ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC SECTION
Internal Revenue Division

GHM/vh
19 December 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

SUBJECT: Visit by Members of the Local Finance Commission to the United States

1. Confirming our conversation of this morning the Internal Revenue Division has no objection to the Local Finance Commission party leaving for the United States as scheduled on January 10, 1951. We do desire to submit some recommendations with respect to their itinerary and the persons to be visited.

2. The chief function of the Local Finance Commission is to lead and guide local governments in the development of sound methods of local finance and administration. A secondary function is to assess certain types of property which either cover more than one municipality or are particularly difficult to assess. The Japanese have little or no experience and background in either of these functions. The assessment problems are particularly urgent because the local tax law requires a final reassessment value to be fixed for each piece of land, each house, and each depreciable asset prior to September 30, 1951. A reasonably sound assessment of these properties is of great importance in the whole local finance situation and, of course, has a direct bearing upon the success of the local autonomy program. From our observations neither the Local Finance Commission nor the local administrative authorities seem to appreciate either the magnitude or the difficulty of the problems involved in such reassessment on the new basis.

3. We, therefore, recommend that so far as possible their itinerary be arranged so that it will include ~~so many of~~ the following places and visits with the persons named below:

Sacramento, California

a. Mr. Ronald Welch, Chairman of the State Board of Equalization.

With respect to the reassessment of public utilities and the assessment of real property in Japan. The State of California has been doing some outstanding work in these subjects.

Memo for File: Subject: Visit by Members of the Local Finance Commission to the United States

b. Mr. Frank H. Thill, California Taxpayers Association, Forum Building, Sacramento, California.

This organization is one of the best state taxpayers associations and could undoubtedly give the Japanese some excellent information on how to organize effective public opinion and furnish sound leadership for municipalities.

New York

We understand that the Japanese will be in touch with:

a. Dr. Shoup at Columbia University, who can undoubtedly give them very sound advice and make any contacts deemed desirable in the New York area. We would, however, suggest that they make contact with:

b. Mr. John W. Allen, City Planning Commission, Municipal Building, New York 7, New York.

Mr. Allen played an important part in drafting the new local tax law and is personally acquainted not only with the problems involved, but also with most of the members of this group of Japanese. Specifically, he could give them very valuable information on the manner in which capital budgets are prepared in New York City.

c. It would also be advisable to have the Japanese discuss assessment methods with the Tax Department of New York City and especially the assessment of public utility properties with the New York State Tax Commission which has an office in New York City.

d. If possible, the Japanese should also visit the headquarters of the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, to discuss methods of arousing civic interest and the operations of a clearing house for information on local government problems.

Cleveland, Ohio

a. We consider it very important that the Japanese make contact with Mr. John A. Zangerle, County Auditor, Cuyahoga County,

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of which Cleveland is the county seat. He is a nationally known figure in the field of property assessment.

Chicago, Illinois

a. The Japanese should certainly visit the Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, as an outstanding example of a clearing house for information, personnel and ideas in the field of local government.

b. Specifically, they should meet Mr. Al Noonan, President of the National Association of Assessing Officers, with respect to assessment problems, and Mr. Frank Bane of the Council of State Governments with respect to methods of leadership and guidance of local governments.

Indianapolis, Indiana

a. We are particularly desirous, that the Japanese visit Indianapolis to meet members of the State Local Finance Commission which has done outstanding work in establishing sound methods of local finance and furnishing leadership to municipalities, work analogous to the chief function of the Local Finance Commission.

Kentucky

a. The State of Kentucky is carrying on a broad long-range program for the improvement of property assessment methods and furnishing guidance to municipalities which would be worthwhile discussing with the Commissioner of Revenue, Honorable Clyde Reeves, at Frankfort.

b. It would also be desirable to have the Japanese meet Professor James W. Martin of the University of Kentucky, who is not only familiar with the Kentucky program, but has a broad knowledge of local government matters elsewhere. Professor Martin's home is in Lexington, Kentucky, which is near enough to Frankfort so it probably could be arranged

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Memo for File: Subject: Visit by Members of the Local Finance Commission to the United States

for the Japanese to meet both of these men at the same time.

George H. McCaffrey
Acting Chief,
Local Government Branch

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
TOKYO

Tokyo, December 14, 1950

Major General Courtney Whitney,
Chief, Government Section, G.H.Q.

Sir,

For a long time members as well as qualified specialists of the Standing Committee for Personnel Affairs of the Japanese Diet have been longing to go over to the United States and acquire first-hand knowledge about the legislative and administrative measures now being taken there concerning the civil service. Particularly they are desirous of studying intimately the actual practices in regard to the matters stated in the attached sheet, being intent on seeing the result of their study vividly reflected in the legislation for civil service here.

If permitted, I should like to send a party on the following program:

1. <u>The scope of the desired study</u>.
   A. Legislative and administrative measures now being taken by the Congress as well as by federal and local governments concerning civil service.
   B. Particularly matters enumerated in the appendix.

2. <u>Duration of the desired trip for inspection</u>.
   Approximately 2 months in the earliest possible future.

3. <u>The size of the party</u>.
   Approximately 10 members or qualified specialists of the Personnel Affairs Committee.

I shall, therefore, be happy if you will use your kind influence to see that their ardent hopes be realized.

Thanking you in anticipation for your favorable consideration,

We are,

Yours sincerely,

Isaji H. Tanaka

(Isaji Tanaka)
Chairman, Standing Committee for
Personnel Affairs,
The House of Representatives.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NND # 773012

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Chairman, Standing Committee for
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The House of Representatives.

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The Fundamental Aims of the Inspection Trips to
the United States

1. The success of the civil service administration in America today is not the products of a good system or organization alone. Rather, it is, we believe, ascribable to the fact that a democratic, rational and efficient system and organization built on a suitable social foundation which is rational and democratic, humane and wealthy, is operated in a way skilfully matched to the public servants' ideas and sentiments about life. Our purpose in desiring an inspection trip to America is not to transplant in Japan the American system and organization of civil service administration in their original form, but to study intimately on-the-spot what social background has helped to develop the present meritorious civil service administration in America, how it is matched to the living of the public servants there, and also how to adopt it in order to improve our civil service administration.

2. As a matter of fact, we collect literature and data on the American civil service administration, but our chief aim does not lie in grasping its outline as a conception but in grasping its concrete actuality, with an eye on the relation between the social background and the systems and organizations for civil service administration in America and the relation between the living of the majority of civil servants and the management of the business for such administration, and always with the comparative defect of our systems in mind, which objective, we trust, is attainable only through an intimate on-the-spot study.

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Concerning the Enforcement of Position
Classification System

1.Abandoning many years' evil practice of place-hunting by the government officials, our country is now planning the renovation of personnel administration by adopting a position classification system based on the rational and democratic American principle of efficiency first. This is quite natural with Japan as a modern nation, and the people at large are also looking forward to the result of the plan with great expectations. In the defeated Japan, all industries are at a low ebb, all quarters are flooded with jobless people, and her national public service employees are experiencing great difficulty of living. Under such circumstances, each national public service employee here is engaged in various duties. Therefore, some of the learned men are more or less doubtful about the attainability of the desired result through the immediate prosecution, under such social circumstances, of the position classification system which will bring about a fundamental and thoroughgoing reform of our national public service. That America is realising a satisfactory result from the enforcement of her position classification system is, we hear, because she is making the most of the valuable experience and training gone through by her Private corporations which for many years past have been practicing this system, while the system is founded on her

rational

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rational, democratic, analytic, and efficient social condition; and, moreover, the system is operated in such a manner that perfectly matches the ideal and feeling of her national public service employees relative to their daily official life. But, present circumstances in Japan, which is now considering the adoption of this system, are very unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, the personnel administration of Japan which is now starting her new national career as a modern nation is naturally destined to exhibit all the merits of this system (in a rational, democratic, and efficient manner). We are, therefore, required to visit America and inspect on the spot how her position classification system is practised there, and find out where lies the secret of her success in this connection and learn how to apply it to our country under the present circumstances.

2. The position classification system just to be enforced by the National Public Personnel Authority here in Japan is so planned, it seems to us, as to exhibit its merits at their best in connection with such positions that pertake of administration and management. But, it is more or less doubtful whether or not this system can fully exhibit its merits in the cases of national public service personnel engaged in national education or research. Because, in those positions there is no remarkable difference between higher and lower officials relative to complexity of duties and degree of responsibility. We may even derive better results from works of education and research without a definit classification of positions than with one. We hear that, in

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America this difficulty is tided over through skilful management of the system. We are very anxious to fully inspect on the spot how smoothly this position classification system is applied to the American national public service employees engaged in national education and research, and see in what manner they are achieving the success, so that we may practise the same in our country.

su.

Concerning prohibition of political activities
of public servicemen.

We understand that in the United States prejudicial political activities of public servicemen are prohibited by the Hatch Act, President Order on Employe Loyalty, security principles etc. But it seems that equally in every country secret political activities of public servicemen are getting rife with growing delicacy of international situation of late. In view of these conditions, what steps are being taken in the national and local governments of the United States? How are they preventing the divulging of confidential information especially? We are desirous of making on-the-spot survey on the foregoing points.

Concerning welfare measures.

As the welfare measures to the masses in Japan have a strong sense of giving benefit on the part of employers as people have long been nurtured in a feudalistic society. But under the present difficult situation, it is demanded that the measures be taken in the sense of supplementing people's living. We hear that in the United States most welfare measures are taken to raise working efficiency of people or to enrich their cultural life. If so, to what extent and in what way are they enforced there? We are very desirous of making on-the-spot survey to see if they surely serve for the increase of efficiency and if they help improvement of humanity of workers, so that we can do something for the betterment of welfare measures of workers in our country.

On business efficiency

1. It is desirable to investigate at first hand the actual conditions as to how the strengthening of efficiency in public business in the United States governmental departments and agencies is enforced, for the purpose of collecting information which will contribute to establishment of the various measure for enhancing efficiency in administrative business in Japan.

It is supposed that some evils may arise in the course of gradual division and simplification, in contents, of work to be assigned to each individual necessitated by standardization of business following an achievement of an objective to intensify its efficiency.

If it is so, it is desirable, too, to investigate the method enforced for eliminating such evils.

1. The real state of affairs concerning mechanization of a method dealing to the public business.

2. Facilities established for promotions of efficiency in public business.

3. The actual condition of recreation facilities, etc.

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On the condition of public personnel

at work

It is desirable to inspect the actual condition of service done by public personnel to the public in general.

Following the extension of the function of the Government office and its technical phase becoming more compled, the public servants will concentrate their energy on the technical side of work, as a result of which they, gradually isolated from the public, will be liable to become bureaucrats who are self-centered and self-complacent. A tendency toward this evil is especially prominent in Japan, under the impetus of other factors, too, and the people rather often than not take an attitude of accepting without protest the measures forced by these bureaucrats, thinking it better to act in obedience to them. It is advisable to inspect closely the condition of service done by public personnel in the United States to the people, for the purpose of contributing to establishment of concrete steps for exterminating these evils.

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The Public Service System.

The present growth of the American scientific (technical) personnel administration owes itself largely to the technical development of management of her private enterprises in general. But it is not the outcome of development of a law inherent in technique itself, it has been brought up to the present state by political and social facts America faced at the time. Speaking rather inversely, it may be regarded as the outgrowth of experiments to apply managerial techniques developing in American capitalism to solution of those practical problems which had sprung from various conditions.

Neither can we deny that the traditional character of American administration which had afforded fertile soil for introduction of such managerial techniques gave an impetus to its further growth. Here lies the reason why the reform movement of American administration towards the end of the Nineteenth Century made great strides developing the "economization and efficiency drive" of a pattern of economic rationalism.

The administrative system of Japan, on the contrary, is markedly characterized with bureaucratism and inefficiency. Both characteristics are features of our system resting upon historical backgrounds of long-standing and are in no case accidental products. They are rooted deeply in multiple relations arising from political powers formed in the age when the Constitution of the Meiji Government was instituted on the one hand while on the other we must reflect how they are functioning solidly in close links with our social and economic structures.

The bureaucracy that had struck root in the Meiji Era introduced parliamentalism with the result that Japan had to adopt a form of Government by law in parallel with a sort of democracy. This form of government by law, however, the more promoted and strengthened bureaucratism. The inefficiency of administration entailed by red-tapism and formality and the said basic system thus stand mutually in the relation of cause and effect.

Keeping our mind on the fundamental difference of character between the

American

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American and Japanese administrative systems, we now try to realize how the "efficiency and economization drive" of the American public service system is actually materializing, in other words, how the personnel administration of America which has special value from the scientific and technical viewpoints is turning to account the fruits of technical development of her private industrial management in general.

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR

CONFERENCES OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Volume XIII, Number 11 November, 1950

NOVEMBER 1950	DATE	PLACE
*League of West Virginia Municipalities	Nov. 3-4	Wheeling, W. Va.
Academy of Political Science	Nov. 8	New York (Hotel Astor)
*Maryland Municipal League	Nov. 10-11	Cumberland, Md. (Ft. Cumberland Hotel)
*Florida League of Municipalities	Nov. 12-14	Lakeland, Fla.
*League of Oregon Cities	Nov. 13-15	Portland, Ore.
*Assn. of State Planning & Development Agencies--Technical Seminar	Nov. 14-17	Washington, D. C. (Mayflower Hotel)
National Conf. on Intergroup Relations	Nov. 15-17	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
15th Annual Regional Highway & Motor Vehicle Conference	Nov. 16-17	New York (Hotel Roosevelt)
New England Council	Nov. 16-17	Boston (Hotel Statler)
Southern Political Science Assn.	Nov. 16-18	Durham & Chapel Hill, N. C.
National Municipal League	Nov. 20-22	Buffalo, N. Y. (Hotel Statler)
Western Political Science Assn.	Nov. 24-25	Pocatello, Idaho
*International City Managers' Assn.	Nov. 26-29	Houston, Tex. (Shamrock Hotel)
American Standards Assn.	Nov. 27-29	New York (Waldorf-Astoria)
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers	Nov. 27-29	New Orleans, La. (Roosevelt Hotel)
*Civil Service Assembly--Annual Conf.	Nov. 27-30	Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel)
*New Jersey League of Municipalities	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Atlantic City, N. J.
*National Council of State Public Assistance & Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)

Published by Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
"1313" organizations and affiliated organizations indicated by an asterisk(*)
Organizations of international character indicated by two asterisks (**)
Please notify PACH of errors and omissions in this list. Alphabetical index of organizations accompanies January and July issues.

NOVEMBER 1950 (Continued	DATE	PLACE
*National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Annual Round Table Conference	Nov. 30-Dec. 2	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
DECEMBER 1950		
*American Municipal Association	Dec. 3-6	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
American Assn. of State Highway Officials	Dec. 4-7	Miami, Fla.
*Georgia Municipal Assn.	Dec. 7-8	Augusta, Ga.
*General Assembly of the States	Dec. 7-9	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*National Assn. of Attorneys General--Annual Meeting	Dec. 9-12	Miami Beach, Fla.
American Economic Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Palmer House)
American Statistical Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Congress Hotel)
American Political Science Assn.	Dec. 28-30	Washington, D. C. (Mayflower & Statler Hotels)
JANUARY 1951		
American Assn. of Schools of Social Work	Jan. 24-27	Toronto, Ont., Canada (Royal York Hotel)
MARCH 1951		
*American Society for Public Administration	Mar. 9-11	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
APRIL 1951		
*Assn. of State Planning & Development Agencies	Apr. 15-18	Miami, Fla. (Sherry-Frontenac Hotel)
MAY 1951		
American Public Power Association	May 7-9	Chattanooga, Tenn.
National Conference of Social Work	May 13-18	Atlantic City, N. J. (Hotel Traymore)
JUNE 1951		
**International Congress of Local Authorities	June 25-30	Brighton, England

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Restricted
ROUTINE

EFF/lsh

30 Nov 50

FROM : CG SFPE FT MASON CALIF

TO : SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

INFO : DEPTAR (SAOOA OARO) WASH DC

NR : OARO 256

18 GARIOA National Ldrs in Projects 108, 79 and 114 departed SFRAN abd USS Anderson 29 Nov ETA Yokohama 11 Dec 50. Morixo Ishi date Project 139 and Kogi Saito Proj 135 also departed same ship. Total disb made to above Japanese fwd by ltr.

