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

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(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

A POLICY STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE
FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
DECEMBER 1946

1. Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and otherwise assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers, including organized participation in building up a peaceful and democratic Japan.

2. The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes should be assured and protected by law. The freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, a worker because he is a member of a trade union.

3. Trade unions should have the right of free assembly, speech and the press, and access to broadcasting facilities on a non-discriminatory basis, provided only that such assembly, speech or writing does not directly interfere with the interests of the occupation.

4. Trade unions should be encouraged to negotiate with the employers on behalf of their members regarding terms and conditions of employment. The Japanese Government should establish mediation and arbitration machinery for dealing with industrial disputes that cannot be settled by direct and voluntary negotiation between the worker and his representative and the employer. The mediation and arbitration machinery should operate under conditions assuring the protection of the interests of the workers, and if employers are represented on the machinery, trade unions should be given equal representation.

5. Strikes and other work stoppages should be prohibited only when the occupation authorities consider that such stoppages would directly prejudice the objectives or needs of the occupation.

6. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties.

7. Where practicable, and while not interfering with their normal operations, trade unions and their officials should take an active part in the process of democratization of Japan and should be encouraged to participate in measures taken to achieve the objectives of the occupation such as elimination of militaristic and monopolistic practices, and the democratic reconstruction and development of a peaceful Japan.

8. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and an understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The Japanese Government should as far as possible assist trade union officials in obtaining information on trade union activities in other countries. These objectives should be given due weight when allocations

of paper supplies and imports of foreign publications are made.

9. The Japanese should be free to choose the form of organization of their unions, whether on a craft, industry, company, factory or territorial basis. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of a solid local basis for future trade union activity in Japan. However, unions should be allowed to form federations or other groupings, for example in the same area or in related industries or on a nationwide basis.

10. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. Employers should not be allowed to take part in the organization or conduct of unions or to finance them.

11. Trade union officials and standing committees should be elected by the workers concerned by secret ballot and democratic methods. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials have been democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

12. No person who is subject to the purge directive of 4 January 1946, or to subsequent purge directives, should be allowed to hold office in a trade union. All persons who were directly connected in the past in a responsible capacity with the obstruction or repression of trade union organization or activity should be prohibited from employment as union officials, in labor agencies, or as mediators, conciliators, or arbitrators. All persons who held office in government-sponsored or controlled trade unions should be subject to screening before being allowed to take office again.

13. Japanese Government and other agencies which were set up or functioned for the purpose of obstructing, or in such a way as to obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union activities, should be abolished or their powers in respect to labor revoked. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

14. Any undemocratic workers' organizations or their affiliates, such as the Patriotic Industrial Associations, should be dissolved and not allowed to revive. No new workers' organizations with militaristic, ultra-nationalistic, fascist, or other totalitarian aims should be permitted.

15. Persons who have been imprisoned because of activity or dangerous thoughts in connection with trade unions and other labor organizations should be released.

16. The balance sheet and table of income and expenditure of each trade union showing also the source of large contributions should be available for public inspection. Safeguards such as annual audit by a professionally competent auditor appointed by the members should be taken to ensure the accuracy of these statements.

(LABOR PURGE)
(promulgated 14 December 1946)

a. Instructions

TO : Governors of Prefecture and Director of Maritime Bureau.

FROM : Vice-Ministers of Welfare, Home Affairs, and Transportation.

SUBJECT : Exclusion from posts in organizations concerned with labor of those who were officers or influential members of patriotic labor organizations in war time and dissolution of the Tokyo Autonomous Labor Federation and similar organizations.

6 December 1946

On 20 November, the General Headquarters, SCAP, directed to take immediate steps concerning the above subject. To free the workers from war-time labor control and to restore the freedom of organizing themselves, such war-time patriotic bodies as Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokokukai), Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Roku Hokokukai), Japan Navigational Patriotic Association (Nippon Kaiun Hokokudan), and Foundational Corporation Harmonization Association (Zaidan Hojin Kyochokai) dissolved voluntarily on the ground that they were remarkable obstacles to the promotion of this new policy. Nevertheless, some of these organizations continue their existence under new name andguise, and it is supposed that officers or influential members of these organizations are still in connection with organizations concerned with labor and exert leadership in accordance with war-time principles. The directive has therefore been issued.

It is directed to prohibit those who were officers or influential members of these 4 organizations from assuming important posts in any organization concerned with labor and to disband the Tokyo Autonomous Labor Federation and similar bodies. In compliance with the direction, a ministerial ordinance, the draft of which is given on attached copy, will be soon issued according to the Imperial Ordinance No. 543, 1945, subject: Orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. However, in consideration of urgent character of the matter, each Governor is instructed to make his own preparations in accordance with the following. It is also instructed to report immediate steps for its dissolution.

P.S. As for the scope of "officers or influential members" of the 4 organizations, see Appendix.

1. Investigations about Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association and other three bodies.

Name, location, and date of foundation and dissolution, of their national, prefectural, local and all subordinate branch organizations (in the case of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association, these informations are not required for branches lower than prefectural level). As for the directors and officials, their name, date of appointment, period of tenure of office, their positions and present relation to any organization concerned with labor. These reports must be complete and three copies shall be sent to the central authority not later than 23 December 1946.

2. Influential members, or officials and directors of organizations concerned with labor mentioned in Paragraph 1, above.

Following measures shall be taken:

a. In future, they shall never be influential members or officials of any organization concerned with labor. Those who are now influential members or officials of any organization concerned with labor must stop such connection at once.

b. From the date of the enforcement of this ordinance, no salary shall be paid to those who are now influential members or officials of any organization concerned with labor. Payment of retirement allowance or any other benefit is also for-bidden in accordance with the Imperial Ordinance No. 116, issued on 1 March, subject: Restrictions upon payment of retirement allowances, pensions and other benefits.

c. Permission given them to run the business of supplying labor shall be cancelled, nor shall such permission be given in future.

3. Scope of "organization concerned with labor"

The following shall be regarded as organization concerned with labor.

a. Labor unions.

b. Organizations which aim at welfare work or mutual assistance for labourers.

c. Organizations which are engaged in recruiting or supplying or labor.

d. Organizations which are engaged in vocational direction or guidance of labourers.

4. Organizations to be disbanded.

In general, such organizations as mentioned below shall be disbanded. In case an organization is considered as probable to come

under any of the [redacted] items, it is required to repor[redacted] to the competent Minister its name, location, names of main officials, concise explanation of their career, the regulations, and contents of its business. No organization shall be disbanded if it is organized in accordance with the Labor Union Law or recognized by the Labor Relations Committee as a bona fide organizations.

c. Any organization concerned with labor in the foundation of which participated those who were influential members or officials of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association and other 3 bodies or important posts of which are presently occupied by such persons.

d. Labor organizations composed of professional labor suppliers and their followers and other organizations which are to be considered as based upon personal relationship of regimentation, subordination, and involving infringement of personal liberties.

5. Actions to be taken for dissolution

a. The officials concerned of these organizations shall be given full explanation of the circumstances so that dissolution shall proceed without friction.

b. Dissolution must be complete, including branches as well as headquarters.

c. Immediate steps shall be taken to close all business run by these organizations. As for facilities which are being run for laborers' housing, meal, or other welfare purposes, necessary steps shall be taken to secure their continued and undisturbed use by laborers.

d. All assets and facilities belonging to these organizations shall be taken over in your name and shall be appropriated to and operated for the welfare of workers or to such public use as deemed proper.

e. From the date of designation as organization to be dissolved, no transaction should be made upon the properties of these organizations, except payment of salaries or other ordinary transactions. All assets and facilities, including books, documents, and records belonging to them, should be placed under the control of a person who shall be newly selected to take the responsibility so that none of them will be missing.

The taking over of these assets and facilities must be done in attendance of government agency concerned.

6. Special precaution shall be taken not to disrupt continued supply of labor to occupation forces.

(LABOR FORCE)
(promulgated 14 December 1946)

## Imperial Ordinance

Ministry of Home Affairs,
Ministry of Welfare,
Ministry of Transportation,
Ordinance.

Promulgated
14 December 1946

Ordinance concerning the Prohibition of Employment of Officers or Influential Members of Labor organizations under Imperial Ordinance No. 542, 1946, Concerning Orders to be Issued in Consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

Minister of Home Affairs — Hedichi Omura

Minister of Welfare — Tokimari Kawai

Minister of Transportation — Tsunejiro Hiratsuka

Article 1. Any person who holds or has held the post of an officer or influential member of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Sangyo Kokoku Kai), Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association (Dai Nippon Roku Kokoku Kai), Japan Navigational Patriotic Organization (Nippon Kaiun Kokoku Dan), including all their branches and affiliates, provided that in the case of the Industrial Patriotic Association these shall be limited to the national and prefectural Industrial Patriotic Association (Zaidon Hojin Kyocho Kai), provided that it shall be limited to persons who were in such post after July 7 1937, and before 2 Sept 1945 shall, in case he is or has been in such post of an officer or influential member of any organization concerned with labor at the time of the enforcement of this ministerial ordinance, be made to withdraw from his post and, exclude from assuming any post of an officer or influential member of any organization concerned with labor in the future.

The scope of the officers or influential members and of organization concerned with labor mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be designated by the competent Minister.

Article 2 The Tokyo Autonomous Labor Federation, Kanagawa Labor Cooperation Association, and similar organizations concerned with labor, here and hereinafter including all the branches, affiliates belonging thereto and now in existence, shall be dissolved.

The organizations concerned with labor mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be designated by the competent Minister.

Article 3. Transactions involving property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, by the organizations, described in the preceding article, shall be prohibited.

All such property mentioned in the preceding paragraph including books, files and records shall be seized and placed under custody by the competent Minister.

Such property as are mentioned in paragraph 1 may be put to public use.

Article 4. The competent Minister or local Governor shall be authorized to cause all persons having relations with the organizations described in Article 2, Paragraph 1 to make necessary report on the property described in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article or dispatch competent officials to any place of necessity and have them execute the inspection of books and other matters of necessity.

Article 5. Any Person, who being an official or influential member of organizations concerned with labor covered by this Ministerial Ordinance, does not resign from or assumes in future such a post in contravention of the provisions of Article 1, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of no less than one year or to a fine not exceeding 3 thousand yen.

Article 6. Any person who, fails to make the required report under the provisions or Article 4, or makes a false report, or refuses, obstructs, or evades inspection shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

Supplementary Provision

The present Ordinance shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

(LABOR PURGE)
(promulgated 14 December 1946)

c. Announcement

Ministerial Announcement No.....

In accordance with Paragraph 2, Art. 1 of the Ministerial Ordinance No....., jointly issued from the Minister of Welfare, Home Affairs, and Transportation, the scope of the officers or influential members of the organizations mentioned in Art. 1 of the said ordinance as well as that or organization concerned with labor are designated as follow :

Date 14 December Signatures of Ministers

1. Scope of the officers of influential members of the Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association, Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association, Japan Navigational Patriotic Organization, and Foundational Corporation Harmonization Association.

a. Great Japan Industrial Patriotic Association
Headquarter
President (Kaicho), Chief-Director (Riji-cho), Vice-chief director (Jicho), all directors (Riji), Chief of Bureau (Kyokucho), Chief of Division (Bu-cho), Chief of Branch (Shitsu-cho*, Chief of local affairs (Chihobu-cho), Director of Central Training Institute (Chuo Renseicho-cho).
Prefectural Industrial Patriotic Association
President (Kaicho), Vice-president (Fuku-kaicho), all directors (Riji), Chief commissioner (Jimukyoku-cho.)

b. Great Japan Labor Patriotic Association
Headquarter
President (Kaicho), Chief Director (Riji-cho), all directors (Riji), Chief of Bureau (Kyoku-cho), Chief of Division (Bu-cho*, Chief of Branch (Shitsu-cho*, Chief of local affairs (Chihobu-cho).
Prefectural Branch
President (Kaicho), Vice-president (Fuku-kaicho), all directors (Riji), Chief commissioner (Jimukyoku-cho).
Branch (Shibu)
Chief (Shibu-cho* Vice-chief (Fuku-shibucho).
Chapter (Bunkai)
Chief (Bunkai-cho)

c. Japan Navigational Patriotic Organization
Headquarter
President (Dancho), Chief-director (Riji cho), all directors (Riji), Chief of Division (Bucho).
Branch (Shibu)
Chief (Shibucho)

d. Foundational Corporation Harmonization association President (Daicho), Vice-president (Fuku-Kaicho), all directors (Riji), Chief of Division (Bucho).

2. Scope of organization concerned with labor and its officers or influential members.

Organization concerned with labor

a. Labor Unions

b. Organizations which aim at works of welfare or mutual assistance for laborers.

c. Organizations engaged in supply of commodities or service to laborers.

d. Organizations engaged in recruiting or supplying of labor.

e. Organizations engaged in professional direction or guidance of laborers.

Officers or influential members

President, Vice-president, Chief director, all directors, Chief of Section, Chief of Division, Chief commissioner, Chief of Branch, Vice-chief of Branch, Chief of Chapter, or similar important directors and officials.

Transfer of Ex-Police from Labor Administration

a. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 6370(PHW), 2 December 1946

b. Letter to Prefectural Governors, 30 November 1946, subject: "The Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel" with attached "Plan for Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel."

c. Inclosure A: Remarks.

Inclosure No. 3

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Rearrangement of Labor and Employment Administration Personnel.

CLO No. 6370 (PHW) 2 December 1946

1. Herewith is submitted for your reference the English translation of the instructions on the subject matter which have been issued by the Ministry of Public Welfare and Home Ministry jointly to each prefectural governor, in order to effectuate the rearrangement of labor and employment administration personnel in accordance with the verbal directions of Mr. Cohen, Labor Division, Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(K. Asakai)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.

Inclosure
The English translation of
the joint instructions of
the Welfare Ministry and
Home Ministry, dated 30
November 1946

"WELFARE MINISTRY
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT"

30 November 1946

Vice-minister of Welfare
Ministry (K. Ito)
Vice-minister of Home Ministry
(I. Iinuma)

To: Every Prefectural Governor

Re: The Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel

To effect the renovation of administration concerning labor by dint of Notification by vice-ministers of Welfare and Home Ministries, Hatsuro No. 38, dated July 30, 1946, re the Arrangement of Personnel concerning Labor Administration, arrangement and renovation of personnel concerning Labor administraton only was performed in outline, but this time by the request of SCAP, in order to make it more thorough-going and complete, and to effect the arrangement and renovation concerning all parts of labor administration including that of employment and vocational side, we are now going to enforce the transfer of personnel concerned as shown in annexed papers describing "Plan for Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel" (hereinafter referred to as "Plan"). So you are requested to enforce it correctly in taking care of the following matters. We notify this by Order.

P.S. As regards matters pertaining to Labor Relations Committees, you are requested to make information with the Chairman of the said party at your convenience.

Remarks

1. The personnel shown in Paragraph I of Plan includes all persons who are engaged in labor and employment and vocational business, and official position, without regard to whether service is full time or part time.

2. The chiefs of the prefectural divisions or bureaus which have jurisdiction over other important matters as well as labor and vocational administrations shall be excluded from the extent of personnel shown in paragraph I of plan.

3. In the term of police service shown in paragraph II 1 of plan, the term in which the person concerned was engaged only in business shown in paragraph III 1 of plan shall not be counted.

4. The recognition by Minister of Welfare shown in paragraph III 3 of plan shall be performed individually through special deliberation.

5. As regards those persons who correspond to paragraph II of plan you are requested to report us the names and their official positions by the 15th of December according to Form No. 1 in annexed papers, and you are also requested to report to Minister of Welfare at the end of every month the condition of disposal in case you transfer them according to paragraph IV of plan by the 10th of following month according to Form No. 2.

