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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Affairs Section
 APO 500

337 (12 DEC 1950) CAS-PH

12 DEC 1950

SUBJECT: Public Health Officers Conference

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 GAA

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 1105

1. A conference of Civil Affairs public health officers will be held at this Section beginning at 0900 hours on 10 January 1951 and ending at 1200 hours on 13 January 1951. Subject material for the conference will consist of present and projected public health programs.

2. It is desired that all Civil Affairs public health officers attend. Personnel attending the conference will report to the Central Billeting Office, MATS Building (formerly ATC), for assignment of billets which will have been arranged. Due to limited billeting facilities, personnel are requested to arrive not more than one day prior to date of conference nor remain longer than one day following the conference.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

CORD
 J. A. O'BRIEN
 CWO USA
 Adm CA-Off

First 2 days Civil Affairs

Second - P. H. & W.

second afternoon - complaints 'v' in Kuku

Summary of reports

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ALLOCATION
OF ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

28 September 1950

1. The following comments are made on the draft document entitled "The Fundamental Principles of Allocation of Administrative Affairs," as these effect the areas of social welfare, social security and public health.
2. As has happened in the past, Japanese who have visited the United States and elsewhere attempt to adopt a form without understanding the basic principles which led to the development of that form and thereby determine whether it is applicable to their own social structure and capabilities. In the case of health and welfare organizations, they have seen certain forms of organization already developed and in the process of continuing development to meet certain basic defects in our own governmental structure in the United States as they pertain to the field of health and welfare. The forms which they have observed are unsuitable for this country and would, if adopted, be an actual retrogression from the existing structure which has been placed into being here during the last five years. The existing structure is the goal towards which the various health and welfare forms observed in the United States are struggling to reach. In that sense Japan is ahead of the United States as a whole, since we were able to introduce here what is, in the view of our outstanding authorities in health and welfare, the desirable goal of such organization.
3. Without going into a voluminous account of the history of the evolution of public health and public welfare organization in the United States and elsewhere; which can be found in authoritative books; the following brief account may point out the reasons for the recent rapidly changing development in governmental organization in the fields of health and welfare in the United States:
 - a. Prior to the first war, professional knowledge was at such a state of development that there was little to offer people in the way of disease prevention. The duties of local health officials were primarily concerned with placarding houses in which communicable diseases were found and in removing dead animals from the streets. The bulk of the so-called health officials in those days were laymen, since little or no professional knowledge was required. Such activities could be, and quite properly were, performed at city, town and village level and were financed locally.
 - b. In the field of welfare, poor families in the community were handled on a charity basis rather than public assistance basis since a strong family system was in existence in the United States in

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Incl 1

Subj: The Fundamental Principles of Allocation of Administrative Affairs,
28 Sept 50

those days coincident with a primarily agricultural society. The indigent could be and were handled by local charity and the county poor farms system.

c. Social security was unknown in its broadest meaning in the United States.

FAILURE OF U.S. COMPLETE DECENTRALIZATION

4. Health

Subsequent to the first world war and particularly in the last twenty years, the advancement of professional knowledge in all fields of health then made it possible to actually prevent disease on a large scale when these methods are applied by properly qualified personnel through a properly organized effort. The decentralization of governmental efforts to conduct modern health services on the city, town and village level failed in the United States for three reasons:

a. The inability of the cities, towns and villages, with the exception of large metropolitan areas, to finance properly staffed health organizations and to establish full time health departments.

b. The lack of sufficient numbers of properly trained personnel in the professional fields concerned, to carry out such a program through such a completely decentralized effort. Sufficient personnel did not exist in adequate number to provide health services on the city, town and village level.

c. The change from agricultural to industrialized urban social structure in the nation, together with the concomitant improvement in methods of transportation broke down the local political unit as a suitable unit for control of disease since the population in large urban areas particularly carry their disease to and from work and thereby involve numerous former political entities such as cities, towns and villages and counties.

5. Welfare

The great depression beginning in 1929 in the United States caused the breakdown of the former charity basis of handling problems in the fields of welfare which were carried out at city, town and village level. It therefore became necessary to establish governmental public assistance organizations. The breakdown of public welfare was caused by the same basic weakness that caused the breakdown of the health activities on the city, town and village level:

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- a. The inability of local political entities to finance the relief load when a major portion of a given community was affected.
- b. Lack of adequate trained personnel to staff every town and village requiring such personnel.
- c. The major shift in population which occurred during this period of unrest which continued until the second war and afterward.

DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1930

In order to meet these major problems in health and welfare in the face of the failure in the past for the reasons outlined above, the following steps have been in the process of evolution in the United States, particularly during the last twenty years, with varying degrees of success.

1. Health

City, town and villages, and even county units as the governmental level for providing health services have been abandoned as the governmental unit of choice. Health center districts have been established directly under state control and in many states four to five counties have been combined under control of this intermediate government echelon for administration of state health laws and services. In the large cities, of course, and in metropolitan areas intermediate city health departments have been established with two or more districts within the boundaries of the city. The establishment of city, town and village associations and even associations of counties have been evolved in an effort to jointly contribute finances to meet the local portion of the total budget of the health center district. In many cases and in fact most cases, the greater portion of the budgets are provided from state funds and federal funds. These health center districts, based on population flow areas - in one case incorporates a portion of four different states - have been necessarily evolved to:

- a. Provide adequate financial basis to provide services now possible.
- b. Utilize the available trained personnel with a maximum efficiency as there are still not enough for every town and village which needs them.
- c. Provide areas suitable for controlling disease as populations move into or out of trade areas.

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28 Sept 50

2. Welfare

The first governmental public assistance organizations to meet the tremendous relief problem of the 30's in the United States were state organizations within some fields decentralized to counties and in others decentralization to the cities, towns and villages. However, half of our states have already abandoned this principle and have gone to the welfare district for all activities as outlined under health above for the same reasons.

a. Provide sufficient financial basis to carry the welfare services load.

b. Get the maximum efficiency out of the limited number of trained personnel.

c. Again to provide a unit of population which is manageable. Although participation in the welfare district budget again is made up of contributions on the local level from groups of cities, towns and villages within the district, the bulk of the funds are from state and federal contributions.

3. The state of development in the evolution of governmental organizations in the United States varies considerably within the states and between the states. In the eastern part of the United States where the old pattern had become firmly entrenched the changes have been more slowly evolved and therefore may be considered with the exception of the more advanced metropolitan areas, backward. In the middle west and west coast portion of the United States, particularly the Pacific Coast, where there were no established patterns, practically speaking, prior to 1930, there have been excellent results in achieving the goal of health center districts and welfare districts in most cases.

4. Social Security

In an effort to meet the new problems developing as a result of the shift from an agricultural social structure with a strong family system which provided for its own aged and unemployed, the first steps of social security were initiated by the passage of a social security law with its provision for pensions for the aged. This has been followed by subsequent legislation and the development of governmental administrative organizations in the field of unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and specialized programs for physically handicapped.

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28 Sept 50

JAPAN

The constitution of Japan, in Article 25, stipulates that the government will promote the health and welfare and social security of the people. Such an article does not exist in the United States Constitution with its federal form of government as contrasted to the national form of government in Japan. Based on this article of the constitution practically all health and welfare legislation in Japan is national legislation passed by the Diet, as contrasted to the bulk of the health and welfare legislation in the United States which has been state or local based on the police power of our states. Federal legislation in the United States pertaining to the health and welfare fields, such as federal food inspection, child welfare, etc, laws have been passed by devious interpretations of federal powers primarily concerned with interstate commerce.

1. Health

In Japan the establishment of health center districts under the prefectures has been carried out during the last 5 years as meeting the needs of the social structure of this country for the following reasons:

- a. The financial inability of the local community to finance any such organization worthy of the name.
- b. To get the maximum utilization of the extremely limited number of professionally qualified personnel in Japan in the various professions concerned in health and welfare.
- c. To provide population units on a trade area or population flow basis. Most of the budgetary contributions come from the ministries of the national government through the prefectures. Decentralization of administration has been on a prefecture basis and down to the health center districts with the exception of the metropolitan areas of more than 300,000 population in which an intermediate city health department has been established.

2. welfare

The welfare program has been decentralized through the prefectures to city, town and villages. Eighty per cent of the financial burden is carried by the national government, 10% by prefectures and 10% by local entities which usually have failed to provide even that 10%. It has therefore become necessary, as it was in the United States, to establish welfare districts. Laws have now been amended to provide for such districts under prefectural administration.

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28 Sept 50

3. Social Security

The Japanese had copied from Germany as early as 1922 certain patterns or forms of social security which had been developed there to meet a highly industrialized urbanized social structure and which were in many cases not applicable to the needs of Japan. The existing social security structure in Japan is being modified to meet the current needs of this country which it can financially support without wrecking the economy of the country.

SUMMARY

The present governmental organization established in Japan in both the health and welfare fields has provided a form of governmental administration which is most adaptable to this country and which incidentally is a goal toward which the United States is working.

a. The successful operation of this organization in this country has made it possible to accomplish on a nationwide basis results in the health and welfare field not heretofore accomplished on such a scale in any other part of the world.

b. To attempt to tear down this organization under the mistaken idea that complete decentralization to city, town, village level for the sole reason of local autonomy as the solution to health and welfare organizational problems would be a major retrogression and would create utter chaos in all health and welfare programs now being carried out. It is suggested that the Administration Investigation Commission of the Japanese Government be oriented on the principles outlined above in order that they may understand what they are trying to do and why the organizational forms that they saw in the United States are not acceptable either here or by leading authorities in the United States.

Chief, PHw, would be glad to discuss with this Commission in detail at any time convenient and interpret for them what they saw in the United States and why what they saw had developed.

PHw therefore cannot concur in the draft statement of the Administration Affairs Allocation proposed by this Commission as it would be detrimental to the health and welfare of the Japanese people if it were adopted.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

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

AV Way
 MM Magens
 Kater

353.81 (19 Oct. 1950)CAS-PW

19 Oct., 1950

SUBJECT: Administrative Organization of Public Welfare and Public
 Health Agencies

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region APO 15
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. The Administrative Investigation Committee of the Japanese Government recently presented to this Headquarters a document entitled "The Fundamental Principles of Allocation of Administrative Affairs." The document contains recommendations, among others, for extending to the lowest administrative levels of government responsibilities now held at higher levels for certain of the public welfare, social security and public health functions. The various Sections of this Headquarters are reviewing and commenting on the recommendations made in the document.

2. Transmitted herewith for your information are copies of the comments made by the Public Health and Welfare Section on the recommendations set forth in the document noted above. The comments may serve as background material when problems of administrative organization are discussed at prefectural and local levels. Although comprising a statement of principles, they are not to be construed as representing either new or changed policy.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

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

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

700 (24 Nov 1950) CAS-PH

5 DEC 1950

SUBJECT: Acceleration of BCG Vaccinations

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 1105

1. There is, at present, an adequate amount of BCG vaccine available to permit acceleration of the vaccination program directed in Article 14, Preventive Vaccination Law No. 68, 1948. It is considered necessary that prefectural authorities order BCG vaccine so as to preclude retardation of BCG production.

2. A summary of BCG production up to 14 November 1950 is stated below:

- a. Stock on hand ready for distribution - 6,203,900 doses.
- b. Total quantity of BCG vaccine distributed to prefectures for use - 20,691,200 doses.
- c. Quantity of final container product passed assay - 30,064,200 doses.
- d. Quantity of final container product on assay - 9,216,800 doses.
- e. Losses including breakage, discards at pre-shipment inspection and because of expiration date being reached before distribution was effected - 3,169,100 doses.

3. The above information invalidates any allegations of non-availability of BCG vaccine, but may necessitate assistance in assuring adequate facilities for accomplishing an accelerated program.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'Brien
 J. A. O'BRIEN
 USA
 APO 500
 Off

2-125
 Buche
 Meeting
 8 Dec 50

too
 cold

DR Huestis
File

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

Interviewing Japanese

1. Some time ago an officer on one of the Civil Affairs Teams made an appointment for a conference with a juvenile court judge in a certain large city. On his return from the conference, it was obvious that he was somewhat upset and when asked what had happened said something as follows: "You know, I spoke as slowly and as clearly as I could, but the judge still couldn't understand what I was saying." It was a surprise to know that this officer had sufficient knowledge of Japanese to interview an official on a fairly technical matter, but it was discovered on further discussion that he had been using not Japanese but English!

2. It is obvious that this is an Occupation of interpreters. Whatever success the Occupation may have depends entirely upon the knowledge of English of the interpreters available. It must be admitted that since the beginning of the Occupation the quality of interpreters has seriously deteriorated. Because of openings with foreign firms and Japanese firms dealing with foreign clientele, many of the best interpreters formerly available to Occupation units have departed. It must also be admitted that they left not only because of possible future security but simply because Occupation units have been unable to pay attractive salaries.

3. The real function of the interpreter is to translate orally what is said in one language to another language. He has no other function. It is not a part of his job to give interpretations of what is said but merely to act as an agent for transmitting a thought as it is said. A good way to think of your interpreter is to think of him as merely your shadow and not as an active participant in the discussion which you are conducting.

4. It is probable that the average interpreter assigned to your section will be without any special knowledge in your field. It is your duty to train him. Let him spend some time reading the published materials which you have in your office. Make up a list of terms for him to learn so that he can become familiar not only with the English but the Japanese equivalents as well. If you are going to make a brief speech it is advisable to give your interpreter at least an outline of the material you intend to give. You may not have time to write out the entire speech, but an outline covering the main points will be of immeasurable assistance to him in doing a fair job. If the speech is to be both technical and long it should always be written in full and given to your interpreter in sufficient time to permit full translation.

