funds and Japanese appropriated funds will be deposited in the treasury of the country making the largest contribution.

c. Missions: Effective 1 July 1951, Foreign Missions will continue to receive logistic support from Japanese Government Termination of War (Works) Appropriation. Personal services will not be provided.

FOR THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

THOMAS F. WHALEY
Captain, AGC
Asst Adj Gen

Copies to:

Addressee	6
CinC	1
C/S	1
G-1	1
G-3	1
G-4	1
AG	1
ESS/FIN	1
Govt	1
GARIOA	1
COM Comeback	10

M/R:

1. Msg S 4296 DTG 151636Z, May 1951 from CG, EUCOM requested certain information from CINCFE pertaining to Pay-As-You-Go Policy.

2. Inst ltr is reply to radio request.

3. Inst ltr is within established policy.

4. Coordinated with G-1, G-3, G-4, AG, ESS/FIN, Govt, GARIOA.

5. Completes action on COM Log 801.

R. I. J.
26-5788

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

C H E C K S H E E T Lt Col Grace, 26-7965

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Rail Transportation Between Matsushima Air Base and Sendai (Hq XVI Corps)

Rec'd DS file

Note No.	From: Trans O	To: Chiefs All Sections, GHQ, SCAP and FEC	Date: 5 Jul 51

1. Letter, Hq, XVI Corps, RCTR 551, subj: Travel to and from Matsushima Air Base, 26 Jun 51, is quoted in part as follows:

"1. Air schedules permit complete utilization of electric rail transportation between Yamoto (Matsushima Air Base) and Sendai. Bus transportation from Matsushima Air Base coordinates air-train schedules. To facilitate air-train coordination it is suggested that traveler have in his possession 8A Form 62, commuter book.

"2. Complete train schedules are shown in Table "A" and air schedules in Table "B".

"3. It is requested that all personnel traveling to this headquarters utilize rail transportation in that the excessive wear and tear to vehicles prohibits their use except in unusual circumstances.

"4. It is requested that all personnel advise this headquarters of their time of arrival and appropriate vehicle transportation will meet incoming trains in the name of the senior member of each party or individual concerned."

TABLE "A"

Going		
Train No.	Leave Sendai	Arrive Yamoto
7701	0635	0800
711	1020	1144
715	1220	1344
719	1420	1544
723	1620	1744
727	1820	1944
731	2020	2144
7703	2235	2355

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Lt Col Grace, 26-7965

File No:

Subject: Rail Transportation Between Matsushima Air Base and Sendai (Hq XVI Corps)

Note No.	
1. (cont'd)	From: Trans O To: Chiefs All Sections, GHQ, SCAP and FEC Date:

Returning

Train No.	Leave Sendai	Arrive Yamoto
706	0746	0909
708	0846	1009
716	1246	1409
720	1446	1609
724	1646	1809
728	1846	2009
732	2046	2209

TABLE "B" - AIR COURIER FLIGHTS 205 and 206

	Depart		Arrive	
Flt 206:	Tachikawa	0645		
	Matsushima	0855	Matsushima	0835
	Misawa	1045	Misawa	1015
			Chitose	1155
Flt 205:	Chitose	1325		
	Misawa	1505	Misawa	1435
	Matsushima	1645	Matsushima	1625
			Tachikawa	1830

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

4 July 1951

MEMO TO: K. Kawakami

FROM: Mr. Rizzo, Chief
Government Section

I am satisfied that the delay in leaving the GHQ Officers' Club today was not your fault. I am sorry that you missed your lunch.

FRANK RIZZO

GS Files

This afternoon at 13.00 I send Mr Rizzo to G.H.Q club. Then I want go to Motor-pool to take lunch about half an hour, but M.P. guide me to the club's parking lot.

I got Card No. 34, about 1400, loud speaker call "34 Engineer Section", but .34 is same No with my card No. then I pull my car to the front door of Club, there I met Mr Rizzo. But he said he had wait about 20 min. and call me three times.

I can hardly understand whats was wrong.

I still remember paticular No as follow 24. 36. 49. 76. 134. 200. and they was calling many times 24.

Also the loud speaker at there was very poor one. one M.P. standing under the speaker and he repeat ~~it~~ the No. again.

— to back