NO SIG

ACTION : AG MISC BR

INFORMATION : G-1, G-2, AG, AG OPNS DIV, CIV I & E, DIPLOMATIC, GOVT, NAT RESOURCES, PUBLIC H & W,

571304

96594

Restricted
ROUTINE

TOO : 292300 Z
MCN : 98004

[redacted] Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 17a(1)(2) and 41c(2)(3) and g(1), AR 380-5, 15 November 1949.

COPY No.

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CIVIL SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DELEGATION

SUGGESTED CONSULTANTS

Chicago - Clarence Ridley, Am. Municipal Association
Prof. Leonard D. White, University of Chicago (Alternate)

Cincinnati - City Manager (to be designated by)

Washington - Bernard L. Gladieux, Deprt of Commerce
Chief, Div. of Administrative Management, Bur. of Budget (Alternate)

New York - Luther Gulick, Institute of Public Admin.
Comptroller, City of New York (Alternate)

Knoxville - Manager, TVA (to be designated by)

Denver - Regional Director, Forest Service

Los Angeles - Emory Olsen, Dean, School of Public Admin., U. of So. Calif.
George Benson, President, Claremont Colleges (Alternate)

San Francisco - Regional Director, U. S. Bureau of Budget
James Bell, State Personnel Board, Sacramento (Alternate)

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PROJECT: Delegation to Study Civil Service System

NO. OF PEOPLE: 10

DURATION OF VISIT: 90 days

PURPOSE OF PROJECT: To afford a representative group of Japanese public officials an opportunity to make a thorough study of the British system of civil service in central and local government, with a view to effecting possible improvements in the Japanese civil service.

JUSTIFICATION: For some three years the Japanese Government has been engaged in a thoroughgoing reform of its civil service system. In 1947 the National Public Service Law was passed and an organ to administer the law, the National Personnel Authority, was established. In 1948 a major revision of the law was passed, the principal feature of which concerned labor relations service. Great progress has been made in the establishment of the new system in the National Government. No comparable legislation has been passed for the local civil service, but such legislation is now imminent and is almost certain to pass within the next few months. That legislation is expected to follow in a general way the National Public Service law. After its passage it will become necessary to establish a new system of civil service in all of the local governments in Japan.

The reformation has been guided by a group of American advisers in General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Under the circumstances, it is natural that the new system should have been developed primarily upon American models. For the most part, the system has demonstrated its merits and has achieved acceptance by the Japanese. However, certain difficulties have arisen upon occasion because of the difference in the structure of the Japanese Government and that of the United States, the principal difficulty being, of course, that the United States has a federal and a presidential government while Japan has a unitary and cabinet government. The structure of the Japanese Government is considerably more similar to those of England and France than to that of the United States. Therefore, it seems probable that a study of the British civil service might contribute materially to a solution of some of the difficulties. Furthermore, it is well known that the British system has developed certain technical devices which have proved exceedingly useful in Great Britain but which have not found wide application in the United States. It is felt that Japanese officials responsible for civil service reform should have the advantage of as broad a background of study as possible so that they may take advantage of methods which seem to them best suited to Japanese conditions and needs.

A representative group of Japanese officials responsible for civil service matters in both the national and local government could be assembled and given an opportunity to visit Great Britain for a period of perhaps 90 days in order to study the British system at first hand. This group might be accompanied by one or more of the American officials who are serving as advisors on civil service matters. The study in Great Britain should be divided between the

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Treasury and certain representative local bodies. The detailed plan of study and observation should be developed by British officials who are best acquainted with the British civil service.

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PROJECT: Delegation to Stury Local-National Government Relationships

NO. OF PEOPLE: 10

DURATION OF VISIT: 90 days

PURPOSE OF PROJECT: To study relationships between the national and local governments, with emphasis given to consideration of means whereby local government units are safeguarded against excessive national government control and domination.

JUSTIFICATION: Prior to the Occupation local government entities existed for the primary purpose of extending and intensifying the national government's control and influence. During the past five years a major effort has been devoted to the task of minimizing the national government's control and of assigning maximum independence to local public entities. The Local Autonomy Law and other legislation enacted in conformity with the broad local autonomy guarantees of the Constitution assign large areas of governmental responsibility to local bodies. In a move further to clarify lines of authority and responsibility for governmental functions the National Diet has created a Government Administration Investigation Commission which is formulating broad recommendations concerning the reassignment of functions to the various levels of government. The Commission's report will serve as a basis for continuing evaluation and review of governmental operation and interrelationships.

A number of leaders in the field of local government administration have been afforded opportunity to observe the operation of local government units in the United States, with particular attention given to an examination of their relationship to state and federal governments. Such study has been of considerable value in helping the Japanese to cope with the many new administrative problems which have developed as a consequence of decentralization. But increasingly the Japanese have expressed a desire to study the functioning of a system more nearly like their own. Observance of the British system would be especially helpful because the relationship between local entities and the national government in England is generally analagous to the system presently being evolved in Japan.

Following their return to Japan all members of any group afforded opportunity to study in England would confer with representatives of local government units and associations in all parts of Japan in fulfillment of a program designed to vitalize and strengthen all local entities.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: Subject: Request to Transfer Allocation for Interchange of Persons Program from FY 1950 to FY 1951

Note No.	
1	From: GS To: General Keyser, Chairman, Interchange of Persons Program Date: 17 Nov 50 1. Request that GS be authorized to use in the GARIOA Interchange of Persons Program for the Fiscal Year 1951 one space allocation not used in the program for the Fiscal Year 1950. 2. The unused allocation was for an interpreter designated to accompany Project No. 129, Prefectural Government Delegation. It was necessary to procure State Department clearance for this individual which was not received until after departure of the other members of the mission. for G. V. K.
2	From: General Keyser, Chairman, Exchange of Persons Board To: GS Date: 17 Nov 1950 1. Approved. G. V. K.

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

54

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N. P. A.

L. A. A. (5)

Kiyotake Okano Director

Reijiro Tsunoda Local Public Service Sec.

Hiroshi Miyazawa "

Shizuo Shimura "

Shiro Nagano Chief of Administration Sec.

To, Do, Fu and Prefectures (9)

Governor

Hirokichi Nishioka (Okayama)

Hideo Aoyagi (Aichi)

Assistant Governor

Kaneki Otsuka (Osaka)

Takeo Tsutsumi (Tochigi)

Chief of General Affairs Division

Tatsuro Hagiwara (Tokyo)

Ichiro Togo (Ehime)

Usamo Mitsui (Kagoshima)

Chief of Personnel Sec.

Kazuo Okamoto (Niigata)

Chief of Local Affairs Sec.

Koji Asai (Hokkaido)

Cities (2)

Taku Miyakoshi (Yokohama)

Naozumi Yamamoto (Osaka)

Labor Union (1)

Chairman of Local Autonomy Labor Conference

Hideo Urabe

(Note)

	First Plan (8)	Second Plan (6)
N.P.A.	1	1
L.A.A.	2	2
Pre.	3	2
City	1	1
Union	2	

IMAI, Tsuguo

I am very happy to be able to give the highest possible recommendation for Mr. Imai. My associates in the Civil Service Division of the Government Section join me in my endorsement of his candidacy.

He joined the staff of the Japanese National Personnel Authority in August of 1949 as Chief of the Office Services Section. In this position he demonstrated outstanding ability in the development of procedures for the handling of procurement, equipment, supplies and business management including responsibility for the maintenance and assignment of space for The National Personnel Authority Building which houses nine other agencies in addition to the National Personnel Authority. He obtained dormitories for the employees and handled the purchasing of a number of buildings thruout Japan.

He has displayed a real talent for organization and administration. At one time he was borrowed from the National Personnel Authority by the Ryukyus Military Government to serve as a consultant on problems of large scale organization.

Mr. Imai's personal life and career history have been subjected to detailed investigation and I can personally vouch for his character, adaptability, intellectual ability and seriousness of purpose. He is interested in studying Administration in the United States and we are most anxious that he have the opportunity to do so. He is very well thought of by his superiors in the Japanese National Government and we are sure that he would have an opportunity to put his educational experience in the states to good use on his return to Japan.

T.K.T.

Advisor (Japanese Civil Service)

GS, GHQ, SCAP APO 500

9 November, 1950.

FUTAGAMI, Shigenari

Mr. Futagami was one of the successful competitors in the nationwide, open competitive examination given for junior officials in the Japanese national civil service in March, 1948. He was immediately appointed to the staff of the National Personnel Authority where he demonstrated outstanding ability as a member of the staff of the Training Section. I had many opportunities during this period to observe Mr. Futagami's work. He was in complete charge of the extremely difficult project of preparing a glossary of terms used in public administration and personnel administration. This glossary included both the English words and their definitions together with the Japanese words and their definitions. Considerable ingenuity and resourcefulness were required since scores of new words had to be introduced into the Japanese vocabulary.

In April of 1950, he was promoted to the position of Chief of the Recording Unit of the Personnel Records Branch.

Mr. Futagami's personal history was subjected to detailed investigation and I can personally vouch for his character, intellectual ability, adaptability and seriousness of purpose.

I have much interest in Mr. Futagami and the three other junior members of the National Personnel Authority staff who have passed your preliminary examination. The Government Section is sponsoring an exchange of leaders project on university education for public administration. It is expected that this will result in the rapid development of chairs and departments of public administration in a number of Japanese universities. Such young men as Mr. Futagami should be given an opportunity for study in the United States in order to provide staff for these teaching and research positions at the appropriate time.

Advisor (Japanese Civil Service System)

THOMAS KEITH TINDALE
Govt Sec, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

8 November 1950

KIMURA, Eitaro

Mr. Kimura entered employment with the National Personnel Authority of Japan in January of 1948 on the basis of successful competition in a difficult competitive examination. His ability was recognized in his promotion from his original position as Position Classifier to that of Chief of the Position Classification Unit of the Tokyo regional office. He has also worked as Chief of the Liaison Unit, Position Classification Section, in which post he was responsible for translating and interpreting documents and conversations between the National Personnel Authority and the General Headquarters, SCAP.

I have every confidence in the applicant's character since his entire personal history has been subjected to thorough investigation. His intellectual ability, adaptability and seriousness of purpose are demonstrated in his excellent record with the National Personnel Authority.

I have much interest in Mr. Kimura and the three other junior members of the National Personnel Authority staff who have passed your preliminary examination. The Government Section is sponsoring an exchange of leaders project on university education for public administration. It is expected that this will result in the rapid development of chairs and departments of public administration in a number of Japanese universities. Such young men as Mr. Kimura should be given an opportunity for study in the United States in order to provide staff for these teaching and research positions at the appropriate time.

Advisor (Japanese Civil Service System
~~Deputy Chief, Civil Service~~Division

THOMAS K. TINDALE
Government Sec, GHQ, SCAP

8 November 1950

NEGISHI, Tomijiro

Mr. Negishi successfully passed an open competitive examination for the Japanese civil service, upon his graduation from the political science course at Tokyo University in February of 1948. He entered employment with the National Personnel Authority as a junior technician in the Classification Section. In June of 1949 his ability was recognized in his appointment as Chief of the Liaison Unit which conducted negotiations between the National Personnel Authority and the Government Section of General Headquarters. In February of 1950, he was transferred to the position of Chief of the Medical Unit and has been responsible for the classification of medical positions such as doctors, pharmacists, dentist, nurses and medical technicians throughout the entire Government of Japan.

His personal history has been subjected to thorough examination and his successful career in the National Personnel Authority gives full warrant of his intellectual ability, adaptability and seriousness of purpose.

I have much interest in Mr. Negishi and the three other junior members of the National Personnel Authority staff who have passed your preliminary examination. The Goverhment Section is sponsoring an exchange of leaders project on university education for public administration. It is expected that this will result in the rapid development of chairs and departments of public administration in a number of Japanese universities. Such young men as Mr. Negishi should be given an opportunity for study in the United States in order to provide staff for these teaching and research positions at the appropriate time.

THOMAS KEITH TINDALE
Govt Sec, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

Advisor (Japanese Civil Service System)

8 November 1950

ŌMORI, Kanji

Mr. Ōmori was appointed to the staff of the National Personnel Authority on August 1, 1948, after successfully passing a rather stiff competitive examination. He is still working on his original assignment which was that of classification technician in the Position Classification Section of the Bureau of Compensation.

Mr. Ōmori's personal history has been subjected to thorough investigation and his record with the National Personnel Authority has been very satisfactory.

I have much interest in Mr. Ōmori and the three other junior members of the National Personnel Authority staff who have passed your preliminary examination. The Government Section is sponsoring an exchange of leaders project on university education for public administration. It is expected that this will result in the rapid development of chairs and departments of public administration in a number of Japanese universities. Such young men as Mr. Ōmori should be given an opportunity for study in the United States in order to provide staff for these teaching and research positions at the appropriate time.

Advisor (Japanese Civil Service Syst

THOMAS KEITH TINDALE
Govt Sec, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

8 November 1950

City of Richmond

T. NELSON PARKER
MAYOR

RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA

November 3, 1950

Mr. Makuto Matsukata
Government Sec. SCAP
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Matsukata:

We are forwarding to you under separate cover a package for each of the Japanese officials who visited our city last week.

Each package contains the newspaper clipping and picture, two pamphlets on our Community Fund setup in Richmond and a "31" button. At a later date we will forward to these gentlemen, through you, a gavel which is now being manufactured at the Goodwill Industries, one of the Community Chest Agencies.

We are also sending you a package containing the above items in the hope that it will help you remember your visit to Richmond.

We enjoyed very much meeting you and your group and extend to you an invitation to return any time you can.

Sincerely yours,

T. Nelson Parker

T. Nelson Parker, Mayor

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Subject: National Leader Program

Note No	
1.	From: Brig. Gen. G.V. Keyser To: See Distribution Date: 3 Nov 1950 Chairman, Exchange of Persons Program 1. Attached is revised Personal History and Background Information Form for Japanese participants in the 1951 GARIOA Exchange of Persons Program. 2. Request that addressees submit completed forms to the GARIOA Office not later than 17 November 1950. 3. When cutting stencil spaces between line items may be adjusted as required. Each item must be answered in detail. 1 Incl 1. Personal History and Background Information Form. G.V.K. G. V. K.

DISTRIBUTION:

CIE
PHW
GOVT
LEGAL
NRS
AG-Misc (Info)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

FAR EAST COMMAND

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DISTRIBUTION:

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NRS
AG-Misc (Info)

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION
FOR JAPANESE PARTICIPANTS IN GARIOA INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS PROGRAM

Project No.

SCAP Section:

Project Name:

Sponsoring Agency in US:

Name:

Telephone:

Marital Status:

Name of Spouse:

Name Before Marriage (if applicable):

Date of Birth:

Place of Birth:

Sex:

Height:

Weight:

Color of Eyes:

Color of Hair:

Distinguishing Marks:

ETA in United States:

Port of Entry in U.S.:

Type of Visa: Temporary Visitor (3/2)

Anticipated Place of Residence in US: C/o Sponsoring Agency

Anticipated Length of Stay in U.S.:

Business Address:

Present Residence Address:

Permanent Address:

Mother's Name and Address:

Father's Name and Address:

Name and Address of Nearest Relative in Japan:

Names and Addresses of Three Character References:

Name, Age, Sex, and Relationship of minors under 15 years of age who will accompany individual to the U.S.:

Occupation: (Give brief but explicit description of present employment; name of organization; length of time with dates; title of position; responsibility etc.