6. Concerning personnel corresponding to paragraph IV 2 of plan the acknowledgement of Welfare Minister shall be applied mentioning their names, official positions, the circumstances making transfer difficult and the expected date of the enforcement of transfer.

7. As regards new appointment of a Second Class official on the labor or vocational administration staff, an executive director or secretary on the irregular staff of the Labor Relations Committees, the acknowledgement of Welfare Minister that he does not fall within categories excluded by the plan, shall be necessary each time beforehand.

8. On the enforcement of transference according to this measure, making the concerned well known that this is not "purge from public office" and also placing ex-policemen in the police business as far as possible and so forth, in order to give them positions appropriate to their career is necessary.

Form No. 1

Information on the corresponding personnel

Date
Name of prefectures

| Official post / Name | Age | Present place of service & business in charge | Brief personal history, especially corresponding career & its term |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Note: This information is to be classified into labor and vocational

administrations on the separate paper respectively and the matters concernin_ head of Employment Exchange it is requested to mention in the part relative to the vocational administration.

Information on the Disposal of the Corresponding Personnel

Date
Name of Prefectures

| Corresponding Personnel | | | | | Successor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Official post Name | Place to which transferred | Date of transfer | Name | Age | Brief career | Date of Appointment |

Note: This information is to be classified into labor and vocational administrations on the separate paper respectively and the matters concerning head of Employment Exchange it is requested to mention in the part relative to the vocational administration.

WELFARE MINISTRY
IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Plan for Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel

I. The scope of the personnel concerned will be as follows:

1. Those who are engaged in labor administration, or in vocational administration, in the Welfare Ministry, in the Prefectural and Municipal offices or in the Employment Exchanges (Kinro-sho).

2. The staff personnel of the central, or the local, Labor Relations Committees.

3. Conciliators as provided by Chapter II of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law.

II. The persons to be transferred are those who, prior to September 2, 1945, were in any of the services referred to below:

1. Those who were policemen for more than six months (in the case of the Special Higher Police, for more than one month) between September 18, 1931 and September 2, 1945.

2. Those who were full-time officials of the central, or the prefectural, Sangyo-Hokoku-kai (Industrial Patriotic Associations), central, prefectural and local, Romu-Hokoku-Kai (Labor Patriotic Associations), Kyocho-Kai (Harmonization Associations) (excluding those who were in Kyocho-Kai only before 7 July 1937), Taisei-Yokusan-Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Associations), (confined to the divisions and sections connected with labor affairs), or central, prefectural and local Nippon Kaiun Hokoku-dan (Japan Navigational Patriotic Organization).

III. The following persons will be exempted from the transfer:

1. Those who, between September 18, 1931 and September 2, 1945, served solely in Factory Inspection, Foreign Affairs Police, Airraid-Precaution and Fire-Fighting Police, Sanitation Police.

2. Those who, prior to September 2, 1945, overtly demonstrated their opposition to the repression of the free organization of labor unions.

3. Those who are deemed by the Welfare Minister to be specially necessary for labor administration or for vocational administration and for whom suitable replacements cannot be found within 9 months.

IV. Transfers will be effected under the following schedule:

1. Persons coming under II above except those coming under III will be transferred not later than May 1947.

2. In respect of persons who cannot in the above-mentioned period be transferred owing to the administrative requirements, the transfer may be further postponed for a period not exceeding three months, with the approval of the Welfare Minister.

V. 1. Replacements will be made from among Government Officials in other branches of administration, or private individuals, who do not come under II above and who are qualified for labor administration or for vocational administration.

2. The required number of recruits will be appointed from among university and college graduated (the number to be determined on the basis of the requirements of the Prefectural Offices concerned).

3. The new appointment of personnel for labor administration or for vocational administration requires the approval of the Welfare Minister (of the Local Governor in regard to Third-Class Government Officials and non-regular personnel corresponding thereto in status).

VI. Education and training will be effected under the following schedule:

1. Persons who have been newly appointed as personnel for labor administration or for vocational administration will, in the course, be given lectures in urban centers on labor administration or vocational administration.

As a general rule, 50 persons will be admitted to each course of lectures, the duration of which is tentatively fixed at five days (to be made as long as board and lodging permit).

2. New appointees from among university and college graduates in Tokyo will be given lectures and practical training in Tokyo for one month.

3. In cases where lecturers are available locally, lectures for new appointees will be given in the locality concerned.

4. When the training of new appointees under the above schedule has been finished, similar lectures will be given for the re-training of the present incumbents.

Inclosure to IJG draft of Plan for Transfer of Labor and Vocational Personnel.

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Inclosure A

Remarks:

1. By-laws concerning the Standard of Recognition by the Welfare Minister as provided for under Paragraph III, Item 3.

The recognition of any person by the Welfare Minister as specially indispensable to labor or vocational administration will require the following conditions, except in the case of an understanding having been obtained by the said Minister from the General Headquarters:

(1) Continuous service in labor or vocational administration for a period of not less than three years.

(2) The period of being in police service between the dates of July 1937 and September 2, 1945, (excluding the period of police service as specified under Paragraph III, Item 1) being less than 4 years and shorter than that of service in labor or vocational administration.

(3) Having never been in the special higher police service between the dates of September 18, 1931, and September 2, 1945, or, if otherwise, the period of such service being less than one month.

2. Chiefs of the prefectural divisions or bureaus which have jurisdiction over labor and vocational administrations and also other important matters will be excluded from the category of officers mentioned as concerned in Paragraph 1.

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# NOTICE!

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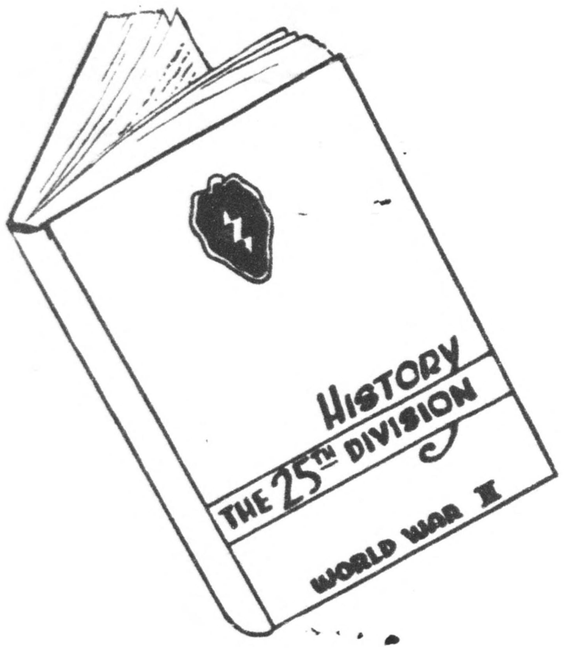


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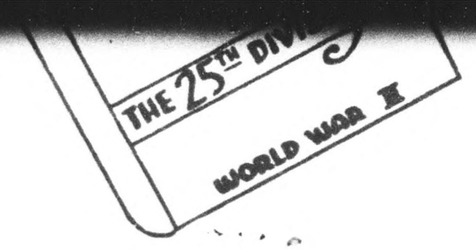


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**AND ALL THIS FOR ONLY $6.00— SEE YOUR UNIT COMMANDER or FIRST SERGEANT—OR CONTACT YOUR DIVISION SPECIAL SERVICE OFFICER**

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File Exam

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

December 30, 1946

Commanding Officer
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 660

Dear Col Truxes:

The War Department has launched a comprehensive and intensive drive towards securing long-term enlistments. The success of this program is of the utmost importance if the efficiency and high standards demanded by the new postwar Army are to be attained. The progress of recruiting within the Kinki Military Government Region has not been satisfying. I am particularly anxious that every effort be made to enlist or reenlist every man under my command who is physically, mentally and otherwise qualified for enlistment or reenlistment, with this exception -- that no man should be persuaded to remain in the Army when such action would be unquestionably disadvantageous to him.

I firmly believe it to be essential that you personally interview each man several weeks before his departure for home. This interview should be followed up by you to insure that everything possible has been done to obtain the individual's consent to remain with the Army. A great deal of benefit is derived in a unit from the pride and "esprit de corps" which emanates from long and continuous service with an organization. Every potential enlistee must be presented with the entire picture of what it will mean to him as well as to the Service. Your recruiting officer should have the latest current recruiting information available at all times so that every enlisted man in your organization may be thoroughly familiar with all of the advantages derived from a career in the Regular Army. The abundant opportunities for advancement, superior training, security, and interesting experiences through travel and service both at home and abroad should be emphasized.

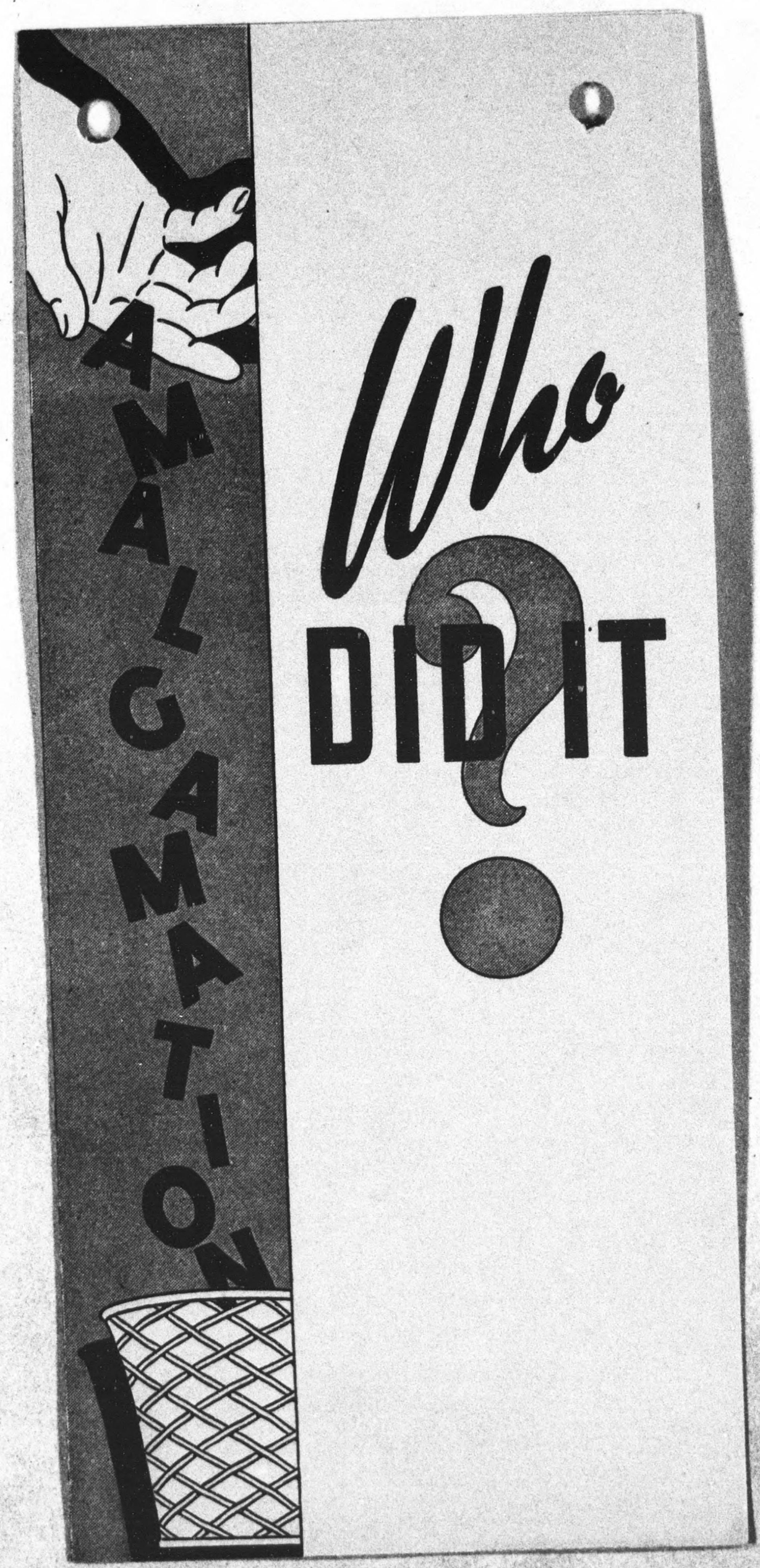
All phases of recruiting, including discharge for the convenience of the government and enlistment or reenlistment, can and should be accomplished within your organization. The final type physical examination may be accomplished at the nearest installation providing such

service. I wish to re-emphasize that only through carefully conducted personal interviews by you and your officers in daily contact with the men can the desired recruiting results be achieved.

Yours truly,

Frank H. Partridge

FRANK H. PARTRIDGE
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding


AMALGAMATION
Who
DID IT

**QUESTION:** Who "killed" the plan to amalgamate post office clerks into one organization?

**ANSWER:** The National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

**QUESTION:** Is the above answer based upon authentic and accurate records?

**ANSWER:** Yes. It is based upon the stenographic transcript made by an impartial reporter at a meeting of committees appointed by the United National Association of Post Office Clerks and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

MAKING an earnest effort to obtain amalgamation so that post office clerks could present a united front, the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, in convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, on the 31st day of August, 1933, unanimously adopted a resolution stressing the need for amalgamation, authorizing creation of a committee of seven to represent it and to meet with a similar committee which the other organization was invited to appoint.

The other organization appointed a committee of nine.

The two committees met in joint sessions at Washington, D. C., December 4, 5 and 6, 1933.

At the opening of the first session, President John J. Barrett, chairman of the meeting, and Secretary Patrick J. O'Neill of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, placed their unqualified resignations before the meeting, stating their action was taken to banish any belief that national officers of the two organizations stood selfishly in the path of progress toward amalgamation. National officers of the other organization finally submitted qualified resignations at one of the later sessions upon demand of Chairman Barrett.

A definite plan for amalgamation was submitted at the first session by the committee representing the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, bearing the signatures of all members of the committee. The committee representing the other organization came to the meeting without a plan for amalgamation. When the committee representing the other organization finally submitted a "plan," it proved to be veritably a paraphrasing of that organization's constitution and by-laws, with the inclusion of a proviso for affiliation of the amalgamated unit with the American Federation of Labor.

**The committee representing the United National Association of Post Office Clerks indicated it was willing to leave the question of affiliation of the amalgamated union with the A. F. of L. up to a general vote of post office clerks if the A. F. of L. would guarantee not to set up a rival organization in the event that the vote went against affiliation. They furthermore suggested that the meeting might adjourn and reconvene when such a guarantee had been obtained.**

**The committee representing the other organization showed no inclination to make an effort to obtain such a guarantee against future possibility of existence of two organizations of post office clerks despite a prior amalgamation.**

**THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS "KILLED" PLANS FOR AMALGAMATION AT WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 6, 1933, WHEN ITS REPRESENTATIVES MADE AFFILIATION WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR A PRIME REQUIREMENT, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE WISHES OF THE MAJORITY OF POST OFFICE CLERKS.**

THE UNITED NATIONAL

ASSOCIATION OF

POST OFFICE CLERKS

Is the

# ONLY

Free and Independent

Organization of

Post Office Clerks

---

THE UNITED NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF
POST OFFICE CLERKS

Colorado Building Washington, D. C.

---

# Blazing the trail for fifty-eight years

# United National Association of Post Office Clerks

**Organized 1883**

Organization is the keystone of success. Working alone the individual is powerless to cope with the tremendous problems of the new day.

● Only through organization can the government worker hope to achieve the progress which must be gained if the civil service is to be placed on the most sound and solid basis.

● The organization best equipped to accomplish these ends is the UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS which for the last fifty-eight years has been the leader of the forward movement.

