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LTG

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

MESSAGEFORM

Date: 22 November 1949
File No: AG 333.5 - B
Office of Origin: G-1

FROM: CG, I CORPS, APO 301

TO : SEE DISTRIBUTION

MESSAGE:

SUBJECT: Investigations.

1. The attention of all commanders is directed to the provisions of Section I, Circular No. 177, Department of the Army, 11 June 1948, as amended by Section III, Circular No. 302, Department of the Army, 30 September 1948, for strict compliance.

2. As soon as final action has been determined on the investigation, DA AGO Form 269 will be completed. In cases in which a CID unit has made the investigation, a copy of DA AGO Form 269 will be furnished to the CID unit, and all correspondence pertaining to such investigation will be completed without delay.

COULTER

OFFICIAL:

A. Seipel
A. SEIPEL
Lt Col, AGD
Acting Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"C"

Policy File

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COPY

Extra Copy

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE) 16 November 1949

NUMBER 56)

CIVIL AFFAIRS ACTIVITIES

1. References:

a. SCAPIN 777, dated 26 February 1946, subject: "Exercise of Civil Jurisdiction."

b. SCAPIN 1740, dated 27 June 1947, subject: "Amendment to Exercise of Criminal Jurisdiction."

c. Operational Directive No. 28, this headquarters, 2 June 1949, subject: "Relations with the Japanese Police."

d. Operational Directive No. 42, this headquarters, 4 August 1949, subject: "Relations with Japanese Government and Population."

e. Operational Directive No. 43, this headquarters, 13 September 1949, subject: "Civil Affairs Operational Report."

2. Chiefs of Regional Civil Affairs Teams will maintain surveillance over the Japanese Government to extend but not limited to those governmental functions discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

3. To maintain surveillance over the administration of justice, Civil Affairs Teams will:

a. Observe the propriety of the administration of justice in the Japanese Courts without interference in individual cases.

b. Bring to the attention of this headquarters, cases of injustice or miscarriage of justice.

c. Observe the functioning of national and local laws and suggest revisions to this headquarters.

d. Aid and advise judges and procurators in order to further the just, speedy and efficient operation of the court system. This aid and advice will be general in nature and will not be extended to individual cases except where prosecution of such individual cases may require the procurement of witnesses and/or evidence from non-Japanese individuals or agencies, or where advice is required to ensure compliance with occupation force directives to and restrictions on the Japanese Courts.

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e. Assist in the education of the general public concerning legal and judicial reforms.

f. Receive, review for information only, and forward to this headquarters the monthly report of cases tried in Japanese Courts under Imperial Ordinance 311 as required by reference 1b.

4. Civil Affairs Teams will maintain surveillance over police and prisons within their zone of responsibility. This surveillance will include:

a. Visits to jails, police stations, prisons, and other places of confinement operated by the Japanese Government. By personal observation and questioning of inmates, inspectors will determine whether individuals have been confined for excessive periods of time without trial, have been mistreated, denied counsel, or otherwise deprived of civil rights. When these conditions are discovered, the delinquency will be called to the attention of the Japanese authorities concerned. When these conditions exist due to the deprivation of civil rights of Japanese and other nationals by occupation forces, corrective action will be taken with the unit concerned. In both instances, report will be made to this headquarters.

b. Visits and close personal liaison with police and public safety officials throughout entire zone.

c. Observation and report to this headquarters of general efficiency of police system to include investigation and report of incidents which indicate corruption, malfeasance in official matters, or inefficiency. Close attention will be directed to the complete decentralization of police as required by the Police Law.

d. Liaison and contact between Japanese police and occupation force units as prescribed in reference 1c.

5. Civil Affairs Teams will maintain surveillance over local political parties to include analysis of local political personalities, organizations, and societies to determine the true aim of such persons and organizations and means whereby objectives are achieved. Such information will be evaluated in terms of trends and developments in the field of local politics. Report will be made to this headquarters showing important political trends or significant strategy pursued by local political parties and organizations.

6. Civil Affairs Teams will maintain surveillance over activitives of officials and local governmental bodies within their zone of responsibility. This surveillance will include but will not be restricted to:

a. Aid, advice, and encouragement of Japanese officials in their efforts to establish an orderly, democratic, and decentralized governmental administration at all governmental levels. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of a sense of responsibility of government to the people.

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b. Frequent conferences with officials to determine the organization and degree of efficiency which is displayed in the functioning of all municipal, prefectural, and national governmental bodies within the zone. When indicated, conferences on specific problems will be held to consider problems of public administration.

c. Attendance at prefectural, city, town, and village assembly meetings and such meetings of independent boards and commissions as is necessary to determine the degree of governmental proficiency displayed by those bodies, and general nature and kinds of laws and administrative regulations under consideration. Close attention will be directed to the passage of by-laws providing for local taxation as authorized or required by national legislation.

d. Maintenance of continuous review over activities of assemblies and chief executives of prefectures, cities, towns, and villages to ascertain laws, orders, regulations, or acts which establish, maintain, or represent restrictions on political and civil liberties or which retard the development of local self government. Such laws, orders, regulations, or acts will be reported by letter to this headquarters without delay.

e. Preparation and submittal to this headquarters, with supporting evidence, for transmission to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, recommendations for the removal of corrupt or incompetent officials. Recommendations for removal of Japanese officials will be carefully considered prior to submitting, and supporting evidence must be sufficient to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the retention in office of the official concerned would be detrimental to the objectives of the occupation. When removal from office is indicated, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be informed so that necessary action may be taken.

f. Acceptance and careful review of all petitions addressed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. When practicable, the veracity of statements made in petitions will be checked prior to transmittal, using local agencies, and appropriate recommendation will be included in the forwarding indorsement to this headquarters.