5. Because of the limitations of interpreters, it is wise to use only simple language. Use that simple language in brief sentences. Occasionally when you get started on a thought it occurs to you that it is such a "gem of wisdom" that it is difficult to avoid going on for five or ten minutes without pause. Don't expect your interpreter to go back to the beginning of that long dissertation and put it into Japanese. The simpler the language the better. The briefer the statements the better. The inevitable losses of interpreting can thus be minimized.
6. The converse of the above is also true. Don't permit the Japanese to talk lengthily without a break for interpreting. As very few of the interpreters are really bilingual, they think in Japanese and transposing English to Japanese or Japanese to English is a mechanical process which limits the retention span.
7. When you take an interpreter with you outside the office, remember his function. He is not a personal attendant and may resent being used as such. You are responsible, of course, for his well-being while he is with you and a little attention to his welfare will be of extreme importance to him. Treat him as the important individual that he is and don't expect him to run around arranging your bath or your parties for you.
8. In order to keep constantly clear in your own thinking (as well as in the interpreter's and the person you are interviewing) the role of the interpreter, it is desirable to speak directly to the individual or individuals with whom you are conferring. This may make somewhat excessive demands on your attention but actually it serves in two ways. It makes clear to the individual being interviewed his responsibility for the answers he gives to you, and gives you greater control over the interview. One of the basic tenets of conducting an interview through an interpreter is never to talk to the interpreter. You talk through him but not to him. Don't start by saying "Tell him that" or "Ask him what" You do the telling and asking directly.
9. If you think your interpreter should be criticized or reprimanded for his interpreting or approach, wait until after your meeting. To do so before the Japanese interviewees may not only endanger his status but may further limit his ability to interpret for you. You can help him in the beginning by discussing with him the role you want him to assume, the manner in which you handle conferences and speeches and the limits of his attempts to evaluate yours or the interviewees' discussions. One of your suggestions should be that he use average polite speech. Interpreters have been known to use high-flown speech which, while it displays their knowledge of Japanese, is actually a form of snobbery and should be discouraged.
10. You have probably frequently encountered a situation in which long discussions take place between the interpreter and the person being interviewed. Such discussions are neither necessary nor desirable. Even though the interpreter may tell you that he does not understand clearly what the other individual is saying and consequently must question him

a number of times, it is important that you know what is blocking the person being interviewed. You can only be aware of the questions that person has in mind about what you have said, or the misunderstanding that he may have of your questions, by having the interpreter give you what is being said. You can then reframe your questions. It is for you to clarify your questions and not your interpreter's duty to explain what he thinks you mean. Never take for granted that because an interpreter has worked with you for a considerable period that he is able to speak for you. The burden of explanation and clarification is yours and the interviewee's, not the interpreter's. Recently the story was told of an interpreter's comments on the work of another interpreter. He would not, he said, have transmitted what was being said quite as closely because the language, either way, was not as polite as it should have been. This interpreter was culpable because he was assuming responsibility beyond his prerogative.

11. Sometimes, too, it is true that you will have to go a long way in order to get the answer you want. When the Japanese official begins with the phrase "sore wa ne" he may be beginning on the outside of a very large circle and it may take him some time to get to the center of that circle. But by being attentive and requiring that the interpreter give you what the individual is saying you will probably get a number of clues to other problems that you may have in mind. Even though the information you are getting may not be particularly pertinent to the question asked, or you think it may not be, don't openly reject it. Remember that there is considerable tension for any Japanese official being interviewed. You may be completely at ease but you are the Occupier. Much of your reaction, in his thinking, is going to depend on what he says. Remember, too, that he has very likely been subjected to interviews by other Americans not all of whom may have been as well qualified in your field as you are. Consequently, a part of his tension may be the result of his not being certain of precisely the type of technical information that you are after and can understand.

12. A good way to nullify completely a group conference or an individual interview is for you to explode into anger. If your superior "blows his top" at something you have said the tendency is for you to give him as little additional information as possible. You can only expect a Japanese to react in the same way. The same thing is to be said of open ridicule of something which a Japanese has said to you. He is just as sensitive to ridicule as you, and you cannot expect him to be as free and as frank in his discussions with you after he has been subjected to that type of treatment. If you must get angry, at least wait until you have obtained all the information you want. Even then it's probably wiser not to get angry. The Japanese have an excellent grapevine: they will have you tagged long before you have them tagged. Your general effectiveness is decreased in direct proportion to the anger and ridicule you display. This does not in anyway prohibit directness and frankness.

13. Incidentally, don't underestimate the Japanese official. He certainly is of average human intelligence and is probably better educated

than most other Japanese. He may not know everything you do, but he will know a lot of things you don't. Underestimate him and you are trapped, control of the interview is his.

14. It is extremely disconcerting and distracting, certainly for the Japanese involved, to have you, during the period when your interpreter is speaking or they are answering, shuffle papers on your desk, speak loudly in English to other Americans who may be with you, give orders to subordinates, etc. It is not only distracting but think of it as being extremely impolite. It is true that working through an interpreter is a test of patience, but there is no other remedy for this than the development of some degree of patience on your part. There are no shortcuts to good interviewing.

15. When the Japanese is speaking hear him out. That means letting him finish whatever he is saying and permitting your interpreter to complete his shadow role. One way to lose control of an interview is to interrupt the Japanese speaker and start with a new idea while he is still answering a previous question.

16. It is recognized that some sort of record of the interview is important and that you will want to make notes during the course of the conference or interview. Don't let note-taking assume such importance that you are unable to conduct a straightforward, reasonably direct and smooth-flowing interview. Long pauses which are occasioned by writing of detailed notes break the continuity of an interview. Teach yourself to jot down only sketchy reminders during an interview - you can fill in the gaps later. The Japanese police are avid note takers and the average Japanese is on guard when he sees you do the same thing.

17. When people from the same culture discuss an idea it is quite possible in developing the idea to use the Socratic method. You cannot reasonably expect a Japanese whose background is so much different from yours to arrive, even after a long period of questioning, at a statement of the principle for which you have been aiming. Extreme care is needed in the use of this method. Better stick to using questions and answers for straight information. If you are getting at a basic principle of application, state the principle yourself - then find out whether or not he goes along.

18. Because of cultural differences, American jokes, proverbs and puns just don't appear funny, wise or clever to the Japanese. And when an interpreter, who probably also doesn't understand them, gets through with them the lack of reaction should not surprise you. Before using them in your talks, better wait until you have been in Japan long enough to learn Japanese jokes and proverbs, and the language well enough to pun.

True
M.H.

19. During your tour of duty you probably won't have very much time to study the Japanese language. It is helpful, however, to be able to pronounce personal and place names with some degree of resemblance. Generally, Japanese can be romanized into consonant-vowel combinations. It will take about one hour of your tour to learn the proper pronunciation of these combinations and the few exceptions. Your interpreter can help you.

RESTRICTED

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

700 (20 Nov 1950)CAS-PH

30 NOV 1950

SUBJECT: Physicians' Offer to Serve in Korea

TO: Chief
 Kinki Civil Affairs Region
 APO 15

1. Reference is made to the proffer of services in Korea by the Osaka Medical Association which was transmitted to this Section by your letter of 3 November 1950.

2. General information reflecting policies in such a matter are stated below for your information and guidance:

a. Japan, not being a member of the United Nations, is not free to deal directly with foreign governments.

b. A policy has been established whereby Japanese citizens or agencies desiring to render assistance in the rehabilitation of Korea are encouraged to do so by making contributions of goods, but not of services. The Japan Red Cross Society is authorized to receive relief supplies for Korea in the form of comfort items, money, clothing and similar material.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. P. O'BRIEN
 CMO
 Adm
 REC
 43A
 DET

✓ Notify Osaka Med Assn
 notified.
 Mr. Masatani
 Chief Club in
 Osaka Medical
 Association
 4 Dec. 1950 (Phone)

RESTRICTED

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
GHQ, SCAP
APO 500

23 Oct., 1950

SUBJECT: Designation of Beneficiary U. S. Civil
Service Retirement System

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Reference letter this section, dated 8 September 1950, subject: "Designation of Beneficiary."

2. As stated in the "Special Notice," an amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act has cancelled all designations of beneficiary filed before 1 September 1950 and established the following order of precedence for payment of lump sum death benefits:

- a. To your widow or widower.
- b. If neither of the above, to your child or children in equal shares, with the share of any deceased child distributed among the descendants of that child.
- c. If none of the above, to your parents in equal shares or the entire amount to the surviving parent.
- d. If none of the above, to the executor or administrator of your estate.
- e. If none of the above, to your next of kin under the laws of your State of domicile.

3. Under the present law (Public Law 547, 81st Congress), an employee whose wishes are consistent with the above listed order of precedence should

File
DR Huestis
Miss Wray
M. K. [unclear]

SUBJECT: Designation of Beneficiary U. S. Civil
Service Retirement System (Cont'd)

not designate a beneficiary; a designation should be made only if the employee wishes to designate a person or persons not listed in the order of precedence, or in a different sequence.

4. Inclosed herewith is a limited supply of Standard Form 2808. Request each employee in your region to whom the U. S. Civil Service Retirement Act applies be contacted in reference to this form. The form is to be completed in full and both copies returned to this section for transmittal to the Civil Service Commission. Do not mail both copies directly to the U. S. Civil Service Commission. The duplicate copy of Standard Form 2808 will be returned to the employee upon completion of processing. Special note should be made by your region of employees on temporary duty or leave to the United States and all pertinent information transmitted to them upon their return to duty.

1 Incl
SF 2808 (5)

s/R. A. Anderson
t/R. A. ANDERSON
Chief, Personnel Division

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

K123
485 (5 OCT 1950) CAS-PH

5 OCT 1950

SUBJECT: Sanitary Engineer Services

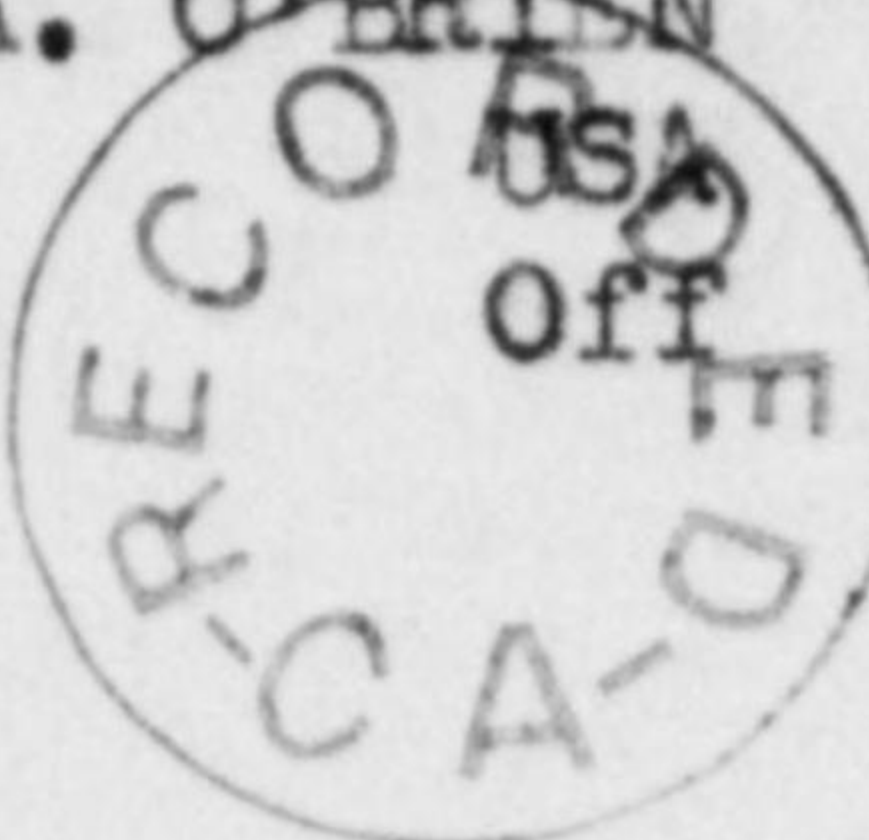
TO: Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 15

1. Letter, this headquarters, 485 CAS-PH, 12 May 1950, same subject, is rescinded.

2. Occasioned by the departure of the sanitary engineer from Kinki Civil Affairs Region, it will be necessary for his replacement to exercise surveillance of sanitary engineering matters in Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region in addition to primary duties. As has been the procedure in the past, the Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region will contact you direct for the purpose of arranging schedule of greatest mutual convenience.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'Brien
J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO
Adm



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

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AG 130(2 Sep 50)ESS/BFE
SCAPIN 2121

2 September 1950

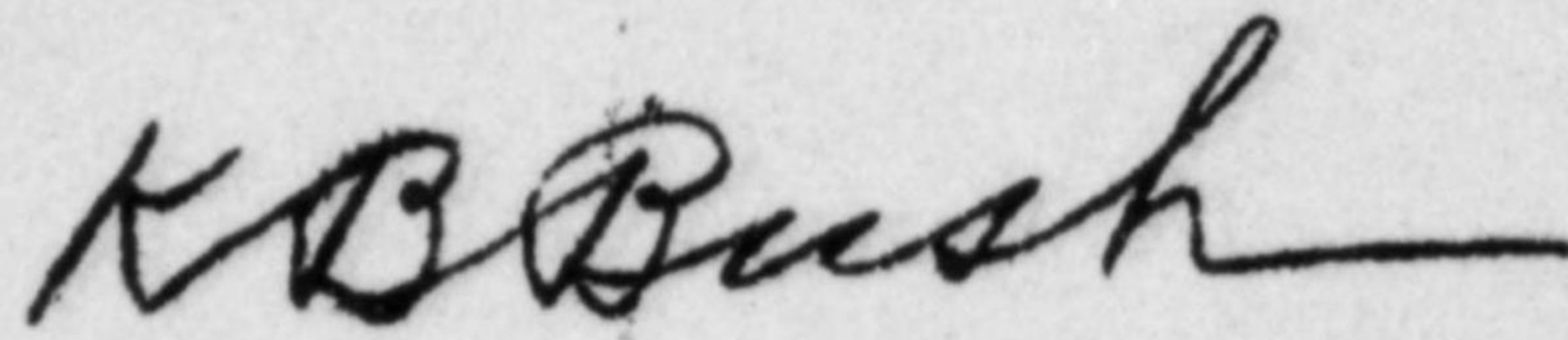
MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

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SUBJECT: Property Individuals are authorized to Carry on
Entering and Leaving Japan

1. Reference memorandum to the Japanese Government AG 130(18 Jan 49) ESS/FIN, SCAPIN 1966, dated 18 January 1949, subject: Property Individuals are authorized to Carry on Entering and Leaving Japan.
2. The above referenced memorandum and memoranda referenced in Annex V thereto are hereby rescinded.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



K. C. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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

436 (4 AUG) (CAS-PH)

4 August 1950

SUBJECT: Sugar and Edible Oil Allocation and Utilization in
 Hospitals

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. It is desired that a spot check be made in hospitals selected at random but in selected cities in the prefecture in which your headquarters is located to ascertain:

a. If allocations of sugar and edible oil for hospitals are received promptly.

b. If the allocated quantity is reduced due to limited purchasing power of the demandant.

c. If extra allocations are being used for the direct benefit of the patient.