● Members of this organization should not rest with mere membership alone. They should become active in the affairs of their respective state and local branches, attend meetings regularly, lend their counsel and their advice. Of greatest importance they should be unceasing in their efforts to acquaint non-members with the value of the organization.

● There is more work to be done now by the United National Association of Post Office Clerks than at any other period in its history. It is up to every member to do a full, unstinting share!

For fifty-eight years this organization has kept the faith with its membership and the Post Office Clerk in general.

**United National Association of Post Office Clerks**

**Colorado Building** **Washington, D. C.**

# *Spot News . . .*

# FIRST!

Through National Headquarters, members of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks get the benefit of an unparalleled news service.

This service brings to our members ACCURATE INFORMATION of the greatest importance and interest to them—and it brings it to them FIRST and, frequently, EXCLUSIVELY.

Unbiased outside observers say that this service is the speediest, the most accurate, and by far the most comprehensive of its kind in Washington.

Year in and year out, Unapoc members are the beneficiaries of this remarkable service.

It's just another evidence of the truism that you get much more than your money's worth in dues paid to the United National Association of Post Office Clerks!

●

**United National Association of Post Office Clerks**

**NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

**The Colorado Building**

**Washington, D. C.**



# Blazing the trail for fifty-eight years

# THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

## What It Means to

# YOU!

## *What the Council Is*

The National Legislative Council of Federal Employee Organizations is composed of four outstanding organizations of Federal employees; namely, the National Federation of Federal Employees, the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, the National Association of Post Office Supervisors, and the National Rural Letter Carriers Association.

These four organizations have a combined membership of more than 200,000 men and women, and they represent by far the largest group of organized Federal employees.

## *Why the Council Was Formed*

The National Legislative Council was formed to enable the associated organizations to present a united front to Congress on all legislative matters of mutual interest.

Each organization retains its full individual autonomy and independence; the Council simply provides an efficient, effective medium for desired cooperative legislative action, and is, in addition, a most useful clearing house of information on all problems of interest to the several member organizations.

## *What the Council Has Done*

Substantial legislative accomplishments rightly are credited to the National Legislative Council. The Council played a leading role, for example, in getting full restoration of pay by putting the combined force of all the organizations behind its presentation to members of Congress. Numerous other measures, of great importance to members of the various organizations associated in the Council, have been passed as a direct result of Council sponsorship and support.

The National Legislative Council has proved to be a splendid constructive force, and because of that fact it has won the unqualified respect, confidence, and esteem of members of Congress.

## *Your Interest In the Council*

As a member of one of the organizations associated in the National Legislative Council, you benefit directly through the work of the Council.

By joining one of these organizations, you as an individual will participate specifically in the accomplishment of the Council's program.

And that program is definitely tied up with your welfare, well-being, and progress as a Federal employee. Here, briefly, are outstanding present legislative objectives of the Council:

Extension and strengthening of the merit system.

Liberalized retirement, including benefits for widows.

Shorter work week.

Extension of classification to the field service.

Central personnel agency.

Civil service court of appeals.

## *Council Headquarters*

The headquarters of the National Legislative Council of Federal Employee Organizations is in the Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Officers

of the Council are John J. Barrett, Chairman; Leland Walker, Secretary; and Luther C. Steward, Chairman of the Legislative and Publicity Committees.

## *Members of the Council*

The greater the strength of the individual organizations in the Council, the greater will be the influence of the Council itself. Join one of the following Council organizations:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, 10 Independence Avenue S. W., Washington, D. C. Luther C. Steward, President; Gertrude M. McNally, Secretary-Treasurer.

UNITED NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POST OFFICE CLERKS, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. John J. Barrett, President; Thomas P. Bussier, Secretary.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POSTAL SUPERVISORS. John Lane, President, Post Office, San Francisco, Calif. John J. Fields, Secretary, Post Office, Louisville, Ky.

NATIONAL RURAL LETTER CARRIERS ASSOCIATION. Leland Walker, President, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C. Max B. Lightner, Secretary, Post Office, Duncannon, Pa.

File Copy

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

APO 500
30 December 1946

Commanding Officer,
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 660

Dear Colonel Truxes:

We want to thank you for your hospitality while we were in Osaka, the 5th of December. Through the cooperation of the Osaka Military Government Team, it was possible for us to have a very successful visit at the Imperial University.

We are leaving for the United States within a week and hope soon to have some definite scheme developed for the atomic bomb follow-up study. In the meanwhile, Lt. Block and Lt. Neel are going to continue on in Japan, and their main activities will be centered in Hiroshima and Kure, where they will be following up some of the more interesting immediate problems.

It was a great pleasure to meet you.

Our best wishes for a successful New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Austin M. Brues
Austin M. Brues

Paul S. Henshaw
Paul S. Henshaw

AMB-hs

4 JAN 1947

Dec 22

Report re damage of earthquake.
as of 11.00 hours
by public safety section
of Osaka Police Dep't
(through telephone)
11.20 AM.

Osaka Prefecture.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total destroyed house | 82. |
| half " " | 61. |
| slightly destroyed house | 37 |
| Killed | 17 |
| seriously wounded | 4 |
| slightly wounded | 14 |
| missing | 3 |

Wakayama Prefecture.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 23. |
| wounded | 8. |
| missing | 23. |
| Total destroyed house | 337. |

Half destroyed house 47.
swept away (house) Tidal wave 52
inundated house Tidal wave 7.080.
swept away (fishery boat) Tidal wave 481.
disconnection of Telephone wire. 6 places.

CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN

File
AMS

Ref. No. 041/TH46

The Osaka Consular Affairs Office, Chinese Mission in Japan, presents its compliments to the Osaka Military Government Team and, with regard to the evacuation from public property presently occupied by Chinese nationals in the Umeda area, Osaka, has the honor to state that a report dated 16 December 1946 jointly submitted by over twenty Chinese nationals residing in said area has reached this office stating:

"After the allotment of the land, rented from Mr. Watanabe Shin-emon, by your office, a written contract for immediate construction of houses in the Umeda area was made with a Japanese contractor by all the Chinese people concerned in said area.

"According to the provisions of the contract, thirty five houses should be made ready for occupancy not later than 15 December 1946. Cash money amounted to yen three hundred and two thousand five hundred (¥302,500-) was advanced to the contractor, Adachi Riichiro of 7 Banchi, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka as deposit right after the day the contract was signed. Noticing the work was suddenly stopped a few days later, the undersigned went to look for the contractor. Much to our dismay, we discovered that the contractor, Adachi Riichiro, had run away with the money advanced by us.

"The case was reported to the Sonezaki Police Station on 11 December 1946. Detectives were sent out by the police station to track him down, but up to now the contractor is still at large.

"With full earnest intent of complying with the orders issued by the Occupation authorities, we have secured, despite all difficulties, the service of four new contractors, trying to complete the houses before the 28 December 1946 which was set as the deadline for the evacuation. The contractors promised to do their best to match with the time limit, but they can not definitely assure us to deliver the houses on or before 28 December 1946 in view of the acute shortage of material and labor. Let us assure you, Your Excellency, we are in all earnest and sincerity to remove from the public property now we are occupying before 28 this month. However, should the contractors be unable to finish the houses on the date set, we would be very much indebted to the Occupation authorities if they could grant us a few days more."

The favorable consideration of the Military Government Team given to the above report will be highly appreciated by this Mission.

Osaka, 21 December 1946

CONSULAR AFFAIRS OFFICE OF THE CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN
OSAKA OFFICE

Ref. No. 041/TH46

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Osaka, 21 December 1946

250 Kitano Hospital
CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN
~~TOKYO~~ Osaka

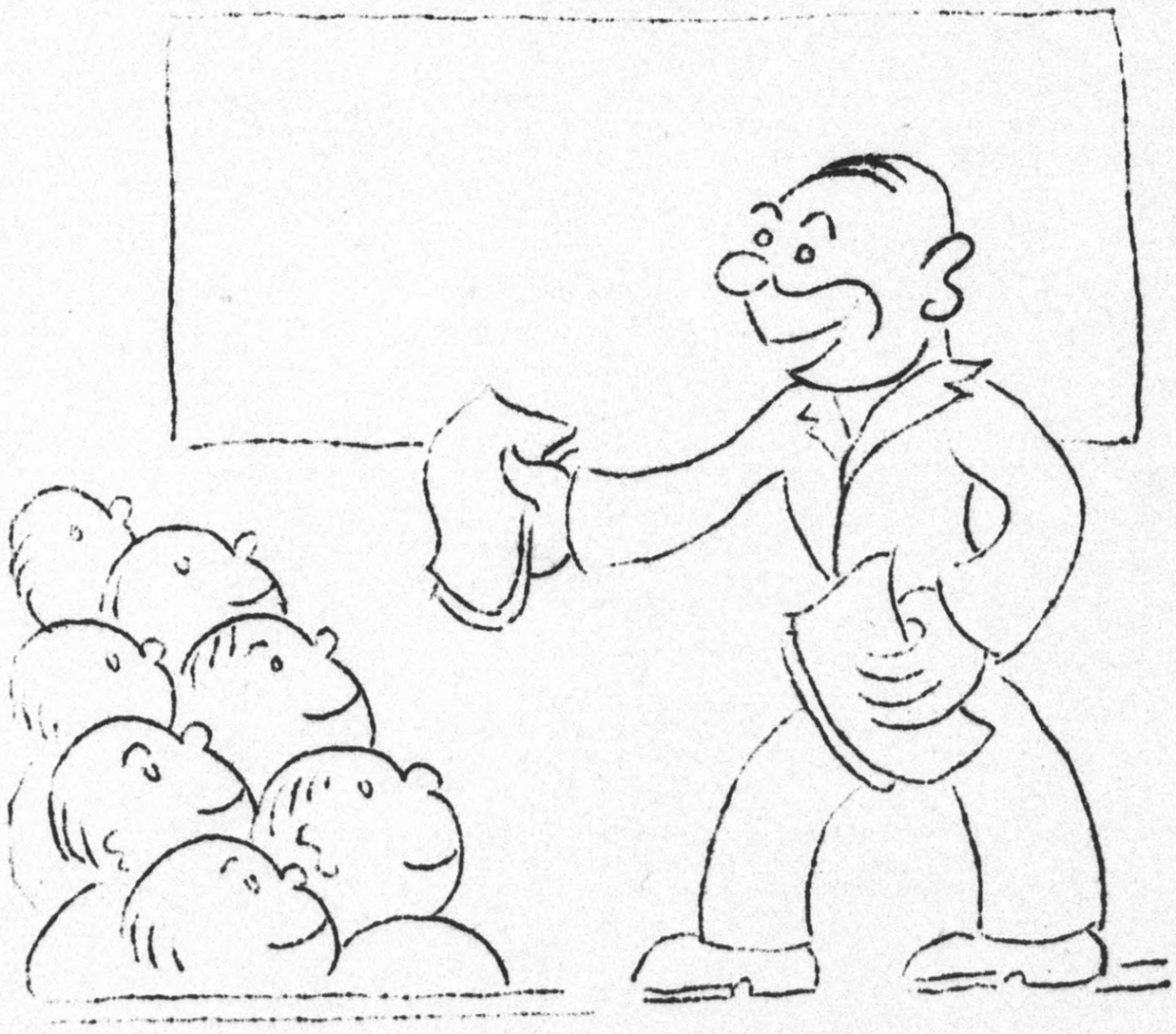
Military Government Team,
Osaka

opened by Mutoh
R. K. W.

file cp

TRADE UNION PAMPHLETS AND LEAFLETS

Information conference with the Education Directors of Japanese National Trade Unions held at Radio Tokyo on 20 November 1946



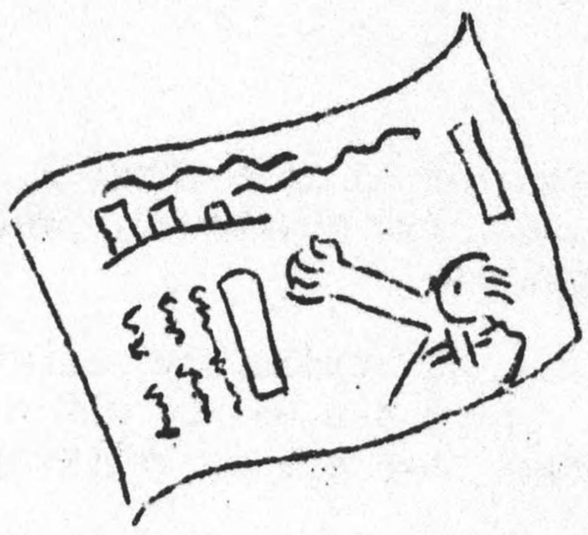
by
Richard L-G Deverall
Chief, Labor Education Branch

ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
LABOR DIVISION
G. H. Q.
TOKYO

## INTRODUCTION

Media — Trade unions use leaflets and pamphlets in order to inform large numbers of trade unionists, prospective trade unionists, and the general public. The purpose of this discussion is to outline the use of leaflets and pamphlets, give a few hints on their preparation, and advise on their distribution.

Because of the current paper shortage, the Japanese trade unions find it very difficult to prepare and issue pamphlets and leaflets. Because of this shortage, that makes it all the more important that such pamphlets and leaflets as are issued will be the best possible pamphlets and leaflets.



Leaflets — First of all, what is a leaflet? A leaflet is usually a single sheet of paper, printed on one or both sides, or else a single sheet folded into a convenient size. The leaflet is used to present <u>one thought</u>. It is used to give information to trade union members on a special problem or matter, or to inform the general public. No matter how pressing the need may be for a leaflet at a certain time, it is imperative that there be careful preparation.

Pamphlets — A pamphlet is a little book of from eight to ten pages to several dozen pages. It usually presents one or more ideas, is quite extended, and is used as a technique of teaching as well as one of general information for the trade union membership, union officers, and the general public.

Choice of Media — The Education Director of the national union or the national Federation is usually the issuing agent of pamphlets and leaflets, for, as they are printed in quantity, the local union alone cannot usually afford the expense. By centralizing the printing of pamphlets and leaflets, the national union can aid in the development of trade union literature without asking any one local union for too much money.

As a trade union education director travels from local union to local union, he is usually besieged with questions from the officers and members of the local union.

One officer says: "How is the national headquarters organized?"

Another officer says: "What happens to the money which we send to Tokyo -- our per capita tax?"

A union member asks: "What is the purpose of the trade union?"

Another union member asks: "What are the policies of our national headquarters? What does our union stand for?"

He will also meet with shop stewards, who will tell him: "We have heard about labor contracts and grievance machinery, but we do not know what all these new developments are. Can you furnish a book of instruction which will help us?"

Again, a local union education committee will complain: "We have organized an education committee. We are anxious to do educational work. But what do we do? Where do we get some books for our guidance? What will we teach the membership?"

## ANALYSIS

The education director of the national union, if he is a careful man and keeps notes, will soon have a note book filled with questions, problems, and outlines of pamphlets and leaflets to be written.

First of all, he must decide which materials are absolutely essential. Which must be written and published right now? Which can be put off a few months? Which must wait research and study before they can be written?

After he has worked over the problem and consulted with other trade union education directors, he may work up a short list of titles and subjects which must be clarified and explained immediately.

Having arrived at titles and subjects, he must then decide which types can be handled with leaflets, which types with pamphlets.

Let us put ourselves in the place of a national union education director. We have studied the problem for some time, and finally decide that the following subjects must be dealt with as soon as possible:

What is a labor union?

Why should I be a member of a labor union?

What are the duties of union officers?

What is grievance machinery?

Why must the union have money?

What does the local union do for the membership?

How does the local union go about securing a contract?

What does the education committee of the local union do?

These subjects are just a few -- you will think of many more as you continue to visit local unions and discuss problems with the membership and the officers.