Past Employment (with dates):

History of Schooling (Give names of school and universities: dates; major studies; degrees received, etc.):

Organizations in Which Membership is Held (Names, dates, positions):

Military Record:

Criminal Record:

Status under Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 (State whether or not screened, and if screened whether passed or purged, with dates):

Anticipated Position upon Return to Japan:

Specific Fields of Interest (with full details):

Objectives of Visit to United States (with full details):

Toward What End Will Experience in U.S. be Utilized:

Persons and Agencies in the United States with Whom Contact is most Desired (Does individual have introduction to professional individuals? Give names and addresses.):

Other Persons and Agencies in the United States with whom Contact is Desired (Give names and Addresses):

Publications; Research; Specialized Studies, etc. (with full details):

Individual's Estimate of Knowledge of English (State Whether good, fair, or poor)

Reading: Writing: Speaking: Understanding:

Section's Estimate of Individual's Knowledge of English (full and accurate appraisal):

Specific Subjects or Topics for Desired Discussion in the United States (with full information as to why these subjects are of interest):

Which Aspect of Project Deserves Major Emphasis (academic, practical, with details)

Comments by Section as to Individual's Place in his Field and other Information of Possible Interest to Sponsoring Agency:

cincinnati BIE DAY · october 18, 1950

Business - Industry - Education Committee

1203 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BLDG. CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

HAROLD W. NICHOLS, Chairman, *Chairman of Board, Fox Paper Company*
MARY E. CASKEY, Secretary, *Educational Director, Chamber of Commerce*

CINCINNATI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ORGANIZED TO ARRANGE CINCINNATI'S FIRST B-I-E DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1950

Project 1304 131

October 16, 1950

Mr. Makoto Matsukata
Palace Hotel
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Dear Mr. Matsukata:

I have been able to make these arrangements for the participation of the Japanese city officials in the Business-Industry-Education Day program, Wednesday, October 18.

I am asking that you bring the group of sixteen to Cincinnati Music Hall at 8:30 a.m. They will participate in the program opening BIE Day and at 9:30 a.m. they will be escorted to a special bus which will take them on a short tour of the basin area of Cincinnati. They will be driven to the Union Terminal, Eden Park and view the city from atop Mount Adams.

At 10:30 a.m. they will arrive at the Federal Reserve Bank Building, Fourth and Race Streets, where they will be met by officials of the bank including Mr. George Hurst. Mr. Hurst will conduct them on a tour of the bank and make arrangements for their luncheon.

At 1:30 p.m. they will again board the bus for the Cincinnati Milling Machine Company, Oakley. Since the tour of the Milling Machine Company is not scheduled to begin until 3 p.m., the bus will use 90 minutes in making this trip, going by way of the University of Cincinnati, Mt. Storm Park, Spring Grove Cemetery and the Cincinnati Garden. The tour of the Milling Machine Company will require approximately 90 minutes and, if time permits, the bus route back to the Palace Hotel will be via the scenic Columbia Parkway Drive.

According to my records the following mayors will participate in this tour: Shozaburo Konno, Jiichi Ozaki, Kunio Saito, Hisagoro Saka, Yoshio Tsubakimoto, Toshitada Yamada, Bunhei Ando, Ryoji Kanno, Naoyuki Kondo, Zuiichi Kubota, Kero Matsui, Jiro Ozawa.

B-I-E DAY committee

The Reverend William Franer, *Ass't. Superintendent, Archdiocesan Parochial Schools*
Douglas K. Fuller, *Executive Vice President, Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce*
E. Leo Koester, *Director, Civic & Publicity Dept., Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce*
Helen V. Seel, *Ass't. Supervisor, Cincinnati Public Schools*
O. Violet Stuerwald, *Principal, St. Bernard High School*
Alice Templin, *Principal, Loveland High School*
Edward A. Wagner, *W. T. Wagner's Sons Co.*

They will be accompanied by yourself and Messrs. Kamano Okazaki and Noboru Imajo, interpreters, and Dr. Cummings, representative of the International Institute of Education.

It is important that the entire group be at Music Hall promptly at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Music Hall is about eight blocks distant from the Palace Hotel.

I hope that your party enjoys the program we have outlined for them.

Sincerely,

E. Leo Koester

E. Leo Koester, Director
Civic & Publicity Department

ELK:ms
CC: Tangeman
Pratt
Wagner
Post
Times-Star
Enquirer
Hurst

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

CONFERENCES OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Volume XIII, Number 10 October, 1950

OCTOBER 1950	DATE	PLACE
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Southwestern Regional	Oct. 2-3	Santa Fe, N. M. (La Fonda Hotel)
American Institute of Accountants	Oct. 2-5	Boston, Mass. (Hotel Statler)
National Assn. of State Aviation Officials	Oct. 2-5	Minneapolis (Hotel Radisson)
National Recreation Congress	Oct. 2-6	Cleveland, O. (Hotel Statler)
New England State Tax Officials Assn.	Oct. 3-5	Poland Springs, Me. (Poland Springs Hotel)
*Michigan Municipal League	Oct. 4-6	Detroit, Mich.
**International Assn. of Chiefs of Police	Oct. 7-12	Colorado Springs, Colo. (Antlers Hotel)
*Assn. of Administrators of the Inter-State Compact for Supervision of Parolees & Probationers	Oct. 8	St. Louis (Hotel Statler)
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.	Oct. 8-11	Milwaukee (Hotel Schroeder)
American Prison Association	Oct. 8-13	St. Louis
*Illinois Municipal League	Oct. 9-11	Springfield, Ill.
*National Association of Assessing Officers	Oct. 9-12	Atlantic City (Ambassador Hotel)
Federation of Sewage Works Assns.	Oct. 9-12	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
Congress of Correction	Oct. 9-13	St. Louis, Mo. (Hotel Statler)
*National Tobacco Tax Assn.--Annual Meeting	Oct. 11-14	Omaha, Neb. (Fontenelle Hotel)

Published by Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
"1313" organizations and affiliated organizations indicated by an asterisk(*)
Organizations of international character indicated by two asterisks (**)
Please notify PACH of errors and omissions in this list. Alphabetical index of organizations accompanies January and July issues.

OCTOBER 1950 (Continued)	DATE	PLACE
*American Public Welfare Assn.-- West Coast Regional	Oct. 12-14	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah Hotel)
*American Public Works Assn.--Public Works Congress & Equipment Show	Oct. 15-18	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
*National Assn. of Housing Officials	Oct. 16-19	Detroit (Hotel Statler)
38th National Safety Congress & Exposition	Oct. 16-20	Chicago (Stevens Hotel)
*League of Iowa Municipalities	Oct. 18-19	Des Moines
*American Public Welfare Assn.-- Southeastern Regional	Oct. 19-21	Richmond, Va. (Jefferson Hotel)
*Arkansas Municipal League	Oct. 19-20	Hot Springs, Ark.
*League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Oct. 19-20	Fond du Lac, Wis.
*North Carolina League of Municipalities	Oct. 22-24	Asheville, N. C.
*League of Texas Municipalities	Oct. 22-25	San Antonio (Gunter Hotel)
*League of California Cities	Oct. 22-25	Los Angeles
*Council of State Governments-- Western Regional	Oct. 23-24	Santa Fe, N. M. (La Fonda Hotel)
*Maine Municipal Assn.	Oct. 26-27	Portland
American Public Health Assn.	Oct. 30-Nov. 3	St. Louis (Kiel Auditorium)

NOVEMBER 1950		
*League of West Virginia Municipalities	Nov. 3-4	Wheeling, W. Va.
Academy of Political Science	Nov. 8	New York (Hotel Astor)
*Maryland Municipal League	Nov. 10-11	Cumberland, Md. (Ft. Cumberland Hotel)
*Flordia League of Municipalities	Nov. 12-14	Lakeland, Fla.
*League of Oregon Cities	Nov. 13-15	Portland, Ore.
National Conf. on Intergroup Relations	Nov. 15-17	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
15th Annual Regional Highway & Motor Vehicle Conference	Nov. 16-17	New York (Hotel Roosevelt)
New England Council	Nov. 16-17	Boston (Hotel Statler)
Southern Political Science Assn.	Nov. 16-18	Durham & Chapel Hill, N. C.
National Municipal League	Nov. 20-22	Buffalo, N. Y. (Hotel Statler)
Western Political Science Assn.	Nov. 24-25	Pocatello, Idaho
*International City Managers' Assn.	Nov. 26-29	Houston, Tex. (Shamrock Hotel)
American Standards Assn.	Nov. 27-29	New York (Waldorf-Astoria)
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers	Nov. 27-29	New Orleans, La. (Roosevelt Hotel)
*Civil Service Assembly--Annual Conf.	Nov. 27-30	Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel)
*New Jersey League of Municipalities	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Atlantic City, N. J.
*National Council of State Public Assistance & Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Annual Round Table Conference	Nov. 30-Dec. 2	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)

DECEMBER 1950	DATE	PLACE
*American Municipal Association	Dec. 3-6	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
American Assn. of State Highway Officials	Dec. 4-7	Miami, Fla.
*Georgia Municipal Assn.	Dec. 7-8	Augusta, Ga.
*General Assembly of the States	Dec. 7-9	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*National Assn. of Attorneys General--Annual Meeting	Dec. 9-12	Miami Beach, Fla.
American Economic Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Palmer House)
American Statistical Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Congress Hotel)
American Political Science Assn.	Dec. 28-30	Washington, D. C. (Mayflower & Statler Hotels)

MARCH 1951		
*American Society for Public Administration	Mar. 9-11	Washington, D. C. (Statler Hotel)

MAY 1951		
American Public Power Association	May 7-9	Chattanooga, Tenn.
National Conference of Social Work	May 13-18	Atlantic City, N. J. (Hotel Traymore)

JUNE 1951		
**International Congress of Local Authorities	June 25-30	Brighton, England

6 October 1950

FAR EAST COMMAND
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS PROGRAM FOR JAPAN

Project No. : Examination Methods

No. of People : Six

Duration of Visit: Sixty Days

Total :

Sponsor : International Institute of Education

Desired Time : 15 January 1950

Itinerary:

Agency	Location	Tentative Days
United States Civil Service Commission	Washington, D. C.	7
Office Secretary of the Army	Washington, D. C.	4
Office Secretary of the Air Force	Washington, D. C.	4
New York City Civil Service Commission	New York, N. Y.	6
Educational Testing Service	Princeton, N. J.	2
University of Chicago Testing Center	Chicago, Illinois	4
Regional Office, U.S. Civil Service Commission	Chicago, Illinois	4
Los Angeles Civil Service Commission	Los Angeles, Calif.	4
Regional Office, U. S. Civil Service Commission	San Francisco, Calif.	4
Educational Testing Service	Berkeley, Calif.	3
State of California Civil Service Commission	Sacramento, Calif.	4

(Approximate travel time: 14 days)

Purpose of Project:

To provide a group of key officials of the Recruitment Bureau, NPA, with training in modern examination methods as practiced by American public personnel organizations. This training would be acquired through observation and study of such basic aspects of examinations as test planning, utilization of subject-matter specialists, accumulation and classification of test material, test construction, test administration, and statistical analysis of results. The field of examination is to be understood in its broader meaning, dealing not only with written tests but with work samples, individual and group oral interview techniques, evaluation of experience, and other forms of measurement. It will also be essential to give attention to the relationships and working arrangements existing in various American civil service authorities between the central office, the regional office, and the various governmental agencies.

Justification of Project:

The rapidly expanding field of coverage of the Recruitment Bureau is giving rise to urgent problems of examination methods which can best be met by obtaining first hand information and assistance from the best sources available in the United States. The examination activities of the National Personnel Authority began less than three years ago but has had an extremely rapid growth. During the current fiscal year nation-wide examinations have been held or are scheduled to be held for more than 200,000 candidates wishing to enter the public service. Older methods of examination were abandoned and the newest scientific procedures have been adopted as far as possible. Nevertheless a great deal more needs to be done in terms of acquiring methods and techniques based on the latest and best practice in the United States.

Specifically, these key officials urgently need to observe at first-hand methods of coordination between large central personnel agencies and the other governmental agencies. This is partly because in the expanding examination program the various Japanese Ministries are being brought into closer and closer relationship with the examination activities of NPA. Perhaps even more important is the imminent introduction of a modern system of promotional examinations throughout the government. Matters of policy such as the delegation of functions, and matters of procedure involving the setting of standards, the rating of qualifications, etc. are becoming increasingly important. It is suggested that the selected officials study at some length the examination methods of the United States Civil Service Commission both in the central office in Washington and in two of its local offices, Chicago and San Francisco. Problems analogous to those confronting NPA are most likely to be studied advantageously in an agency of nation-wide scope.

Inasmuch as local public service organizations are being established in Japan and the National Personnel Authority must, of necessity, play a guiding role, it would be most helpful for the delegation to observe the examination activities of typical American personnel agencies both at the state and the municipal levels. In this manner these key officials will be able to acquire the information and understanding that will enable them to make wise adaptations appropriate to the Japanese situation.

Finally, there is the matter of research. No large organization in the field of measurement, especially a new one, can maintain an effective program unless it carries on constant research to develop better instruments and methods and to meet shifting problems. It would be particularly difficult for such a

program to be developed in Japan, however, without the opportunity of observing the best of the work being done in this field in the United States. Therefore several organizations carrying on basic and practical research have been included in the itinerary.

The examination personnel of NPA are faced with an almost geometric expansion in the extent of its activities. If it is to meet the challenge successfully it will need assistance of the highest order. One of the most practical ways in which this assistance can be obtained is through a visit, by key officials, to the United States as here proposed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

5 October 1950

SUBJECT: Specifications for Japanese National Leader Projects

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
General Headquarters
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California
ATTN: Chief, Civil Information and Education Division

1. Reference is made to our letter of 25 September 1950, subject, "Itineraries for Japanese National Leader Projects".

2. Inclosed is additional material for Projects No. 79, "Mission to Study Election Procedure"; No. 114, "Public Personnel Administration Delegation"; No. 129, "Prefectural Government Delegation"; No. 130, "City Government Delegation"; and No. 131, "Town and Village Government Delegation". Specifications for Project No. 127, "Local Finance Commission, Delegation No. 1", have not yet been completed.

3. Also inclosed are specifications for Project No. 139, "Pharmaceutical Affairs, Education".

Lou G. VanWagoner

LOU G. VAN WAGONER
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Reorientation Branch
Office for Occupied Areas

6 Inclosures
Specifications

J. M. Bennett
57-8805

Report of Dr. T. Kawashima

GIE | See Distribution | 29 September 1950

1 1. Forwarded herewith for information is copy of report of Dr. T. Kawashima, Professor, Tokyo University, on his recent visit to the United States.

2. Dr. Kawashima was sent to the U.S. under GARIOA Project 452, "Interchange of Persons."

1 Incl
Report

D. M. M.

Distribution

DCS/SCAP
AG/Misc/Foreign Travel
Chief, GS
Chief, NRS
Chief, PHW
ESS/SGT

49

REPORT ON MY VISIT TO AMERICA

Takeyoshi Kawashima

Professor of Tokyo University

Purpose of Trip:

To observe recent developments in American sociology and cultural anthropology.

Period of Trip:

From March 11th to June 29th.

Places Visited:

New York; Princeton; New Haven, Conn.; Washington, D. C.; Cambridge, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich; Chicago; Madison, Wisc.; Seattle; Berkeley, Calif.; Palo Alto, Calif.