7. It is imperative that Japanese elections be free and representative expression of the will of the Japanese people. General participation by the electorate and faithful observance of the applicable laws and ordinances will achieve this. To ensure complete freedom of election activity during elections, Civil Affairs Teams will exercise close and continuing surveillance over all national and important local elections. Routine surveillance will be maintained over all other elections.

a. A policy of impartiality will be observed and enforced by occupation force personnel throughout this command in all elections.

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Operational Directive No 56, Hq Eighth Army - Cont'd

b. To implement surveillance Civil Affairs Teams will:

(1) Inform local election administration Committees, Chief Executives, Candidates, law enforcement agencies, and the public in general that Civil Affairs personnel will observe the elections.

(2) Refer to the proper Japanese authorities all violations or delinquencies in the administration of the elections which come to notice.

(3) Encourage efforts by information media to publicize the elections and to encourage free discussion of election issues.

(4) Observe election procedures followed generally throughout the zone. In the case of important elections, this observation should include visits to and conferences with election officials and party leaders prior to the announcement of election and the election day, visits to polling places and ballot counting stations during the actual election period, and post election surveillance to include close examination of any claims of fraud, mismanagement or illegal acts.

(5) Report serious violations of election regulations or any unusual incidents immediately to this headquarters.

(6) Initial reports will be followed by a letter of confirmation giving complete details and circumstances surrounding the violation or incident.

c. Election reports will be submitted monthly as prescribed in paragraph 2d (2) (h) reference 1a. These reports will include a short narrative description of each election held and will contain an analysis of political trends as shown by election results.

8. Nothing in this directive shall be construed as authority to circumvent or negate the provisions of paragraph 1a, reference 1e.

9. Rescissions

a. Operational Directive 8, this headquarters 3 February 1948, subject: "Removal of Undesirable Japanese officials."

b. Operational Directive 19, this headquarters, 2 April 1949, subject: "Elections and By-Elections."

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COPY

Operational Directive No 56, Hq Eighth Army - Cont'd

c. Operational Directive 19/1, this headquarters, 15 June 1949, subject: "Elections and By-Elections."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/t/ E.M. LANDRUM
Colonel, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/t/ CHAZAL
G-1

DISTRIBUTION:
"B" plus "X"
SCAP (10)
Commander, Naval Forces, Japan (5)
Chiefs all CAff Units (5)
CAff Section (50)

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Police Guard
No. 3819

15 Nov. 1949

TO : Chief of Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

FROM : Commander of Hiroshima Prefectural Police Troop

SUBJECT: Re. display of the flag of Chinese People Republic

We were instructed on the 8th inst. from the Headquarters of National Rural Police that as to display of the flag of Chinese People Republic, SCAP takes the same policy as the North Korean flag and that in case where the Chinese Association, etc. intend to display the same flag, warning shall be previously issued to prohibit its display by keeping a close touch with the competent Occupation Forces and that in case they have displayed it contrary to the warning a fact thereof shall be reported without delay.

Therefore, we instructed this effect to a chief of every police station (including that of every Municipal Police) in this Prefecture, for which we hereby wish to report.

Policy.

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警備第三八一九號

昭和廿四年十一月十五日

廣島縣警察隊長

中國民事部長殿

中華人民共和國々旗の掲揚について、

本月八日國家地方警察本部より中華人民共和國々旗の掲揚に就ては連合國最高司令部に於て世鮮國旗と同樣に取扱う方針をとり在日華僑協会等が該國旗を掲揚せんとする場合は現地占領軍と緊密な連絡を為し事前に掲揚禁止の警告を發し若し警告に隨はずして掲揚した場合は速かにその事実を報告して措置する様指示せられたので その旨縣下各警察署長（自治体を含む）に指示（連絡）

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寫詰月

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國家地方警務庁鳥取本部

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Policy

Provisional Manual for
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
in
JAPAN
EIGHTH U.S. ARMY

* EXTRACT *

Chapter 5

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

1. MISSION. - The mission of military government in legal and government matters is to expedite the establishment of an efficient, democratic, and decentralized Japanese government, with effective law enforcement agencies working for the public interest; and a fair, just and efficient court system upholding individual rights without fear or favoritism.

2. ACTIVITIES. - Through the operations procedures listed in Chapter 3, the team lega and government officer will take necessary action on all legal and government activities. The principal ones are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

3. SURVEILLANCE OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

a. The legal and government officer should observe the activities of government officials, and by conferences and personal observation become familiar with the organization and functions of all local, prefectural, and national agencies within the prefecture. Obtain information concerning legislation being prepared by local assemblies, what standing committees have been organized, if any, and what they are doing, and other activities of government officials. Japanese government officials are prone to look for orders from above rather than take action on their own responsibility. The Local Autonomy Law and the amendments thereto are the basis for local self-government. Encourage the Japanese to pass laws concerning local matters and to request their representatives in the Diet to pass laws concerning national matters. The local Autonomy Law provides means for certain direct relationships between the people and the government.

b. One of these is the power of recall, which may be exercised by the voters themselves. When an electorate is dissatisfied with the headman, mayor, governor, or particular members of the assembly, the voters by following the procedures of the Local Autonomy Law, (Articles 80, 81, 82, 83) may cause the individual or group of individuals to vacate their offices.

c. This same power may be used by the citizens to dissolve the assembly, starting with a petition by 1/3 of the voters exactly as above. Article 86 of the Local Autonomy Law gives the people the power to recall

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the assistant governor or mayor, the treasurer, election administration committeemen, or inspection commissioners. Since these people are appointed to their offices with the ratification of the assembly rather than elected, the recall procedure is different.

d. A second general power given the people by the local Autonomy Law is the initiative, which gives the people the right to force action by the assembly (Article 74).

e. Proposed amendments to the Local Autonomy Law now in the National Diet will give two additional rights to individual Japaneses. Article 96 will be amended to give an individual the right to sue the village, town, city, or prefecture for illegal acts committed by the public body. Article 243 will give the individual the right to institute a tax payer's suit against any official for his wrongdoing as an official or for his misuse of public funds. After these laws have been passed, as many Japanese as possible should be apprised of these rights.

f. The Governor.