But consider just these few. You could write a book on what a labor union is, but you feel that a short, brief leaflet will do the job. You want something small, but with enough written material to give the rank-and-file a good idea of the purposes and objectives of the labor union. You have just one idea to get across ... and the leaflet appears to be the best way to do it.

Going down the list, you decide that "Why Should I be a Member of a Labor Union?" and "Why Must the Union have Money?" should be leaflets, as each presents a single idea.

That further indicates that you have decided to write pamphlets on the other subjects -- Duties of Union Officers, Grievance Machinery, Union Contracts, and The Duties and Functions of a Local Union Education Committee.

The first step is to decide what you will discuss. But of equal importance is what you will do once you have made the decision. How will you treat the subject? What will you say? And how will you say it?

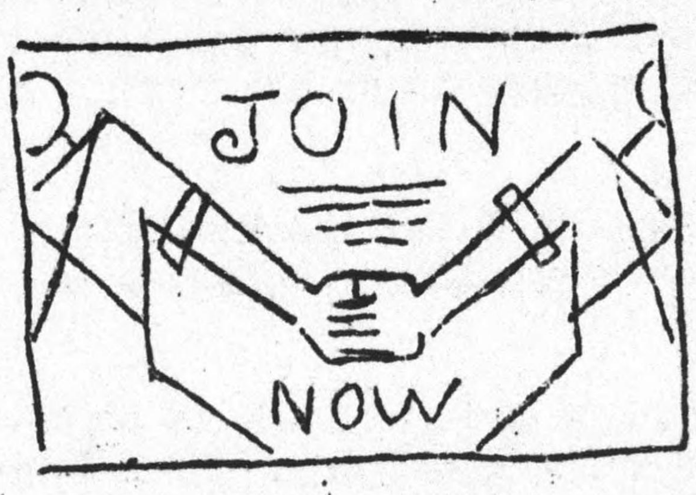
## PRINCIPLES

There are a few basic principles regarding leaflet and pamphlet psychology which should be discussed before we go into the mechanics of writing.

First and foremost, remember that in all your writing, you must state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Name-calling, half-truths, and misstatements serve only to discredit the union you represent. By stating facts, through logical thought development, and by adhering to the truth your leaflets may not only win the respect and support of the membership, but also of the general public. Your union needs the support of both!

Next thing to remember is that when you write a leaflet, do not preach! Never write with the attitude, "The membership of our union is very ignorant. I, an expert, must tell them what they should know and think." No matter how ignorant people may be, they do not like to be treated as if they are dull-witted. Write simply, state your facts, but prepare your material in such a fashion that Sato San listens to you. If you preach, your reader will become angry and throw down your pamphlet.

In addition, everythigg you say must be stated in terms of the needs, desires, and aspirations of the rank-and-file. What <u>you</u> want to say is not very important. The question is: "What is Sato San thinking about? How can I present my pamphlet in such a fashion that Sato San will read it in order to help solve his problems?" In other words, always write in terms of what the rank-and-file talk about, what they are interested in, and what they want to know.




Again, do not clutter up the leaflet or pamphlet with closely-printed pages and poor illustrations. When a person picks up a leaflet or a pamphlet, he will either be attracted to it ... or he will throw it away. If the leaflet or pamphlet is a printed mass of ideographs, and appears to be very difficult to read, it will probably be thrown into the benjo. If it looks easy to read, and has several clever illustrations and charts, the membership will be more inclined to read it.

Finally, whatever the leaflet or pamphlet says must be short, well-thought out, and expressed in simple language. You might want to use very high-sounding words in order to show that you are an educated man. An educated man who does not know how to write in the language of the rodosha is a very un-educated man. You must learn to write in such simple form, and with such logic, that the simplest rodosha can read the pamphlet, enjoy it, find stimulating new ideas ... and then pass the pamphlet on to a friend.

Summing up, the principles you must observe it you want to produce leaflets and pamphlets which will be read and passed on to other persons, are:

Stick to facts ... Give them the truth!

Write in terms of the reader ... Talk in terms of <u>his</u> problems, <u>his</u> needs!

Use clever illustrations and good typographical arrangement!

Be simple! Be logical! Be brief!

<u>SAMPLE LEAFLET</u>

In order to illustrate the problem, let us consider a sample leaflet and two methods of treating it.

Let us suppose that you intend to write a leaflet on "What is a Labor Union."

There are many ways to handle this, but let us consider a very poor way, and a very good way, in order to illustrate the principles which we have just discussed.

One way is to write the leaflet in this fashion:

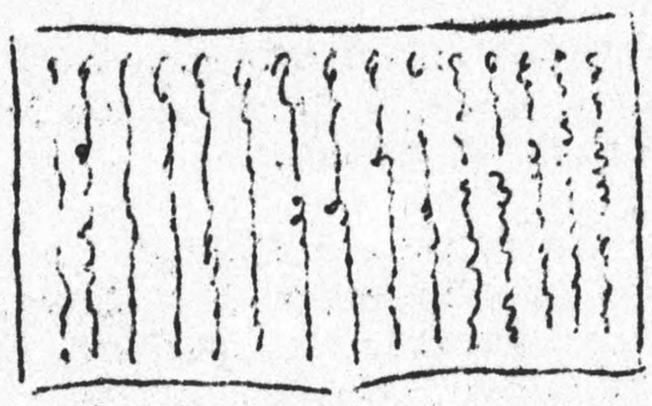
THE PURPOSE, OBJESTIVES, PHILOSOPHY, AND ULTIMATE PURPOSES OF THE CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

by

Onishi San, Education Director

All Japan ~~Allied Bath~~ House Employees Union

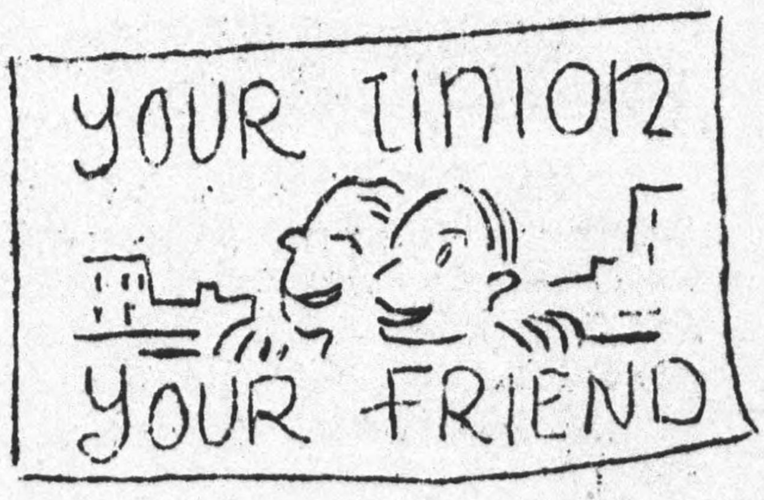
And then will follow four solid pages of type which would look something like this.....



When our typical Japanese worker, Sato San, looks at such a leaflet he will say: "My, what a lot of characters. It looks very difficult to read. Ah, so..! What do I care about the philosophy and ultimate purposes of the trade union... I want another daikon!" Sato San then proceeds to throw the leaflet to the ground. Your message is as flat as a rice cake.

The other approach is sensible. You appeal to the self-interest of Sato San. You ask him a question through your pamphlet which will cause him to say, "Yes, I wonder. Maybe this leaflet will be of use to me." How would you do that?

Obviously, you must use the first page of the leaflet for but one purpose -- to attract Sato San's attention by asking him a question or stating a thought <u>which will arouse his self-interest</u>. He will then read the leaflet if you arouse his personal interest. Look at this treatment of a first page. It does but one thing. <u>And it uses large type and an illustration</u>.




As you can see, when Sato San looks at that leaflet, he will probably say, "Ah, so desu ka... Can my rodo kumiai help me? I must read this at once and find out." He then opens up the little leaflet and finds a first page which looks like this:

As you can see, the first page is written in terms of Sato San... It says: "<u>You</u> have joined a union in order to take part in securing a better life for <u>your</u> wife, <u>yourself</u>, and <u>your</u> children. <u>You</u> want to take part in the building of democracy and the New Japan..."

Then the leaflet explains that the purpose of the rodo kumiai is to form an

association of workers who, through collective bargaining and mutual assistance can improve their economic and social conditions. It mentions wages, hours, and working conditions. It mentions trade union education and a few other important subjects. But each and every page is brief... it is well illustrated... and it discusses but one subject: "Your Union - Your Friend!"

You can be sure that after Sato San has read such a well-prepared leaflet he will probably take it to a friend and say, "Ano ne! This is very interesting. I did not realize that the union was a part of democracy! I did not realize that it can help not only myself but my family. Read this and then give it to someone else..."

Thus by stating facts, stating the truth, using illustrations, and writing the leaflet in terms of Sato San, you can transmit trade union ideas. And Sato San will help you to, in turn, spread them to others.

It sounds very easy, but it is difficult. It is very difficult to plan that front page -- to make it so interesting and so attractive that Sato San will want to read the leaflet. You will write and rewrite the leaflet, you will take it to friends, and you will show it to union members. After a few days, you will begin to see it develop. Write it, and then rewrite it. Plan the final leaflet, and have many persons look it over. After a week of work, you will finally develop a leaflet worth publishing. Get good illustrations, and you are then ready to see the printer.

Leaflets on which you spend much time and effort will repay you, for they will be well read.

One final point. It is often inadvisable to place the name of the union on the front page. Sometimes a person will not read the leaflet because of a long name and address on the cover. It is usually wiser to put the union label and name of the union publisher on the last page of the pamphlet, so that when the person has read it, he can then get an answer to his question: "I wonder who wrote this excellent leaflet? It is very good!"

Now this applies to mimeographed leaflets as well as to printed leaflets. In fact, with mimeographed leaflets, it is even more important, for mimeographed material does not look too good even if well done. You should plan a personal question, a good title ... and use an illustration to drive home the question. A well-prepared mimeographed leaflet will be read. One which merely rambles on and has no illustrations will soon find its way to the benjo.

## PAMPHLETS

Turning now to the problem of the pamphlet, let us consider as an illustration preparation of a pamphlet on collective bargaining. Before you even begin to think about planning the subject, the first thing is to consider the needs of the shop stewards, the local union officers, and the people who will be responsible in the local union for conducting collective bargaining.

As you think it through logically, you list a series of ideas:

(1) What is Collective Bargaining?

(2) How is it practiced in other Countries?

(3) Development of Collective Bargaining in Japan

(4) Legal framework for Collective Bargaining

(5) Election of the Negotiation Committee

(6) Preparatory work of the Negotiation Committee -- Research and Statistics.

(7) Formulation of the Demands -- Presenting them to the Membership for Discussion and Adoption

(8) Preparation of the draft contract or agreement

(9) Meeting with Management -- Techniques -- Public Relations

(10) What to do Should Collective Bargaining break down or reach a Stalemate

(11) Signing and Ratification of the Contract

(12) Legal Aids to Enforce Collective Bargaining

(13) Enforcement of the Contract through the Shop Steward System

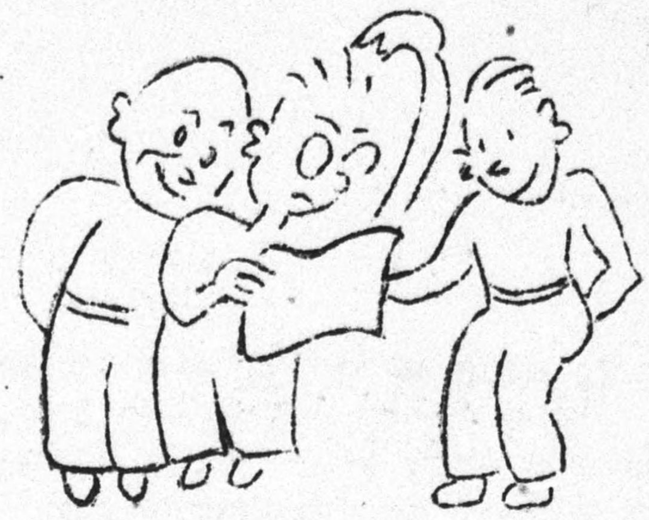
(14) Education of Membership to use Collective Bargaining. Use of Grievance Machinery.

(15) Education of Shop Stewards

No two education directors will develop the same sort of a pamphlet. Each union has its own specific needs. Some unions will handle collective bargaining procedures in one manner, another union in a different manner.

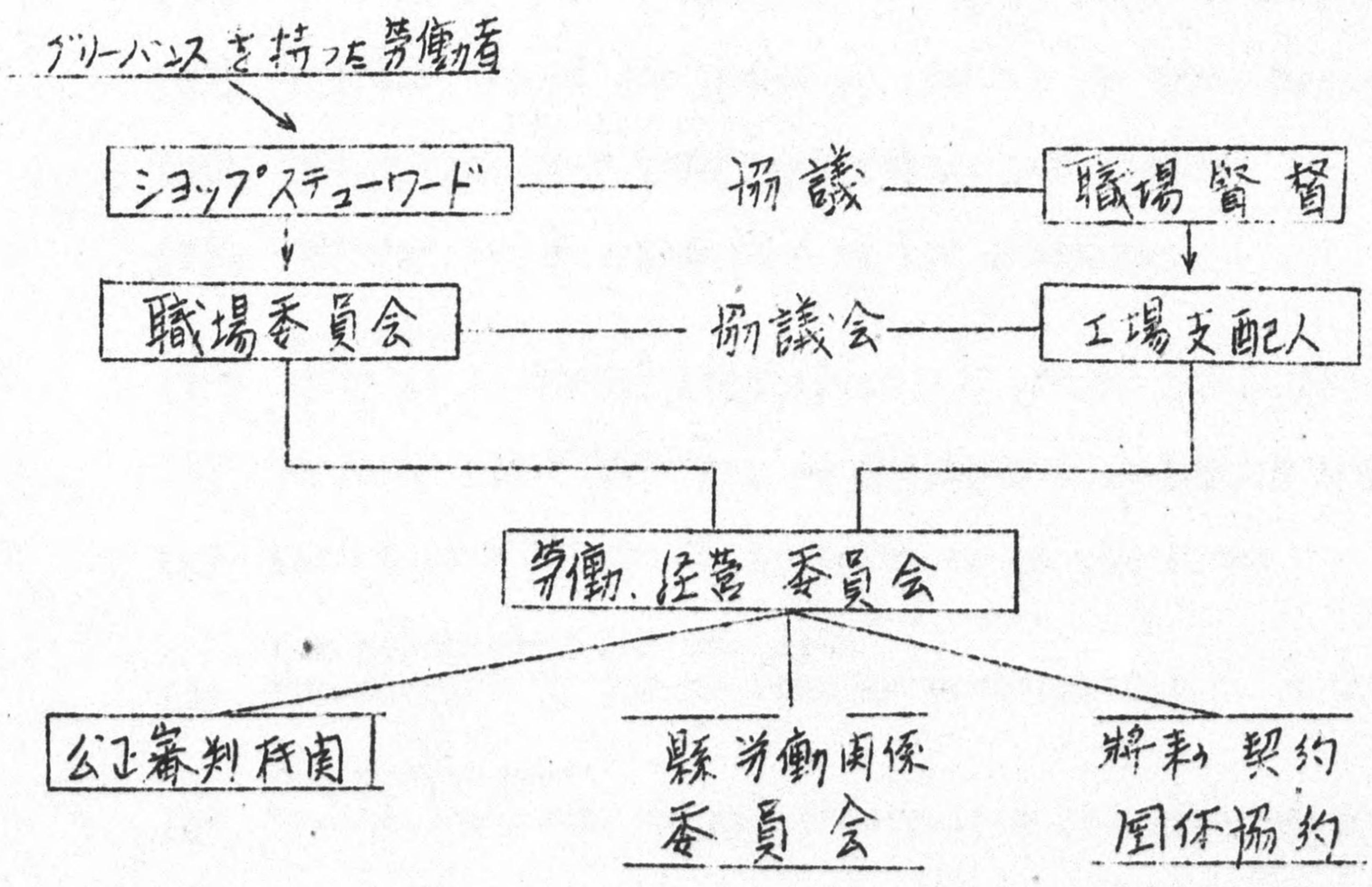
But after you have outlined everything which your membership wants to know, your next job is to carry on the research work necessary to secure the basic information. You may consult with other trade union education directors, with local authorities, and perhaps you visit the Tokyo C. I. & E. Library (for Japanese <u>only</u>) in order to study books on collective bargaining procedures in America and other countries.