2. Any additional observations and opinions regarding (1) the adequacy of allocations for optimum medical care and regarding (2) the desirability of continuing this program should be included.

3. For your information, the allocations for Osaka are:

Sugar		Oil
<u>July-Sept</u>	<u>April-June</u>	<u>April-June</u>
(PDF-195)	(PDF-174)	(PDF-190)
6,210 kgs	9,085 kgs	5,298 kgs

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
 CWO USA
 Adm Off

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 15 (Osaka, Honshu)

23 September 1950

SUBJECT: Report on Sugar and Edible Oil Allocation

TO: Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500

1. Spot checks on various groups of hospitals in selected cities ascertained:
 - a. Allocation of sugar is often delayed, in some instances for 3-4 months. Edible oil is usually received promptly.
 - b. In no instances the allocated percentage was reduced due to limited purchasing power of demandant.
 - c. Proper use of extra allocation, if any, has been ascertained.
2. (1) Several hospitals permit or even seem to encourage admission of patients who bring in their own daily meals. The allocations for these patients, being reported to the regional allocation officers and counting as "hospitalized", are used to improve the per capita distribution of sugar and edible oil. In other hospitals, which do not follow such practice, the allocation often cannot be considered as adequate for optimal medical care.
(2) Correction of the practice of reporting and continuation of the program is desirable.

FOR THE CHIEF, KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION:

G.A. HUESTIS, DAC
Public Health Section.

File

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

710 (30 Aug 50)CAS-PH

21 SEP 1950

SUBJECT: Reporting of Epidemic Diseases

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 15
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Reference is made to Par 22, Civil Affairs Operational Directive No. 16, subject "Public Health," dated 24 April 1950.

2. The distribution of the required report (RCS MED 16) of epidemic diseases occurring among the Japanese will be as follows:

a. TO: SCAP (Civil Affairs Section) Tokyo

b. INFO:

(1) CG, Japan Logistical Command, APO 343

(2) Office of the Surgeon, Far East Air Forces, APO 925

(3) Local troop commander only when the case is known to have occurred in close proximity to a military installation.

3. Addresses for information copies will not include Commanding General, Eighth Army, or commanders of units no longer in Japan.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



J. A. O'BRIEN
 CWO USA
 Adm Off

TWX -
 Instruction

COPY

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
AND
FAR EAST COMMAND

AG 010 (30 Jun 50)GC

APC 500
13 July 1950

STAFF MEMORANDUM)

NO.....39)

(SCAP & FEC)

F.	MAA
H.	<i>ant</i>
M.	<i>Hyun</i>
Ham	<i>CPN</i>
W	
Fery	
Haw	<i>mt</i>
File	X

PROCEDURES FOR INSURING ENFORCEMENT OF
DIRECTIVES TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. Rescissions. a. Staff Memorandum 76, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Far East Command, 1947.

a. Staff Memorandum 28, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and Far East Command, 1949.

2. Current Occupation Instructions, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, charge the Civil Affairs Section with responsibility for surveillance over Japanese compliance with directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Occupation force commanders exercise surveillance over local Japanese agencies only as specifically directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In consonance with this policy, chiefs of staff sections will reappraise continuously the requirements for surveillance by occupation force commanders with a view toward maximum reduction.

3. Chiefs of staff sections initiating SCAPIN directives to the Japanese Government will:

a. Determine the minimum surveillance over local Japanese agencies that will be necessary, bearing in mind the policy indicated in paragraph 2. Necessary surveillance will be one or a combination of the following:

- (1) Surveillance by the Civil Affairs Section. This will be the normal procedure.
- (2) Surveillance by other agencies of the occupation forces when such type of surveillance is required for the attainment of occupation objectives. In this case, chiefs of staff sections after coordinating with the Chief, Civil Affairs Section, will prepare command instructions to the appropriate occupation force commander concurrently with the directive to the Japanese Government. These command instructions will specify the manner in which surveillance of Japanese compliance with the directive will be accomplished and will make reference to the SCAP index number

(SM 39)

of the directive to which they are related. Chiefs of staff sections will also keep the appropriate occupation force commander informed of any known plans or actions taken subsequently by the Japanese Government to implement the directive.

(3) Technical surveillance by representatives of the staff section after coordination with the Chief, Civil Affairs Section.

(4) Partial surveillance, i.e., where a report or an action is directed and its accomplishment is self evident.

b. Be responsible for processing all surveillance reports received and initiating any resultant actions to be taken by the Japanese Government.

4. Certain operational functions pertaining to the Japanese national government, which are or may be charged specifically to staff sections from time to time, will continue to be carried out by the staff sections concerned without change in procedure.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

EDWARD M. ALMOND,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ K. B. Bush
K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

PH

GHQ, FEG, APO 500 2nd Ind
Subj: Security of Military
Information (10 Jul 50)

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25-1

TO: All Military and Civilian Personnel

For strict compliance.

FOR THE CHIEF:

Sterlin C. Moore
STERLIN C. MOORE
Major Infantry
Deputy Chief

F.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Hueh	<i>[Signature]</i>
m	<i>[Signature]</i>
Hou	<i>[Signature]</i>
Wray	<i>[Signature]</i>
Fury	<i>[Signature]</i>
Hara	
File.	

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

AG 380.01 (10 Jul 50) GB

10 July 1950

SUBJECT: Security of Military Information

TO: *** **
Commanding General, Headquarters and Service Group,
General Headquarters, Far East Command, APO 500
*** **

1. At this time, when operational forces of the United States are engaged in this theater in an effort to protect a friendly nation against communist invasion and to reestablish peace, it must be obvious to all American military and civilian personnel, as well as all other persons in Japan, that dissemination of rumors or information which might have a bearing upon the military operations is detrimental to the security of the United States, the United Nations and all nations in the Far East, as well as the safety of American and Korean personnel.

2. All persons, military and civilian, connected with the occupation in Japan are warned against spreading of rumors or discussion of information with regard to military operations, plans, personnel or equipment which may come to their knowledge officially or otherwise. This warning applies both to oral discussion and written communications.

3. Commanding officers of all units and commands within the Far East Command are directed to familiarize all military and civilian personnel under their jurisdiction with the provisions of AR 380-5.

4. All military and civilian personnel are hereby directed to report to their commanding officers any instances of violation of this directive. Commanding officers will investigate the circumstances, and take appropriate disciplinary action.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

/s/ K. B. Bush
/t/ K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General

HC 380.01 (GPAG)

1st Ind

HQ, HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE GROUP, GHQ, FEC, APO 500, 12 July 1950

TO: Chief of Staff Sections and Unit Commanders, Headquarters and Service Group, GHQ, FEC, APO 500

For strict compliance with the provisions of this letter and instructions to all personnel under your command.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WEIBLE:

/s/ Leonard S Carroll
/t/ LEONARD S CARROLL
Lt Colonel AGD
Adjutant GeneralDISTRIBUTION:
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RESTRICTED

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

21 July 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Attn: Publ Hlth Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

1. Visitor(s) Dr. Charles M. Wheeler, . of PHW, GHQ, SCAP
Mr. James P. MacLaren (Section)

2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place _____ date _____

3. Accompanying: None SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of _____ Repr. ()

4. Purpose of visit: To make inspections of sanitary installations .
and give advice and guidance in health education.

5. Desire to visit: Osaka, Shiga, Nara and Kobe

Establishment Place Date(s) Particularly interested in Want Conf W/

6. Osaka 1-5 Aug

7. (To travel by motor car to Shiga, Nara and Kobe)

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. Departure from Tokyo (approx) 31 July 1950
(Place) (Date)

12. Remarks:

Rec'd in CAS on _____ '50: by _____ TO: _____ CAffR: by _____ on _____ :

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

21 July 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Attn: Publ Hlth Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

1. Visitor(s) Mr. Edwin W. Payne of PHW, GHQ, SCAP
(Section)
 2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place _____ date _____
 3. Accompanying: None () SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of Welf Repr. (1)
 4. Purpose of visit: To discuss current production schedules and capacity production for essential drugs, medical supplies, equipment, and textile sanitary materials with manufacturing associations and producers in regard to domestic requirements and Far East emergency exports.
 5. Desire to visit: Osaka and Nagoya
- | <u>Establishment</u> | <u>Place</u> | <u>Date(s)</u> | <u>Particularly interested in</u> | <u>Want Conf W/</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. _____ | <u>Osaka</u> | <u>7-10 Aug</u> | | |
| 7. _____ | <u>Nagoya</u> | <u>10-11 Aug</u> | | |
| 8. _____ | | | | |
| 9. _____ | | | | |
| 10. _____ | | | | |
11. Departure from Tokyo (approx) 7 August 1950
(Place) (Date)
 12. Remarks: Tokai-Hokoriku CAFF Region has been notified of the above trip.

Rec'd in CAS on _____ '50: by _____ TO: _____ CAFFR: by _____ on _____ :

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

21 July 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Attn: Publ Hlth Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

1. Visitor(s) Dr. Melville D. Dickinson of PHW, GHQ, SCAP
 (Section)

2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place Otsu date 18 Aug

3. Accompanying: None () SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of Wlf Repr. (1)

4. Purpose of visit: In connection with venereal disease and communicable disease control activities.

5. Desire to visit: Fukui, Kanazawa, Toyama and Otsu.

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Particularly interested in</u>	<u>Want Conf W/</u>
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6.		<u>Fukui</u>	<u>14-15 Aug</u>	
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7.		<u>Kanazawa</u>	<u>15-17 Aug</u>	
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8.		<u>Toyama</u>	<u>17 Aug</u>	
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9.		<u>Otsu</u>	<u>18 Aug</u>	
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10. _____

11. Departure from Tokyo (approx) 14 August 1950
 (Place) (Date)

12. Remarks: Tokai-Hokuriku CAFF Region has been notified of the above trip.

Rec'd in CAS on _____ '50: by _____ TO: _____ CAFFR: by _____ on _____ :

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

19 June 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Attn: Publ Hlth Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

1. Visitor(s) Dr. Melyville D. Dickinson of BHW, GHQ, SCAP
 (Section)

2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place _____ date _____

3. Accompanying: None () SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of Welf Repr. (1)

4. Purpose of visit:
In connection with venereal disease and communicable disease control activities.

5. Desire to visit: Osaka, Tottori, Matsue and Osaka (on ret trip)

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Particularly interested in</u>	<u>Want Conf W/</u>
6.	<u>Osaka</u>	<u>24-25 July</u>		
7.	<u>Tottori</u>	<u>25-26 July</u>		
8.	<u>Matsue</u>	<u>26-28 July</u>		
9.	<u>Osaka</u>	<u>28 July</u>		
10.				

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. Departure from Tokyo (approx) 23 July
 (Place) (Date)

12. Remarks:

Chugoku CAFF Region notified of above trip.

Rec'd in CAS on 20 June 1950 by meH TO: Kinki CAFFR: by mail on 21 June 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

6 Jul 50

CAG 201 - AGPO

LO 172-5

SUBJECT: Temporary Duty

TO: Individuals concerned

1. Following individuals WP o/a 7 Jul 50 to Kyoto, Japan on TDY for a period of approximately four (4) days in connection with PH&W activities. Upon compl will return to proper station.

COL HARRY G JOHNSON 0210341 MC, GHQ FEC APO 500
DR C N H LONG, Visiting Expert
MISS DOROTHY E SNAVELY, Visiting Expert

2. Rail and govt mtr transportation auth. TDN. No per diem auth Col Johnson.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Charles A Kudrle
CHARLES A KUDRLE
Captain AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

PH&W Sec (1)

3 individuals concerned (10 each) thru PH&W Sec

CA Sec (1)

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

7 July 1950

SUBJECT: Notice of Visit

TO: Public Health Section
(Attn: Dr. Finch)

FROM: Visitors Bureau

Mr. Haller, Sanitary Engineer -----Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

11212

Osaka Ar. 8 July 0642
Lv. 22 July

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

6 June 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region
Attn: Pub Health Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

1. Visitor(s) Dr. S. R. Bozeman of PH&W (Section)
2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place Kyoto date 19 June
3. Accompanying: None () SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of Welf Repr. (2)
4. Purpose of visit: To inspect biologics laboratories
5. Desire to visit:

Establishment	Place	Date(s)	Particularly interested in	Want Conf W/
<u>Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute</u>				
6. <u>Nitoo Yakuhin K. K.</u>	<u>Kyoto</u>	<u>June 19</u>	<u>(night lodging in Kyoto)</u>	
7. <u>Fujisawa Yakuhin K. K.</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>(Lv Kyoto June 20)</u>	
8. <u>Handai</u>	<u>Osaka</u>	<u>June 21</u>		
<u>Meguro</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>		
8. <u>Fujisawa Yakuhin K. K.</u>	<u>"</u>	<u>"</u>		
<u>(Texukayama Institute)</u>				
9. <u>Attend Meeting of Laboratory Directors Association</u>			<u>(billating in Osaka)</u>	
10. <u>Osaka Saikin Institute</u>	<u>Kobe</u>	<u>June 22</u>	<u>(Lv Oska Arr Kobe (by car)</u>	
10. <u>Hyogo Public Health Laboratory</u>				
11. Departure from <u>Tokyo</u> (approx) <u>June 18</u> 1940 hours				
	(Place)		(Date)	
12. Remarks: <u>Will lv Kobe at 2116 arr Tokuyama 0642 June 23</u>				