Persons and Institutions Visited:

New York:

Dr. Margaret Mead in American Museum of Natural History.
Dr. Recasens Siches in United Nations' office.
Prof. Lazarsfeld, Prof. Kingsley Davis, Prof. Brunner, Prof. Hugh Borton, Prof. K. A. Wittfogel, Prof. Devereux in Columbia University.
Library of Columbia University.

Princeton:

Prof. Tumin, Prof. Marion Levy, Prof. Cantril, Prof. Hager, in Princeton University.
Dr. Benson in Gallup Poll Institute.

New Haven, Conn.:

Prof. Lasswell, Prof. Howe, Prof. Rouse, Prof. Rader, Prof. Maurice Davie, Prof. Harper, Prof. Dession in Yale University.
Institute of Human Relations.

Washington, D. C.:

Dr. C. Taylor, Dr. Raper, Dr. Ladejinsky, Dr. Marshall Harris, Mr. Paul Morris in Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Cambridge, Mass.:

Prof. T. Parsons, Prof. Eliseeff, Prof. E. Reischauer, Prof. Clyde Kluckhohn, Prof. Florence Kluckhohn, Dr. Pelzel, Prof. Paul, Prof. H. Berman, Prof. Roberts, Prof. Bales in Harvard University.

Ann Arbor, Mich.:

Prof. Likert, Prof. Yamagiwa, Prof. John Hall, Prof. Remer, Prof. Titiev, Prof. Masuoka, and several members of the social Research Center in University of Michigan.

Chicago:

Prof. Ogburn, Prof. Burgess, Prof. Redfield, Prof. Max Rheinstein, Prof. Reiss, Prof. Hughes in University of Chicago.
Library of University of Chicago.
Prof. Thomas Elliot, Prof. Paul Hatt, in Northwestern University.

Madison, Wisc.:

Prof. Sewell, Prof. L. G. Gordon, Prof. Charles Loomer, Prof. Trewartha, Prof. Henry Bakken, Prof. O. S. Rundell, Prof. E. D. Solberg, Prof. G. Eckhardt, Prof. J. H. Bensher, Prof. Gerth, Prof. Riemer, Prof. Becker in University of Wisconsin.

Seattle:

Prof. George Taylor, Prof. Hulse, Prof. John Maki, Prof. Franz Michael, Prof. Kirschhoff in University of Washington.

Berkeley, Calif:

Prof. E. Strong, Prof. Misbet, Prof. Lowie, Prof. Eberhard, Prof. Wolfram, Prof. D. Mandelbaum, Prof. R. Bendix, Prof. R. Olson, Prof. D. Carr, Prof. Hans Kelsen, Prof. Paul Taylor in University of California.

Palo Alto:

Prof. F. Keesing, Prof. M. Opler, Prof. B. Gerow, Prof. R. Lapierre, Prof. C. Reynolds, Prof. P. Wallin, Prof. E. Hilgard, Dr. H. Fisher and other personnel in the Hoover Institute of Stanford University.

Critique of my trip

For me the schedule of this trip was a little too strenuous, and at the same time the American professors I visited seemed embarrassed by interviews with so many foreign visitors. I should think that visitors like me would get more benefit by staying in one place fora longer period to study their own field rather intensively, and then traveling briefly. However, the trip was very fruitful for me, and was glad that I could meet so many professors and attend seminars in various universities.

I appreciated very much what the Institute of International Education did for my trip. But frankly speaking, I think it would be better if IIE would limit the sphere of their job to making arrangements for the trip in accordance with the original conception as planned by the sponsor in Japan, and would not change the scheme of the trip so much by their own judgement. We cannot always expect from IIE that a specialist in the particular field will take care of every trip.

General Impressions

This trip enabled me to get a better understanding of the people of America. Until the surrender America was far away from the Japanese people, and although our culture accepted a lot of influence from America after World War I, there were few personal contacts between both nations. Therefore we were inclined to generalize from the behavior of the people of the Occupation forces, particularly GIs, with whom we came into more or less contact after the surrender. I think I personally understood that the GIs are only a part of the American nation, but in spite of that, I found while traveling in the United States that I have made undue generalizations. I found there are various kinds of American people, the variety of which cannot be well understood or even imagined here in Japan. Nevertheless I got the impression that by and large most of the Americans have the following characteristics:

First, they are very friendly toward other people. On a train, a bus or a ship, the passengers talk easily with each other, smiling and joking, even if it is their first meeting. They are very friendly even toward foreigners like me. When I asked them the way to some place, they told me very kindly. Sometimes, when I stopped at a corner of a street or at the entrance of a station looking for directions, they even approached me and asked where I was going and whether I knew the way, and when I answered "no", they told me. Such frankness and friendliness toward strangers can be found very rarely among Japanese, because they are very reticent toward strangers.

Second, I was surprised to find that there seems to be very little feeling of hostility among Americans toward the Japanese. Not only among the intellectuals or sophisticated, but even among the common people like workers, Pullman boys and farmers there was a friendly attitude of a cosmopolitan nature toward me, even when they were told that I came from Japan. Sometimes I got the impression that the Americans are rather indifferent to the nationality of other people, and all the people, regardless of their nationality, appear to them simply as "men in general". I am not sure whether there is a certain degree of racial discrimination toward asiatic people, but from their attitude toward me I think I can presume that such discrimination is not so strong, even on the west coast, as it is imagined to be in Japan. Perhaps it is almost negligible in the Middle-West and East. Of course, there are exceptions. A Japanese traveller who went to New York with us

had a very unpleasant experience on the very day he arrived in New York City. At the entrance of the Hotel Tudor, a group of Americans said rather loudly, "Japs! watch out!" and glanced at him with hostile eyes. But very fortunately I had no such bitter experience and I think most Americans have little hostility against Japan and the Japanese.

Third, I was strongly impressed by the equalitarian attitude of the Americans toward each other. In spite of class distinctions and occupational differences, people talk with and behave toward each other on an equalitarian basis. In Japan, a taxi driver, steward of a diner, or maid of a hotel, belong to an inferior social class, and they are expected to behave with servility. But in America the attitude is not servile and subservient. Other people talk to them not as to an inferior, but as to a citizen of equal status.

Fourth, I was impressed very strongly by the fact that American boys and girls grow up very rapidly and seem to reach physical and mental maturity very early, as compared with Japanese children. The causes are, of course, very numerous and complicated. Methods of child care both in physical and mental aspects would be important and perhaps decisive, but at the same time the social environment--particularly the social relationship between parents and children--contributes a great deal. In Japan, the aim of home and school education was for a long time to create a submissive personality, which was always reliant upon authority of some superior person and which lacked a sense of self respect and self confidence. Although this general concept is abolished under the new Constitution, actually it still exists in homes and schools, and more, a reactionary drive toward authoritarian education is becoming stronger and stronger in various places.

Fifth, American university students study rather hard, whereas many Japanese people imagine the opposite through movies. After I came back from America, I was asked several times by Japanese friends whether university students of America study hard, apparently expecting my answer to be "no". Though my knowledge is limited to leading universities of America which I visited during my trip, I still found it remarkable that so many students gave evidence of hard, persistent study!

Observations on American and Japanese Social Science

As to the present status of sociology and social anthropology in America, I am sorry to say that my trip was too hurried and my stay was too short for me to be able to make a thorough evaluation. I am afraid that I could not use my time in America effectively for the central mission of the trip. But from among various superficial impressions I received during this trip, I would like to mention these:

A. The leading American universities have independent departments for these sciences, whereas in Japanese universities sociology is a part of the "Faculty of Letters" (Japanese universities are organized according to the model of German universities) and anthropology is very often a part of the "Faculty of (natural) Science". A reform of these departmental systems toward the American model is needed. The most desirable, but admittedly radical solution might be the establishment of an independent department for the social sciences (e.g. department of social relations) including not only sociology and social anthropology, but also social psychology, political science, folk-lore, etc. But this type of reform would be difficult to achieve under the present faculty system of the German type.

I would like to make the following suggestions for smaller scale changes:

1. The existing department of sociology is to be enlarged so that it includes social anthropology, social psychology, folk-lore and other branches of sociology (e.g. sociology of religion, sociology of law, etc.)

2. The students of this department should be given the opportunity to attend courses in the fields of political science, historical science and economics (e.g. economics of agriculture, economic history, etc.)

B. In America, all the sociologists or social anthropologists are organized in nation-wide academic associations and they are kept in touch with each other and are well informed about everyone's activities. In other words, they belong to "one world".

In Japan the situation is quite different. Partly due to the departmental system of the educational institutes, and partly due to the clique-mindedness of scholars, sociologists or anthropologists are not well organized. The scholars who were trained in a department of sociology form an academic association called "the Japanese Association of Sociology", while the sociologists who were trained in other departments or faculties do not belong to this association and their works have been completely neglected by the sociologists of the first group. For instance, some scholars who have specialized in "social policy" have conducted excellent research into slum districts, the standard of living of industrial workers, and population problems. Some scholars who have specialized in the economics of agriculture have made excellent field studies of rural communities, but these achievements have been neglected by the sociologists. Under such a mental atmosphere, even the reform of the departmental system which I mentioned above would be futile. "The Japanese Association of Sociology" is a sort of "monde ferme", which is inclined to exclude all the people who were not trained within its sphere, and the organization of which is fixed in the hierarchy among sociologists. It is urgently needed to make this association a "monde ouvert", open to all the scholars who are interested and working in the field of sociology.

C. American sociological research has always been linked closely to some practical social need. Social work, administration, and commercial enterprise prompted various kinds of sociological research; e.g., research in standards of living, public opinion polls or attitude surveys. Sociological research started almost always from empirical facts, not from mere metaphysical speculation. This is one of the principal differences between American and Japanese sociology. In Japan sociology was mainly interested in methodology without any relation to the study of our own society. This or that system of theory was imported from abroad, and that part of the system which concerned/methodology with particularly interested Japanese sociologists. On the other hand, some sociologists have been interested in social phenomena of our own society, but since their interest often had no relationship to practical social needs, they often focussed their attention upon certain social phenomena which are rather exceptional in the daily experience of the majority of the Japanese people. The social aspect of the daily life of the common people has thus been neglected. For instance, sociologists have been

interested in the so-called "dai-kazoku" (large families which still exist in certain districts far from the centers of civilization, while the ordinary typical family unit, with its structure and functions, is neglected. In other words the empirical aspects of academic sociology have had rather the character of ethnology. A few scholars who were trained in other departments than the department of sociology paid attention to problems of urban sociology (slum sections, standard of living of industrial workers and farmers), some problems of rural sociology (tenancy, standard of living of farmers and peasants, irrigation system, village community). Such work has been motivated by practical social needs; e.g., "social policy" or "agrarian policy" etc.

D. The emphasis of American sociology on factual, empirical research necessitated a remarkable development of research techniques. American sociologists pay constant attention to producing factual data as correct, accurate and precise as those of the natural sciences. They have created elaborate research methodologies, often adapted from the results of recent developments in psychology. Attitude survey methodology is the representative example of devices of this kind. The development of elaborate sampling techniques is truly amazing to the visitor from outside.

Japanese sociology is most backward in methodology. Since it has paid little attention to research on our own society, and since there has always been very strong opposition from nationalistically-minded scholars to making social science an exact empirical science, very few attempts have been made to develop the empirical aspect of sociology. Some attempts of this kind and some progress in research techniques were made during the war in the field of statistical analysis of agriculture by agrarian economists of the Ministry of Agriculture. But this attempt did not give an impetus to a study of research techniques as such. Although in the post-war period Japanese sociology has begun to pay more attention to research techniques which were developed in America, only a few scholars have really studied them and contemporary developments in American sociology are not yet common property among Japanese scholars. By and large Japanese sociologists are rather indifferent about the reliability of factual data. To overcome this lag is a very urgent problem in the future development of Japanese sociology.

E. In Japan it is generally believed that American sociology is weak in theory. I think this is true to some extent. One of the main objectives of European sociology was to construct interpretations of historical perspective in the development of European society, and for that reason many European sociologists concentrated their research on an analysis of the social structure as a whole from a theoretical-historical point of view. In America the main concern of the sociologists was very often to solve practical problems deriving from social work, administration, family life, or public opinion, and "theory" and "system" were not so much respected and pursued as in European sociology. But in recent years the tendency toward theoretical studies is quite evident, along with the tendency of American social science in general toward becoming a "natural science" of social phenomena. And as American sociology has developed firmly on the solid basis of empirical research, theory is not a mere speculative doctrine, but well-grounded theory which has more or less the same character as theory in the natural sciences, particularly in physics. There are in America various theoretical schools, among which the school deriving from Max Weber, and the contrasting school of "operational

analysis" (Lundberg) are most significant. The Americanization of Max Weber's theory and the strong physicalist cast of the operational school, interest me greatly, and compared with these trends in American sociology, Japanese sociology has little reason to be proud of its "theory"--which lacks a solid basis in empirical research. The study of the recent American developments is an urgent task for Japanese sociologists.

F. I am deeply impressed by the fact that American sociologists have shown very little concern for historical aspects of social phenomena. That is quite natural, because their problems have had little to do with history. But when they encounter societies of alien nations like Japan, they sometimes neglect very important factors of a historical nature. Ruth Benedict, who had very keen insight into the structure of Japanese society, nevertheless made many, sometimes fatal, errors, because she ignored the historical dimension. The main problems for us Japanese sociologists are very often of a highly historical nature, because Japan is now in transition from semi-feudalism to democracy, and this change in social relations and structure is our central problem. Without the historical approach we cannot provide satisfactory answers to many sociological problems which arise in our society.

G. In order to overcome the backwardness of the Japanese sociology in theory and research techniques and make the recent achievements of American sociology the common property of Japanese scholars, I would like to suggest the following: I hope that Prof. John Bennett or Mr. Herbert Passin of CIäE, if they could afford the time, would give some courses or conduct a seminar for Japanese scholars. This would be a tremendous burden for these American scholars who have many official duties, but if it should be possible it would aid our sociology very greatly.

T. Kawashima

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET JWO'B/PET/ECA/CGK/vt

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Mr. Keller 26-8064

File No.: 230.033(28 Aug 50)ESS/ST Subject: Travel Under FECB Funds

Note No. 1 From: ESS/ST To: GS Date: 28 Aug 50

Your comments are requested concerning the desirability of expending foreign exchange for the purposes of travel proposed by the individuals listed below whose applications for foreign travel are attached:

NAME	ORGANIZATION	DESTINATION	NO. OF DAYS
KAMBAYASHIYAMA, Eikichi CN 2232	House of Representatives	US	60
IWAMI, Motoshide, CN 2234	Himeji City (Mayor)	US	60

2 Incls
Appls of
Kambayashiyama
and Iwami

2 From: GS To: ESS/ST J. W. O'B Nickolas Cottrell, 26-7358 Date: 28 Sept 1950

No objection.

C. W.

GS Files

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Memo for Record

On 28 September General Keyser called together representatives of the Interchange of Persons Beard to report having been advised by the Department of the Army that an additional 206 perss could be sent to the U.S. under the National Leaders' Program. In the course of the conference he subm9tted a report of the program to date indicating percentage allocations to the various staff sections. He also submitted his decision with regard to allocation of the additional 206 spaces among the various staff sections. of the 206 spaces GS was assigned 30. For detailed breakdown ofl the allocations see attached sheet.