(1) The local Autonomy Law enumerates the executive powers of the governor. Additional functional powers, duties and responsibilities are given him by various diet laws and local by-laws.

(2) It must be remembered that formerly the governor was the direct appointee of the Home Minister and wielded enormous power in the prefecture. He alone could issue prefectural orders, demand the dispatch of troops in time of emergency, supervise heads of villages, towns, and cities, and select, promote, transfer and dismiss third and fourth-class officials. He called the assembly to regular and special sessions, and to all practical purposes determined their duration; he could, when he chose, override the assembly's action. He presided over the prefecture council, which met during the nine or ten months of the year when the assembly was not in session. He approved the names of candidates for headmen of villages, towns and cities. He also had power over the prefectural budget and, indirectly, over the budget and the borrowings of the villages, towns and cities.

(3) The Local Autonomy Law establishes a democratic pattern of government for the chief executives of villages, towns, cities and prefectures. Any citizen of Japan thirty years of age and eligible to vote may be elected to the office of governor. He need not be a resident of the prefecture in which he runs for office. The governor, as well as the chief executive of villages, towns and cities, is elected for a term of four years. However, this term is not fixed in the way it is in the United States, because the chief executive can be ousted during this term by a vote of non-confidence.

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(4) Certain restrictions are placed upon the governor the moment he assumes office. These restrictions may be summarized as follows (Articles 140, 141, 142, 145, and 169):

a. He may not hold membership in the National Diet.

b. He must not make any contracts with the prefecture, either directly or indirectly.

c. He must give a thirty-day notice before resigning from office, unless he has the consent of the assembly.

d. He may not appoint his wife, his children, his parents, his brother, or his sister to either the office of chief or deputy accountant, or chief or deputy treasurer.

(5) As to personal matters, the governor's salary and traveling expenses are provided by law (Article 204). Upon retirement he receives an allowance, and in case of death his family receives an allowance (Article 205).

(6) As chief executive of the prefecture, he coordinates and has charge of all prefectural departments; he supervises some administrative organs (Article 156); and he must set up such bureaus and departments as are provided for by Diet law or by prefectural by-law (Article 158). Moreover, if he believes that any act of an administrative officer is ultravires, he may suspend that action (Article 15).

(7) Formerly the governor was the coordinator of all national government branch offices within his prefecture. How he has this authority only if specifically provided in the law establishing the national government branch office (Article 157). In the event an office or department is to be abolished or transferred by cabinet order, the governor takes the action; should anyone refuse to comply, he may be fined (amended Article 159).

(8) Specifically, the governor:

a. Administers all functions of the prefectural government for which the prefecture pays the costs. The prefectural budget will, of course, provide for the expenditures. These functions cover all the range of government, such as police, fire, public works, roads, agriculture, and fishing.

b. Presents bills to the assembly for proper legislation, as well as other messages and communications.

c. Manages the real estate and establishments of the prefecture.

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d. Is chief accounting officer of the prefecture.

e. Is chief custodian of all official documents, papers, and instruments.

f. Enforces and authorizes the collection of the independent local taxes, charges, fees, and rents according to such national laws or prefectural by-laws as may give him that authority.

g. Makes appointments of prefectural personnel and exercises discipline (Article 154).

h. Administers all other matters of prefectural government (Articles 147 and 149).

(9) The governor may be given further local powers by other national laws, as illustrated by the following:

a. In the Police Law, Section 3, Article 20, the governor is given authority over the public safety commission, which supervises the national rural police in the prefecture. Article 21 gives the governor authority to appoint the commissioners, with the consent of the assembly. Article 24 gives the governor authority to dismiss commissioners for cause, with the consent of the assembly or if two members belong to the same political party.

b. The Fire Defense Law requires mayors to submit fire defense statistics through the governors to the national fire defense board and authorizes the governors to make agreements in order to carry out the purposes of this law.

(10) The governor may have from one to three assistant governors who act on his behalf. The governor appoints these assistants, but their appointment must be confirmed by a majority vote of the assembly. The governor may delegate termprarily any of his duties to an official of the prefecture. (Articles 152 and 153, and amended Article 247).

(11) The governor has many duties and responsibilities in his relationship with the assembly. These are summarized as follows:

a. He has a general duty to call the assembly for regular and special sessions.

b. It is the custom for the governor to introduce most of the bills in the assembly. However, any member of the assembly may introduce bills.

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c. He must prepare and submit the budget to the assembly (Article 234). Later, because of necessity he may supplement or revise the budget (Article 235).

d. He is required to make a financial report to the public at large at least three times a year.

(12) When a genuine disagreement arises between the governor and the assembly, there is a legal means of settlement. If the assembly takes an action which the governor considers ultra-vires, he may ask the assembly for reconsideration. If reconsideration is refused, he may bring an action in court under Article 176, or he may rely on the non-confidence procedure. In the latter case, he takes one of the following two steps, either of which is dependent upon an expression of opinion by the voters:

a. He decides to remain in office and dissolve the assembly. He then awaits a confermation of his stand from the newly elected assembly. If he does not receive this confirmation, he must resign forthwith.

b. He decides not to dissolve the assembly, and resigns. The election administration committee must hold a new election (Article 178).