As in the case of the leaflet, you should then write a draft of the pamphlet, section by section. Write it in simple and clear language. Wherever possible, use illustrations so that the reader of the pamphlet will get the idea and fully understand what you are trying to say. As you complete each chapter, give it to friends, have them criticize it, and then rewrite it.



All of this is essential. For instance, when you are writing about collective bargaining, it is useful to employ a few sketches illustrating the collective bargaining process from the time that the worker has a grievance until the grievance has been settled.

グリーバンス手續の圖解




And if you are talking about grievance slips, show them what such a slip may look like:

グリーバンス傳票

性名 _____ 職番 _____ 日附 _____

グリーバンスの内容 _____

_____

_____

契約違反の事実 _____

_____

_____

要求處置 _____

_____

_____

You may decide that it is important not only to quote the law on the subject, but to include at the end of your pamphlet important quotations from the Trade Union Law, the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, and other pertinent labor laws. Some unions may find it pertienent to include a model contract to aid local union negotiation committees in drawing up their own contract forms.

As the pamphlet takes form, continue to consult with advisers, get criticism, and PLAN, PLAN, PLAN. Do not rush the job. One well-written pamphlet is worth a hundred poor pamphlets. One pamphlet written in simple language and filled with practical suggestions can be of tremendous aid in the development of sound collective bargaining procedures in your national union.

After you have taken the pamphlet apart, rewritten it, and drawn new sketches until you have something which is as near perfect as possible, then - and only then - is it time to mimeograph the pamphlet, or take it to the printer.

## PRICE

Remember that people pay more attention to pamphlets and leaflets when they have to pay for them. It is a wise practice to sell the pamphlets at the actual cost - just a few sen or a few yen - but enough to pay for the preparation and printing. The practice with American unions is for the local union to purchase the leaflets and pamphlets from the national union at cost, and then either re-sell or give them to the membership.

Never give anything away! It will be valued only if you value it yourself by putting a price on it!

## DISTRIBUTION

The next important step, once you have prepared the pamphlet, is to decide on distribution. Put a small notice in your rodo kumiai shimbun describing the leaflet or pamphlet, outlining its contents, give the price, and indicate exactly how it can be purchased.

Then write a letter to every local union education committee, send them a sample copy of the pamphlet, tell them how they can use it in their local union, and invite their order.

But that is the internal distribution scheme.

There is another distribution which is just as important. Consider the nature of your leaflet or pamphlet and work up a list of persons who should be given a copy. One pamphlet may be of such basic interest that a copy should be sent to Diet Members, to Labor Administration Officials, or to the Prefectural Labor Relations Committee. Remember, if they receive copies of your pamphlet, they will often be grateful for the work you have done, and will make use of your pamphlet in their daily work.

Send a copy of the pamphlet to your local newspaper, describe it, and ask the newspaper to tell the general public so all persons may know that the union has just published a new leaflet or pamphlet.

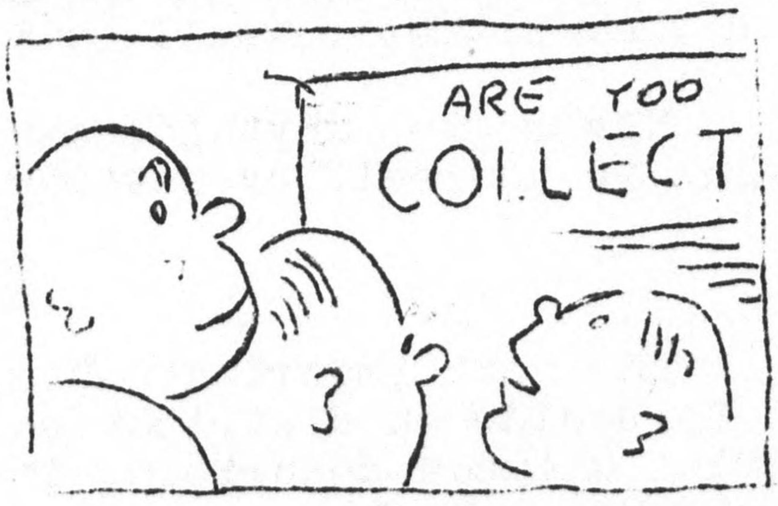
In a word, when you think of distribution of your pamphlet, plan distribution not only for your own membership, but also for all private and public agencies and persons who may find it of use. The wider the distribution, the more good will and intelligent understanding you may win for your union.

Too often, very fine pamphlets are written and printed, but <u>because the education director does not make intelligent use of distribution methods, few persons ever read the pamphlet</u>.

## PRACTICAL HINTS

Distribution methods and procedures are so vital to the successful use of leaflets and pamphlets that a few practical remarks may be of help. After the national headquarters has sent a new leaflet or pamphlet to the local unions, it is a wise practice for the local union education director to study the publication, write a few notes which briefly summarize it, and then at the next meeting of officers and members, describe briefly the leaflet and tell the membership where they can purchase copies. This arouses rank-and-file interest. Also, put a short description of the new publication either on the shop bulletin board or in the local union newspaper or mimeographed bulletin.

The American unions often post a notice in the shop which says: "Are you an expert on collective bargaining? Do you know all of the answers? If not, read the new pamphlet issued by the national headquarters, 'COLLECTIVE BARGAINING,' which can be obtained at the union office for two yen per copy..."




Again, when distributing pamphlets or leaflets to local persons not in the union, such as school teachers or university professors, it is wiser to visit them in person rather than just mail the publication. You can describe the new publication, and explain how they may find it useful. After you have left, they will be much more inclined to read the publication.

Another technique used to stimulate reading of the pamphlet is to hold a question-and-answer meeting based on the factual material in a new trade union publication. The local union announces that on a certain date a public question-and-answer meeting will be held. The person answering the largest number of questions correctly will be awarded, say, a prize -- a pack of cigarettes, some shoyu sauce, a book, or some other valued trophy. The members are told that if they want to take part in the contest, they must read a certain new trade union pamphlet. Give them the price and tell

them where and how they can obtain the pamphlet. For example, suppose you are planning a question-and-answer meeting based on a pamphlet, "HOW TO CONDUCT A UNION MEETING" ...

The education director then goes through the pamphlet and writes out a few hundred questions based on the pamphlet -- every possible sort of question the answer to which is found in the pamphlet.

When the meeting is held, all persons who think they have mastered the pamphlet are seated in front of the membership of the local. All of the questions are written on small slips of paper and placed in a large jar. One by one, in turn, the education director asks the contestants the questions. As soon as one person cannot answer correctly, he or she is ruled out of the contest and becomes a spectator. Finally there are only two persons left ... and questions continue until one of them is ruled out of the contest.

The winner receives the prize, yes! But the entire membership has listened carefully to the questions and answers, has heard the rulings of the education director, and by the time they leave the meeting place ALL have received a good education on the subject matter.

This type of question-and-answer meeting can well be staged in the primary school on a Sunday afternoon. Everyone loves a contest of brains -- and if Papasan brings the family with him to the meeting, his wife and children will also receive a little education about rodo kumiai.

Notices of new pamphlets and publications can frequently be placed on the bulletin board at the gates of the factory, in the public bath house, on the dormitory bulletin board, or perhaps even written in chalk on the walls of the benjo.

All of this is mentioned to focus the attention of the Japanese trade union director on one of his major problems: to get the widest distribution and circulation of trade union literature possible with a minimum of effort.

## LABOR INFORMATION

During times of negotiation or possible labor disputes, always be careful to prepare well-documented leaflets which present the case of the union. Give nothing but FACTS -- plenty of FACTS. Describe the wages, hours, and working conditions of the workers. Tell precisely what the union is demanding and why they should receive it. Avoid name-calling. Stick to facts.

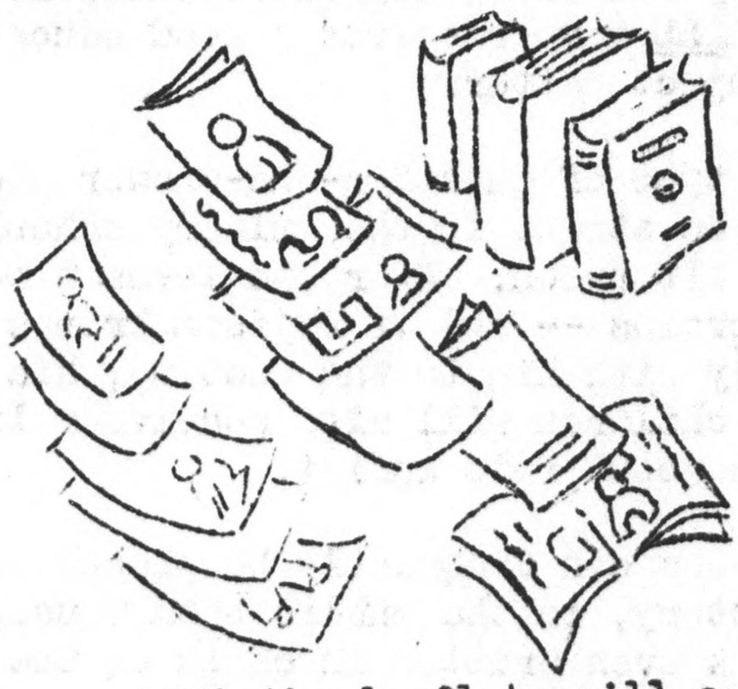
One well-prepared leaflet which states the union position and tells why it is in the interest of the public that the union should win its demands can aid the bargaining committee in its negotiations. Through such well-timed leaflets and pamphlets explaining the union position, you can use mass distribution not only to inform the workers accurately, but also to inform the public.

For, you see, the education director of the union is not only interested in educating the membership. He is equally interested in educating the general public, public officials, and other persons, so that they may understand the position of the trade union.

That is one excellent way to build up a "sound public opinion"; that is, informing the public to such an extent that they sympathetically approve the demands of the trade union. Then if a dispute should arise, the public has been informed in advance, they know the issues, and they will probably support the trade union.

## LIBRARY

The Japanese trade unions are growing with very little printed material on the trade union movement available. Millions of workers all over Japan have heard about the trade union over the radio and through their daily newspaper, but as you know, <u>they are hungry for information</u>. The various leaflets and pamphlets needed to inform and educate them cannot be developed in one day. But if the national trade union education directors will publish a few good leaflets and one well-written pamphlet before the end of this year, they will have taken one important step forward. First come leaflets... then pamphlets, and finally, as the literature and as knowledge and experience develop, then will come books.



With the leaflets will come discussion.

With the pamphlets will come classes and courses of instruction.

Then as books on the labor movement develop, schools can begin to function, labor colleges will have sufficient texts to conduct regular classes ... and a real workers' education movement will be under way in Japan.

As with all things, it must of necessity proceed from very small beginnings. The little leaflets may seem very unimportant, but they are beginnings of Japanese trade union literature.

The mighty trees which line the road to Nikko were once tiny seeds.

So too, in America and Great Britain, the beginnings of workers' education were found in tiny pamphlets and leaflets.

Have you begun to plant the seeds of trade unionism in your union? Are you planning for the mighty trade union trees of tomorrow which will grow along the path which trade unionism is building toward a better, free, democratic world?

- end -

file ep

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, affiliated with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Permission to reproduce this document must be secured in advance by writing a letter requesting such permission to: Information Division, C. I. & E., Radio Tokyo, Tokyo. State the name of the organization, number of copies, distribution, and other pertinent details.

## NOTE

This document is published as a sample of the informational material published by a representative American trade union. In studying the answers to the various questions, it must be remembered at all times that the American Federation of Teachers is an American Trade Union which has been founded and has developed as the result of special problems faced by American teachers during a certain period. It is not intended to imply that Japanese teachers will find in it answers to their own problems, for the Japanese trade union movement operates under differing circumstances. However, the Japanese trade unionists may profit from the experiences of the American trade unionists.

LABOR EDUCATION BRANCH, LABOR DIVISION
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
G. H. Q.
TOKYO
1946

30 DEC 1946

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What is the American Federation of Teachers?

A rapidly growing national professional organization of classroom teachers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. When was it organized?

It was organized April 15, 1916, and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, May 9, 1916.

3. How was this organization effected?

A few locals, directly affiliated with the A. F. of L., under the leadership of a few teachers of vision who were thinking in terms of community interest and social progress, met in Chicago, drew up a constitution and applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter as an international union of that body.

4. What is the system of organization?

The American Federation of Teachers is made up of more than 250 locals(or local unions) in cities and towns from coast to coast. These locals are usually affiliated with local and state labor bodies. Groups of seven or more teachers in public schools or colleges may be granted a charter upon application to the Executive Council and upon payment of a fee of ten dollars to cover the cost of the charter, seal, and supplies.

5. Why did the American Federation of Teachers affiliate with the A. F. of L.?

Because it recognized that organized labor was the major instrumentality in establishing our system of free tax-supported schools, has been their constant and consistent protector and defender, and has an advanced educational program second to none.

6. What is the educational program of the American Federation of Labor?

Federal aid to equalize educational opportunity; better enforcement of the educational laws; wider use of the school plant; reduction in the size of classes; revision of teachers' salary schedules upward; increase of school revenues to maintain and develop public schools; cooperation between boards of education and superintendents and committees representing the teaching body in all cases of controversy between school

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authorities and teachers; tenure of position for teachers during efficiency; sound pension laws; protection of the schools from propaganda and all forms of exploitation; labor representation on school boards; compulsory attendance laws; free text books; opportunity for every child to receive adequate educational advantages; opposition to all attempts to curtail educational opportunities at any time.

7. What is the American Federation of Labor doing at the present time in the field of Federal Aid to equalize educational opportunities?

The American Federation of Labor has had a large part in the present Federal Aid program. President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education had its origin in action taken at the 1935 convention of the A. F. of L. At annual conventions of the A. F. of L. since 1936, the general principle of Federal Aid to equalize educational opportunity has been approved. The Permanent Committee on Education of the A. F. of L. assisted in drafting the Federal Aid Bill of 1939. William Green, President of the A. F. of L., appointed the chairman of the Permanent Education Committee, the southern representative of the A. F. of L., and the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers to appear before the Senate Committee on Labor and Education to testify in favor of the Federal Aid Bill. The American Federation of Labor also sponsored a bill to provide more adequately for vocational education in America.

Dr. Floyd Reeves, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, has stated that the American Federation of Labor has done more than any other group in the Nation to implement Federal Aid to Education.

The Permanent Committee on Education of the A. F. of L., has studied, and in some instances, modified, the programs of the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Office of Education, and other governmental agencies in the field of education.

8. Does the American Federation of Labor urge its affiliated state and local labor bodies to work for better educational facilities and proper working conditions for teachers?

In February, 1940, the Permanent Committee on Education of the A. F. of L. sent to all affiliated state federations of labor and central labor bodies in cities and towns from coast to coast the strongest and most comprehensive program ever issued by any powerful lay group in America in defense of

dequate public education and the rights of classroom teachers. In this statement, which was mailed from the A. F. of L. headquarters in Washington, state federations and central bodies were instructed to work for: adequate financial support for schools; tenure, retirement, and better salaries for teachers; class-size not to exceed twenty-five pupils; curriculum revision in terms of community needs; academic freedom; and Federal Aid to equalize educational opportunities. In fact, the program includes essentially everything for which the teaching profession has worked for years. (Copies may be secured from the office of the Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers.)