On 30 September Mr. Feissner, CWS, called to suggest that GS consider the possibility of sending a group from the Regulatory Commission. He considered it important that the Commission be afforded some opportunity to observe some of the activities of commissions in the U.S. especially since the government is contemplating a move to transfer the new independent Radio Regulatory Commission to the Tele-Communications Ministry, a transfer which would destroy its independent nature and place it under the direct jurisdiction of the Tele-Communications Minister. This matter was subsequently discussed with Mr. Rizzo and with Colonel Nugent. Nugent agreed in the course of a conference on 2 October to assign three of his available spaces to the Radio Regulatory Commission project. The tentative

agreement was that GS would also make three spaces available. In the course of that same conference it was further agreed that GS and CI&E would jointly sponsor a group to undertake intensive work with regard to the teaching of public administration (both national and local)courses at institutions of higher learning in Japan.

RECAPITULATION OF NATIONAL LEADERS

SECTION	Program to Date	Percentage of Program to Date	Plus	Total Proposed Program	Percentage of Total Proposed Program
CIE	156	33%	126	282	42%
Govt	79	17%	30	109	16%
ESS	52	11%	0	52	8%
Legal	41	9%	18	59	9%
NRS	39	8%	12	51	7.5%
PHW	29	6%	20	49	7%
PSD	29	6%	0	29	4%
DS	21	4%	0	21	3%
CCS	17	4%	0	17	2.5%
CTS	7	2%	0	7	1%
	470	100%	206	676	100%

62430

25 September 1950

SUBJECT: Itineraries for Japanese National Leader Projects

TO : Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
General Headquarters
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California
ATTN: Chief, Civil Information and Education Division

1. Reference is made to your message ZX 17083, dated 20 September 1950, in which request was made for information regarding itineraries for certain Japanese national leader projects.

2. Inclosed are copies of specific programs set up for Projects No. 79, "Mission to Study Election Procedures"; No. 114, "Public Personnel Administration Delegation"; No. 129, "Prefectural Government Delegation"; No. 130, "City Government Delegation"; and No. 131, "Town and Village Government Delegation." The program for Project No. 127, "Local Finance Commission, Delegation No. 1", has not been completed. Upon completion, it will be forwarded to you.

3. In the future, copies of all specifications for Japanese national leader projects will be forwarded to you. In some instances this information reaches us a very short time before the arrival of the project in the United States. This will necessarily delay forwarding of this material to you.

LOU G. VAN WAGONER
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Reorientation Branch
Office for Occupied Areas

5 Inclosures
Itineraries

4 4 A

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: Request for Clarification of Policy Re Yen Conversion for Participants National Leaders Program

Note No.	
2	From: General Keyser, Chairman Interchange of Persons Board To: GS Date: 25 September 1950

1. A proposal originating in the Ministry of Finance suggesting a schedule of dollar allowances from Japanese foreign exchange for National Leaders was considered by the Interchange of Persons Board on 24 July 1950. The Board did not favor the proposal and so informed ESS, giving reasons for non-concurrence.

2. Reply to a recent query to DA regarding allowances indicates that "$10. personal allowance is adequate for average essential requirements for hotel accomodations, subsistence, and minor incidental expenses. This sum compares favorably with amounts paid foreign visitors under programs administered by other governmental agencies such as the Department of State and ECA.

3. Under present allowances it is estimated that the members of Project 79 will receive $13.80 per day for the 45 days they are in the ZI over and above transportation, insurance, etc.

4. As regards your statement concerning independent judgments by the Foreign Exchange Board, it has often been announced that the Relaxation of Controls Program does not contemplate relinquishment of controls directly related to requirements for appropriated dollars. Such controls continue as an ESS staff function.

G. V. K.

FEC AGO Form No 37

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Request for Clarification of Policy Re Yen Conversion for Participants National Leaders Program.

Note No.

From: GS

To: General Keyser, Chairman
Interchange of Persons Board

Date: 23 September 1950

1

1. Dr. Shinkichi Unno, head of the National Election Administration Commission, who is a member of the Mission to Study Election Procedures, Project No. 79, Exchange of Persons Program, recently applied to the Foreign Exchange Board of the Japanese Government for permission to convert a small amount of yen into dollars, money which he desired to use to augment funds allowed him under the GARIOA program. Although Dr. Unno has Cabinet rank the request was denied by the Foreign Exchange Board. In doing so the Board implied that its decision was based on a specific ESS instruction. Subsequently, a representative of ESS acknowledged that the Board had been forbidden to permit the conversion of yen in behalf of persons visiting the U.S. under the Exchange of Persons Program.

2. GS agrees that Headquarters intervention might be justified in case the Board were to act with gross irresponsibility in permitting the conversion of yen into dollars, or if the conversion were carried out in such fashion as to yield the impression that the Exchange Program is one which requires supplementary contributions by the participants or by the Japanese Government. During recent months members of certain groups for which this Section had responsibility were granted the conversion privilege. In most instances the supplementary funds constituted a reserve for use in discharging special obligations necessarily imposed on government officials of top level status and responsibility. In some cases the extra money was used for the purchase of books and other study materials. Certainly there has been no blunting of the appreciation of persons granted the conversion privilege. All are deeply grateful to the people and the government of the United States for enabling them to work and study in America. Moreover, they have fully understood the need for maximizing the total effect of the program by imposing a reasonable limitation on the funds available to each participant. They consider it proper that certain special status participants themselves provide for obligations which might exceed the appropriately modest per diem allowance under the GARIOA program. Apparently this is a principle understood and recognized by the Foreign Exchange Board, which is willing to allow limited conversions in special cases. This Section believes that weight should be given to the Japanese opinion that individual participants in national leaders projects may in some cases require special allowances, funds which should not be drawn from the Exchange of Persons account. It is apparent, moreover, that denial to the Board of the right to make independent judgments with regard to the conversion of the small sums requested is contrary to the Supreme Commander's policy of allowing the Japanese Government a maximum of independence in the administration of its affairs.

3. Government Section desires a clarification of the issue which has been raised as a result of the ESS denial of Dr. Unno's request.

C. W.

FEC AGO Form No 37a
(13 Dec 49)

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

OUTGOING MESSAGE CW/OH/ef

UNCLASSIFIED 23 September 1950

FROM: SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

TO: CG SFPE (PASS TO MAJ H C AYLESWORTH SFFO SAOOA RO). . . . ROUTINE

This Message in two parts.

Part 1. For Matsukata. Orders amended as follows: "for a period of approximately seventy-five days" amended to read: "for a period of approximately one hundred fifty days". Orders further amended to include: "Travel to Seattle, Washington, Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota, and such additional places in the United States as may be necessary to accomplish his mission."

Part 2. Hold baggage for Tasaka and Mori, Project No. 78, Local Government Delegation, Interchange of Persons Program, who departed San Francisco approximately 23 July 1950, consisting of one burlap bale, one small trunk has not arrived. Please advise name of ship and addressee.

OFFICIAL: APPROVED:

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Chief, Government Section

Copies to: CC, CS, GS, GARIOA, AG, AG Records, AG-OM Comeback

UNCLASSIFIED

M/R 1. Mr. Matsukata, who is to accompany Projects No. 130 and 131, does not have copies of amendments to orders necessary to enable him to travel with delegations to Minneapolis, Minn., first stop of their trip through the U.S. Copies of orders dispatched air mail.

2. Baggage of Messrs Tasaka and Mori, Project No. 78, who departed San Francisco approximately 23 July not received. They have requested that inquiry be made as to name of ship and addressee.

EF 26-6075

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

CONFERENCES OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Volume XIII, Number 9 September, 1950

SEPTEMBER 1950	DATE	PLACE
National Assn. of County Officials	Sept. 3-7	Atlantic City, N. J. (Ambassador Hotel)
National Council on Family Relations	Sept. 5-7	Denver, Colo. (Univ. of Denver)
Governmental Research Assn.--Annual Conference	Sept. 6-8	Asbury Park, N. J. (Berkeley-Carteret Hotel)
American Sociological Society	Sept. 7-9	Denver, Colo. (Hotel Shirley-Savoy)
*League of Virginia Municipalities	Sept. 10-12	Virginia Beach, Va.
*League of North Dakota Municipalities	Sept. 10-12	Valley City, N. D.
*Council of State Governments--Southern Regional	Sept. 11-13	Hot Springs, Ark. (Arlington Hotel)
National Tax Association	Sept. 11-14	Pittsburgh, Pa. (Hotel William Penn)
American Assn. of Motor Vehicle Administrators	Sept. 11-14	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah Hotel)
National Conf. of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	Sept. 11-16	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
**International Assn. of Fire Chiefs	Sept. 12-15	San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel)
*League of South Dakota Municipalities	Sept. 13-15	Mitchell, S. D.
*Utah Municipal League	Sept. 14-16	Salt Lake City, Utah
*Conference of Chief Justices	Sept. 15-16	Richmond, Va. (John Marshall Hotel)
*National Assn. of Housing Officials--New England Regional	Sept 18	Boston, Mass. (Kenmore Hotel)
American Bar Assn.--Municipal Law Section	Sept. 18-19	Washington, D. C.

Published by Public Administration Clearing House, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois
"1313" organizations and affiliated organizations indicated by an asterisk(*)
Organizations of international character indicated by two asterisks (**)
Please notify PACH of errors and omissions in this list. Alphabetical index of organizations accompanies January and July issues.

SEPTEMBER 1950 (Continued	DATE	PLACE
*League of Kansas Municipalities	Sept. 18-20	Wichita, Kan.
**International Municipal Signal Assn.	Sept. 18-21	New York (Commodore Hotel)
American Bar Association	Sept. 18-22	Washington, D. C.
*League of Nebraska Municipalities	Sept. 20-21	North Platte, Neb.
*Indiana Municipal League	Sept. 20-21	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Idaho Municipal League	Sept. 21-23	Boise, Idaho
Assn. of School Business Officials	Sept. 24-28	Chicago (Hotel Sherman)
*North American Gasoline Tax Conf.-- Annual Meeting	Sept. 25-27	St. Paul, Minn.
*Kentucky Municipal League	Sept. 27-28	Mammoth Cave National Park
Western Governmental Research Assn.-- 10th Annual Conference	Sept. 28-29	San Francisco, Cal. (Bellevue Hotel)
*National Association of Housing Officials-- Pacific Northwest Regional	Sept. 28-29	Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Resort (Near Seattle, Wash.)
*Legislative Service Conference	Sept. 28-30	Washington, D. C. (Library of Congress)
*League of Cities of the Third Class of Pennsylvania	Sept. 28-30	York, Pa.

OCTOBER 1950		
*American Public Welfare Assn.-- Southwestern Regional	Oct. 2-3	Santa Fe, N. M. (La Fonda Hotel)
American Institute of Accountants	Oct. 2-5	Boston, Mass. (Hotel Statler)
National Assn. of State Aviation Officials	Oct. 2-5	Minneapolis (Hotel Radisson)
National Recreation Congress	Oct. 2-6	Cleveland, O. (Hotel Statler
New England State Tax Officials Assn.	Oct. 3-5	Poland Springs, Me. (Poland Springs Hotel)
*Michigan Municipal League	Oct. 4-6	Detroit, Mich.
**International Assn. of Chiefs of Police	Oct. 7-12	Colorado Springs, Colo. (Antlers Hotel)
*Assn. of Administrators of the Inter-State Compact for Supervision of Parolees & Probationers	Oct. 8	St. Louis (Hotel Statler)
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.	Oct. 8-11	Milwaukee (Hotel Schroeder)
American Prison Association	Oct. 8-13	St. Louis
*Illinois Municipal League	Oct. 9-11	Springfield, Ill.
*National Association of Assessing Officers	Oct. 9-12	Atlantic City (Ambassador Hotel)
Federation of Sewage Works Assns.	Oct. 9-12	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
Congress of Correction	Oct. 9-13	St. Louis, Mo. (Hotel Statler)
*National Tobacco Tax Assn.--Annual Meeting	Oct. 11-14	Omaha, Neb. (Fontenelle Hotel)
*American Public Welfare Assn.--West Coast Regional	Oct. 12-14	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah Hotel)

OCTOBER 1950 (Continued)	DATE	PLACE
*American Public Works Assn.--Public Works Congress & Equipment Show	Oct. 15-18	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
*National Assn. of Housing Officials	Oct. 16-19	Detroit (Hotel Statler)
38th National Safety Congress & Exposition	Oct. 16-20	Chicago (Stevens Hotel)
*League of Iowa Municipalities	Oct. 18-19	Des Moines
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Southeastern Regional	Oct. 19-21	Richmond, Va. (Jefferson Hotel)
*Arkansas Municipal League	Oct. 19-20	Hot Springs, Ark.
*League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Oct. 19-20	Fond du Lac, Wis.
*North Carolina League of Municipalities	Oct. 22-24	Asheville, N. C.
*League of Texas Municipalities	Oct. 22-25	San Antonio (Gunter Hotel)
*League of California Cities	Oct. 22-25	Los Angeles
*Council of State Governments--Western Regional	Oct. 23-24	Santa Fe, N. M. (La Fonda Hotel)
*Maine Municipal Assn.	Oct. 26-27	Portland
American Public Health Assn.	Oct. 30-Nov. 3	St. Louis (Kiel Auditorium)

NOVEMBER 1950

*League of West Virginia Municipalities	Nov. 3-4	Wheeling, W. Va.
Academy of Political Science	Nov. 8	New York (Hotel Astor)
*Maryland Municipal League	Nov. 11-12	Cumberland, Md.
*Florida League of Municipalities	Nov. 12-14	Lakeland, Fla.
*League of Oregon Cities	Nov. 13-15	Portland, Ore.
National Conf. on Intergroup Relations	Nov. 15-17	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
15th Annual Regional Highway & Motor Vehicle Conference	Nov. 16-17	New York (Hotel Roosevelt)
New England Council	Nov. 16-17	Boston (Hotel Statler)
National Municipal League	Nov. 20-22	Buffalo, N. Y. (Hotel Statler)
*International City Managers' Assn.	Nov. 26-30	Houston, Tex. (Shamrock Hotel)
American Standards Assn.	Nov. 27-29	New York (Waldorf-Astoria)
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers	Nov. 27-29	New Orleans, La. (Roosevelt Hotel)
*Civil Service Assembly--Annual Conf.	Nov. 27-30	Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel)
*New Jersey League of Municipalities	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Atlantic City
*National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Annual Round Table Conference	Nov. 30-Dec. 2	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)

DECEMBER 1950	DATE	PLACE
*American Municipal Association	Dec. 3-6	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
American Assn. of State Highway Officials	Dec. 4-7	Miami, Fla.
*General Assembly of the States	Dec. 7-9	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)
*National Assn. of Attorneys General--Annual Meeting	Dec. 9-12	Miami Beach, Fla.
American Economic Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Palmer House)
American Statistical Association	Dec. 27-30	Chicago (Congress Hotel)
American Political Science Assn.	Dec. 28-30	Washington, D. C. (Mayflower & Statler Hotels)

Capt. Curtis
26-6961

Amendment of Orders

Govt Sect AG 22 September 1950

1. Request LO 182-11, dated 16 July 50, subject: Temporary Duty for Mr. Makoto Matsukata, be amended to authorize travel to Seattle, Washington, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, and such additional places in the United States as may be necessary to accomplish his mission.

2. This additional travel approved by Comptroller and G-1, per check sheet from Government Section, dated 19 Sept 50.

C. W.

Mr. Hauge

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

21 September 1950

MR HAUCK

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Back.

Will you please transmit the following message through your service channels to Mr. Makato Matsukata, San Francisco Field Office, Reorientation Branch, Office of Under Secretary of Army, Fort Mason, California, with information copy to Major H. C. Aylesworth, above address:

"Orders issued extending your previous orders by seventy-five days to permit you to accompany members of projects 130 and 131 scheduled to arrive San Francisco on or about 23 September. Suggest if possible you meet two groups in San Francisco and travel with them to Minneapolis. Groups scheduled to begin study and observation at University of Minnesota on 1 October. Understand Dr. Cummings will also accompany these groups. Reorientation Branch being notified of your assignment. Copies of orders mailed you care Dr. Clarence Ludwig, University of Minnesota. Further information by letter. Signed Whitney."