(13) The governor has certain other powers with respect to prefectural matters. He may remove, for cause, the mayor of a village, town, or city (amended Article 146). The governor makes the determination effecting a change in the prefectural boundary or divisions of cities, towns, and villages, based upon proper proceedings by the assemblies concerned (amended Article 259 and amended Article 260). When two or more prefectures join in a project for a specific purpose, the governors choose a central chairman from among those concerned. (Article 253).

(14) The governor also has certain central-government responsibilities and duties. Because of the dual character of the office, he is sometimes a national agent for one of the ministers of the national government as provided for by Diet law. The Local Autonomy Law gives the central-government agencies a procedure to require the governor to carry out the prescribed duties under a national law or cabinet or ministerial order (Article 146 as amended). The ministry concerned may take over the duties until they are accomplished or it may institute a proceeding in the nature of a mandamus proceeding. In extreme cases, the governor may be removed after a court order has been issued requiring him to act. The proceeding is in three parts: (1) the original mandamus hearing, (2) the contempt hearing, and (3) the transfer of the case by the high court to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister removes the governor on the high court's recommendation.

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g. Legislative Bodies.

(1) The Local Autonomy Law establishes the assemblies of prefectures, cities, towns and villages as legislative bodies with power to enact laws for local government (Article 89).

(2) Any qualified voter 25 years of age or over is eligible to be an assemblyman (Article 19) except a person holding a position of such a nature that it disqualifies the individual, such as: (1) an election offocial, (2) a public procurator (Article 21), (3) a member of the Diet, or (4) a paid official of the local public body concerned (Article 92).

(3) The term of office is four years (Article 93), and the assemblyman is elected from an electoral district (Article 22). The number varies according to the population (Article 91).

(4) It is important to know that Article 14 empowers the prefectural assembly to enact any by-law which it deems fit, provided it is not contrary to the constitution and does not contravene a law passed by the National Diet. Similarly, assemblies of villages, towns and cities may pass any by-law provided it is not contrary to national or prefectural law.

(5) It is important that the members of the assembly become aware of their powers. New amendments to Article 14 will list a large number of suggested powers, but these are to be considered as suggestions rather than limitations. Some of the most far-reaching powers ever to be exercised by an assembly in Japan are provided for in Article 100. The assembly, or one of its standing or special committees, has the power to conduct investigations and to summon individuals to testify. This power is important because it involves the right to question the acts of the village headsman, mayor, or governor by demanding reports and examining his management and his methods of spending and raising revenue (Articles 98, 99 and 121).

(6) The work of the assembly is not complete until it receives the audit of receipts and expenditures as provided for in Article 240.

(7) The assembly elects the electoral administration committee (Article 182). The power of ratification by the assembly is an important one. It approves or disapproves the appointment of the vice-governor and other officials. The assembly has the power to remove certain officials (Articles 162, 86 and 87). Other important powers are listed in Articles 4, 7, 206 and 284.

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(8) There are certain matters which definitely belong to the central government, such as:

a. Judicial administration.

b. National penal and disciplinary institutions.

c. National transportation and communications.

d. The national postal system.

e. National universities and research institutions.

f. National hospitals.

g. Navigation, meteorological and hydrographic offices.

h. National museums and libraries.

(9) The assemblies must be encouraged to realize that they are the representatives of the people. For that reason they need not ask permission to act. The practice of asking permission from the executive of a higher echelon of government before enacting a law or taking action has been all too common in Japan.

(10) The assemblies should learn that in representative government the committee system plays a very important part. There are generally speaking two kinds of committees, standing and special. The assembly must establish the committee's function according to rules established by the assembly itself. It is incumbent upon the assembly to choose from its members the best qualified persons for each committee. The organization of the committee must provide rules such as:

a. Maintenance of a log (or record of incoming and outgoing business).

b. Agenda,

c. Method of securing technical advice.

d. Authority for travel of committeemen for investigation.

e. Subpoena for books, records, witnesses.

f. Conduct of hearings.

g. Report of committee action to the assembly.

h. Minority report.

i. Method of procedure when the assembly is not in session.

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(11) Generally speaking, the function of a committee is determined by its name. The assembly should decide for itself the number and purpose of committees, standing and special. Generally speaking, there should be a standing committee for each important problem of the local assembly. When special problems arise, the assembly should establish a special committee which dissolves itself when its work is finished. When the committee, standing or special, has completed its deliveration, it must make its report -- there should be two if there has been a difference of opinion. There should be a majority report, and the minority must be permitted to state its case, with reasons, to the assembly. For the first time, Japanese local assemblies possess three specific opportunities to obtain information:

a. An assembly library must be established in every local public body. It should be the depository for all national laws, ministerial and cabinet orders, and all local laws and ordinances. Each committee should obtain as much pertinent information as possible relating to its function.

b. Expert or technical testimony may be secured under the subpoena power. The committee has the power to summon witnesses.

c. The committeemen have the authority to travel directly to the locality concerned to investigate the facts.

h. The remaining class of public officials, the bureaucrats, must be considered. In the large governments of today bureaucrats are necessary. The Local Autonomy Law establishes the departments of the prefectural government. The mandatory departments are general affairs, health, education, welfare, economic affairs, agricultural land, and public works. Permissive departments are agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry, labor, fisheries, and public utilities. The law makes it clear that no prefecture need form a permissive department unless it so desires. Under no condition may the central government in Tokyo order the establishment of a particular permissive department. The bureaucrats, as well as the elected individuals, must be brought to realize that they are serving the people rather than exercising authority over them.

i. The laws are in existence to make it possible for the people to exercise their authority. Encourage them to realize that they are represented in every echelon of government. The resident of a village has a village assemblyman, but he also has a prefecture assemblyman, and furthermore a Diet member. They are all his representatives. If he has a legislative problem, he may ask them to act and, with the help of his fellow voters, remove them if they fail to act. When the individual assemblyman, acting on the recommendation of his constituency and without asking the headman, mayor, governor, or cabinet minister for authority to act, proceeds to enact laws to govern his own problems, one of the prime objectives of the occupation will have been accomplished.