Corrects itinerary sent to your region by CAS-PH on 22 May 1950

Rec'd in CAS on 6 Jun '50: by McH TO: Kinki CAFFR: by mail on 6 Jun McH

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF	2	PUBLIC WELFARE		CIVIL INFO	
DEPUTY CHIEF					
CHIEF CLERK	1	PUBLIC HEALTH	3	ECONOMICS	
KLCO					
MOTOR POOL					
DENKI BLDG		CIVIL EDUC			
				LEGAL & GOVT	

FILE

INFO

ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS: *Who will attend?*
Those mentioned in par 2
check w/PH & issue orders *1/20*
Dr Magens; Mr Har

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

337 (3 JUN 1950) CAS-PH

3 JUN 1950

SUBJECT: Veterinary and Sanitary Engineer Conference

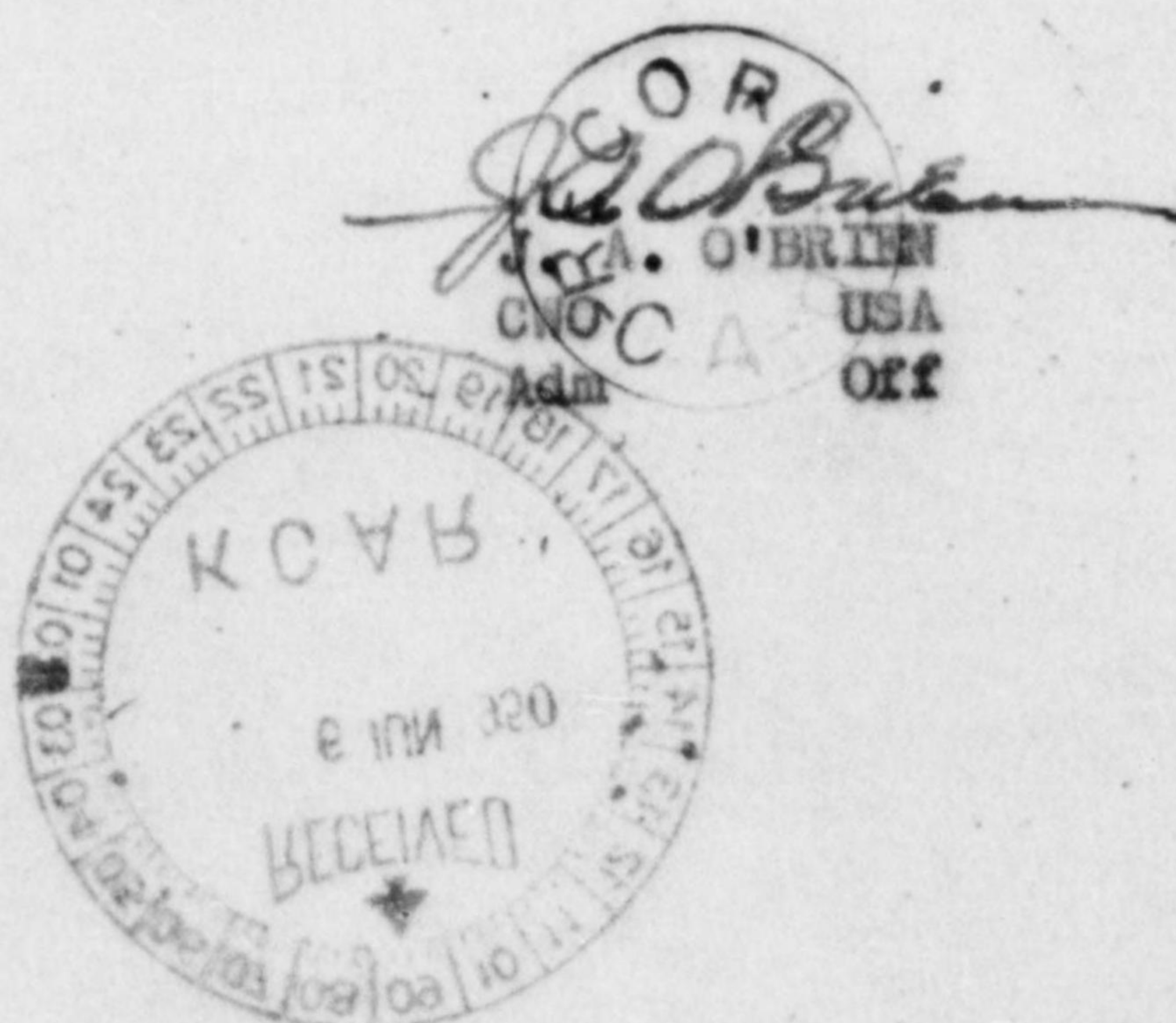
TO:

Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 ✓ Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 182
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. A conference of Civil Affairs veterinarians and sanitary engineers will be held at this headquarters beginning at 0900 hours on 26 June 1950 and ending at 1200 hours on 28 June 1950. Subject material for the conference will consist of general food sanitation, environmental sanitation, insect and rodent control and animal disease control, with emphasis on rabies and equine infectious anemia. Current problems and operational procedures concerning the above will be discussed.

2. It is desired that all Civil Affairs veterinarians and sanitary engineers attend. Personnel attending the conference will report to Central Billeting Office, ATC Building, for assignment of billets which will have been arranged.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



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

[Handwritten signature]

23 May 1950

TECHNICAL STAFF VISIT INFORMATION NOTICE

TO: Kinki Civil Affairs Region

Attn: Pub Hlth Section

NOT AN OFFICIAL NOTICE: Depend on official notice for exact dates.

- 1. Visitor(s) Col. Harry G. Johnson, MC, of PHW, GHQ, SCAP
O-210341 (Section)
- 2. If first stop is not Regional Hqs, show here: Place _____ date _____
- 3. Accompanying: None (-) SCAP Interpreter () Ministry of _____ Repr. ()
- 4. Purpose of visit: To confer with deans of Osaka and Kyoto Universities.

5. Desire to visit: Osaka

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date(s)</u>	<u>Particularly interested in</u>	<u>Want Conf W/</u>
6. _____	Osaka	29 May	Med Ser	_____
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____

11. Departure from Tokyo (approx) 28 May 1950
(Place) (Date)

12. Remarks:

Rec'd in CAS on _____ '50:by _____ TO: _____ CAffR:by _____ on _____ :

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF	3	PUBLIC WELFARE				
DEPUTY CHIEF	1	PUBLIC HEALTH	4		ECONOMICS	
CHIEF CLERK		PH NURSE				
		SAN ENGR	5		LABOR	
SUPPLY		CIVIL EDUC				
VISITOR		CIVIL INFO			LEGAL & GOVT	

FILE INFO ACTION
Chrg. for info
P.H. for action.

REMARKS:
 PH: It might be advisable to incorporate the "meat" of this in a letter to all Prefectural Health Officials?
 MNG

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

729.5 (7 Mar 50)CAS-PH

16 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Rodent Control

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Discontinuance of the longstanding practice of using salmonella organisms as one means of rodent control was ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in instructions sent to all prefectural governors on 18 December 1948. These instructions were based on recommendations made by Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. However, a non-governmental Japanese organization has recently submitted a petition requesting that instructions prohibiting the use of bacteria in rodent control activities be rescinded.

2. The above-mentioned petitioners have been advised that their request cannot be favorably considered and of the reasons therefor, and have been referred to the Insect and Rodent Control Officer of their prefectural health department for further rodent control information.

3. Civil Affairs Regions will exercise appropriate surveillance over local health officials concerning this problem, to insure that concerned prefectural health officials, in cooperation with the local health center, are demonstrating suitable rodent control methods, such as the use of poison bait torpedoes, poison bait boxes, poison bait feeding stations, and periodic trapping procedures.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
 Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE:

13 April 1950

JAPAN WILL ACCEPT DEMOCRACY AND REJECT COMMUNISM, WELFARE
 MINISTRY MEMBER SAYS IN INTERVIEW IN U. S.

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---According to Mrs. Seki Hora, Tokyo chief of the Nursing Section of the Medical Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare, "Japan is becoming completely democratic in her ideas."

Mrs. Hora, who is observing the operations of many hospitals on a country-wide tour in the United States, told New Orleans reporters on April 7 that many Japanese nationals have been educated in the United States. These are the people, she said, who are taking the lead in bringing Japan to the American way of thinking.

Mrs. Hora, who is a graduate of Columbia University in New York, is an expert in nursing and nursing education. It is her opinion that the Japanese people are now deeply interested in the study of democratic principles. She believes that these principles, if applied, will certainly do much to insure peace in the world.

"Above all," she said, "we do not want another war. And although we want a signing of the peace treaty, we want to be sure it is a secure peace agreement."

Mrs. Hora added: "My people need good religion, we need good education, we need a good social welfare system."

Nursing education is being placed on a firm basis in Japan, the visitor explained, with 12 years of schooling required for entrance into a nursing school and three years of training required at the school.

"It used to be that a doctor trained a nurse himself according to his whim," said the visitor.

Before the war, Mrs. Hora inaugurated a visiting nurses' service in Osaka, established a kindergarten and a health center and introduced the first system of public health nursing in Japan. During the war she opened a home for homeless infants, caring for scores of them. When the war was over, three of the babies had no place to go, so Mrs. Hora still has them.

Mrs. Hora emphasized that the Japanese do not trust Russians, "because," she said, "even though the war is long since finished, the Soviets will not yet send back to us our men soldiers."

"They are keeping so many of our boys in Siberia," said the nursing chief. "Many times we ask, 'How many soldiers do you have still?' But they will give us no census. My friend's husband is still there, and she keeps hoping 'maybe he will come on Christmas' or 'maybe Easter.' It is very sad."

"So we do not trust Russia, and I do not believe Communism will get anywhere in Japan. I think we will be true democratic people."

In this she reflects the opinion of United States Major General A. P. Fox, who recently told a U. S. congressional subcommittee considering occupation costs that Communism is fighting a losing battle in Japan.

General Fox attributed part of the Communist decline to the change in attitude among the 10,000 Japanese war prisoners repatriated from Siberia. These men, he said, had been indoctrinated with "lies and untruths" in an effort to discredit the Allied occupation. When they returned, their first intention was to

MORE

Page 2

13 April 1950

correct the situation which the Russians told them existed in their homeland.

But, General Fox pointed out, they saw "the freedom with which their people moved, the lack of restrictions. They became aware of the fact that the Occupation authorities had kept their people from starving."

Mrs. Hora's itinerary on her country-wide tour includes visits to many of the most modern hospitals and nursing homes in the United States. Her visit is being sponsored by the United States Public Health Service.

#

TARIFF DISCUSSIONS SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER IN TORQUAY, ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, (USIS)---Approximately 40 countries are expected to participate in a new series of tariff negotiations scheduled to start September 28 at Torquay, England. The talks will be conducted at the fifth session of contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.

Arrangements for the Torquay meeting were discussed at Geneva, Switzerland at the fourth session which ended last week. Before adjournment, John Evans of the United States served notice that his government would raise at the fifth session the question of the contracting parties granting most-favored-nation treatment to Japan.

Closing the fourth session, Chairman Dana Wilgress of Canada referred to GATT's contracting parties as the only international forum where problems of commercial policy and international trade are being discussed on a global basis.

Contracting parties approved technical reports on balance-of-payments problems, quantitative restrictions on imports and exports, and the needs of soft-currency countries to safeguard hard currency resources by using import restrictions in a discriminatory manner.

As one result, the following countries will discuss at Torquay recent changes in their import programs: Australia, Ceylon, Chile, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom.

Participation of the West German Federal Republic is expected to be one of the highlights of the Torquay negotiations.

It was pointed out that many important industrial products were excluded from previous tariff negotiations at Geneva in 1947 and at Annecy, France, in 1949, because prewar Germany was a principal supplier. These products can now be brought into the general agreement, observers noted, and GATT's coverage of international trade thus will be broadened.