COURTNEY WHITNEY
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Chief, Government Section

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Office of the Signal Officer

21 September 1950

STAFF SERVICE MESSAGE

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Brigadier General Courtney Whitney, Chief, Government Section

The following Staff Service message for you was received from the GHQ Liaison Officer, Lt Col Broyles, Fort Mason, California, at 202050Z (210550 I):

"Attention Hauge. Makoto Matsukata sends. Received your letters 13 and 15 September. Presently awaiting clarification of official status and return transportation to Japan. Information received from Reorientation Branch through Major Aylesworth indicates my services for Project 117 not needed and am to return to Japan. Request clarification of what services desired if any Stateside particularly concerning Projects 130 and 131. Suggest official notification be sent Reorientation Branch with information copy to Major Aylesworth if my services desired in States. If I am to return to Japan immediately request service message be sent care of Major Aylesworth."

for GEORGE I. BACK
Brigadier General, USA
Signal Officer

"THIS IS NOT A COMMAND CHANNEL MESSAGE
NO REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO THIS MESSAGE IN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS"

COPY

September 20, 1950

Alfred Oppler, Esq.
Legal Section
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500
San Francisco, California

Dear Alfred:

Since receiving your letter of September 12th, I have been to Washington and Boston and have arranged a revised schedule.

The new schedule provides for the Japanese Supreme Court Mission to begin its study in New York City on October 2nd. Except for one day in Albany, New York, the Mission will remain in New York City until Sunday, October 15th. It will be in Trenton, New Jersey allday Monday where it will meet the Governor, the Attorney General, and members of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, observe the operations of the Supreme Court and have a three hour seminar with Chief Justice Arthur Vanderbilt.

I will not go into the program in New York City but it involves lectures and discussions by leading judges and lawyers under the auspices of the Bar Association of the City of New York and by outstanding professors under the auspices of Columbia University, as well as observation of the courts in actual operation.

To meet your strong recommendation, the revised schedule provides for their being in Washington, D.C. from Tuesday, October 17 to Tuesday, October 31, when they leave for Boston, Massachusetts for a three day conference at the Harvard Law School where the Mission will be tested on what it has learned during the month of October.

On Sunday, November 5, the Mission is scheduled to arrive at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan for two days of lectures and discussions under the aegis of Professor Hessel Yntema, the editor of the Journal of Comparative Law, who heads up a Department of Comparative Law which includes Japanese aspects at the University of Michigan. Although I hesitated to include it in the program, the Harvard Law School faculty twice urged that this be included and I have made firm arrangements for this session. However, I am trying to arrange with the Institute of International Education for the Chief Justice to leave Ann Arbor Monday evening, November 6, and spend all day Tuesday and Wednesday morning at Notre Dame University, rejoining the rest of the Mission the afternoon of November 8, in Chicago whence they leafe for Cheyenne, Wyoming, where the State Bar Association has formulated a splendid program. It is the

not necessary for you to go to Cheyenne as Mr. Parker, about whom I wrote you, has been selected by the Institute of International Education to accompany the Mission wherever it goes. I have not yet met him. The Institute did not engage Brownie and in view of your lukewarm cable the Defense Department did not engage Matsukata, but the Institute has hired some interpreter whose name I do not know and whose qualifications are unknown to the Defense Department as well as to me.

The California trip has been dropped because Milo Rowell was unable to help and neither Frank Hays nor I could take the terrific amount of time or had the contacts to make all the arrangements, including logistical details, which this project requires.

I have done my best to set up a schedule from which the Japanese judges will derive optimum benefit for the 45 days they will be in the U.S. and consistent with General MacArthur's letter to me of last March 14th. As soon as I can get the remaining details definitely pinned down, I will airmail you a pretty detailed schedule.

You may have noticed that a U.S. Senate Committee is conducting an investigation into the qualifications of all Federal judges. Unfortunately, with Congress in recess and an election campaign being carried on, I will be unable to arrange for the Japanese Mission to be oriented by the Senate Committee in their responsibility and accountability as judges, notwithstanding the existence of judiciary as a whole as a separate branch of government under the American, as under the Japanese, Constitution. Incidentally, please bring some copies of the Kempo. All the rest of your material has arrived. It represents a monumental effort which should be enough for our purposes.

As ever,

s/ Chuck

Tokyo, Japan
19 Sept'50

Major H. C. Aylesworth
San Francisco Field Office
Reorientation Branch
Office of Under Secretary of Army
Room 128, Building 201
Fort Mason
San Francisco, California

Dear Major Aylesworth:

I want to thank you most heartily for courtesies extended to me when I passed through San Francisco and also to express gratitude for your very courteous and efficient service to our various project groups. All of our visitors to America are unanimous in praising your helpfulness.

We are taking the liberty of sending you three parcels containing materials to be distributed by members of the Election Group, Project No. 79, scheduled to depart Tokyo on the 27th. Air travel to the States has so limited their luggage allowance that we thought to alleviate the problem by this advance shipment of pamphlets. We would appreciate it very much, therefore, if you would hold the packages pending the arrival of the group; or if the group is scheduled to by-pass San Francisco, we or Mr. Howard Porter, who will accompany the group, will notify you with regard to the appropriate forwarding address.

Again many thanks to you for your many courtesies.

Mr. Hauge, 26-6075

Request for extension of TDY orders for
Mr. Makoto Matsukata

GS

General Keyser, Chairman
Interchange of Persons Board

19 Sep '50

Thru:

Comptroller
G-1

1

1. Request that necessary orders be issued placing Mr. Makoto Matsukata, GS-12, now on TDY in the U.S., on TDY for an additional 75 days from 6 October for the purpose of accompanying the 12 Japanese comprising delegations No. 130, City Government Delegation, and No. 131, Town and Village Government Delegation, Exchange of Persons Program.

2. The two groups will include local government leaders representing Japan's municipal executives and legislators. In the United States they will be afforded opportunity to study and observe all the varied phases of government administration at the village, town, city, township and county levels.

3. In order to maximize the benefits to be derived from these delegations' study and observation it is essential that they be accompanied by a Headquarters representative familiar with the problems faced by local government units in Japan. Mr. Matsukata has had extensive experience in helping to develop the Occupation program of strengthening and envigorating local public entities in Japan. He has also had the experience of serving as advisor to another local government group during the period of its study in the United States, an experience which would prove invaluable in counselling the members of Projects 130 and 131.

4. The delegations will visit Seattle, Washington; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota and environs; Madison, Wisconsin and environs; Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; New York, N.Y.; Kansas City, Missouri and environs; and San Francisco, California.

5. It is desired that travel by military aircraft, rail, government motor and surface transportation be authorized Mr. Matsukata and also that he be authorized to travel by commercial aircraft within the United States when considered as contributing to the more efficient accomplishment of his mission.

- C. W. - - - - -

File GOVT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

Mrs. Fegley
26-8989

Subject: Consultants for National Leader Projects

Note No.	
1.	From: Brig Gen G V Keyser To: See Distribution Date: 15 Sept 1950 Chairman, Exchange of Persons Board

1. To attain the maximum achievement in the objectives of the SCAP National Leader Program, the Department of the Army considers it desirable in certain instances to employ outside consultants who are specialists in fields of interest to various projects.

2. Department of the Army states they have utilized to great advantage several former SCAP employees who are now in the United States, and other persons recommended by SCAP sponsoring sections. The assistance rendered by these individuals is extremely beneficial in preparing program specifications, securing contacts, and in accompanying the Japanese delegates to appointments of special interest.

3. In consonance with the above, it is requested that members of SCAP sections forward to the GARIOA Office the names and addresses of individuals in the United States whom they wish to recommend for employment by the Department of the Army as expert consultants for projects in their particular field of interest. The names of individuals so recommended will be forwarded to the Department of the Army, Reorientation Branch and the Institute of International Education.

for G. V. K.

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General C. Whitney,
Chief of Government Section,
G.H.Q., SCAP.

PETITION

Dear General,

We, the representatives of three local bodies, shall always be sceptical whether we shall ever succeed in conveying to you our profound gratitude for your kind effort in enabling officials of local bodies to travel to your country for the purpose to see and learn at first hand the working of true democracy through local autonomy. We wish to assure you, dear General, that the parties, deeply conscious as they are of your kindness and generosity of your taxpayers, are determined to repay you by making the success of their trips.

While we are well aware that we should not troble you with minor matters regarding the amount of funds that the delegates may carry, we should like to appeal for your help in obtaining permission for each delegate to exchange a small amount of their own funds from Yen to Dollar, the sum of about $200.

We venture to make this appeal to you on the ground that we would hate to see them come back without purchasing useful books, phamplets and other literature in the local government fields or even a few trifles as presents for their families because of lack of these funds. Besides, we think that in a strange country with poor knowledge of language it will be of much help to them psychologically to have a little extra in hteir pockets over minimum needs.

We humbly beg your pardon for making an appeal such as this to you but we hope that you will be so good as to give it your kind consideration.

We are, dear General,

Yours faithful servants.

D. Uchijama pro president
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNORS

T. Takata pro president
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CITY MAYORS

S. Saito.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TOWNS & VILLAGES

Sept 12th 1950.

CONFIDENTIAL

OUTGOING MESSAGE

21 Aug 50

FROM: SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

TO : DA WASH DC . . . . . ROUTINE

INFO: MAJ H. C. AYLESWORTH SFFO CARO SFPE FT MASON CALIF

CX 60774 URMSG W 892z1 of 18 Aug. This msg in four parts. Part 1: background info Project 79 will be forwarded SAP. ETD this project 27 Sep 50.

Part 2: * * * * * * * *

Part 3: Concur suggested arrival dates projects cited URMSG WCL 36190 of 2 Aug.

Part 4: Project 117 will be accompanied by Dr. Alfred C. Oppler, Chief of Legislation and Justice Division, Legal Section, SCAP Koshi, attorney, Legal Section, SCAP.

Copies to: CC, CS, GARIOA, LS, GS, AG, AG Records, AG-Comeback

M/R 1. Basic is DA msg W 89201 of 18 Aug 50 which rqsts background and ETD GARIOA "national leader" project 79 and SCAP comment re suggested arrival dates in US of projects 127, 128, 129, 130 and 131.

2. Inst msg supplies info rqstd and furnishes additional data re "national leader projects."

CONFIDENTIAL

IN 113012

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

ROUTINE 20 Aug 50

FROM: DA (OARO)

TO : CINCFE

INFO: CG SFPE (MAJ H C AYLESOWRTH SFPO SAOOA OARO)

NR : WCL 39374

Due to necessity of utilizing commercial means of travel in many instances for Japanese National Leaders participating in the exchange of persons program, it is considered appropriate that FEC provide for such travel in travel authorizations as follows:

"Travel by military aircraft, rail, government motor, and surface transportation authorized except that when such facilities are not available for travel from ~~jx~~ Japan to US and return, travel by commercial surface or is authorized."

(a) Since subsistence is furnished and collected by commercial carrier in price of passage, and to provide the same "cash-in-hand" basis for those who travel MSTS and those who travel commercial, it is considered that the advance payment made overseas of $210.00 should be re-computed with elimination of cash allowance for ship-board meals, previously included in computations. Information available here indicates advance payment is required as follows:

(1) Visa fee $6
(2) Head tax $10
(3) Insurance $21
(4) Miscellaneous $150, total $189.

(b) For those Leaders who travel MSTS, subsistence costs should be collected by means of vouchers.

Your orders (latest here is LO 103-10, dated 25 Apr 50). State "-----an advance payment ----- of $210 against personal allowance of $10 per day for 21 days only while in route to and from the US-----."

From Para 2 above and in realization that 21 days may far exceed travel time if travel is by air, it is recommended your orders read "-----and advance payment ----of $XXXXX against travel allowance of $9 per day for XX days only-----."

To provide for cost of subsistence, which must be paid in cash, in return voyage from U.S. For those leaders who travel MATS, it is suggested your orders include after "additional payment to each individual of $10 per day above specified limit of stay in the US for personal allowance will be made only if individual is

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delayed in US due to un-availability of transportation", the additional phrase "and of $10 per day for personal allowance for 2 days only if individual is returned to Japan via MATS."

At present, costs of return trip commercial travel and additional payment due to delay in departure referred to in Para 4 above, are being charged and, pending adoption of system proposed, will continue to be charged against special allocations made available by FAOA through OMET to SFPE and SEPE. Under the system proposed herein, all costs other than those paid by or accuring (accruing??) to US. Sponsors ($10 daily personal allowance for specified limit of stay in US, costs of transportation in US and administration fee) will be charged against fund allocations to CINCFE. It is suggested, therefore, that your travel authorizations include the sentence, "Advance payments in Japan against personal and travel allowances, costs of subsistence while traveling MSTS, costs of commercial transportation for travel outside US, and the qualified additional payments (referred to in this message in Para 4 above) only will be charged against 2112700 9.-1901 P 452-02 S 92-500."

Funds to enable your certification of vouchers referred to in Paras 1, 2 (b) and 4 above, as well as those required for advances, will be made available upon your application. It is not considered desirable nor essential that orders written prior to institution of procedures outlined herein be amended.

These procedures discussed with Fleming and McGlauflin who concur. Your comments are requested.

NO SIG

ACTION: AG MISC BR

INFORMATION: CINC, C/S, G-1, G-2, AG, AG Opns Div, Civ I&E, Comptroller, Diplomatic, ESS, Govt

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

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INCOMING MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE 20 Aug 50

FROM: DA (SAOOA OARO)

TO : CINCFE

INFO: CG SFPE (PASS TO MAJOR H. C. AYLESWORTH SFFO SAOOA RO FOR INFO)

NR : W 89201

This msg in 3 parts.

Part I. REURMSG CX 60271 of 17 Aug part 1. Concur here with you that project 79 will derive greatest benefit by observing Nov elections. Request background information on participants and ETD SAP.

Part II. Concur with changes in complement of projects 143, 144, and 145 and 144 as stated in parts 4 and 5 of your CX 60271.

Part III. Request comment ~~EAX~~ SAP on schedule of arrival dates for projects 127, 128, and 129, 130 and 131 as recommended in Paras 1 and 2 OURMSG WCL 36190 of 2 Aug.

NO SIG

ACTION : AG MISC BR

INFO: CinC, C/S, GARIOA, G-1, AG, AG Opns Div, CI&E, ESS, Govt, Legal

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

WG/clh

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

20 Aug 50

FROM : DA (SAOOA CITE OARO)

TO : SCAP

NR : W 89274

We wish to take this opportunity to express our apprec for the visit of Osborne Hauge of your staff. A much better understanding of the objectives of the Natl Leader Program has been gained by our staff, the sponsors and other agencies both Gov and pvt involved in the implementation of the Natl Leader Program within the US as a result of Mister Hauges visit. Mister Hauges efforts were concentrated on those Natl Leader projects which fall within his own responsibilities in SCAP, however, his activities have resulted in an improvement in state-side planning for the overall Natl Leader Program. Mister Hauges visit was most beneficial.

NO SIG

ACTION : GOVT

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, AG

27772

ROUTINE
RESTRICTED

TOO : 191721 Z
MCN : 72362

CONSULT CRYPTO CENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

[redacted] Paraphrase not required. Handle as correspondence of classification carried hereon per paragraphs 17a(1)(2) and 41c(2)(3) and g(1), AR 380-5, 15 November 1949.

COPY No.

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OUTGOING MESSAGE

17 Aug 50

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DA WASH DC ROUTINE

INFO: MAJ H. C. AYLESWORTH SFPO OASO SFPE FT MASON CALIF ROUTINE

UXMSG W 55605 of 12 August 1950. This message in five parts.