9. Has the American Federation of Labor attempted to secure better educational facilities through political action?

During the summer of 1940, President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the A. F. of L., went before the resolutions committees of both the Democratic and Republican conventions and requested, among other things, political planks in favor of Federal Aid to education, adequate provisions for vocational education (thus anticipating a vital national defense need which many educators failed to see), and expansion of the Department of Labor which includes many educational activities and care of the blind, orphans, crippled and so forth.

As a result of these requests, the Democratic Party adopted one of the strongest statements on education ever adopted by any major political party in America.

10. What are the chief objectives of the American Federation of Teachers?

Just as the objectives of any bona fide trade union are (1) to improve the craft, and (2) to improve the working conditions of the members of the craft, so also the chief objectives of the American Federation of Teachers are (1) to improve the educational facilities for the children of the Nation, and (2) to improve the working conditions of the teachers in the public schools. These two objectives are inseparable since it is impossible to provide efficient educational services in the classroom unless teachers work under conditions which are consistent with the important position which they occupy in a democratic society.

Included in the first objective of improving the craft is the professionalizing of teaching through organization of teachers in such strength that they may be in a position to determine their own status, questions of professional conduct

and terms of contract, and exercise fully their rights as citizens as well as teachers. Only through strong and effective organization will teachers be able to assume the place of leadership to which they are entitled so that the best and strongest may be attracted to the teaching profession and as free men and women be fit builders of the citizens of tomorrow in a free republic.

11. What are the objectives of the American Federation of Teachers as stated in its constitution?

The objectives of this organization shall be:

a. To bring associations of teachers into relations of mutual assistance and cooperation.

b. To obtain for them all the rights to which they are entitled.

c. To raise the standard of the teaching profession by securing the conditions essential to the best professional service.

d. To promote such a democratization of the schools as will enable them better to equip their pupils to take their place in the industrial, social, and political life of the community.

e. To promote the welfare of the childhood of the Nation by providing progressively better educational opportunities for all.

12. Is it professional to belong to a union?

In affiliation with the American Federation of Labor we find thousands of leading scientists and technicians of the country in the employment of various government bureaus, physicians in the health departments of some of our large cities, technical engineers, aviation engineers, musicians, actors and teachers in public schools and universities. It is interesting to note that with few exceptions, all of the members of the great symphony orchestras are members of the American Federation of Labor. The air-line pilots on transport planes who are highly educated in at least three phases of science are practically 100% organized in the American Federation of Labor.

The Actors' Equity, the Musicians' Union, the Federal Employees, the Civil Engineers, the physicians in health departments have not found that affiliation with the American

Federation of Labor has brought a loss of professional standing. Many famous persons have served as officials of A. F. of L. unions. Lawrence Tibbett has served for a number of years as President of the American Federation of Musical Artists. Robert Montgomery has served as President and Joan Crawford as Vice President of the Movie Actors' Guild. Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University has served as President of the American Federation of Teachers.

13. What essentials are required in making teaching a profession?

Adequate compensation for services rendered. Tenure during efficiency. Participation in school administration. Determination of the standards that control teaching and teachers. Just as medicine and law were made professions chiefly because their own members fixed the standards of their callings, so also the standards of the teaching profession must be determined by ideals that find favor not merely in the eyes of those who control these positions, but in the eyes of those who do the actual work.

14. Are many prominent educators affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers?

Hundreds of prominent educators in America are members of the American Federation of Teachers. Included in this number are such prominent men and women as: Dr. Floyd Reeves, Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Education; Dr. John Deway, internationally known educator; Dr. George S. Counts, Professor of Education, Columbia University; Dr. Ralph Tyler, head of the Department of Education, University of Chicago; Dr. Carleton Washburne, Superintendent of the famous Progressive School at Winnetka, Illinois; Honorable Jerry Voorhis, former teacher and United States Congressman from California; Miss Florence Thorne, director of research of the American Federation of Labor; Miss Selma M. Borchardt, vice president for the Americas of the World Federation of Education Associations; Dr. John Childs, Columbia University; Dr. Frank Baker, President of Milwaukee State Normal College; Mrs. Frances Donovan, author of The School Ma'am; Dr. Paul O. Douglas, Chicago Alderman and Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; Dr. Maynard Kruger, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; Dr. George Axtelle, Northwestern University, author of John Dewey Yearbook of 1940; and hundreds of others.

15. Why is affiliation with the American Federation of Teachers sometimes opposed?

Because it is an organization of classroom teachers, there has been opposition among old line educators who fear any innovation originating with the teachers themselves, rather than with administrative officials.

Some teachers and administrators who are unfamiliar with the true objectives and principles of the American Federation of Labor believe that it is beneath their dignity to affiliate with an organization which is made up of laborors and skilled workers as well as white-collar workers. Many teachers of the Nation are entirely ignorant of the rich tradition of the American Federation of Labor in the field of education.

The real opposition, however, is one never expressed. The teachers' unions are opposed because they are a power. It is recognized that teachers by their labor affiliation add immeasurably to their strength.

16. What benefits accrue to teachers from affiliating with labor?

Labor affiliation makes possible a strong and courageous position on all matters which affect public education. The story of free education in America is the story of the constructive efforts of organized workmen whose children comprise the great majority of the attendance in the American public schools. Whenever well considered, progressive, courageous proposals have been made for the improvement of public education, labor has supported them and fought to bring about their adoption. The outstanding benefit, therefore, which comes to teachers from affiliation with labor is the sense of security which the individual has who knows that in standing for public-spirited educational objectives he does not stand alone. The courage engendered by this support makes of the teacher a self-respecting American citizen able to make constructive suggestions for the welfare of the schools, fit to train the future citizens of a democracy. This teacher has the ability and time to handle large issues, because unworried by small ones.

17. In what way will a teachers' organization be strengthened by labor affiliation?

Local teachers' associations may increase their power and influence in the community manyfold through fraternal affiliation with thousands of organized workers in the community. For

instance, in a typical American city of 100,000 population, a local teachers' association with five hundred members -- by affiliation with the A. F. of T. -- may immediately become a part of an organization of 10,000 members. Thousands of citizens in a community can accomplish what hundreds cannot hope to do. More important than mere numbers, however, is the fact that local labor bodies have been instructed by numerous pronouncements of A. F. of L. conventions to fight for full terms of school, adequate financial support of schools, better salaries for teachers, tenure, retirement, democratic administration, and so forth. Teachers' organizations which are directly affiliated on a fraternal basis can render excellent service by assisting local labor bodies in carrying out this program. Many of the strongest and most successful A. F. of T. locals were organized because local teachers' associations had proved ineffective in solving the problems of the classroom teachers.

18. Does organized labor favor having representatives of labor on boards of education?

Yes. In declaring that representatives of labor should regard it as part of their public duty to serve on local school boards or on the boards of trustees of educational institutions supported by public funds, the 1923 convention of the A. F. of L. said: "These institutions were created to serve all the people, and membership on such boards would insure the fulfillment of this original intention. Furthermore, such action is in entire and complete accord with the long and continuous interest of American labor in the cause of free public education." This stand has been repeatedly reaffirmed in recent conventions of the A. F. of L.

19. Do A. F. of T. locals make use of the strike weapon?

The American Federation of Teachers maintains a non-strike policy. It is an autonomous body within the American Federation of Labor, and cannot be compelled by any labor authority to take action it does not wish to take. The power of the organization lies in the backing of large numbers of organized workers.

20. Is the Federation making progress?

Yes. While most social and educational organizations struggled during the depression years to maintain their respective memberships, the membership of the A. F. of T. has multiplied five times, and has doubled in a period of less than two years. The American Federation of Teachers is one of the

most rapidly growing unions in the American Federation of Labor. In the city of Chicago alone more than 8,000 teachers, representing approximately two-thirds of the teachers of the city are members of A. F. of T. Local No. 1, the largest teachers' union in the world.

21. How much are the local and national dues?

Dues in local unions are determined by the local unions themselves and depend upon the extent and cost of the local program. Each local pays per capita dues to the National Organization at the rate of ten cents to forty cents per member of the local. The average is approximately 20¢ per month per member. A subscription to The American Teacher magazine (which is priced at $2.50 per year) is included with the dues.

22. How do dues in the American Federation of Teachers compare with those of other national and international unions?

Dues in the American Federation of Teachers are the lowest of more than 100 unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and less than one-fourth the average dues paid by members of other international unions. The American Federation of Teachers is one of the most economical and efficiently operated trade unions in the world.

23. Who are the governing officials of the American Federation of Teachers and what salaries do they receive?

The governing body of the Union is the Executive Council which consists of the President, Secretary-Treasurer, and fifteen Vice Presidents. All of these officials are elected annually and serve on an honorary basis without salary with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer who is the full-time salaried executive officer of the Union employed according to the principles of teacher tenure. (The monthly salary of the Secretary-Treasurer is less than the maximum salary for high school teachers in the larger cities of the United States.)

- end -

File

HEADQUARTERS
TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION
APO 710 (Nagoya, Honshu)

FWH/mk

23 Dec 46

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : See Distribution

1. The following named EM, this headquarters, WP o/a 23 Dec 46 to Osaka, Honshu for recreational purposes.

T/4 Herman B. Nash 11087878

2. Will return to this orgn o/a 30 Dec 46. Necessary arrangements have been made for billeting and rations.

3. Tvl by Govt mtr and/or rail atzd. Auth: VOCO I Corps.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL BURNELL:

Frank M. Wilkins

FRANK M. WILKINS
Maj FA
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
EM (4)
RTO (1)
File (1)

OSAKA MIL GOVT TEAM
A.P.O. 660

U.S. ARMY POSTAL SERVICE
NOV
10
1948
660
A.P.O.

Lt. M. A. Hamilton
WVS/ATC
Headquarters BRINDIV

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 666

EBM/rs

14 December 46

SUBJECT: Accomodation for Lady Artist

TO: P.M.A. Hamilton
WVS/UK
Headquarters BRINDIV

1. Reference your letter about a lady artist coming to Osaka.

2. We must have the following information:

a. Nationality

b. Length of stay

c. Who she is going to deal with, i.e., American or Japanese

d. Date of arrival

3. With the above information we can accomplish the necessary arrangements.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Edward B. Millett
EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, F. A.
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
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FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, F. A.
Adjutant

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA MIL. GOV'T TEAM
APO 710

17 Dec 46

SPECIAL ORDER)
:
NUMBER.....51)

1. Following named officer Colonel MALCOLM E. CRAIG, INF 08123 this orgn is placed on TDY to OSAKA MIL. GOV'T TEAM , APO 660 and Hq I Corps APO 301 on official business for an indefinite period. WP o/a 17 Dec 1946 rpt to CO. there at. Compl of TDY will return to proper orgn and sta. TC will furnish necessary gov't mtr or rail T. Auth: VOCG I CORPS via Telephone dtd 17 Dec 1946.

2. Following named officer 1st Lt. Robert M. Elser OFD 01575952 this orgn is placed on TDY to TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL. GOV'T REGION, APO 710 on official business rpt not later than 0800 18 Dec to C.O. thereat. WP o/a 17 Dec 1946 for one (1) day. Compl of TDY will return to proper orgn and sta. TC will furnish necessary gov't mtr or rail T. Auth: VOCO TOKAI-HOKURIKU M.G. REGION via Telephone dtd 17 Dec 1946.

3. Following named EM T/5 Richard T. Rossnagel RA 39729780 this orgn is placed on TDY to 332 General Dispensary on official business rpt to C.O. Optical Section not later than 1200 18 Dec 1946. WP o/a 17 Dec 1946 for one (1) day. Compl of TDY will return to proper orgn and sta. TC will furnish necessary gov't mtr or rail T. Auth: VOCG I CORPS via Telephone dtd 17 Dec 1946.

4. Par 3 Special Order 48 this headquarters dtd 10 Dec 1946 is revoked.

5. Par 4 Special order 48 this Headquarters dtd 10 Dec 1946 is revoked.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CRAIG:

CLARENCE S. DAVIS,
Capt., INF.,
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL:

CLARENCE S. DAVIS,
Capt., INF.,
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| MG, Sect, I Corps | 1 |
| Tokai-Hokuriku MG | 1 |
| Ea Indiv Conc | 3 |
| Osaka MG Team | 1 |
| File | 2 |
| 201 [illegible] | 1 |

20 DEC 1946

RESTRICTED

File

BB

Japanese Art Exhibition

We wish to extend an invitation to all members of the Allied Military forces to attend an art exhibition held under the auspices of the Hyogo Prefectural League of Artists and Supported by Hyogo Prefecture, Kobe City.

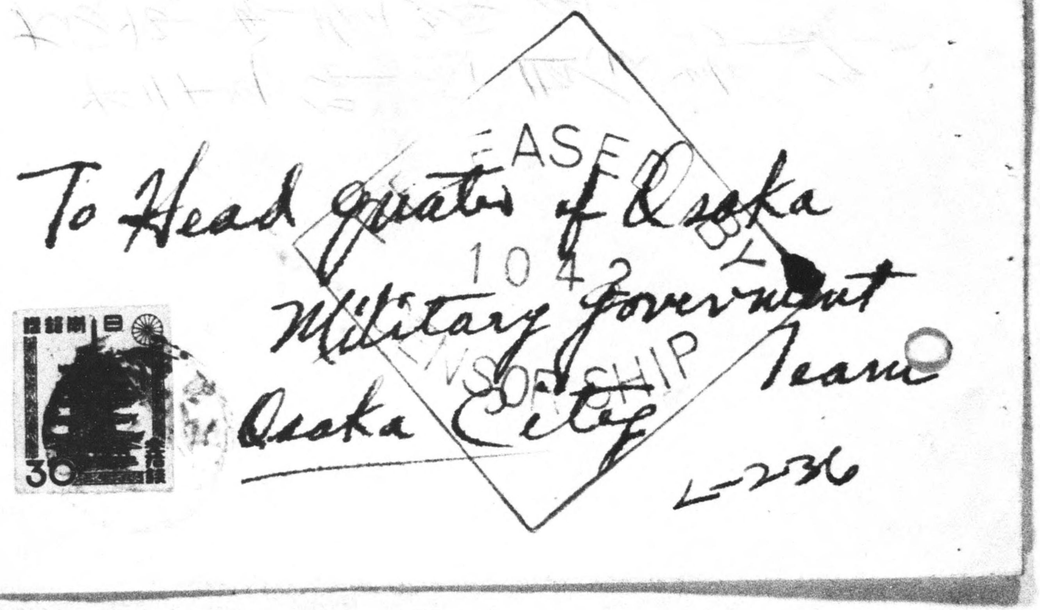
On 24 August 1946 the young Attists of Hyogo Prefecture were organized into the Hyogo Prefectural League of Artists and are devoting wery effort toward a new cultural development among the youth of the nation.

Our first art exhibition is being held in the Sogō Department Store (across the street from the Sannomiya Station) on the fourth floor during the week of 25 -- 30 November 1946, from 9 AM -- 4 PM.

It is our desire to present our works for your pleasure and comment.

4 DEC 1946

From Hyogo Prefectural League of Artists




To Head quaters of Osaka
Military Government
Osaka Detachment Teams




L-236

HEADQUARTERS
KOBE BASE
APO 317

11 December 1946

SUBJECT: Dependent Housing for Reassigned Officer.

TO : The Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301.

1. References: a Radio DX 72341 DH, Eighth Army, dated 12 November, 1946.

b. Radio DX 92511 LE, Eighth Army, dated 6 December, 1946.