#

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

438 (28 Mar 50)CAS-PH

6 APR 1950

SUBJECT: Efficacy of Japanese DDT Products

B125

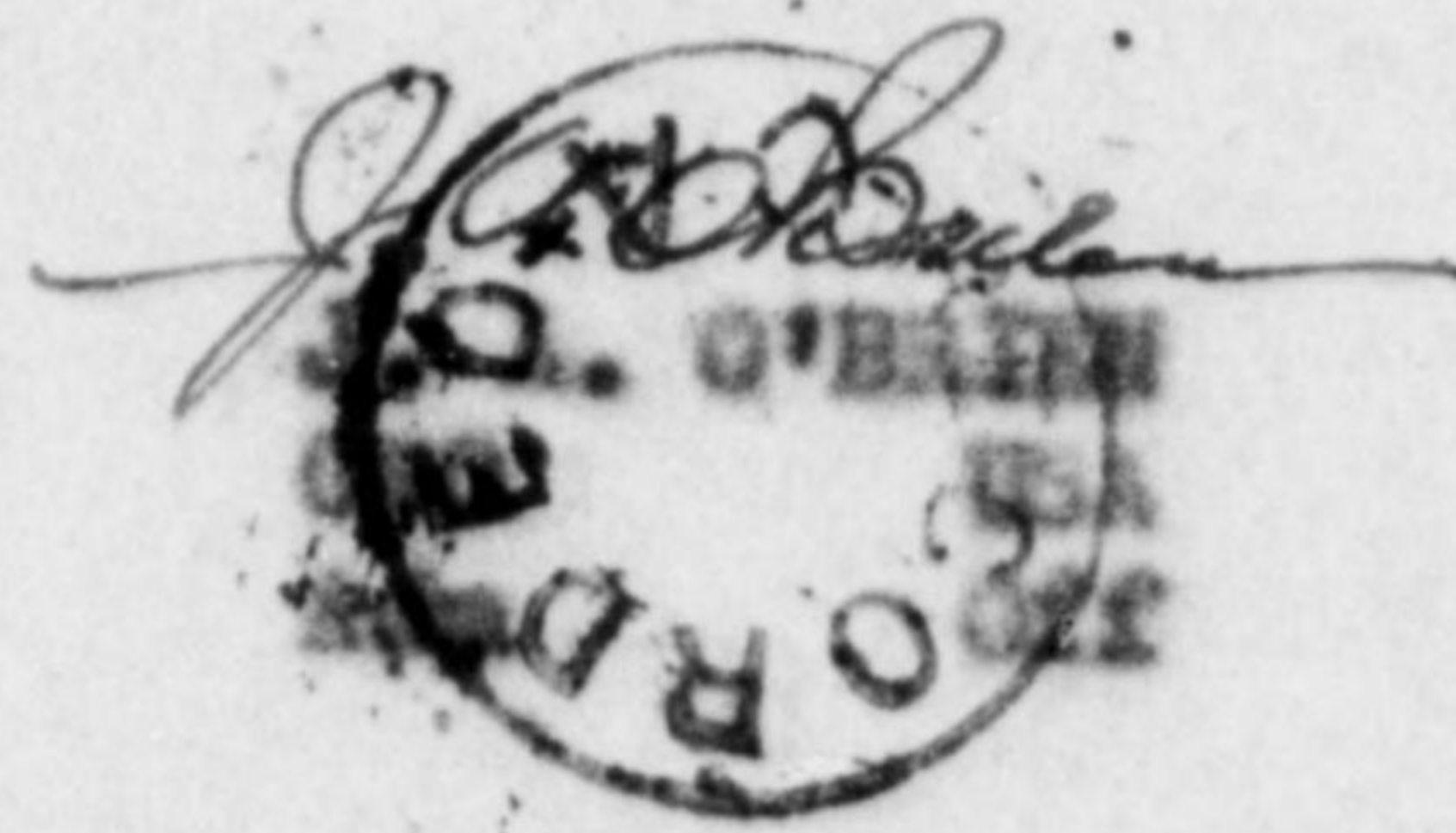
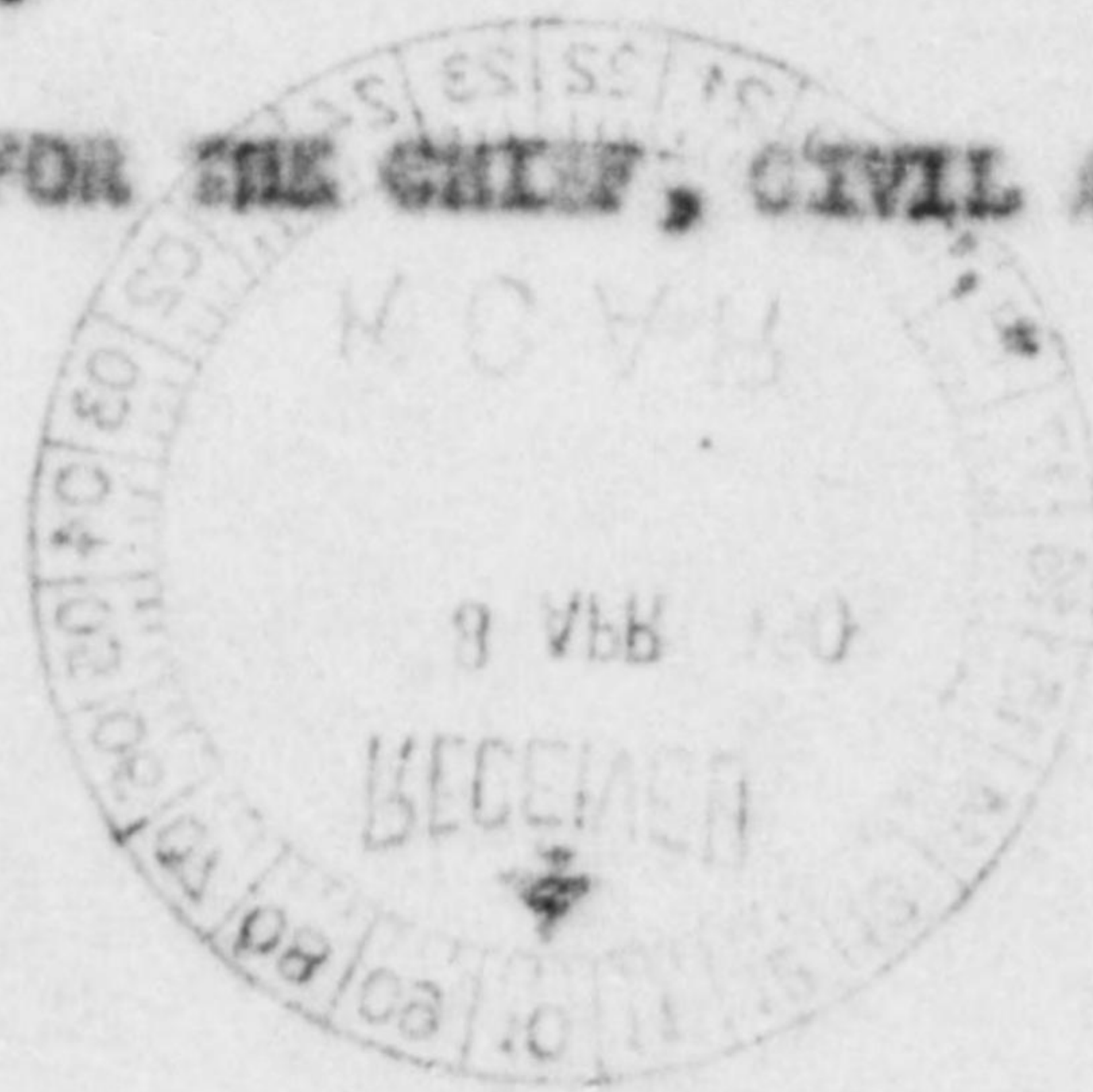
TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
 Chief, Shikoku Civil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

1. Prior to the advent of insect season, it is desired that emphasis be placed on methods of efficiently using DDT products. Actions should include review of methods of use with public health officials, adequate training programs for sanitary team members, publicity through health centers and other media and demonstrations of economical usage.

2. Communications arriving at this office from throughout Japan reveal that many people doubt the efficiency of Japanese DDT products. The people must have faith in products they are asked to use. Publicity concerning favorable results from tests and of the expected low "knock down" rating of DDT should tend to restore confidence.

3. The DDT Association of Japan has a committee cooperating with the National Hygienic Laboratory for such investigations. Result of physical, chemical and biological tests performed show that samples of 10% DDT dust submitted by various manufacturers resulted in a 99% kill within 48 hours, using lice for the test. Sometimes cheaper talcs are used as diluents and may be gray in color and have some odor. The resulting physical change does not reduce the effectiveness of the DDT component.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



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

312.1 (23 Mar 50)CAS-PH

31 MAR 1950

71025
SUBJECT: Transmittal of Petitions


TO: Chief
Kinki Civil Affairs Region
APO 25

1. Receipt is acknowledged of the following petitions transmitted by your letter of 23 March 1950:

- a. Application for the Establishment of Midwives' Association.
- b. Petition for exemption from national examination of nurses.
- c. Petition for plan to revise part of the "Public Health Nurses, Clinical Nurses and Midwives Law."

2. Petitions have been referred to Public Health and Welfare Section of this headquarters for appropriate action. Ordinarily, such petitions are submitted with the permission of the prefectural governor through Japanese channels to the Ministry having authority for final action.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:


J.A. O'BRIEN
CNO USA
Adm Off

Dr Finch
287

File

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

AG 000.5(29 Mar 50)ESS/PF
SCAFIN 2090

29 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Illegal Import and Export Trade

1. Rescissions:

a. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 091.31(4 Jun 46)ESS/PC, SCAFIN 996, 4 June 1946, subject: Illegal Import and Export Trade.

b. Memorandum for the Japanese Government, AG 383.8 (4 Jun 46) ESS/PD, SCAFIN 996/1, 12 July 1949, subject: Illegal Import and Export Trade - Disposition of Critical Materials and Rationed Goods.

2. The Japanese Government will continue its responsibility for the prevention of illicit import and export trade and will dispose of goods seized in such trade in accordance with the laws and orders of the Japanese Government and/or the regulations and memoranda of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

K. B. Bush

K. B. BUSH
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF		PUBLIC WELFARE		ECONOMICS	
DEPUTY CHIEF		PUBLIC HEALTH	<i>W</i>		
		PH NURSE			
		SAN ENGR		LABOR	
CHIEF CLERK	<i>1</i>				
		CIVIL EDUC			
SUPPLY				LEGAL & GOVT	
VISITOR		CIVIL INFO			

FILE

INFO

ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS:

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

728 (7 Mar 50)CAS-PH

22 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Anti-Rabies Measures

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. The increase of rabies in Japan has necessitated positive action for control of this disease. Inclosed is an information copy of PHBJG 124 dated 6 March 1950 which gives instructions regarding rabies control, including quarantine.

2. Surveillance will include all measures necessary to ensure good planning by prefectural public health departments in the control of this disease, and frequent observation as to the effectiveness of the execution of such plans.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
 Cy PHBJG 124

J. A. Rubin
 J. A. RUBIN
 USA
 CIV
 ADJ
 RECORDS



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 900

728 (7 Mar 50) CAS-PH

SUBJECT: Anti-Rabies Measures

22 MAR 1950

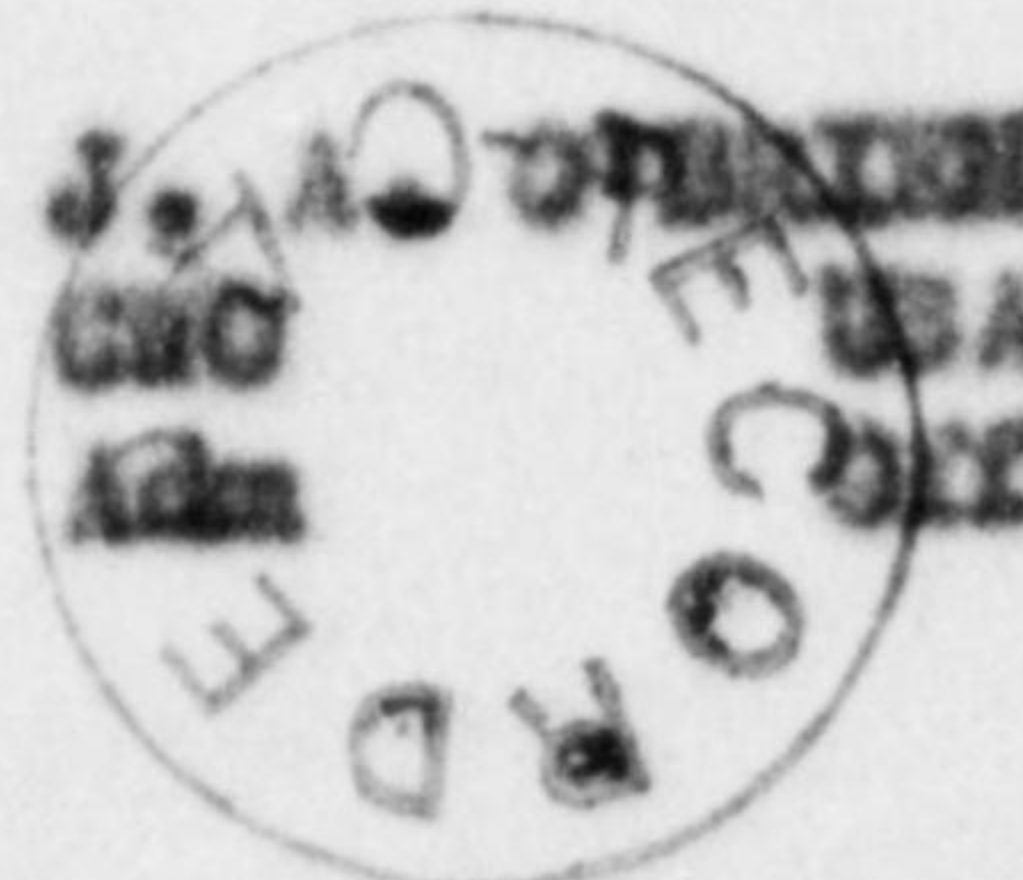
TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. The increase of rabies in Japan has necessitated positive action for control of this disease. Inclosed is an information copy of FIBWJG 124, dated 6 March 1950 which gives instructions regarding rabies control, including quarantine.

2. Surveillance will include all measures necessary to ensure good planning by prefectural public health departments in the control of this disease, and frequent observation as to the effectiveness of the execution of such plans.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
Cy FIBWJG 124



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

729.5 (7 Mar 50)CAS-PH

16 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Rodent Control

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7-5
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

1. Discontinuance of the longstanding practice of using salmonella organisms as one means of rodent control was ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in instructions sent to all prefectural governors on 18 December 1948. These instructions were based on recommendations made by Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP. However, a non-governmental Japanese organization has recently submitted a petition requesting that instructions prohibiting the use of bacteria in rodent control activities be rescinded.

2. The above-mentioned petitioners have been advised that their request cannot be favorably considered and of the reasons therefor, and have been referred to the Insect and Rodent Control Officer of their prefectural health department for further rodent control information.

3. Civil Affairs Regions will exercise appropriate surveillance over local health officials concerning this problem, to insure that concerned prefectural health officials, in cooperation with the local health center, are demonstrating suitable rodent control methods, such as the use of poison bait terpedoss, poison bait boxes, poison bait feeding stations, and periodic trapping procedures.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:



HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS AND SERVICE GROUP
CEBERAK HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
APO 500

DAILY BULLETIN
NUMBER 54

7 March 1950

EXTRACT

3. DISCONTINUANCE OF POST DIFFERENTIAL FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:

The Departments of Army and Air Force have directed the discontinuance of the 10 percent post differential for civilian employees stationed in Japan paid under the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949. The loss of the differential is effective the beginning of the first pay period following 4 March 1950. The Department of State under Executive Order Number 10,000 has responsibility for determining when Federal employees should receive this allowance to compensate them for unusually hazardous or uncomfortable living conditions in foreign posts. The directive places into effect a decision made by the Department of State that Federal employees in Japan are in most instances afforded adequate living conditions at a reasonable cost and therefore are no longer considered eligible for a post differential allowance.