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j. The legal and government officer should be thoroughly acquainted with the individual Japanese government officials. Be familiar with the police organization in the prefecture. In appropriate cases, make recommendations to higher headquarters concerning removal of undesirable officials as provided in OD 8 for 1948.

4. SURVEILLANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

a. Legal and government officers should visit summary and district courts and local procurators offices frequently. The purpose of these visits is to show that the occupation forces are interested in and are observing the operations and activities of the courts. During these visits encourage and assist Japanese officials in administering justice in accordance with the new constitution, the new criminal code, and other new legislation. Discuss problems of law and procedure with the Japanese judges, procurators, and lawers. Encourage the Japanese to suggest possible remedies for existing problems and to make their own interpretations of new legislation. It must be remembered that military government exercises surveillance: it does not give orders or interpret the Japanese laws for the Japanese courts. Emphasis should be placed on the civil liberties provisions of the constitution, development of the dignity of the judicial system, elimination of special treatment or favoritism toward influential persons, and reduction of the backlog of untried cases.

b. In the surveillance of the administration of justice, it must be remembered that Japanese court procedure and the almost complete lack of rules of evidence are shocking to an individual trained in Anglo-Saxon law. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to establish the rules of procedure and evidence in accordance with existing laws. All Japanese judges and procurators should feel free to make suggestions concerning such matters. New laws concerning court practice and legal procedure are now under consideration in the Diet. A definite program to familiarize Japanese judges, procurators and lawyers will be initiated by GHQ, SCAP, and this headquarters, after the laws have been passed by the Diet. The legal and government officer should be familiar with the following limitations and obligations placed upon the Japanese courts by SCAP directives:

(1) Criminal jurisdiction over United Nations nationals. - The Japanese courts have been divested or criminal jurisdiction over United Nations nationals. United Nations nationals residing in Japan, not connected with the occupation, who violate Japanese laws or occupation force directives, are subject to trial by a military occupation court. Such a court corsists of three members, one of whom must be a representative of the nation of the individual to be tried. References are SCAPINS 756, 1218 and 1740, and OD 33 for 1948. SCAPIN 1912 defines united, neutral, enemy, special status, and undetermined status nations.

(2) Civil jurisdiction over United Nations nationals. - The Japanese courts retain jurisdiction over civil cases involving United Nations nationals not connected with the occupation. However, if the United Nations national thinks that

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he has not received a fair decision of the issue, he may request the Eighth Army to review the case. Specific requests from such individuals should be forwarded through channels to this headquarters. References are SCAPIN 777 and OD 31 for 1946.

(3) Review of sentences imposed upon Koreans and certain other nationals. - Koreans, foreign nationals, or stateless persons who think that they have not received fair treatment from the Japanese courts may request the Eighth Army to review their cases. References are SCAPIN 759 and OD 27 for 1946.

(4) Obligation to prosecute acts prejudicial to the occupation. - Japanese courts have been given concurrent jurisdiction with military occupation courts over "acts prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation". They are required to submit a monthly report to the appropriate military government team, with a brief resume of the cases tried under Imperial Ordinance 311, which covers such cases. The legal and government officer must be thoroughly familiar with OD 33 for 1948, as amended, which defines certain types of cases which may be tried only in military occupation provost courts and those which may be tried in either Japanese or provost courts. If the team commander or the legal and government officer has been designated as the local occupation force authority, as defined in OD 33, he must decide whether certain cases will be tried in a Japanese court and recommend to Eighth Army that they be tried in a provost court, or whether certain minor cases are to be tried at all.

5. SURVEILLANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES. - The legal and government officer should confer with party leaders and members of local assemblies to become familiar with their programs and platforms. Report on their strength and activities. This report should not be based merely on information received from Japanese police sources. This information is included in Annex A to the monthly activities report which is forwarded through channels to the Government Section, GHQ, SCAP.

6. CIVIL LIBERTIES, INSPECTIONS OF JAILS AND POLICE METHODS. - Jails, police stations, and other places of confinement should be visited. By personal observation and questioning of inmates, determine whether individuals have been confined for excessive periods without trial, have been mistreated, denied counsel, or otherwise deprived of civil rights. When these conditions are found to exist, call the violation to the attention of the responsible Japanese authority and report the violation to higher headquarters. Legal and government officers should have copies of the Japanese constitution and the criminal code. The new Code of Criminal Procedure will be made available to military government teams after it has been passed by the Diet. At present, prisons come under the administration of the Attorney General's Office, but some consideration is being given to placing them under the Ministry of Welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Coordinate inspections of places of confinement with the team welfare officer. Where Japanese individuals have been deprived of civil rights by the occupation forces, take corrective action by liaison with the unit concerned. The pertinent directives on this subject are: GHQ, FEC Circular 90, 27 August 1947: Eighth Army Circular 6, 26 January 1948; and OD8s 43 for 1947 and 33 for 1948.

7. SURVEILLANCE OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS. - Military government exercises surveillance over Japanese national and local elections. Keep informed as to when elections will take place. Ascertain the number of polling places and the number of ballot-counting stations, in order to decide the number of surveillance teams required to visit the maximum number of polling places and ballot-counting stations. Tactical troops may be requested to furnish assistance in elections where the number of polling places and ballot-counting stations is so large that military government cannot furnish sufficient teams to insure adequate coverage. Maintain liaison with the team information officer in connection with election publicity. Detailed instructions and information concerning elections are contained in OD's 22, 22/1, and 22/2 for 1947, and the Compilation of Election Laws, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1947.

8. SURVEILLANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PURGE. - The administration of the purge program is a Japanese matter, and military government teams should not attempt to interpret the purge laws for the local screening committees. However, when military government suspects a violation, or when allegations of violations are received from Japanese or other sources, they should be reported promptly to GHQ, SCAP, by the most direct means available. Since the actual designation of purgees has been completed, place emphasis on the injunctions prohibiting purgees from assuming public office, engaging in politics, and exerting influence over persons holding public office. SCAP will direct investigations to be made locally in appropriate cases. The applicable directives are SCAPINS 548 and 550, OD's 25 and 25/1, for 1947, and the Compiled Purge Ordinances, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, 1947.

9. INVESTIGATIONS. - Investigations will be made when required by higher headquarters or when information if received from Japanese or other sources indicating that they are warranted. Whether investigation is warranted depends on the circumstances in each case. Use the Japanese police, procurators, or other Japanese government agencies to the greatest possible extent in these cases. Encourage and support the Japanese police in their efforts to control large scale blackmarketing. Do not devote time to petty blackmarket or other petty investigations.

10. CLAIMS. - Military government does not operate a claims service. However, Japanese and other individuals will request information and submit claims to the teams. Be familiar with the following general information concerning claims:

a. Against the United States.

(1) By Japanese. - These may be forwarded to this headquarters where they will be filed in the Claims Division, Judge Advocate Section, for reference purposes only. Claims by Japanese or other enemy nationals will not be recognized for payment at this time.

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(2) By United Nations nationals. - These s hould be forwarded through channels to this headquarters for consideration.

(3) GHQ, FEC Circular 92 for 1947 contains provisions for compensation for foreign nationals working for the occupation forces.

b. Against the Japanese government.

(1) By Japanese. - Military government is not concerned as this is a purely Japanese matter.

(2) By United Nations nationals and others. - These should be forwarded to this headquarters for consideration. A new circular on claims is presently being prepared by this headquarters.

11. LIAISON. - The legal and government officer should maintain laison with CIC and tactical troops on legal, governmental and police affairs. Maintain liaison with appropriate Japanese authorities on government administration, Japanese laws, courts, procuratos, legislative bodies, political parties, police and fire departments, and penal institutions. Check the instructions received by prefectural governmental agencies. Check the interpretation placed upon instructions and new laws, by the local Japanese authorities, against SCAP and Eighth Army directives. Close liaison should be maintained with the team information programs publicizing new legislation, such as the Local Autonomy Law, the Domestic Relations Court Law, the Police Law, the Road Traffic Control Law, et cetera.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Policy

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION

1. The Legal and Government Section is composed of the team Legal and Government Officer and such other assistants as may be assigned.

2. Responsibilities of the Legal and Government Officer:

a. Legal advisor to the team commander on the following specific matters:

(1) Japanese Constitution and Laws.

(2) Official Gazette.

(3) Liaison with Occupation Forces.

b. Conducting of investigations:

(1) Sources of information.

(2) Use of Japanese police.

c. Surveillance of Japanese Courts.

c.1. Criminal Jurisdiction.

(a) For certain offenses against the occupation forces or acts prejudicial to the objects of the occupation. (OD ~~29/1~~ 25)

(b) Trials of Koreans, Ryukuans or other stateless persons. (May be tried by court, but subject to review by Eighth Army.)

(c) Trial of United Nations nationals (not connected with occupation) (Trial by 3 man military commission with one number of the same nationality as the man to be tried).

c.2. Civil Jurisdiction.

(a) Japanese courts divested of civil jurisdiction in claims against United Nations nationals or organizations who are accompanying the occupation forces, but retain jurisdiction of claims by such persons against Japanese.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(b) Japanese retain jurisdiction in cases involving other United Nations nationals subject to review by occupation forces.

d. Surveillance of Japanese jails and places of detention.

(1) Checks jails and places of detention.

(2) Arrests and searches in cases involving crimes against the occupation.

e. Checks instructions and ordinances received by prefectural government against SCAP and Eighth Army directives as to:

(1) Interpretation placed on them by prefectural government authorities.

(2) Degree of compliance by prefectural government with SCAP directives.

f. Maintains records of political parties, strength, organizations, party platforms and party activities. Reports activities of national, regional or local political parties.

g. Observes and reports on activities of prefectural and city authorities to determine their problems and opinions on governmental matters.

h. Surveillance of elections.

(Reports violation of election laws)

i. Surveillance of the purge.

(Does not interpret purge laws since these are subject to administration by the Japanese themselves.

j. Claims.

(1) Against the United States.

(a) By Japanese - These are filed for reference only

(b) By United Nations Nationals - These are forwarded through channels to Claims Section, Hq, 8th Army.

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(2) Against Japanese Government.

(a) By Japanese - M.G. is not concerned.

(b) By United Nations Nationals and others - These are forwarded through M.G. channels to Hq 8th Army.

(3) FEC Cir 92, Compensation for foreign nationals.

k. Preparation of all reports required.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

L06

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

AGMGL 091 7 July 1949

SUBJECT: Reports Required for Agricultural Land Commissions Election

TO: See Distribution

1. Reference: Paragraph 7, Operational Directive 19, 2 April 1949, as amended by Operational Directive 19/1, 15 June 1949, this headquarters.

2. Reports called for by referenced directive will not be required by this headquarters for the coming general election of members of Agricultural Land Commissions to be held on 18 August 1949 except those reports which are required by paragraphs 7a (2), 7c (3), and 7c (4) of the above reference.