2. Colonel Hugh P. Adams was transfered from the Kobe Base area of responsibility to A.P.O. 301 by paragraph 2, Special Orders 266, Kobe Base, dated 8 November, 1946.

3. The following information is submitted in compliance with paragraph 4 of reference 1 a:

a. Name: Hugh P. Adams, 0148846
b. Rank and date of rank:
Colonel, 3 November 42.
c. Cumulative overseas service as of date of transfer: 29 months, 14 days.
d. Number and present location of dependents: two, located at Public Quarters M-40, Kobe, Honshu, Japan.
e. Status of dependents: in theater.
f. Circumstances of arrival of dependents in theater: under current policy and procedure.

4. It is requested that this headquarters be advised of the date on which Colonel Adams can release Public Quarters, M-40, Kobe Base.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

GLEN D. GRANT
Major, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

file dp

B/L, Hq, Kobe Base, Subj: Public Qrtrs M-40 of Kobe Base Command, dtd 11 Dec 46

1st Ind. AHT/dp

Headquarters, Osaka Military Govt Team, APO 660, 18 Dec 46

TO: Commanding General, Kobe Base, APO 317

1. I have not received letter dated 18 November 1946 mentioned in basic communication.

2. By Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 304, Hq, Eighth Army, dated 5 December 1946, I am attached unassigned to Headquarters, Eighth Army (TDY, Military Government, Osaka Military Government Team) to conduct an inventory of the Osaka Imperial Mint.

3. I am not in position to secure quarters elsewhere until this duty is completed and a permanent assignment is made.

HUGH P. ADAMS
Colonel, FA

FILE
EBM

Cable Address :
"CHAMBER OSAKA"

# OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

DOJIMA HAMADORI, OSAKA, JAPAN

Please Quote No.

Osaka, Dec. 16th, , 1946.

Major Edward B. Millett, Adjutant
c/o H.Q.Osaka Military Govt Team,
City

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that the enquiry of P.R-I. 2nd Br., the Dorsetshire Regiment, Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku regarding the purchase of Xmas Decorations and New Year Decorations, which you witnessed for necessary action, having been transmitted to us from Osaka Liaison Office requesting our cooperation, we have duly answered to the Regiment as per copy attached hereto.

Yours faithfully,

S. Negoro

S. Negoro,
Secretary of
The Osaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Copy

Page.....

Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Dec. 16th, 46

Lieut.R.E.Nobbs
c/o P.R.I.2nd Br., The Dorsetshire Regiment,
Kochi Prefecture,
Shikoku

Dear Sir,

Your esteemed enquiry dated Dec. 2 regarding the purchase of Xmas Decorations & New Year Decorations, witnessed by H.Q, Osaka Military Govt Team on the 11th inst., reached too late in our hand thru Osaka Liaison Office.

We are exceedingly regretful to inform you that your delayed application has prevented the makers here, who have already disposed of these goods, from delivering them to you by the appointed date.

We can not, therefore, afford to instruct them to send you their samples and prices of the same.

Apologizing for having failed to meet your requirement,

Yours faithfully,

S. Negoro.

Secretary of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

file 4w

HEADQUARTERS
ITAMI ARMY AIR BASE
APO 660

16 December 1946

SUBJECT: Interrogation of Mr.Fumihiso Utsunomiya

TO : Osaka Military Government Team
Attn: Labor Office

1. Request interrogation of Mr. Fumihiso Utsunomiya, Foreign National for employment at the Itami Army Air Base.

Carl Burak PLx

CARL BURAK,
1st Lt.Air Corps
Civilian Labor Officer

1st Ind WTM/myt

Hq Osaka Mil Govt Team, APO 660, 16 Dec 46.

TO: CO, Hq Itami Army Air Base, APO 660

1. Under existing security regulations employment of Mr. Fumihisa Utsunomiya as a foreign national is prohibited.

2. Temporary employment as a Japanese national as an interpreter pending completion of security check is authorized.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, FA
Adjutant

(85)

file & Bm

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 660

CMK/sk

14 December 1946

SUBJECT: Duty Officer's Tour of Duty, 13 December 1946.

TO: Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 660.

1. The following report covers the period 1600 13 Dec 46 to 0800 14 Dec 46.

2. Recommend the following corrective action be taken:

a. Electric space heater to be installed at the Information Desk for the comfort of the Charge of Quarters. Heat is turned off at approximately 1630, and during the evening hours the temperature of the building drops considerably.

b. Lock on door leading from Public Health and Welfare Office to the Adjutant's Office is in need of repair. Door can be opened, even the lock is "set".

c. There are too many lights left burning during the evening. Recommend that burning of lights be reduced to a minimum, however, visibility should be adequate to insure proper checking and safety.

C.M. KAMAR
1st Lt, Inf
Duty Officer

HEADQUARTERS
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 660

CMK/sk

14 December 1946

SUBJECT: Duty Officer's Tour of Duty, 13 December 1946.

TO: Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 660.

1. The following report covers the period 1600 13 Dec 46 to 0800 14 Dec 46.

2. Recommend the following corrective action be taken:

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c. There are too many lights left burning during the evening. Recommend that burning of lights be reduced to a minimum, however, visibility should be adequate to insure proper checking and safety.

C.M. KAMAR
1st Lt, Inf
Duty Officer

12 Dec 46.

Education
Maj Merritt BH file OP

Legal & Gov't
Col Carey No thanks! AHB.
" Johnston "

Procurement
Maj Atkeson
Lt Lamar
Lt Butler

Public Health & Welfare
Col Davy
Capt Vickers DWG
Lt Spencer

Resources & Industry
Maj Harmon H

Supply
Lt McCullen
(OVER) RWM

DATE _____

INTER OFFICE BUCK SLIP

TO:

Colonel TRUXES _____
Lt Col TWAY _____
Major CURNAN _____
Major HARMON _____
Major WHEATON _____
Major BINGHAM _____
Capt WEINREBE _____
Lt SPENCER _____
Lt KAMAR _____
Lt BUTLER _____
Mr. PARKER _____
Mr. ELLIS _____
Mr. HANKS _____
Mr. OKADA _____
Miss TWAY _____
Mr. TSUNEZUMI _____
Mr. MORAN _____
Mr. NAO _____
For your file _____
For your info and ret _____
For compliance _____
Ret to file room _____
No. of Incls. _____
Major Merritt _____
Miss Kerrigan _____
Remarks: _____

ALL Officers:
READ AND INITIAL:

Edward B. Millett
EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, FA
~~Super Adjutant~~ Salesman

DATE_____

INTER OFFICE BUCK SLIP

O:

ducation_____

gal & Government_____

ublic Health & Sanitation_____

blic Welfare_____

rocurement_____

esources & Industry_____

pply_____

# IMPORTANT

The spring on this presser is strong enough to put a sharp crease even in heavy tweed winter weight material.

**CAUTION:** In pressing light weight material or ties, keep thumb on button, so full spring pressure is not exerted on material.

Presser should move easily and not stretch material. Too much pressure will cause a wavy edge. Regulate pressure by keeping thumb on black bakelite button.

Simply hang the trousers by the cuffs. Allow the presser to heat up three or four minutes and then move the presser down the crease line.

(over)

***Move the presser slowly.*** Take at least one-half minute to move the presser the length of one crease line.

It's the heat coming in from both sides at the same time that puts in the crease,—and that's why very little pressure is needed.

It is not necessary to dampen the edges. There is enough normal moisture in fabric at all times to set the crease.

There is no danger of burning the fabric as long as you keep the presser moving.

Start at the top or cuff and move in ONE direction only. It is not necessary to run the presser back and forth,—simply move slowly in one direction. The slower you move the presser the sharper and better your crease will be.

(over)

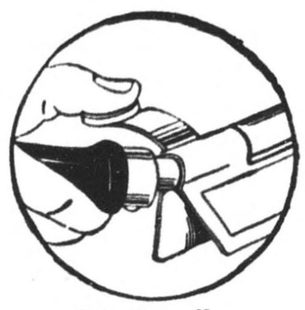
# DeLuxe Model
# ELECTRIC
# PRESSER

MADE IN U. S. A.
Protected by Pat. No. 1889432

**PRESSES WITHOUT A WET CLOTH OR PRESSURE---**

**No Ironing Board Necessary**

**Complete with Cord and Plug**



This Shows How Pressing Sides Open

**This new presser is ready for duty on a minute's notice. Weighs only 10 oz.—light to carry when traveling. CAN BE USED A HUNDRED TIMES ON THE SAME GARMENT WITHOUT CAUSING A SHINE. No pressure or wet cloth used; normal dampness in all cloth sets the press.**

• • •

***Guaranteed***

**The average life of this presser is from 2 to 5 years. Every presser is sold with a written guarantee for 1 year.**

•

**Operates on either AC or DC current.**

**Uses only 37 watts.**

———

**EMPIRE PRODUCTS, Inc.**
**Cincinnati 2, Ohio**

**PRESSES TROUSERS EVEN WHILE WORN**

# ELECTRIC PRESSER

## BETTER THAN A VALET

## PRESSES WITHOUT A WET CLOTH OR PRESSURE

## QUICK—EASY TO USE

Anyone can easily operate this presser right from the start. Natural moisture in all fabric aids in making perfect pressings. Guaranteed not to shine.

Plug in any light socket—AC or DC current. Allow presser to heat for about 3 minutes. Use no wet cloth. Move presser rather slowly. Do not stretch cloth while pressing or force cloth too deep between pressing blades. Presser should slide freely on fabric.

---

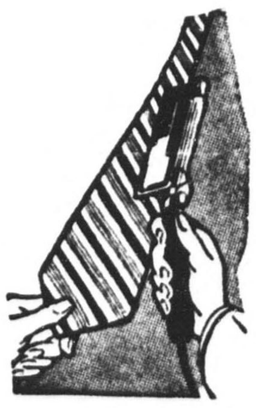
**KEEP PRESSER MOVING AND IT POSITIVELY WILL NOT OVERHEAT OR INJURE CLOTH**

---

### COAT

Ideal for reshaping the coat collar, lapel and renewing creases in sleeves and keeps the garment looking fresh and new.

• • •



### TIES

Made to order for pressing ties. Removes every trace of wrinkles and makes the tie look like brand-new. Worth the price for ties alone.

• • •

### FOR PLEATS

PRESSES WITHOUT A WET CLOTH OR PRESSURE

This electric presser does a wonderful job of renewing pleats. And it is so easy to use. Just hang the garment at a convenient height and you can run over every pleat in just a few minutes.

**WILL SAVE YOU MANY DOLLARS IN PRESSING BILLS**

HINGTON OFFICIAL PHOTO CO.
P. O. BOX 2706
WASHINGTON 13, D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.
DEC 3
9-PM
1946
23

12 DEC 1946

Commanding Officer
Osaka Mil. Govt. Team
A. P. O. 660
% P. M., San Francisco, Calif.

File

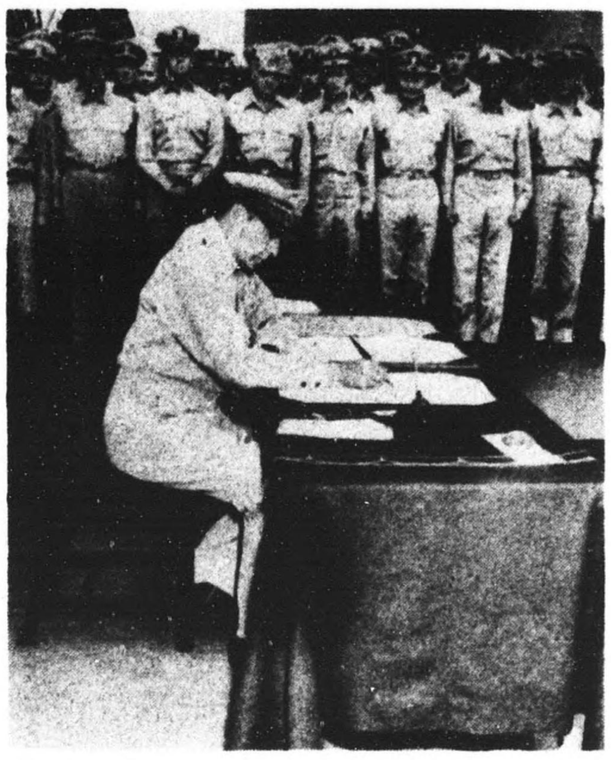
# WASHINGTON OFFICIAL PHOTO CO.

P. O. Box 2706 • • • Washington 13, D. C.

WORLD WAR II ALBUM

WASHINGTON OFFICIAL PHOTO CO.
P. O. BOX 2706 WASHINGTON 13. D. C.

*"Every Order A Rush Order"*
*. . . Tell Your Friends About Us.*



To: The Commanding Officer:

Washington Official Photo Co. now offers
"Epic Photographs of World War II."

Enclosed are order blanks for sets of photographs which we believe will be of interest to personnel in your command.

Here are the war's greatest pictures - selected from the best G.I. and from official Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard files - for your personal World War II Album and as gifts to your family and friends. Photos are arranged in sets covering a particular area or action, with descriptive captions, or a manual of description. These are clear, actual photographs you will prize highly in future years. Sets of 25 photos, 4" x 5", glossy finish, are only $2.50. Sets of 50 photos, 4" x 5", glossy finish, are only $5.00.

You may order these sets with the assurance that you will be satisfied with these fine professional photographs. Thousands of persons overseas and in the States have ordered these pictures and have complimented us on the fine selection. Excerpts of letters follow:

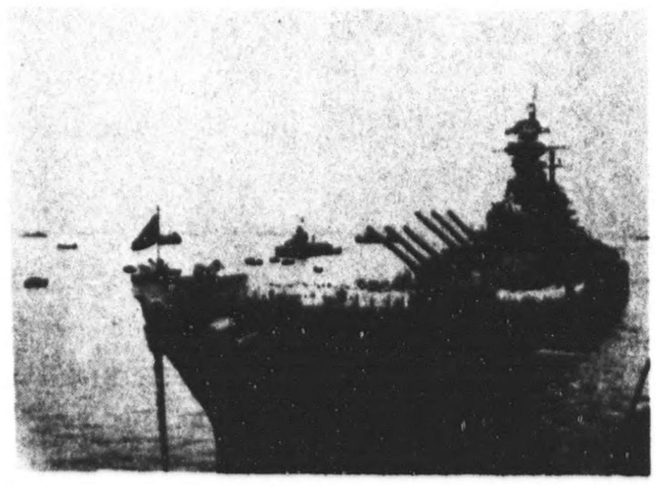
> "You people are to be commended on the type of pictures you put out. They are the best I have for my collection thus far."
>
> "I'm just writing a few lines to let you know I've received my pictures. I just want to say your pictures are very good and they will hold a high spot in my mementos of World War II."

Sets Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive and set No. 50 are available for immediate delivery. The balance of the sets are being prepared and will be available as soon as possible.

Knowing the money order situation, it is suggested that ten or more persons get together and order their sets in groups with one money order. Each set will be mailed out individually as shown on order blank.

Sincerely,

Washington Official Photo Co.



RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
SHIZUOKA MIL. GOV'T TEAM
APO 710

11 Dec. 1946

SPECIAL ORDER)
:
NUMBER.....49)

1. Following named officer MAJOR JAMES W. COLEMAN, INF. 0177916 is placed on TDY to Osaka Military Government Team, APO 660 on official business for an indefinite period. WP o/a 11 Dec. 1946 reporting to CO not later than 1200, 12 Dec. 1946. Compl of TDY will return to proper orgn and sta. Auth: VOCO Tokai-Hokuriku Mil. Gov't Region dtd 11 Dec. 46. TC will furnish necessary gov't mtr or rail T.