Part 1: Administratively difficult to process National Leader Project 79 in time to arrive US by 2 September. Although observation of primary election procedures would be valuable believe that for short stay contemplated in US Mission would derive much greater value from observation of actual elections in November. This was original thought here and unless there is alternate plan for fully occupying time of group to compensate for their not being in US through election period believe should adhere to scheduled date.

Part 2: No objection here to arrangements and proposed arrival dates for other National Leader projects cited UXMSG. Anticipated that participants these progects will travel by MATS.

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

M/R 1. Basic is DA radio W 55065 of 12 Aug 50 which suggests changes in arrival dates in US of GARIOA "national leader" projects 79, 114, 117, 143, and 144 and gives reasons for such proposals. Basic msg also requests views as to desirability of participants project 117 meeting the president.

2. Inst msg concurs in suggestions as to proposed arrival dates with exception of project 79 and refers to SCAP radio C-56425 of 31 May 50 which contains SCAP views as to visits to White House by Japanese nationals.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775012

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

August 16th 1950

Project no 117 (Oct 15)

Name: THE JAPANESE SUPREME COURT MISSION - Project #117

Number of people in project: 6

Number of days in U.S.A.: 45

Appropriate time: October 15, 1950

Panel planning the program:

1. Expert consultant: MR. CHARLES L. KADES, Hawkins, Delafield & Wood, 67 Wall Street, NYC
2. Army representative: PHILIP WOODYATT
3. IIE representative: LUCY BADGER

I. Composition of Group

A group of judges who are concerned with the organization and functions of the American judicial system. The group comprises the newly-appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan, an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, the President of the Fukuoka High Court, the President of the Sendai High Court, and two judges of the Tyokyo High Court, one of whom is the Chief of Liaison Section, General Secretariat, of the Supreme Court and the other of whom is the Director of the Criminal Affairs Bureau of that Secretariat. The judges are keenly interested in the structure and operation of the Supreme Court of the United States as well as the highest state courts and the trial and intermediate appellate courts of both the federal and state judicial systems.

All members of the group graduated from Tokyo University Law School. The Chief Justice (Tanaka) is sixty years old and formally was Minister of Education and a member of Parliament. Early in his career he became a law professor and he is a prolific author of books and articles on legal, philosophical, historical, religious, (Catholic) and other learned subjects. The Associate Judge of the Supreme Court (Mano) is sixty-two years old and was a prominent practicing lawyer until his appointment to the Supreme Bench. The two Supreme Court secretariat judges (Higuchi, age 43; Kishi, age 42) were bureaucrats in the abolished Japanese Ministry of Justice. The Sendai High (intermediate appellate) Court judge (Ishisaka) is fifty-five years old and was a judge of the Supreme Court which was abolished when the new Constitution became effective on May 3, 1947. The Fukuoka High (intermediate appellate) Court Judge (Abe) is fifty-seven and has been a judge for various courts for ten years.

The judges (except Judge Mano) have served in official capacities in Mongolia, Manchuria, or China, but only the Chief Justice has previously visited the United States, Europe, and Central and South America. Judge Mano has been prominent in bar association activities and served on the Public Office Qualifications Appeal Committee of the Japanese Cabinet during the Occupation.

The group thus represents a blend of intellectual interests which equips it for an intensive survey of the Anglo-American system of law and justice to the end of enabling the participants upon their return to Japan to assume leadership in the current reorientation of Japanese jurisprudence.

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II. Basic Objectives of the Program

The basic objective of the mission is to provide the newly-appointed Chief Justice and the other members of the group an opportunity to observe the whole gamut of the administration of justice in the United States, with a view to improving the administration of justice in Japan.

The Relationship of the Courts to the People.

a. To analyze and explain the sources of American jurisprudence; the higher law background of American constitutional law, with special reference to natural law and analytical jurisprudence, and their contributions to law as a social science.

b. To relate the history and development of the independence of the judiciary; to discuss the courts as the bulwark of the people's freedom and the relationship of the judiciary to the executive and to the legislature; to explain the concept of sovereignty as vested in the people and the expression of their will, their liberty of opinion and their freedom of action in relation to government and to the prohibitive, regulative, and proprietary functions of government; to discuss the role and significance of the courts in modern representative democracy, with especial reference to and emphasis on the concept of the rule of law and equality under law.

The Functioning of the Courts in the Organization of Government.

a. The Federal Courts.

1. To describe the structure of the national judiciary and constitutional and statutory provisions relative thereto; the organization and limited jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the District Courts, and the Court of Claims, the Customs Court, and the Tax Court, with emphasis on the independence of the judicial power.

2. To define and describe the national judicial power over persons and subject matter; the great writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, and injunction, their purposes and limitations; the power to pass upon constitutionality of statutes, federal and state, with emphasis on exercise of such powers to protect life and liberty of the individual.

3. To discuss the nature and functioning of the administrative process in the Federal Courts, with a detailed description of the methods of administering justice with equity, speed and dignity; to explain the role of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including procedural studies, probation, bankruptcy, and business administration, and the functions of clerks of court and the law officers, including United States attorneys and marshalls; and to emphasize the indispensability of scientific administration to attainment of the ends of justice.

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b. The State Courts.

1. To explain the jurisdiction of state and local courts over great mass of litigation and extent of concurrent jurisdiction with federal courts; the structure of state courts from nisi prius courts to appellate courts of last resort; the work of special tribunals, including chancery courts, surrogates' or probate courts, juvenile and domestic courts.

2. To enumerate and distinguish various methods in selection of judges; their tenure, compensation, retirement and recall; their judicial powers, including power of contempt; their relationship to prosecuting attorneys and members of the bar generally and to courts of arbitration and conciliation.

3. To survey the manner in which state courts carry out the adjudicative process in civil cases and in protecting and enforcing the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property, (including a description of structure, history and function of the jury in civil cases) and to explain state criminal procedure, with emphasis on safeguarding individual's constitutional rights during arrest, arraignment, bail, indictment, and trial; to describe the grand jury system and criminal trial procedures, including conviction, sentencing, and appeals, pointing out critical and constructive tendencies in the current administration of the law.

III. Character of Program Desired

Instruction at Seminars. In each area the program will provide for conferences between the Japanese judges and American judges, judicial officers and distinguished members of the Federal and State bars as well as law professors and scholars in the field of jurisprudence and legal philosophy. These conferences will be in the nature of seminars in the organization, structure, practice and procedures of the Federal and State judicial systems. In addition, the formulation of American law and policy in the safeguard of personal liberty against abusive use, at the same time effectively checking excesses of extremists, will be studied and considered.

Observation and Demonstration. In each area the program will provide for observation of the U.S. judicial process, in order that the group will be able to see the judicial process in action after having been instructed in its nature and theory. Day-to-day demonstrations of trial techniques, appellate procedures, and the law enforcement and adjudicative processes, will be a major part of the program and will include attendance at nisi prius trials, appellate argements, and motion and equity calendars, covering civil and criminal cases of typical and varied types. The significance of what has been observed and demonstrated will be explained to the group, in order that in combination with the instruction at the seminars the group will gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter covered. The emphasis

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at all times will be on the practical, the specific, and concrete and the manner of solution of recurrent problems facing trial and appellate judges. Once the fundamental essentials have been expounded at the seminars and are understood by the Japanese, broad generalizations will be avoided and the approach will be pragmatic. In the elucidation of conceptual doctrines the application of those doctrines in the practical administration of justice will be stressed. Responsibility for avoiding ambiguities of expression or the exposition of exceptional or purely abstract theories and for hewing to the objectives of the program stated above will rest jointly upon the Institute of International Education's expert consultant and upon Dr. Alfred Oppler, Chief of the Legislative and Justice Division of the Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and Mr. Frank Yamamoto, an able Nisei, interpreter and translater, who are accompanying the group to the United States.

Professional and Social Gatherings. The Chief Justice and his colleagues will be presented to the Chief Justice of the United States and the members of our Supreme Court, to the Attorney-General and other high justice officials, and to the judges, judicial officers and distinguished members of the Federal and State bar. In addition, organizations such as the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco will be encouraged to arrange afternoon or evening social affairs at which the group will be guests with perhaps the Chief Justice responding to greetings by the president of the host organization. Luncheons with judges whose courts are observed by the group will also be arranged in order that the group may meet and converse informally with the judiciary. Apart from such semi-official luncheons, informal entertainment by individuals or organizations in the American communities visited will be given every encouragement. However, any attempt by organizations interested in influencing legislation or representing special interests to use the group as a mask for propagandizing any particular policy will be rejected. The details of the social program will be worked out on the spot in the area being visited by the group and will be geared to the balance of the program. Ample time will, of course, be allowed the separate members of the group to accept individual invitations and to engage in personal activities on their own without supervision and separately from the group.

IV. End-result of Study Program

The end-result of the program should be the discovery by the Japanese judges, first, that a democratic judicial system can properly, speedily and successfully administer justice and, second, that it can do this with the utmost efficiency and at reasonable cost of money and energy. The reformation and reorientation of Japanese jurisprudence toward democratic ideals must expand into efforts to improve, not only the system and methods

of Japanese justice but also the personnel of the judiciary. Before the group finishes its visit here, it is necessary, therefore, to determine the appropriate stages in its study of American judicial administration at which to test the Japanese on their assimilation of the democratic viewpoint, and to make sure that the group carries back with it a clear and unequivocal democratic concept of equal justice under law.

Up to now the Chief Justice and his colleagues have thought, argued, written and dogmatized about the nature of justice, the source of law, the quality of the State, the essence and seat of sovereignty, popular power and imperial prerogative. The central field of discussion has been a huge arena of theory in which democratic political and legal principles have striven against the semantics of a bureaucracy steeped in Germanic feudal tradition. Amid this lofty atmosphere of scholasticism, the everyday administration of justice has tended to be put aside as a practical detail which clerks could handle after the learned philosophical doctors had agreed upon the correct dogma.

The idea of a "national polity" of Japan and the ideal of an "imperial way" of Japanese life have changed radically. Upon their return to Japan, the Chief Justice and his group will be able to assume dynamic leadership in perfecting the administration of justice and shaping the growth of democracy with practical skill and sagacity.

In old Imperial Japan no one who possessed power had ever long been at a loss as to how to use it; the sole question was: who should possess it? The result is that in the new democratic Japan it is getting to be harder for judges and lawyers to run a constitution than to frame one. For where a Court once might follow the whims of a Ministry of Justice, it must now follow the views of a nation broadened by the concept of constitutional responsibility.

A clear and unambiguous concept of what constitutes the democratic way of administering justice is not, however, widely current among Japanese judges or lawyers. Their old system adapted to the needs of a compact country with a highly centralized authoritarian government has been scrapped. In making their new judicial system work in a manner consistent with its democratic objectives, the Chief Justice of Japan and his colleagues must eliminate the bureaucratic ague which retards its growth. To achieve this, the group must absorb in thought and principle the American system by being exposed to and inhaling as much of the Federal and State judicial atmosphere as possible. The success of the Japanese Supreme Court mission will be measured by the initiative shown by the group upon their return to Japan in improving the caliber of the judges and the confidence of the people in the courts; no other examination or evaluation will serve as a substitute for this end-result; and every effort should be bent to accomplish this basic goal.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Exchange of Leaders Program

Note No.	
2.	From: Brig Gen G. V. Keyser To: GS Date: 16 Aug 1950 Chairman, Exchange of Persons Program

1. The Ministry of Finance proposal whereby foreign exchange funds would be used to supplement appropriated funds allowances paid certain categories of national leaders traveling under the GARIOA Exchange of Persons Program was brought before the Exchange of Persons Board 24 July 1950.

2. Consensus of SCAP section representatives attending board meeting was that allowances now paid persons traveling under this program were adequate. However, in view of the proposal submitted by the Japanese Government and news reports of rising living costs in the United States it was suggested that DA query escorts and interpreters working with participants on adequacy of allowances paid these persons. The DA has been requested to study this problem. If current payments are found to be inadequate to meet legitimate expenses, DA will be requested to increase the travel allowance.

3. Opinion of board members toward additional dollar allowances by the Japanese Government was unfavorable. It was brought out that this program, financed entirely by U.S. appropriated funds, is presently considered by some elements of the Japanese as a project at least partially sponsored by the Japanese, and by allowing supplementation by the Japanese Government the magnanimous character of the program would be lost. These comments have been passed to ESS.

4. In view of Government Section's reclama on the board's comments section representatives have been asked to interview returning Japanese participants regarding adequacy of present allowances. If reports from the DA and SCAP section representatives indicate present allowances are not adequate action will be initiated to increase payments to all national leaders.

GVK
G. V. K.

FEC AGO Form No 37

32-A

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.:

Subject: Exchange of Leaders Program

Note No.	
	From: GS To: Brig. Gen. Keyser Date: 8 August 1950
1	1. At the last meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the Exchange of Leaders Program the question of increased pay or allowances for Japanese political leaders travelling to the United States was raised and it is understood that an inquiry has been addressed to the Department of the Army as to whether increases can be worked out under existing regulations. A collateral suggestion originating with the Japanese Government to use dollars out of its own foreign exchange funds to supplement the pay and allowances paid by the United States was objected to by some of the staff sections present on the ground that such practice would tend to alter the character of the program from a wholly U.S. financed and sponsored enterprise to one of joint participation with the Japanese.

2. Government Section hopes that it will be possible within Federal regulations to increase the individual U.S. financed allowances in those cases where it appears necessary, but regardless of the answer to this question GS does not feel that the Japanese Government's proposal is objectionable. The proposed Japanese contribution would be very minor and it would be in the form of allowances to Japanese individuals and, therefore, would in no sense alter the character of the program. Similar payments have already been made on previous occasions and there has never been the slightest suggestion that the Exchange of Leaders Program thereby assumed any color of Japanese sponsorship. The Japanese understand fully that the expenditure of U.S. Government funds is controlled by Federal regulations which impose strict limits on rates of pay and allowances, but they also feel that certain Japanese individuals, because of the nature of their posts and their mission and the position of the personalities whom they will meet in the United States, are practically forced to expend more than the standard allowance. A case in point is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who is scheduled to travel to the United States in the fall at the express suggestion of the Supreme Commander and who will meet the Justices of the Supreme Courts of the United States, New York State and elsewhere and other leading American jurists and legal authorities.

3. In view of the foregoing, GS recommends that the Japanese request to be permitted to pay moderate additional dollar allowances out of their own foreign exchange funds to selected individuals participating in the Exchange of Leaders Program be favorably considered.

CW
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - C.W. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNUG # 775012

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

13 August 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Interchange of Persons Board Meeting

A meeting of the Interchange of Persons Board, with Colonel Nugent, CIE presiding, was called on August 11 to discuss technical phases of the program in accordance with suggestions contained in a letter received by General Keyser, Chairman of the Board, from Mr. Osborne Hauge. A copy of the Agenda and a copy of the letter from Mr. Hauge are attached.

Regarding the suggestion that the Japanese Government be allowed to supplement the allowances to National Leaders with dollars from the foreign exchange funds, which had been discussed at a previous meeting of the Board, Colonel Nugent said that General Keyser had suggested that all applicants be screened to determine the adequacy of funds allowances now being received to cover actual living expenses of delegation members. The DA will attempt to get similar information from the delegation members in the U.S.

Colonel Nugent explained that in sending national leaders to the U.S. there was no assurance, in view of the present shipping emergency, that they would be returned to Japan directly upon conclusion of their specified tour.