The loss of this allowance to affected employees is not considered by the Departments of Army and Air Force as a basis for the acceptance of resignation prior to completion of employment agreement for the convenience of the Government and return to place of original engagement in the Zone of the Interior at Government expense. This does not preclude the acceptance of resignations for convenience of the Government when an individual can show conclusive proof of a financial hardship as the result of the loss of the 10 percent foreign post differential. HC 248.5 (HX)

(Copies made for
all DAC's in
Public Health)
Mar 10, 1950

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section
APO 500

PHMJG 124

6 March 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japanese Government

SUBJECT: Establishment of Quarantine Against Rabies in Dogs

1. During 1949, a total of 614 cases of rabies in dogs was reported from the Prefectures comprising the Kanto Region, and during this period, 76 people died as a result having been bitten by rabid dogs. Since 1 January 1950, a total of 82 cases of rabies have been reported in the Kanto Region and every indication points to no reduction of cases in the following months unless better control measures are taken to halt this present outbreak.

2. The present outbreak constitutes a definite hazard to occupation personnel, indigenous civilian personnel, and the livestock industry, and immediate steps are to be taken to place into effect, the following provisions:

a. That the officials in the Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, be called into conference, and a definite program of controlling rabies be formulated for immediate action by Prefectural Governors. The program will include the following points:

- (1) A joint Ministerial Order requiring the establishment of a quarantine on the movement of dogs from and into the Prefectures in the Kanto Region. In addition, Hokkaido and the Prefectures in Kyushu and Shikoku are to be instructed to prohibit the movement of dogs from any Prefecture in Honshu. The quarantine will be enforced until such time that a joint decision by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Welfare, considers that the rabies outbreak is under control or has been eradicated.
- (2) The holding of dog shows will be prohibited for the duration of the quarantine period. There will be no exceptions made at any time as long as the quarantine is in effect.
- (3) An active immunization program will be carried out in the Kanto Region in which Health Center veterinarians, animal disease control veterinarians, and private veterinary practitioners will be utilized to assist in

True

immunizing all dogs within their areas and those areas where no veterinarian is available.

- (4) All dogs are to be confined on the premises of their owners, and when exercised they will be on a leash and kept controlled at all times.
- (5) The practice of keeping dogs confined during the day and then allowing them to run loose at night is forbidden.
- (6) Every dog owner will take immediate steps to have their dogs immunized against rabies.
- (7) All immunized dogs are to be confined on the premises until the quarantine has been lifted.
- (8) Owners of those dogs having the history of being bitten, will report this matter to the health center veterinarian, animal disease control official, or private veterinary practitioner immediately so that the necessary steps can be taken to place the dog under observation. The observation period will be sixteen days.
- (9) An extensive roundup program of stray dogs will be carried out and if necessary the police will be requested to provide assistance. It must be understood that during the roundup of stray dogs, the civil rights of the owners are to be recognized.
- (10) Stray dogs when impounded will be handled in a manner as prescribed by Prefectural Governors. When stray dogs are to be destroyed, a veterinarian will be required to carry this out in the most humane manner possible.
- (11) Information concerning the provisions of the quarantine and rabies control program will be disseminated to the people through the medium of radio, newspapers, and posters placed on city and village bulletin boards.

3. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Ministry of Welfare officials will be responsible for supplying rabies vaccine in sufficient quantities to all Prefecture in the Kanto Region so that no delay will be experienced.

4. Ministry officials concerned in this matter will issue a report to the Veterinary Affairs Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, as to the progress of the rabies control program.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

DIST. "A"

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

File

CHIEF		PUBLIC WELFARE		ECONOMICS	
		PUBLIC HEALTH	2		
DEPUTY CHIEF		PH NURSE			
		SAW ENGR		LABOR	
CHIEF CLERK	<i>1</i>				
		CIVIL EDUC			
SUPPLY				LEGAL & GOVT	
VISITOR		CIVIL INFO			

FILE

INFO

ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS:

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

461 (16 Feb 50)CAS-FH

2 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Japanese Public Health Journals

A-089

TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 547
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 242
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 Attn: Public Health Branch

1. At the South Japan Public Health Conference held in Osaka 23-25 February 1950, a recommendation was made that subscriptions to public health journals be included within the prefectural public health budget. Some inquiries were received regarding publications considered appropriate.

2. Inclosed herewith are copies of list of journals with their publisher and annual subscription rate. The list was prepared by the Institute of Public Health and those journals considered most desirable for a limited budget are double-checked; the next most desirable journals are single-checked and all journals are recommended if the expenditure can be reasonably set.

3. It is desired that this information be transmitted to each prefectural public health officer and to any other interested Japanese public health agencies.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl
 List of journals



J. A. O'Brien
 J. A. O'BRIEN
 CHIEF
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 OFF

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

461 (16 Feb 50)CAS-PH

2 MAR 1950

SUBJECT: Japanese Public Health Journals

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

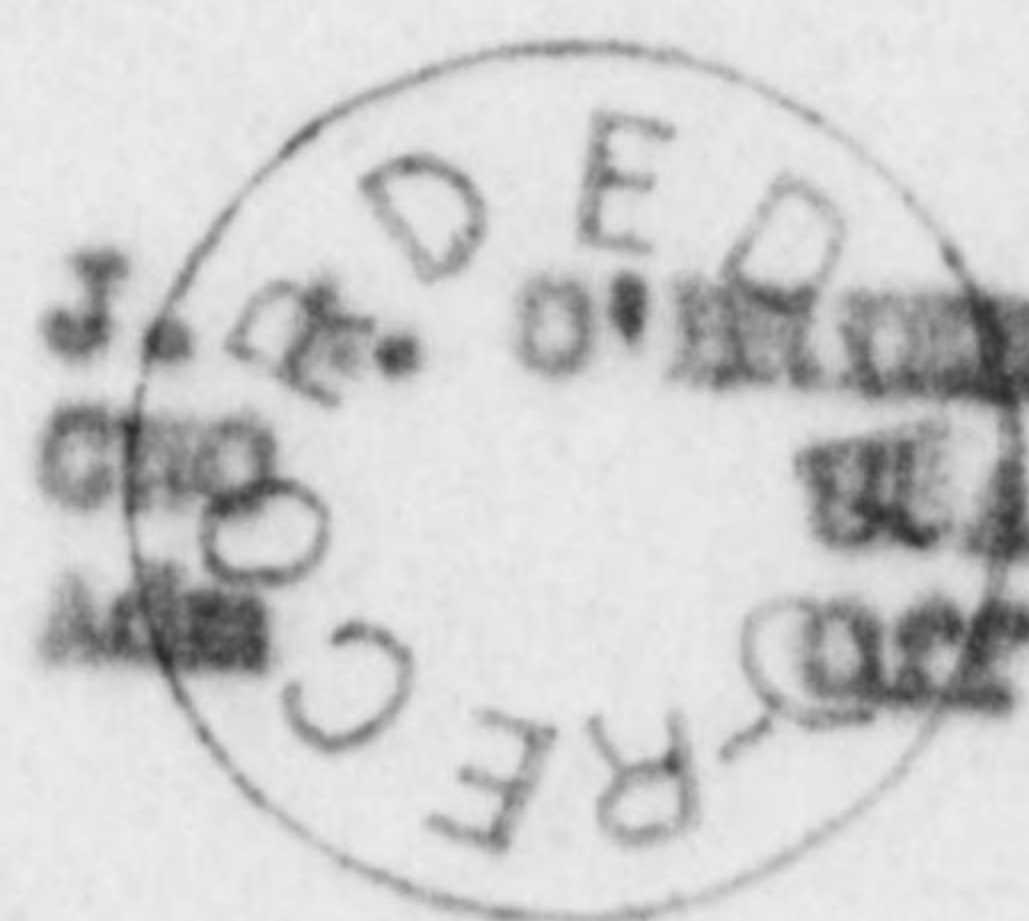
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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

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1. American Medicine (America Igaku)	Chuo Igaku-sha	Monthly	¥ 600.00
2. Hospital & Laboratory (Byoshitsu to Kenkyushitsu)	Tokyo-Shuppan, Igakusho-bu	"	600.00
✓ 3. Public Health Statistics (Eisei Tokei)	Nihon Eisei Tokei Kyokai	"	600.00
✓ 4. The Journal of Health Education (Eisei Kyoiku)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
5. School Health (Kenko Kyoiku)	Nihon Gakko Eisei-kai	"	450.00
6. Health (Hoken)	Osaka-shi Eisei-kyoku	"	240.00
7. Journal of Health (Hoken Dojin)	Hoken Dojin-sha	"	550.00
8. Journal of Life Insurance Medicine (Hoken Igaku Zasshi)	Ass. of Life Insurance Med. of Japan	Quarterly	100.00
9. Medicine (Igaku)	Kokuseido	Monthly	720.00
10. Progress in Medicine (Igaku no Ayumi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	600.00
✓ 11. Japana Centra Revuo Medicina (Igaku Chuo Zasshi)	Igaku Chuo Zasshi-sha	Irregularly	120.00 (per Vol.)
12. Weekly Medical Times (Igaku Tsushin)	Igaku Tsushin-sha	Weekly	1200.00
13. Journal of American Medical Ass'n (Jap. Ed.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Monthly	570.00
14. Science (Kagaku)	Iwanami	"	720.00
15. The Journal of Japanese Chemistry (Kagaku no Ryoiki)	Nankodo	"	600.00
✓ 16. The Japanese Journal of Nursing (Kangogaku Zasshi)	Gakujutsu Shoin	"	600.00
✓ 17. Tuberculosis (Kekkaku)	Tozai Igaku-sha	"	840.00
✓ 18. The Japanese Journal of Public Health (Kosei Kagaku)	Nankodo	Quarterly	400.00
✓ 19. The Monthly Bulletin of the Welfare Statistics (Kosei Tokei Geppo)	Dept. of PH&W Statis- tics, Minister's Office Ministry of PH&W	Monthly	(No price)
✓ 20. The Journal of Public Health (Koshu Eiseigaku Zasshi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	920.00
21. Medical Time (Reprint from the J. A. M. A.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	440.00
22. Japanese Journal of Hygiene (Nihon Eiseigaku Zasshi)	The Jap. Soc. for Hygiene	Quarterly	300.00

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23.	Japanese Medicine (Nihon Igaku)	Nagao Kenkyujo Nihon Igaku Hakkojo	Monthly	¥ 500.00
✓ 24.	The Journal of the Japan Medical Ass'n (Nihon Ishikai Zasshi)	The Jap. Med. Ass.	"	500.00
✓ 25.	Japanese Medical Journal (Nihon Iji Shimpō)	Nihon Iji Shimpō-sha	Weekly	1600.00
26.	Japan Clinical Medicine (Nihon Rinsho)	Nihon Rinsho-sha	Monthly	600.00
27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
30.	Industrial Hygiene (Rodo Eisei)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
31.	The Journal of Science of Labour (Rodo Kagaku)	The Inst. for Science of Labour	"	1400.00
✓ 32.	Sanitation	Koshu Eisei-sha	Monthly	350.00
33.	Dental Outlook (Shikai Tembo)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	600.00
34.	New Architecture (Skin Kenshiku)	Shin-Kenshiku-sha	Monthly	840.00
35.	Medicine (Sogo Igaku)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	1400.00
36.	Journal of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association (Nihon Jui Kyokai Zasshi)	The Jap. Veter. Med. Ass'n	Monthly	540.00
37.	Statistics (Tokei)	Japan Statistics Ass.	Monthly	480.00
38.	The Tokyo Medical Journal (Tokyo Iji Shinshi)	Tokyo Iji Shinshi Kyoku	"	792.00
39.	Journal of the Pharmaceuti- cal Society of Japan (Yakugaku Zasshi)	The Pharmaceutical Soc. of Japan	"	960.00
✓ 40.	Clinical Pediatrics (Jika Shinryo)	Shindan to Chiryō-sha	"	600.00

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JJ 4. The Journal of Health Education (Eisei Kyoiku)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
5. School Health (Kenko Kyoiku)	Nihon Gakko Eisei-kai	"	450.00
6. Health (Hoken)	Osaka-shi Eisei-kyoku	"	240.00
7. Journal of Health (Hoken Dojin)	Hoken Dojin-sha	"	550.00
8. Journal of Life Insurance Medicine (Hoken Igaku Zasshi)	Ass. of Life Insurance Med. of Japan	Quarterly	100.00
9. Medicine (Igaku)	Kokuseido	Monthly	720.00
10. Progress in Medicine (Igaku no Ayumi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	600.00
✓ 11. Japana Centra Revuo Medicina (Igaku Chuo Zasshi)	Igaku Chuo Zasshi-sha	Irregularly	120.00 (per Vol.)
12. Weekly Medical Times (Igaku Tsushin)	Igaku Tsushin-sha	Weekly	1200.00
13. Journal of American Medical Ass'n (Jap. Ed.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Monthly	570.00
14. Science (Kagaku)	Iwanami	"	720.00
15. The Journal of Japanese Chemistry (Kagaku no Ryoiki)	Nankodo	"	600.00
✓ 16. The Japanese Journal of Nursing (Kangogaku Zasshi)	Gakujutsu Shoin	"	600.00
✓ 17. Tuberculosis (Kekkaku)	Tozai Igaku-sha	"	840.00
✓ 18. The Japanese Journal of Public Health (Kosei Kagaku)	Nankodo	Quarterly	400.00
✓ 19. The Monthly Bulletin of the Welfare Statistics (Kosei Tokei Geppo)	Dept. of PH&W Statis- tics, Minister's Office Ministry of PH&W	Monthly	(No price)
✓ 20. The Journal of Public Health (Koshu Eiseigaku Zasshi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	920.00
21. Medical Time (Reprint from the J. A. M. A.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	440.00
22. Japanese Journal of Hygiene (Nihon Eiseigaku Zasshi)	The Jap. Soc. for Hygiene	Quarterly	300.00