3. One narrative report from the Civil Affairs Team of each prefecture, will be submitted in triplicate, (Reports Control Symbol MG 22 R1) direct to this headquarters, with information copies to intermediate headquarters. Reports will be dispatched within ten days after the election day and will contain the following information:

a. The name, location of committee to which elected, and name of supporting political party, if any, of each successful candidate. No report of independent candidates elected will be required.

b. A general account of the election with emphasis on voting interest of the electorate, publicity given the election, prominent campaign issues and significant political strategy.

c. Any serious violation of election laws.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

DISTRIBUTION:
3 - CG, I Corps
3 - CG, IX Corps
10 - Chiefs, all CA Regions
10 - Chiefs, all CA Teams
10 - Chief, Hokkaido CA District

0459

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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

AGMGX 300.1 Policy. 17 June 1949

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

SECTION I

ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

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

2nd Priority

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

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Surveillance of suppression of illegal entrants.

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2nd Priority

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

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

SECTION III

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

1st Priority

1. Surveillance of Japanese tax administration.

2. Maintenance of United Nations Nationals' Property.

2nd Priority

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

2. Investigation of looted vehicles.

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

1st Priority

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

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

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

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

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2nd Priority

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

2. Transients, migrants and homeless persons.

3. Public information program on welfare resources.

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

1st Priority

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

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

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

2nd Priority

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

2. Leadership training for leaders of youth groups.

SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Tax collection.

   b. Political reorientation.

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

   c. Production, collection and distribution of food

   d. Coal production (in producing areas).

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2nd Priority

1. Information programs.

   a. Labor-management relations and labor education.

   b. Health center improvement.

2. Media development.

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

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

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH

1st Priority

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

2. Public health education.

3. Training of public health personnel.

4. Grading of nursing schools.

2nd Priority

1. Insect and rodent control program.

2. Rabies control and eradication.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

SECTION I

ECONOMICS DIVISION

1946

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

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.D.	Date	Subject
12	13 Feb 1948	Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems (currently being revised)
15	5 Mar 1948	Railroad Rolling Stock Repair and Construction Program
21	30 Mar 1948	Japanese Industrial Reparations Facilities
25, 25/1, 25/2, 25/3, 25/4	9 Apr 1948	Disposition of Enemy Supplies, Equipment and Facilities
26	9 Apr 1948	Mine Rehabilitation
27	13 Apr 1948	Inventory and Redistribution of Critical Materials
34	18 May 1948	Transportation Coordination
35	19 May 1948	Delivery of Mine Timbers
38	14 June 1948	Reforestation Program
39	24 June 1948	Japanese Iron and Steel Scrap Survey
40	30 June 1948	Pine Bark Beetle Damage
43	12 July 1948	Fertilizer Distribution
46	29 July 1948	Agriculture Extension System
49	20 Sept 1948	Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
50	28 Sept 1948	The Economic Investigation Board and the Enforcement of Economic Laws
52	8 Oct 1948	Employment Security Program
53, 53/2	8 Oct 1948	Military Government Operational Reports
56, 56/1	22 Oct 1948	Disposition of Subsistence from U.S. Army Sources in Japan
60	3 Nov 1948	Pearls
63	18 Dec 1948	Rent Control

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.D.	Date	Subject
	1949	
2	17 Jan 1949	Incentive Goods
8	31 Jan 1949	Labor Education
9	1 Feb 1949	Building Policies of the Japanese Govt.
10	9 Mar 1949	Mine Safety Regulations
11	10 Mar 1949	The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program
12, 12/1	10 Mar 1949	Agricultural Reform
13	11 Mar 1949	Crop Collection
14	12 Mar 1949	Protective Labor Legislation
18	1 Apr 1949	Looted Property
21	16 Apr 1949	Periodic Spot-Check of Supplies and Landings of Marine Products
28	21 Apr 1949	Food Distribution
31, 31/1	21 Apr 1949	Elimination of Control Associations

SECTION II

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

1946

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.D.	Date	Subject
65	9 July 46	Prohibition of Sale of Japanese Postage Stamp
75, 75/1, 75/2, 75/3	25 Aug 46	Collection, Classification and Disposition of Japanese Swords and Firearms
84	14 Oct 46	Removal of Yoshisuke Yasuri from Public Office
30	26 Nov 46	Sponsorship and Support of Shinto by Neighborhood Associations
rescinded ~~25~~	~~30 Dec 46~~	~~Suppression of Illegal Entry into Japan~~
	1947	
5	6 Jan 47	Inspection of Japanese Penal Institutions
20	28 Feb 47	Elimination of Militaristic Practices
25, 25/1	7 Mar 47	Administration of the Purge of Japanese Officials
rescinded ~~32~~	~~10 Apr 47~~	~~Control of Entry and Exit of Individuals into and from Japan~~
43	14 May 1947	Pre-trial Confinement of Japanese
rescinded ~~46~~	~~21 May 47~~	~~Information Concerning Illegal Entrants and Smuggling Ships~~
52	19 July 47	Arrest and Search by Japanese Police in Cases Involving Crimes Against the Occupation
59	21 Aug 47	(Classified)
rescinded ~~60~~	~~21 Aug 47~~	~~Surveillance of Customs Inspection of International Parcel Post, Samples and Small Packages~~
66	4 Oct 47	Private Trade Representatives in Japan
73	29 Dec 47	Enforced Repatriation of Koreans by Order of Occupation Courts