He stressed the importance of answering in full personal history statements, particularly as they pertain to publications, research, and other contributions which may be of public interest since such information is of assistance in finding the proper working level of delegation members. He explained that on one occasion conferences were arranged with important US government officials and leading financial and industrial officials for a group of lower-ranking Japanese with the result that the Japanese were so completely overwhelmed that little benefit was derived from the meetings. On a few other occasions, he said, the opposite had occurred; conferences were arranged for high-level Japanese with Americans who could not contend with the problems of the Japanese specialists. It was suggested also that the "purpose of the project" be dealt with in more detail, stating fully the objectives and what it was hoped to accomplish in the U.S.

Since all arrangements for the delegations must be made after receipt of project information, a detailed description of the "purpose of the project" and background information should be forwarded at least a month or six weeks prior to arrival of the delegation to enable the DA and the sponsoring agency to arrange the itinerary and other phases of the program. Colonel Nugent suggested that the "purpose of the project" outlined in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the DA and the sponsoring agency should in most cases take the better part of a page.

Colonel Nugent told the Board that the suggestion had been made that insofar as possible delegations contain not less than six and no more than twelve members. He explained that administration of smaller groups had proven

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more costly, while groups of more than 12 members were unwieldy. The possibility of combining groups of less than six (1, 2, 3 or more) members of similar interests was discussed.

Colonel Nugent brought up the desirability of getting a report from the national leaders upon their return to Japan. A follow-up of accomplishments of delegation members after their return to Japan was also suggested.

He urged that considerable more attention be devoted to briefing the members of the delegations prior to their departure for the U.S., calling attention to the suggestions for briefing published by CIE some time ago.

The advisability of an II&E representative stationed on the West Coast, in addition to the DA representative, to meet delegates when they arrive in the U.S. was also discussed briefly.

Mr. Appleton, Legal Section, who recently accompanied a delegation of that Section, attended the meeting to tell of some of the experiences of the group while in the U.S. and to give his views regarding the handling of certain phases of the program. Mr. Appleton stated that the II&E representative who had travelled with his group, a Miss Thompson, was extremely dictatorial in her manner of dealing with the Japanese which they found repugnant to the extent that most of his delegation members moved out of the quarters which she had reserved for them to hotels of their own choosing in order to remove themselves from her observation. She reportedly treated delegation members like children, demanding that they remain in the hotel until each had completed a report required by the sponsoring agency.

Edna Ferguson

EDNA FERGUSON
Public Affairs Division

This was shown to Maj. Napier. EF

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INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS BOARD
MEETING OF 11 AUGUST 1950

AGENDA

1. Necessity for more information on Japanese participants in National Leader Projects.
2. Necessity for more information on each National Leader Project, including sponsoring section's comments in detail on the objectives of the project and other detailed information which will be of assistance to DA, the sponsoring agency, and the contacts.
3. Necessity for insuring that information under 1 and 2, above, be available to DA thirty days before project departs Japan.
4. Recommendations by DA and by sponsoring agencies that projects include no less than 6 and no more than 12 participants.
5. Advisability of requiring reports from each participant in a National Leader Project.
6. Desirability of more thorough briefing of participants in National Leader Projects prior to departure from Japan.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

1 August 1950

Brigadier General George V. Keyser
Office of the Chief of Staff
General Headquarters, SCAP
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear General Keyser:

The job of scheduling our local government groups is pretty well concluded, thanks to the wonderful cooperation of the Reorientation Branch of the Office of the Secretary of the Army. In the course of conferring with Colonel Van Wagoner and others of this staff (including people at the Institute of International Education), I have learned a number of their problems, some of which I would like to call to your attention because I think we in Tokyo could make certain easy adjustments which would at the same time enable the Department of the Army and the Institute to develop programs more exactly suited to our needs.

Before discussing these problems I would like to state one very apparent fact: Colonel Van Wagoner and his associates are determined to do everything within reason to help you and all of us in Tokyo to develop the best and most effective reorientation program. They are willing to go more than half-way; they will go all the way to be of service to us. To render such service, however, it is essential that they have more information, and they must have it well in advance of the actual arrival of the project groups.

After seeing at first hand something of the actual operation of the Exchange of Persons Program, I can understand the importance of their request. For instance, sometimes the biographical information submitted does not clearly reveal the real status of the group. On one occasion, for example, it was assumed that a Japanese group was an extremely high level delegation and so conferences were scheduled with top-ranking governmental officials and leading men in American finance and industry. Actually the Japanese were not top officials, and were so completely overwhelmed at being confronted by Americans of this calibre that they derived little benefit from the meetings. On a few other occasions the opposite has occurred; high level Japanese have been put in touch with Americans who could not cope with the problems of the Japanese specialists.

A few such miscalculations are not necessarily very harmful, but development of a program of maximum effectiveness requires that all details of the programs here be as exactly suited to the interests and capacities of the visitors as possible.

Another problem results from the inadequacy of many of the Statements of Purpose for the various projects. A two or three-sentence statement may convey

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a great deal to someone in SCAP who understands all details of the Occupation program, but it may lack necessary detail for intelligent operation here. At this point I should explain that the actual job of scheduling the various projects is done by the Institute of International Education, a necessary arrangement since the Department of the Army doesn't have the personnel or facilities for doing this part of the job. Colonel Van Wagoner and his staff are obliged to limit their participation to that of counselling and supervision. As a result, certain project programs have not fully met the needs of the project members as they would have had the people here been better informed.

Another important need here is to receive the information well in advance of the arrival of the project groups. On some occasions - and I suspect this is largely the result of communications foul-up - biographical information has not reached Washington until after the project groups have arrived in San Francisco. Programs do work out successfully despite such inconveniences, but they would be better and more effective if agencies here could be given more time for preparation and planning.

None of this is intended to suggest that any of the projects have failed. It simply means that some could have achieved more, and everyone I have met is enormously eager that all the programs achieve a maximum effectiveness.

On the basis of my observations - which have been checked directly with Colonel Van Wagoner and with Mr. Donald J. Shank, acting head of the II&E - I would suggest the following:

(1) Provide more background information concerning project members. (I understand that certain specific suggestions concerning additional information required were given to Colonel Nugent when he was last over here. Undoubtedly, these have already been transmitted to you.)

(2) Transmit background information concerning project members to the Department of the Army well in advance of their departure from Japan. It is suggested here that as a general rule this information be in the hands of the Department of the Army at least thirty days prior to arrival of the project members in the U.S. In special cases, this time requirement might be reduced to 15 days, but half a month should be regarded as an absolute minimum.

(3) Sponsoring Sections in SCAP should be encouraged to describe the objectives of each project in the fullest detail. Submit any and all information which might assist the people here to line up a program exactly in keeping with headquarters' desires and requirements.

There are a few additional items I might note.

It is suggested here that insofar as possible individual projects include from six to twelve members. Smaller groups (fewer than six members) are relatively more costly to administer. Larger groups (more than twelve members) are unwieldy and difficult to care for. Colonel Van Wagoner understands that certain projects have been kept small (2,3,4 and 5 members) in order to keep within budget allotments. If you feel that any of these small project groups might profitably be increased to six members, go ahead and do so and the Department of the Army in Washington will dig up

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the required extra funds. (In this connection, it might, of course, be advisable also to consider the possibility of merging already scheduled small groups.)

The people here have come to the conclusion that it is advisable to provide a competent advisor for each of the project groups - except for the very small or highly specialized delegations. All others, however, will be assigned expert consultants.

The boosting of the age limit for students from 35 to 40 has set the people here to scratching their heads to devise means for adjusting the student program in such manner as to maximize its beneficial effects. First of all, they think it might be desirable to send certain of these students - especially the older and more experienced ones - to two or even more institutions in the course of the year here, the purpose being to broaden and to intensify their American experience. In addition, the Army would be willing to set up supplementary programs (of two or three months' duration) to enable these people to observe operations in their fields of special interest. So, if you at SCAP headquarters will name any students who would benefit by such special attention, the Reorientation Branch and the Institute of International Education will work out the necessary arrangements.

This letter is longer than I had intended, but these are all matters I thought you would like to know about. When I return I would like to have the opportunity to discuss some of these matters with you in more detail, including some items which there is presently no great urgency.

My very cordial greetings to you,

Sincerely,

Osborne Hauge

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

FEC
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4

INCOMING MESSAGE

EFF/hrb

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

3 Aug 50

FROM : DA (SAOOA OARO) (OSBORNE HAUGE)

TO : SCAP

NR : WCL 36190

Subj is project programs.

1. Programs arranged for projects 127, 129, 130 and 131. Request that following schedule of arrival dates be adhered to as closely as possible:

Project 127 arrive[redacted] US 1 Nov.
Project 129 arrive[redacted] US 10 Oct.
Project 130 arrive[redacted] US 25 Sept.
Project 131 arrive[redacted] US 25 Sept.

2. Suggest that arrival of second local finance commission group, Project 128, be postponed until Jan to prevent exodus all commission members during budget-making period.

3. Desired arrival dates for Projects 79 and 114 will be transmitted within few days.

NO SIG

ACTION : AG MISC BR

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, GARIOA, G-1, AG, AG OPNS DIV, CIV I & E, ECON & SCI, GOVT

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CONFERENCE CALENDAR

CONFERENCES OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Volume XIII, Number 8 August, 1950

AUGUST 1950	DATE	PLACE
*Council of State Governments--Midwest Regional	Aug. 7-8	Mackinac Island, Mich. (Grand Hotel)
*American Society of Planning Officials	Aug. 13-16	Los Angeles (Hotel Biltmore)
**International Congress of Housing & Town Planning	Aug. 27-Sept. 2	Amsterdam, Holland
SEPTEMBER 1950		
National Assn. of County Officials	Sept. 3-7	Atlantic City, N. J. (Ambassador Hotel)
National Council on Family Relations	Sept. 5-7	Denver, Colo. (Univ. of Denver)
Governmental Research Assn.--Annual Conference	Sept. 6-8	Asbury Park, N. J. (Berkeley-Carteret Hotel)
*League of Virginia Municipalities	Sept. 10-12	Virginia Beach, Va.
*League of North Dakota Municipalities	Sept. 10-12	Valley City, N. D.
*Council of State Governments--Southern Regional	Sept. 11-13	Hot Springs, Ark. (Arlington Hotel)
National Tax Association	Sept. 11-14	Pittsburgh, Pa. (Hotel William Penn)
American Assn. of Motor Vehicle Administrators	Sept. 11-14	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah Hotel)
National Conf. of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws	Sept. 11-16	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)

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"1313" organizations and affiliated organizations indicated by an asterisk(*)
Organizations of international character indicated by two asterisks (**)
Please notify PACH of errors and omissions in this list. Alphabetical index of organizations accompanies January and July issues.

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SEPTEMBER 1950 (Continued)	DATE	PLACE
**International Assn. of Fire Chiefs	Sept. 12-15	San Francisco (Fairmont Hotel)
*League of South Dakota Municipalities	Sept. 13-15	Mitchell, S. D.
*Utah Municipal League	Sept. 14-16	Salt Lake City
*Conference of Chief Justices	Sept. 15-16	Richmond, Va. (John Marshall Hotel)
American Bar Assn.--Municipal Law Section	Sept. 18-19	Washington, D. C.
*League of Kansas Municipalities	Sept. 18-20	Wichita, Kan.
**International Municipal Signal Assn.	Sept. 18-21	New York (Commodore Hotel)
*League of Nebraska Municipalities	Sept. 20-21	North Platte, Neb.
*Indiana Municipal League	Sept. 20-21	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Idaho Municipal League	Sept. 21-23	Boise
Assn. of School Business Officials	Sept. 24-28	Chicago (Hotel Sherman)
*North American Gasoline Tax Conf.--Annual Meeting	Sept. 25-27	St. Paul, Minn.
*Kentucky Municipal League	Sept. 27-28	Mammoth Cave National Park
Western Governmental Research Assn.--10th Annual Conference	Sept. 28-29	San Francisco, Cal. (Bellevue Hotel)
*National Association of Housing Officials--Pacific-Northwest Regional	Sept. 28-29	Gaffney's Lake Wilderness Resort (Near Seattle, Wash.)
*Legislative Service Conference	Sept. 28-30	Washington, D. C. (Library of Congress)
*League of Cities of the Third Class of Pennsylvania	Sept. 28-30	York, Pa.
OCTOBER 1950		
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Southwestern Regional	Oct. 2-3	Santa Fe, N. M. (La Fonda Hotel)
American Institute of Accountants	Oct. 2-5	Boston, Mass. (Hotel Statler)
National Assn. of State Aviation Officials	Oct. 2-5	Minneapolis (Hotel Radisson)
National Recreation Assn.	Oct. 2-6	Cleveland, O. (Hotel Statler)
New England State Tax Officials Assn.	Oct. 3-5	Poland Springs, Me. (Poland Springs Hotel)
*Michigan Municipal League	Oct. 4-6	Detroit, Mich.
*Assn. of Administrators of the Inter-State Compact for Supervision of Parolees & Probationers	Oct. 8	St. Louis (Hotel Statler)
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc.	Oct. 8-11	Milwaukee (Hotel Schroeder)
American Prison Association	Oct. 8-13	St. Louis
*Illinois Municipal League	Oct. 9-11	Springfield, Ill.

OCTOBER 1950 (Continued)	DATE	PLACE
*National Association of Assessing Officers	Oct. 9-12	Atlantic City (Ambassador Hotel)
Federation of Sewage Works Assns.	Oct. 9-12	Washington, D. C. (Hotel Statler)
Congress of Correction	Oct. 9-13	St. Louis, Mo. (Hotel Statler)
*National Tobacco Tax Assn.--Annual Meeting	Oct. 11-14	Omaha, Neb. (Fontenelle Hotel)
*American Public Welfare Assn.--West Coast Regional	Oct. 12-14	Portland, Ore. (Multnomah Hotel)
*American Public Works Assn.--Public Works Congress & Equipment Show	Oct. 15-18	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
*National Assn. of Housing Officials	Oct. 16-19	Detroit (Hotel Statler)
38th National Safety Congress & Exposition	Oct. 16-20	Chicago (Stevens Hotel)
*League of Iowa Municipalities	Oct. 18-19	Des Moines
*American Public Welfare Assn.--Southeastern Regional	Oct. 19-21	Richmond, Va. (Jefferson Hotel)
*Arkansas Municipal League	Oct. 19-20	Hot Springs, Ark.
*League of Wisconsin Municipalities	Oct. 19-20	Fon du Lac, Wis.
*North Carolina League of Municipalities	Oct. 22-24	Asheville, N. C.
*League of Texas Municipalities	Oct. 22-25	San Antonio (Gunter Hotel)
*League of California Cities	Oct. 22-25	Los Angeles
*Maine Municipal Assn.	Oct. 26-27	Portland
American Public Health Assn.	Oct. 30-Nov. 3	St. Louis (Kiel Auditorium)

NOVEMBER 1950		
*League of West Virginia Municipalities	Nov. 3-4	Wheeling, W. Va.
*Maryland Municipal League	Nov. 11-12	Cumberland, Md.
*Flordia League of Municipalities	Nov. 12-14	Lakeland, Fla.
*League of Oregon Cities	Nov. 13-15	Portland, Ore.
National Conference on Intergroup Relations	Nov. 15-17	New York (Hotel New Yorker)
15th Annual Regional Highway & Motor Vehicle Conference	Nov. 16-17	New York (Hotel Roosevelt)
New England Council	Nov. 16-17	Boston (Hotel Statler)
*International City Managers' Assn.	Nov. 26-30	Houston, Tex. (Shamrock Hotel)
American Standards Assn.	Nov. 27-29	New York (Waldorf-Astoria)
*Civil Service Assembly--Annual Conf.	Nov. 27-30	Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta-Biltmore)
*New Jersey League of Municipalities	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Atlantic City
*National Council of State Public Assistance and Welfare Administrators	Nov. 30	Chicago (Edgewater Beach)