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23.	Japanese Medicine (Nihon Igaku)	Nagao Kenkyujo Nihon Igaku Hakkojo	Monthly	¥ 500.00
✓ 24.	The Journal of the Japan Medical Ass'n (Nihon Ishikai Zasshi)	The Jap. Med. Ass.	"	500.00
✓ 25.	Japanese Medical Journal (Nihon Iji Shimpō)	Nihon Iji Shimpō-sha	Weekly	1600.00
26.	Japan Clinical Medicine (Nihon Rinsho)	Nihon Rinsho-sha	Monthly	600.00
27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
30.	Industrial Hygiene (Rodo Eisei)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
31.	The Journal of Science of Labour (Rodo Kagaku)	The Inst. for Science of Labour	"	1400.00
✓ 32.	Sanitation	Koshu Eisei-sha	Monthly	350.00
33.	Dental Outlook (Shikai Tembo)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	600.00
34.	New Architecture (Skin Kenshiku)	Shin-Kenshiku-sha	Monthly	840.00
35.	Medicine (Sogo Igaku)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	1400.00
36.	Journal of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association (Nihon Jui Kyokai Zasshi)	The Jap. Veter. Med. Ass'n	Monthly	540.00
37.	Statistics (Tokei)	Japan Statistics Ass.	Monthly	480.00
38.	The Tokyo Medical Journal (Tokyo Iji Shinshi)	Tokyo Iji Shinshi Kyoku	"	792.00
39.	Journal of the Pharmaceuti- cal Society of Japan (Yakugaku Zasshi)	The Pharmaceutical Soc. of Japan	"	960.00
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8. Journal of Life Insurance Medicine (Hoken Igaku Zasshi)	Ass. of Life Insurance Med. of Japan	Quarterly	100.00
9. Medicine (Igaku)	Kokuseido	Monthly	720.00
10. Progress in Medicine (Igaku no Ayumi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	600.00
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14. Science (Kagaku)	Iwanami	"	720.00
15. The Journal of Japanese Chemistry (Kagaku no Ryoiki)	Nankodo	"	600.00
✓ 16. The Japanese Journal of Nursing (Kangogaku Zasshi)	Gakujutsu Shoin	"	600.00
✓ 17. Tuberculosis (Kekkaku)	Tozai Igaku-sha	"	840.00
✓✓ 18. The Japanese Journal of Public Health (Kosei Kagaku)	Nankodo	Quarterly	400.00
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26.	Japan Clinical Medicine (Nihon Rinsho)	Nihon Rinsho-sha	Monthly	600.00
27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
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26.	Japan Clinical Medicine (Nihon Rinsho)	Nihon Rinsho-sha	Monthly	600.00
27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
30.	Industrial Hygiene (Rodo Eisei)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
31.	The Journal of Science of Labour (Rodo Kagaku)	The Inst. for Science of Labour	"	1400.00
✓ 32.	Sanitation	Koshu Eisei-sha	Monthly	350.00
33.	Dental Outlook (Shikai Tembo)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	600.00
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27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
30.	Industrial Hygiene (Rodo Eisei)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
31.	The Journal of Science of Labour (Rodo Kagaku)	The Inst. for Science of Labour	"	1400.00
✓✓ 32.	Sanitation	Koshu Eisei-sha	Monthly	350.00
33.	Dental Outlook (Shikai Tembo)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	600.00
34.	New Architecture (Skin Kenshiku)	Shin-Kenshiku-sha	Monthly	840.00
35.	Medicine (Sogo Igaku)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	1400.00
36.	Journal of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association (Nihon Jui Kyokai Zasshi)	The Jap. Veter. Med. Ass'n	Monthly	540.00
37.	Statistics (Tokei)	Japan Statistics Ass.	Monthly	480.00
38.	The Tokyo Medical Journal (Tokyo Iji Shinshi)	Tokyo Iji Shinshi Kyoku	"	792.00
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12. Weekly Medical Times (Igaku Tsushin)	Igaku Tsushin-sha	Weekly	1200.00
13. Journal of American Medical Ass'n (Jap. Ed.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Monthly	570.00
14. Science (Kagaku)	Iwanami	"	720.00
15. The Journal of Japanese Chemistry (Kagaku no Ryoiki)	Nankodo	"	600.00
✓ 16. The Japanese Journal of Nursing (Kangogaku Zasshi)	Gakujutsu Shoin	"	600.00
✓ 17. Tuberculosis (Kekkaku)	Tozai Igaku-sha	"	840.00
✓ 18. The Japanese Journal of Public Health (Kosei Kagaku)	Nankodo	Quarterly	400.00
✓ 19. The Monthly Bulletin of the Welfare Statistics (Kosei Tokei Geppo)	Dept. of PH&W Statis- tics, Minister's Office Ministry of PH&W	Monthly	(No price)
✓ 20. The Journal of Public Health (Koshu Eiseigaku Zasshi)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	920.00
21. Medical Time (Reprint from the J. A. M. A.)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	440.00
22. Japanese Journal of Hygiene (Nihon Eiseigaku Zasshi)	The Jap. Soc. for Hy	Quarterly	300.00

Incl 1"

23.	Japanese Medicine (Nihon Igaku)	Nagao Kenkyujo Nihon Igaku Hakkojo	Monthly	¥ 500.00
✓✓ 24.	The Journal of the Japan Medical Ass'n (Nihon Ishikai Zasshi)	The Jap. Med. Ass.	"	500.00
✓✓ 25.	Japanese Medical Journal (Nihon Iji Shimpō)	Nihon Iji Shimpō-sha	Weekly	1600.00
26.	Japan Clinical Medicine (Nihon Rinsho)	Nihon Rinsho-sha	Monthly	600.00
27.	New Medicine (Nisshin Igaku)	Nankodo	"	1000.00
28.	The Journal of Clinical Medicine (Rinsho Iho)	Rinsho Iho-sha	"	480.00
29.	Clinical Medicine & Pediatrics (Rinsho Naika Shonika)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	"	1150.00
30.	Industrial Hygiene (Rodo Eisei)	Koshu Eisei-sha	"	300.00
31.	The Journal of Science of Labour (Rodo Kagaku)	The Inst. for Science of Labour	"	1400.00
✓✓ 32.	Sanitation	Koshu Eisei-sha	Monthly	350.00
33.	Dental Outlook (Shikai Tembo)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	600.00
34.	New Architecture (Skin Kenshiku)	Shin-Kenshiku-sha	Monthly	840.00
35.	Medicine (Sogo Igaku)	Nihon Igaku Zasshi-sha	Semi-monthly	1400.00
36.	Journal of the Japanese Veterinary Medical Association (Nihon Jui Kyokai Zasshi)	The Jap. Veter. Med. Ass'n	Monthly	540.00
37.	Statistics (Tokei)	Japan Statistics Ass.	Monthly	480.00
38.	The Tokyo Medical Journal (Tokyo Iji Shinshi)	Tokyo Iji Shinshi Kyoku	"	792.00
39.	Journal of the Pharmaceuti- cal Society of Japan (Yakugaku Zasshi)	The Pharmaceutical Soc. of Japan	"	960.00
✓ 40.	Clinical Pediatrics (Jika Shinryo)	Shindan to Chiryō-sha	"	600.00

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

091.3 (10 Feb 1950)CAS-E

20 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Statement by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge to the National
 Advisory Council

0739 TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
 Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. Attached hereto is a copy of a statement made by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge before the National Advisory Council Staff Committee in support of the FY 1951 GARIOA appropriation request for Japan.

2. The following statement of the Chief of Staff, FEC is quoted for your information:

"This statement is not only a strong defense of SCAP's budget estimate but is a concise presentation of the economic and financial aspects of the Occupation of Japan. The endorsement of SCAP's guiding policies and the approbation of the implementation of those policies by an objective observer of Mr. Dodge's stature constitute a tribute to the efforts and accomplishments of the staff and are a source of gratification to the Supreme Commander. It is my hope that they will serve as a continuing incentive to you in the important task in which you are engaged."

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:
 Statement by
 Mr. J. M. Dodge,
 12 Jan 1950

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

C91.3 (10 Feb 1950)CAS-E

20 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Statement by Mr. Joseph M. Dodge to the National
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TO: Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
 Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
 Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
 Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
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 Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
 Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
 Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

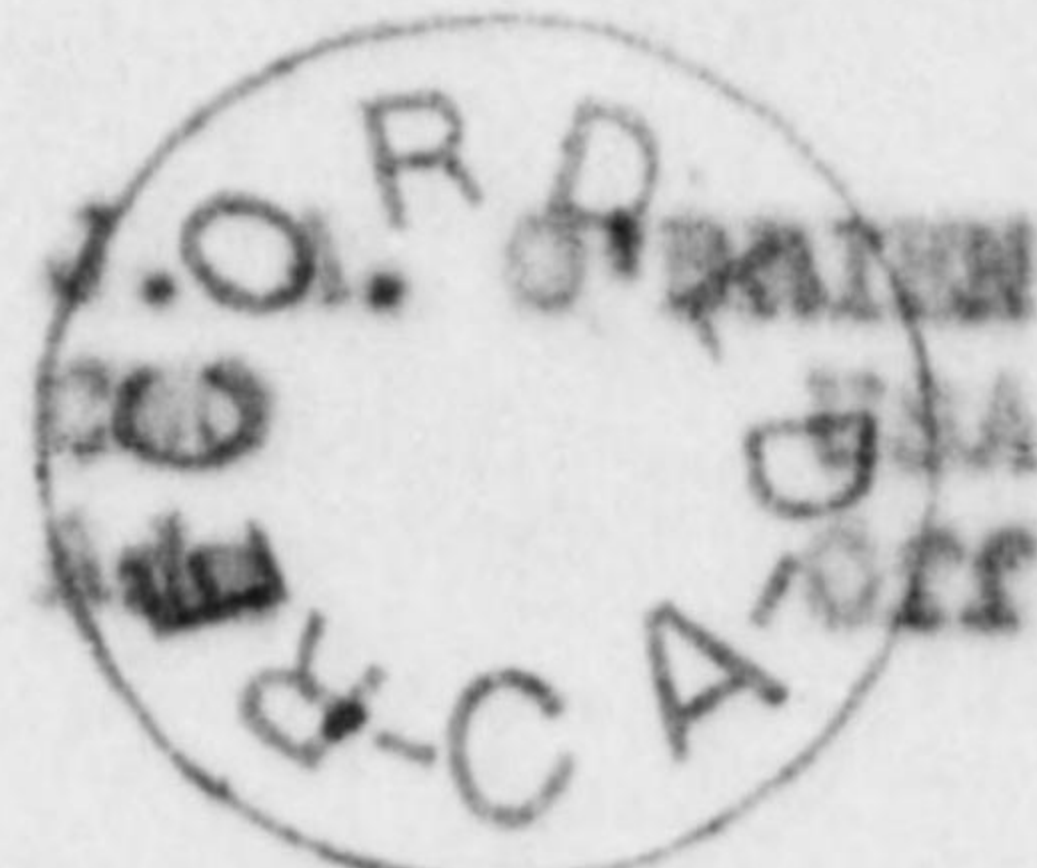
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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:
 Statement by
 Mr. J. M. Dodge,
 12 Jan 1950



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STATEMENT BY MR. JOSEPH M. DODGE
BEFORE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL STAFF COMMITTEE
ON 12 JANUARY 1950

In considering the problem of the FY 51 appropriation for Japan, I believe the following basic factors deserve particular consideration:

1. Japan is, at present, the focal point of our established Far Eastern interests. While over some period in the future it may become one of several important interests of the United States, at present it is the sole Asiatic nation in which we have both a major influence and complete control over all of the factors necessary to achieve our objectives.
2. The trend of events in this area over the past year, and particularly recently, has served to emphasize our need to reinforce and solidify our position in Japan.
3. It is probable that the development of our future Far Eastern policy will require the use of Japan as a springboard and source of supply for the extension of further aid to the Far Eastern areas.
4. What has been accomplished in Germany at substantially greater cost was because of an earlier large direct outlay plus billions of dollars of aid in contiguous trading areas which contributed to the recovery of Germany, and multiplies the effectiveness of our direct aid to Germany. Germany was integrated into the European Recovery Program. This has not been true in the Far East. A growing market was created for German production while Japan continues to exist in an area of political and economic disturbance having production, trade and income levels still below pre-war.

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The actual and projected appropriations for the fiscal years 1949, 1950 and 1951 for economic aid for Tri-Zone Germany are approximately twice that for Japan. On a population basis for Germany of something more than half that of Japan, the appropriations for Germany are over three times the amount for Japan per capita. The proposed FY 51 appropriation for Tri-Zone Germany is more than twice that of the amount of economic aid requested for Japan.

5. We should note the substantial progress that has been made in Japan on relatively modest appropriations. Effective financial stabilization substantially has been achieved. There has been an increasing transfer of responsibility from the Occupation to the Japanese Government and to the Japanese people. There has been a substantial increase in exports and industrial recovery has proceeded at a heartening pace and is now at almost the level of the 1932-1936 period. For the first time (in 1949) there is a reduction in the foreign trade deficit.

In no other nation has so much been accomplished with so little.

6. The FY 51 appropriation request for Japan has been reduced substantially. On a basis of \$320 million for Japan and the Ryukyus, the reduction for FY 51 from FY 50 is 33.6%. In economic aid requested for Japan there is a reduction of 35%. This compares with a proposed reduction for FY 51 in the NCA total of 21.4% and for Tri-Zone Germany of 21.7%.

7. There are two fundamental policy directives affecting the administration of Japan. One is the Stabilization Directive, which originated in the NAC, and the other, the NSC 13 Directive. Aggressive

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and progressive steps have been taken to implement both of these.

However, it should be realized that there is a certain degree of conflict in implementing these while arriving at a common objective. The progressive decontrol of the economy, according to the principles of NSC 13, contributes to the difficulty of maintaining a stabilized economy. The additional freedoms accorded the economic mechanisms add to the dangers of a recurring inflation.

For example, the elimination of the local area military government teams adds to the difficulty of food collections in a nation where there continue to be shortages of essential industrial raw materials and food and where the black market has not been completely eradicated. The direct use and the indirect influence of this element are lost and have a limiting effect on the most efficient marshalling of assets.

8. The Stabilization Directive is being implemented and fulfilled to the maximum degree with the full support of the SCAP organization, and at least so far, with the minimum of difficulty considering the scope and nature of the problem.

In consequence, Japan is well on the way toward the achievement of the fiscal, monetary price and wage stability which is required by the Stabilization Directive; for example, a balanced consolidated Japanese Budget has been achieved for fiscal years 1949 and 1950 - viz, April 1, 1949 to April 1, 1951.