2. Par. 2 Special Order 48 this Headquarters dtd 10 Dec. 1946 is revoked.

3. 1st Lt. ROBERT E. GRISHKAT 01824016 FA is hereby appointed Labor Officer in addition to his other duties vice 1st Lt. LEE B. SCOTT 01331668 INF. relieved.

4. Following named officer 1st It. LEE B. SCOTT 01331668 INF. is placed on TDY to Osaka Military Government Team, APO 660 on official business for an indefinite period. WP o/a 11 Dec. 1946 reporting to CO not later than 1200, 12 Dec. 1946. Compl of TDY will return to proper orgn and sta. Auth: VOCO Tokai-Hokuriku Mil. Gov't Region dtd 11 Dec. 46. TC will furnish necessary gov't mtr or rail T.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CRAIG:

CLARENCE S. DAVIS,
Capt., A.C.
Adjutant.

OFFICIAL: Clarence S. Davis
CLARENCE S. DAVIS,
Capt., A.C.
Adjutant.

DISTRIBUTION:

MG, Sect, I Corps.....2
AG, Sect, I Corps.....1
Ea Indiv Conc.....3
Hq. Tokai Hokuriku MG.....1
File.....2
201.....1

RESTRICTED

File Copy

_____
(Unit)

_____
(Address)

Japanese Tax Exemption Certificate. No. _____ Date 9 Dec 1946

TO: S. Inaba
(Name of Vendor)

Kyoto
(Address)

1. By direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

DEIBERT Sidney H. CAF12
(Name) (Rank) (Serial Number)

ESS/RS - GHQ - SCAP Tokyo
(Unit) (Location)

Sidney H. Deibert
(Signature of Individual making purchase)

is authorized to purchase the following described item (s) for his own use without paying the Japanese Retail Sales Tax: (This item will not be resold or bartered)

| 1 | No 341 Cloisonne Vase |
|---|---|
| (Quantity) | (Description) |

| 1890 | 598.50 | 1191.50 |
|---|---|---|
| (Price with Tax) | (Amount of Tax) | (Price without Tax) |

2. Payment in cash less tax for the full amount of the article will be made upon presentation of this certificate.

Edward B. Millett
(Signature of Issuing Officer)

EDWARD B. MILLETT
Major, FA, 0-450085
(Name, rank and serial number)

Osaka MI Govt Team, Osaka, Honsu, Japan

Sidney H. Deibert
(Signature of individual making purchase)
To be signed at time purchase is made in presence of vendor.

Distributin: Original to Vendor
: cc to be returned to unit Hqs. or issuing officer.

1. Authority is granted to commanders of all echelons, or other officers as designated by Occupation Force Commanders, to issue tax exemption certificates to personnel of their commands for use in the purchase of luxury or other items from vendors in Japan who are required to add a Japanese retail sales tax to the selling price of the article.

2. Vendors, as described above, will accept such authorized tax exemption certificates when presented as payment of the levied tax. Prior to accomplishment of the certificate, the prospective purchaser will furnish the officer issuing the tax exemption certificate the following information:

a. Name and address of vendor.

b. Description of item (s).

c. Price with tax.

d. Amount of tax.

e. Price without tax.

3. Certificates, in form as per ~~ex~~ inclosure No. 1 will be prepared and signed in triplicate and numbered serially by each issuing officer. The original will be furnished the vendor in lieu of the levied tax. The duplicate certificate will be returned by the purchaser to the issuing officer ~~un~~forwarded through command channels to the first echelon of command which has Military Government Personnel and the triplicate will be filed by the issuing officer for future reference. Military Government Personnel will execute surveillance of employment of these certificates.

Reproduced by Hq 25th Inf
Div, 11 January 1946.

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

APO 929
7 December 1946

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : See Distribution

Major LUKE A. WESTENBERGER, O-314645, Inf, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, is placed on TDy with Osaka Mil Govt Team, (Osaka, Honshu) for a period of approx one (1) day. TDN. TCNT. Tvl by govt mtr & rail T auth. EDCMR 7 Dec 1946. Two (2) dependents will accompany O.
Augh- VOCG, I corps.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, INF
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

Charles D. Allen

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, INF
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - CG, I Corps
2 - Osaka MG Team
5 -Officer concerned
2 - Pers
1 - File

C 12

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

APO 929
7 December 1946

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO : See Distribution

Major LUKE A. WESTENBERGER, O-314645, Inf, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Hq & Hq Det, is placed on TDy with Osaka Mil Govt Team, (Osaka, Honshu) for a period of approx one (1) day. TBN. TCNT. Tvl by govt mtr & rail T Auth. HDCMR 7 Dec 1946. Auth. VOCG I Corps. Two (2) dependents will accompany O.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, INF
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

Charles D. Allen
CHARLES D. ALLEN
Captain, INF
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
2 - CO, I Corps
2 - Osaka MG Team
5 - Officer concerned
2 - Pers
1 - File

17 DEC 1946

SPECIAL TROOPS CENTRAL SCHOOL
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

File 4B-11

Date 6 December 1946

SUBJECT: Absence from Class

TO: Commanding Officer
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 660

For your information,

Stack, Andrew J. (Name) Pvt (Rank) 43053402 (ASN)

of your organization was absent from the following class or classes:

English Grammar 1900 Tues-Friday, 6 December 1946

5

Oscar L. Myers
OSCAR L. MYERS
Maj, Inf
Director

10 DEC 1946

3-Oct-46

HEADQUARTERS 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION
APO 468

File copy

6 November 1946
Date

SUBJECT: Travel Orders Number 1064

TO : Personnel Concerned

The fol named (Off) & (EM) WP p/a 6 November 1946

to Comd. Tokyo, Yamaha, Japan for purpose of official

business Upon completion of duty (Off) & (EM) will

return to proper orgn. TDN. Govt rail and motor T Auth. No perdiem

auth. AUTH Cir. 186, Hq Eighth Army 1946.

| GRADE | NAME | ASN | ORGN |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Authority is issued for one ½ x ½ ton truck to, subject to accompany officer.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

Joe R Tramell
JOE R TRAMELL
1st Lt. Inf.
Actg Asst Adj Gen

Title 4

# RECEIPT FOR SUPPLY OR SERVICE

Received From: RADIOPRESS, INC., OSAKA BRANCH

Address: 901 Asahi Bldg., 3/3 Nakanoshima
Kita-Ku, Osaka

Date Received: October 1 - November 30, 1946

In Response to PROCUREMENT DEMAND NO. SS 109-MG-PD-258-46

| ITEM NO. | QUANTITY | SUPPLY OR SERVICE |
|---|---|---|
| October 1 - 31 | 1 | News Service |
| November 1 - 30 | 1 | " |

* For details, refer to attached sheets

CONDITION OF SUPPLIES OR EQUIPMENT UPON RECEIPT _____

REC'D BY _____
Officer Unit

AT _____

R A D I O P R E S S , I N C .

OSAKA BRANCH
Asahi Building, Room 901

November 30, 1946

Request for Payment -- PROCUREMENT DEMAND NO. SS 109-MG-PD-258-46

| NAME OF SUBSCRIBER AND ADDRESS | NUMBER OF EDITIONS DAILY NEWS | COMMENTARY | SPECIAL | TOTAL COPIES FOR MONTH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel Tway<br>Osaka Mil. Govt Team | | | | |
| October 1-31 | 2 | 1 | irregular | 91 |
| November 1-30 | 2<br>*1 | 1 | " | 88<br>*51 |

Grand Total of Copies for two Months 230

* Osaka Edition

Note: SPECIAL EDITIONS cover news of War Crimes Trials, Allied Council sessions and GHQ press conferences.

R A D I O P R E S S . I N C .

OSAKA BRANCH
Asahi Building, Room 901

November 30, 1946

Request for Payment -- PROCUREMENT DEMAND NO. SS 109-MG--PD-258-46

For services given by RADIOPRESS, INCORPORATED consisting of two news editions (morning and afternoon), one commentary edition, and special editions daily except on Sundays (above printed in Tokyo), and one news edition daily (printed in Osaka).

| | |
|---|---|
| Rate for above service (per month) ---------- | ¥1,000.00 |
| Total number of copies issued for months of October and November (see schedule) ---------- | 230 |

TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE RECEIVED -------- ¥2,000.00

SPECIAL TROOPS CENTRAL SCHOOL
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

File

Date 30 Nov 46

SUBJECT: Absence from Class

TO: Commanding Officer
Osaka Military Government Team
APO 660

For your information,

Okada Peter (Name) | Civ (Rank) | (ASN)

of your organization was absent from the following class or classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Photography | 1900 Fri 29 Nov 46 |
| | |
| | |

Oscar L. Myers
OSCAR L. MYERS
Maj, Inf
Director

3-Oct-46

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Serial: (00/23AM/ltr/ser
21 Nov

COMMANDER NAVAL ACTIVITIES JAPAN
Tokyo, Japan

Omuta, Japan,
19 November 1946.

From: Commander Naval Activities Japan.
To : Second Demobilization Bureau (Omuta Office).

Subject: CV KATSURAGI, Preparation for Scrapping.

Enclosure: (A) "Inventory of Articles to be unloaded by Permission."
(B) "Articles to be Delivered to the Occupation Forces."

1. At the inspection made of the KATSURAGI this date she was found to be properly placed in a caretaker status.

2. The KATSURAGI will be transferred from the Second Demobilization Bureau to the Home Ministry for scrapping at the Hitachi Sakurajima plant at Omuta at 1000 20 November.

3. The Hitachi Company will take custody of the KATSURAGI as moored to buoy #8 in Omuta harbor and upon taking custody will assume full responsibility for the ship and its remaining equipage or equipment.

4. The fuel oil still aboard the ship remains the property of the Second Demobilization Bureau and is available for use in mine sweeping vessels. The SUB will report to the Commander Naval Activities Japan when the remaining oil has been removed.

5. Removal of specific items for use in mine sweeping or repatriation vessels by the Second Demobilization Bureau as listed on Enclosure (A), "Inventory of Articles to be Unloaded by Permission", is hereby approved with the exception of those items designated for delivery to the Occupation Forces as covered by Enclosure (B). The delivery of the items listed on Enclosure (B) to designated units of the Occupation Forces will be arranged by the Second Demobilization Bureau working with the Hitachi Company.

R. H. CHRISTIE,
Vice Admiral, U.S.N.
Commander Naval Activities Japan.

A. L. BURNETT,
Capt., U.S.N.
By direction.

cc:
CO, 8th Army
CO, 25th Div. (with Encl. (B))
Omuta MG Team (with Encl. (B))
Omuta D. B.
Home Ministry
Minister of Transportation
Omuta Liaison Office
CominCh Detachment YOKOSUKA (with Encl. (B))

26 NOV Rec'd

(ENC-B)

This is the revised copy of the "ARTICLES TO BE DELIVERED TO THE OCCUPATION FORCES", a revision necessitated by a series of changes in the articles to be delivered to AFRS STATION WVTQ.

| ARTICLES | PAGE | 25 DIV | OMGT | WVTQ | YOKOSUKA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A LIST OF LANDING GOODS OF KATSURAGI" | | | | | |
| Fire Extinguisher Foam Powder | C1-2 | 4 | 16 | | |
| Paint (black) | "-8 | 1 | | | |
| " (rust) | "-9 | 3 | 2 | | |
| " (deep blue) | "-10 | 1 | | | |
| " (anti-corrosive) | "-11 | 10 | 10 | | |
| " (gray) | C2-12 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Medical Supply Equipment | E1 | | All | | |
| "INVENTORY OF KATSURAGI" | | | | | |
| Signal Lamp 110 cm (Mirrors)* | A-2 | | | | 3* |
| Thermometer | A3-28 | 1 | | | |
| Chart | A6-69 | 1300 | | | |
| Hydrographic notice | A6-70 | 122 | | | |
| Special chart | A6-71 | 14 | | | |
| Library | A6-72 | 37 | | | |
| Accessory Set for Type 92 All Wave Receiver | B1-1 | | | 1 | |
| Desk Lamp | "-4 | | | 3 | |
| Type 99 Model No. 1 Wave Meter | "-7 | | | 2 | |
| Type 2 _____ Matching Apparatus | B2-20 | | | 1 | |
| No. 2 Wireless Telephone | "-21 | | | 1 | |
| Type 99 Model No. 1 Wave Meter | B3-25 | | | 1 | |
| Amplifier for Type 95 Transmitter | "-27 | | | 1 | |
| Type 2 No. 5 Medium Transmitter | "-30 | | | 1 | |
| Amplifier for Type 95 Transmitter | "-31 | 1 | | | |
| Type 1 No. 2 Model Radar | "-34 | | | 1 | |
| Tackle | C1-11 | 2 | | | |
| Boat Built in Japanese Type | C2-16 | 1 | | | |
| Anchor for Auto Boat | C3-25 | | 2 | | |
| Life Jackets | "-35 | | 10 | | |
| Oar for Japanese Type Boat | "-36 | 1 | | | |
| Portable Pump | C4-37 | 2 | | | |
| Battery Tester | D8-91 | | | 1 | |
| Carrying Electric Lamp | D19-232 | 10 | 10 | 2 | |
| Hydrometer | D20-239 | | | 1 | |
| Hydrometer Can | " -240 | | | 2 | |

(Continued on Page 2)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Electric Cleaner | D22-275 | | | 1 | |
| Medical Supply and Equipments (Except bed for Patient) | E1 | | All | | |
| Folding Chair (A) | F1-4 | 5 | 5 | | |
| " " (B) | "-5 | 20 | | | |
| Revolving Chair | F-7 | 1 | | | |
| Arm Chair | Unlisted | 1 | | | |
| Money Chest (Small) | F1-10 | 1 | | | |
| **"INVENTORY OF ARTICLES TO BE UNLOADED BY PERMISSION"** | | | | | |
| Signal Lamp (20 cm) | A-5 | 2 | | | 2 |
| " " (60 cm) (Mirrors)* | "-6 | 1 | | | 1* |
| Chronometer (Delivered) | "-7 | | | 1 | |
| Time Watch (Delivered) | "-8 | 2 | | | |
| Clock (Every Day) | "-9 | 3 | | | |
| " (Every Week) | "-10 | 2 | 1 | 2* | |
| Sextant | "-11 | | | | 1 |
| * Delivered to WVTQ | | | | | |
| Divider (Delivered) | A-12 | | 3 | | |
| Binocular Telescope | "-15 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Binocle (7 times) | "-16 | 1 | | | |
| Voltmeter (Delivered) | "-19 | | | 1 | |
| Galvanometer (Delivered) | "-20 | 1 sm | | 1 sm | |
| Revised Model No. 4 Type 92 All Wave Receiver | B-1 | 2 | | 6 | |
| No. 1 Battery Charger | "-2 | | | 1 | |
| No. 3 Battery Charger | "-3 | | | 1 | |
| Desk Telephone | "-4 | 4 | | 6 | |
| Type T Receiver | "-5 | 4 | | | |
| Hand Telegraph Key | "-6 | 4 | | 1 | |
| Type TM Portable Short Wave Receiver | "-13 | | | 1 | |
| Revised Model No. 1 Type 95 No. 5 Short Wave Transmitter | "-21 | 1 | | | |
| Revised Model No. 1 Type 92 No. 4 Transmitter | "-22 | | | 1 | |
| Revised Model No. 1 Type 95 No. 4 Short Wave Transmitter | "-23 | | | 1 | |
| Revised Model No. 1 Type 95 No. 5 Short Wave Transmitter | "-29 | | | 1 | |
| Type TM Portable Short Wave Transmitter | "-32 | | | 1 | |
| Insulator (All sizes) | "-33 | | | 10 each | |
| No. 3 Type 3 Battery (contains three 2-volt Batteries) | B-34 | | 6 | 22 | |
| Type 98 Tester for Wireless Instrument | "-45 | | | 1 | |