It is imperative to remember that there is a direct relationship between the amount of economic aid given Japan and the price, the wage and the tax structure in the Japanese budget computations.

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The elimination or reduction of subsidies and the decontrols have been reflected in higher commodity and other prices. The same is true of increased railroad freight rates. The reduction of the price for over-quota deliveries of rice from three times the official price to two times, say, and probably will, somewhat curtail the rice collections. These and other similar factors are an integral part of the budget computations. In other words, our endeavors to achieve fiscal and monetary stability have the closest of relationships with the problems of achieving price and wage stability.

9. One of the real issues connected with economic stabilization is in its political and social repercussions. The problem is to prevent justification for demands for disruptive increased monetary wages by maintaining the present real wages or insuring slight increases. A beginning has been made on this and some noticeable results accomplished, but the issue continues to be threatened. Currently there is great political pressure for wage increases. The increases in official prices which affect living costs have been offset as nearly as possible by tax decreases, but this is a very difficult result to forecast accurately.

If there should be an adverse crop result or any failure in food collections, there would be great difficulty in maintaining the wage stabilization called for by the Stabilization Directive. We have been very fortunate in that Japan has recently benefitted from two excellent crop years.

10. The critical internal issue (which parallels the economic and

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financial stabilization) is in the insurance of a corresponding political and wage stabilization, and the creation of living conditions that will not contribute to encouragement of Communist activities.

The accomplishment of this largely lies in a progressive increase in the purchasing power of wages as against the shadow of the substance of an increase in monetary wages. It hinges almost entirely on improvement in the food ration and in domestic cotton consumption.

I have made a practice of asking informed Japanese what they would do, if they could control the situation, to insure political stabilization, labor stabilization, and a continuing economic and democratic reconstruction. Invariably, the reply called for some increase in food and cotton goods availability.

11. The present Japanese budget provides for an offset to increased prices for food consumption items by a decontrol of sweet potatoes, and a substitution for cereals. It was originally believed that a full substitution could be made. The present indications are that this cannot take place. It appears that the total in-take (that is, the official ration plus other purchases) which, on the average absorbs about 65% of the individual Japanese income, will represent about 2115 calories, compared with a much larger intake provided in Germany and Europe. The requested appropriation will increase the total in-take about 40 calories above FY 50, which is only a fractional increase. It is necessary to maintain as high a rationing availability as possible, primarily for the depressing effect on black market prices and the resulting improvement in real wages.

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The budget provision for cotton provides for a more significant increase. However, this is the area of domestic consumption which remains at a relatively low and completely unsatisfactory level. What is proposed would raise domestic consumption of textiles to about 57% of pre-war, as against Germany, at 90% of pre-war in fiscal 51. The pre-war domestic consumption of cotton in Japan was approximately seven pounds per capita, whereas the budget proposal brings this up to 3.4 or about half that level.

12. It should be emphasized that the principal components of the appropriations have to do with food and cotton referred to above. These are both commodities which are and will remain in surplus and which are now held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, or which the C.C.C. is committed to buy under existing legislation. To that extent, they do not represent increased expenditures or an increase in future Government expenditures.

13. To summarize, the internal stabilization, politically and economically, depends substantially on effectively increasing the real value of wages and reducing black market prices as long as shortages exist. This is the only way to withstand the pressure for wage increases and stave off another spiral of wage-price increases.

Japanese FY 49 and FY 50 are, I am convinced, the most critical years in achieving a permanent foundation for the stabilization of the economy. To reduce the appropriation below the amount finally submitted for your consideration would be to run a serious danger of defeating the stabilization accomplishments to date, which have been carried out under instructions from and agreement with the NAC and NSC.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF		PUBLIC WELFARE		ECONOMICS	
		PUBLIC HEALTH	<i>2</i>		
DEPUTY CHIEF		PH NURSE		LABOR	
		SAN ENGR			
CHIEF CLERK	<i>1</i>	CIVIL EDUC		LEGAL & GOVT	
SUPPLY		CIVIL INFO			
VISITOR					

FILE INFO ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS:

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

353 (18 FEB 1950) CAS-PH

18 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Public Health Training Course

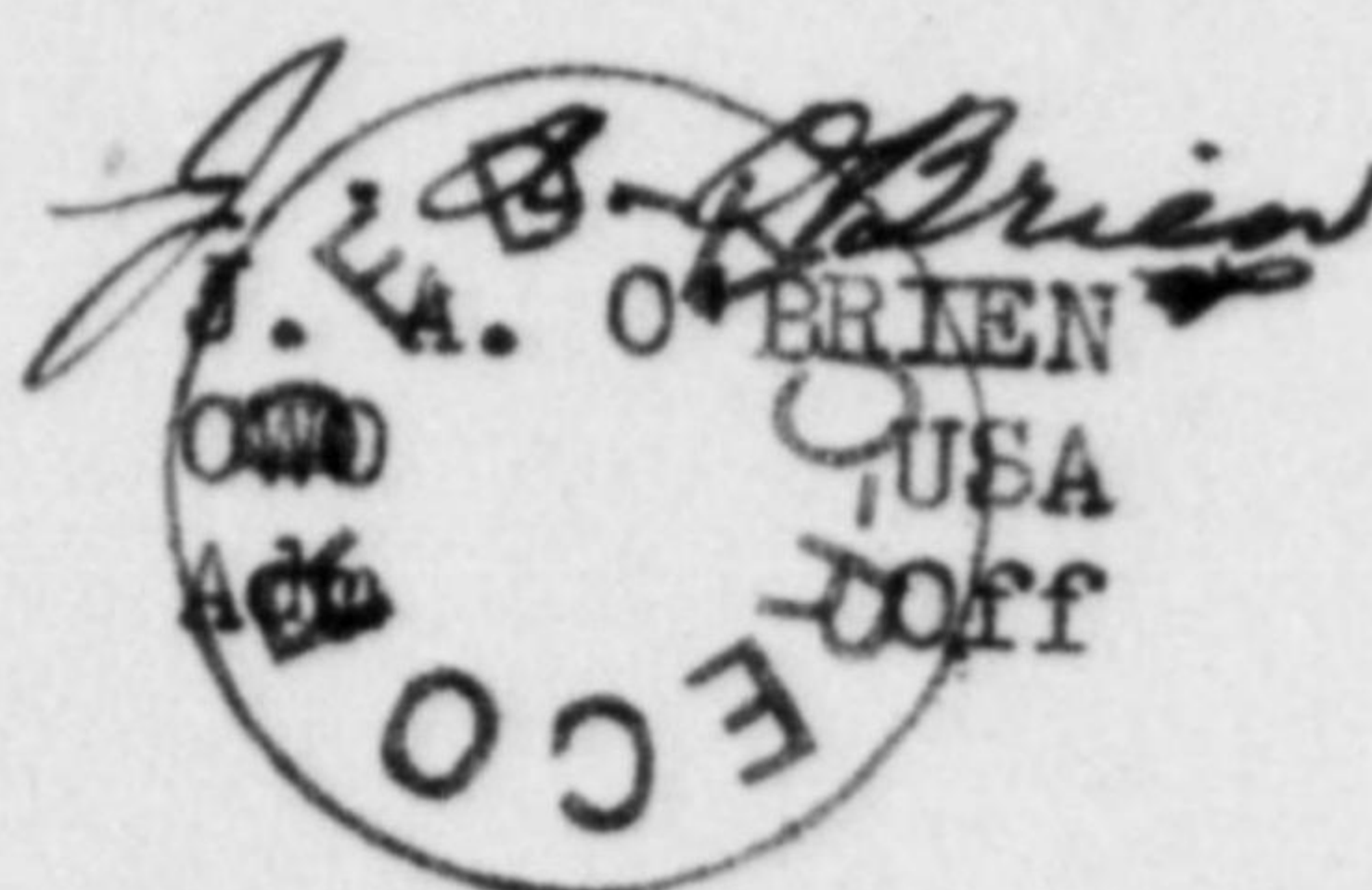
0695
 TO: Chief
 Kinki Civil Affairs Region
 APO 25
 (Attn: Public Health Officer)

1. Transmitted herewith English and Japanese versions of speech to be given by Dr. K. Saito on Training Course for Institute of Public Health.

2. Two hundred (200) copies of the Japanese version are being prepared in this office and will be furnished. No preparation of the English version is being done in this headquarters. It is suggested that inclosed English version be used by your office in preparing the required number.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

- 2 Incls
 1. English version
 2. Japanese version



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

353 (18 FEB 1950) CAS-PH

18 FEB 1950

SUBJECT: Public Health Training Course

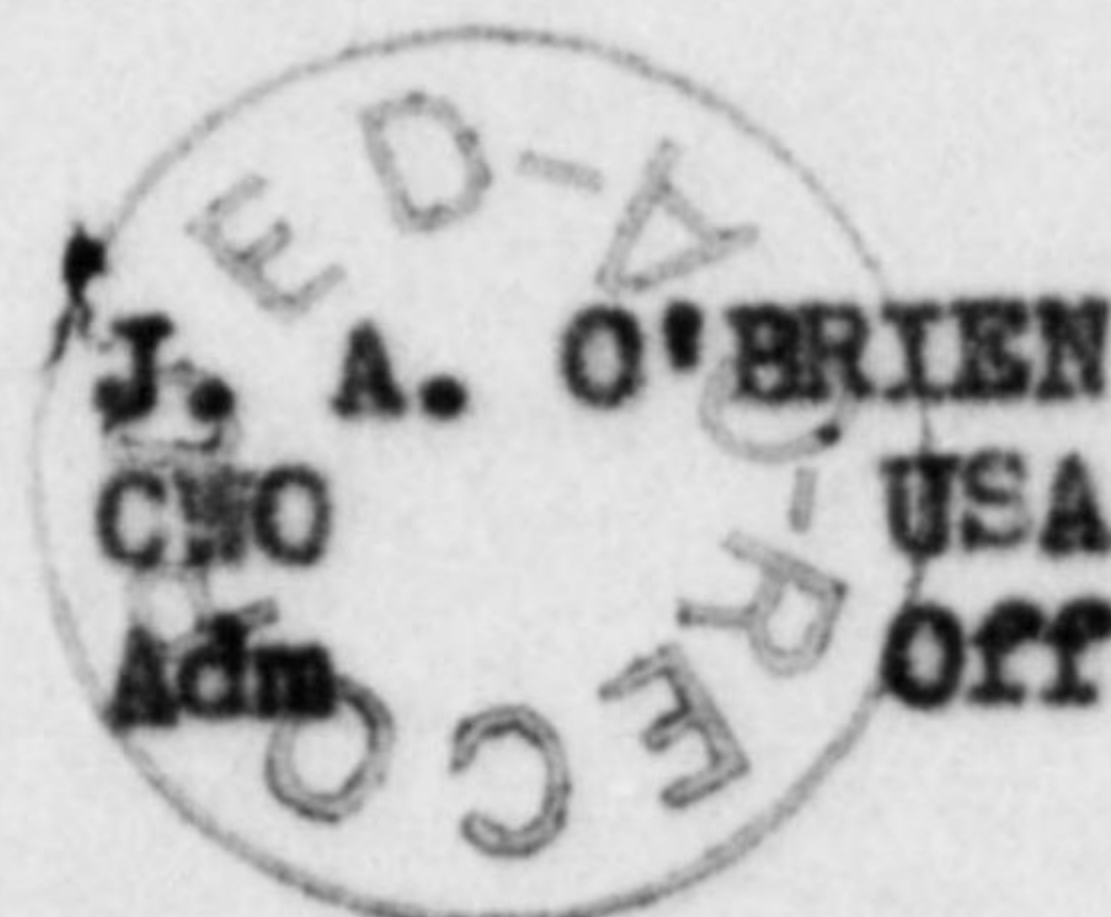
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1. English version
2. Japanese version



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

370.091 81 JAN 1950 CAS-L

31 JAN 1950

1537
 SUBJECT: Use of Military Police to support Japanese Police in Venereal Disease Control

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

1. There is enclosed herewith for your information a copy of a letter which has been sent, thru technical Provost Marshal channels, by the Provost Marshal, FEC, to the Provost Marshals of the major subordinate commands, except the Commanding General, Hq & Sv Gp, in regard to the use of military police to support Japanese police in venereal disease control.

2. Also, for your information, there is enclosed a copy of a letter from GHQ, FEC, 20 January 1950, subject "Repression of Prostitution."

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

2 Incls

1. Ltr, GHQ, FEC, PM (in dup)
2. Ltr, GHQ, FEC (in dup)

J. A. O'Grish
 J. A. O'GRISH
 USA
 OFF



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

333 (JAN 27 1950) CAS-A

JAN 27 1950

SUBJECT: Notice of Visit

TO: Chief
 Kinki Civil Affairs Region
 APO 25

1. The following named officials from FEAW, SCAP will visit your zone of responsibility as indicated below.

a. Names and Rank (Mil, DAC): **Margherita Strahler**
(UNICEF Representative)

Accompanied by _____ Japanese Nationals.

b. To visit:

<u>Names of Cities, Prefectures</u>	<u>Arr - Date & Time</u>	<u>Lv- Date & Time</u>
Kobe	0731 8 February	1728 8 February
Osaka	1811 8 February	1552 9 February
Kyoto	1640 9 February	2023 11 February

c. Purpose of Visit: **To visit schools, health centers and day nurseries participating in UNICEF program.**

d. Request: Billets Rations Local Transportation
 Interpreter _____.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

J. A. O'BRIEN
 USA
 Off
 ADM
 REC'D

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

File

CHIEF	2	PUBLIC WELFARE			ECONOMICS		
		PUBLIC HEALTH	3	<i>PH</i>			
DEPUTY CHIEF		PH NURSE	<i>Nurse</i>				
		SAN ENGR			LABOR		
CHIEF CLERK	<i>1 m</i>	CIVIL EDUC					
SUPPLY					LEGAL & GOVT		
VISITOR		CIVIL INFO					

FILE

INFO

ACTION

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO _____

REMARKS:

PH; work with CI on this

MAO