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.D.	Date	Subject
		1948
8	3 Feb 1948	Removal of Undesirable Japanese Officials
9	9 Feb 48	Establishment of Prefectural Health and Welfare Departments.
31	21 Apr 48	Elimination of Control Associations
~~38, 33/1, 33/2~~	~~14 May 48~~	~~Military Occupation Provost Courts~~ rescinded by OD 25
48, 48/1, 48/2	17 Aug 48	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
53, 53/1, 53/2	8 Oct 48	Military Government Operational Reports
54, 54/1	14 Oct 48	Private Commercial Entrants
61	19 Nov 48	Disaster Plans
		1949
7	28 Jan 49	Display of National Flags
16	15 Mar 49	Entry of Personnel into Japan to Visit Relatives
19, 19/1	2 Apr 49	Elections and By-Elections
25	9 May 49	Military Occupation Courts
28	2 June 49	Relations with the Japanese Police

SECTION III

FINANCE & CIVIL PROPERTY

		1946
60	25 June 46	Unauthorized Transactions in Precious Metals

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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

SECTION IV

PUBLIC WELFARE

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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

SECTION V

CIVIL EDUCATION

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

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SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

O.D.	Date	Subject
		1947
5	10 Jan 1947	Public Opinion Polls
19	26 Feb 1947	Civil Education Program
38	1 May 1947	Control of Tuberculosis
57	16 Aug 1947	Civil Information Activities
		1948
6	30 Jan 1948	Public Health Education Program
12	13 Feb 1948	Rehabilitation of Fish and Vegetable Distribution Systems
38	14 Jun 1948	Reforestation Program
40	30 Jun 1948	Pine Bark Beetle Damage
43	12 July 1948	Fertilizer Distribution
48	17 Aug 1948	Surveillance of Japanese Tax Administration
57	25 Oct 1948	Japanese Visual Education Program
		1949
11	10 Mar 1949	The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program
12	10 Mar 1949	Agricultural Reform
13	11 Mar 1949	Crop Collection
19	2 Apr 1949	Elections and By-Elections
20	8 Apr 1949	Guidance and Supervision of Organizations Engaged in Public Health and Welfare Information and Education Activities
22	21 Apr 49	Food Distribution

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.D.	Date	Subject

SECTION VII

PUBLIC HEALTH

1945

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

1946

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

1947

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

O.DU	Date	Subject

SECTION VIII

REPATRIATION

1949

15	14 Mar 1949	Travel to Ryukyu Islands for Compassionate Reasons
24	25 April 1949	Repatriation

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 248, (Kure, Honshu)

14 June 1949

CMGR 3302 (G-Va)

SUBJECT: Military Government Studies

TO : Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Military Government Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Okayama Military Government Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Shimane Military Government Team, APO 248
Commanding Officer, Tottori Military Government Team, APO 248

1. Pursuant to a I Corps program of Military Government studies of basic problems, this Headquarters, with commendable cooperation of Chugoku MG Teams, has prepared reports on the Police, Prisons, and Illegal Entrants and Smuggling.

2. In this connection, the Shikoku MG Region Hq has written reports on Development of Local Autonomy and Public Procurators' Office, copies of which are forwarded for your background information.

3. It is considered that the papers prepared by the Shikoku MG Region Hq vividly portray most of the main problems facing local government and the procurators. It is recommended, therefore, that your Team analyze, in course of your normal duties, the degree of improvement in governmental administration and solution of problems.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL TOOLE:

2 Incls:
1. Development of Local Autonomy
2. Study on Public Procurators' Office

GEO. E. MAYER
Capt., FA
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

MEMORANDUM:

10 June 1949

NUMBER 31:

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY OCCUPATION
PROVOST COURTS

1. References:

a. Circular No. 8, GHQ, SCAP, dated 31 March 1949, subject: "Military Occupation Courts".

b. Operational Directive No. 25, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 9 May 1949, Subject: "Military Occupation Courts".

2. Rescissions:

Memorandum No. 17, this headquarters, dated 31 March 1949, Subject: "Establishment of Military Occupation Courts".

3. Appointment and Control:

a. This headquarters will establish and maintain Special and General Provost Courts for the City of Kyoto.

b. The CG, 24th Infantry Division, will establish and maintain within his territorial area of responsibility such Special and General Provost Courts as may be required.

c. The CG, 25th Infantry Division, will establish and maintain within his territorial area of responsibility, exclusive of the City of Kyoto, the City of Kobe, and Hyogo Prefecture, such Special and General Provost Courts as may be required.

d. The CO, Kobe Base Command, will establish and maintain Special and General Provost Courts for the City of Kobe and Hyogo Prefecture.

4. Local Occupation Force Court Administrators:

a. The senior judge of each of the following Provost Courts, established pursuant to this memorandum, is designated the local Occupation Force Court Administrator within the meaning of O.D. No. 25, with the respective area of exclusive responsibility hereinafter indicated:

Court and Location	Area of Responsibility
I Corps Provost Court, Hq I Corps, Kyoto	City of Kyoto
Kobe Base Provost Court, Kobe	City of Kobe and Hyogo Prefecture

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

b. The Commanding Officer of the prefectural military government team in each of the following prefectures is designated the local Occupation Force Court Administrator, within the meaning of O.D. No. 25 with his respective prefecture as the area of exclusive jurisdiction:

Aichi	Nagasaki
Ehime	Nara
Fukui	Oita
Fukuoka	Okayama
Gifu	Osaka
Ishikawa	Saga
Kagawa	Shiga
Kagoshima	Shimane
Kochi	Tokushima
Kumamoto	Tottori
Kyoto (less Kyoto City)	Toyama
Miyazaki	Wakayama
Miye	Yamaguchi (less Iwakuni Police District)

5. Composition of courts, jurisdiction over persons and offenses, duties of local Occupation Force Court Administrator, privileges and rights of accused persons, investigation and initiation of cases, procedure, inspections and surveillance, post-trial responsibilities and disposition of fines and property will be governed by the provisions of the references cited in paragraph 1.

6. Reports:

a. Reports as required by O.D. No. 25 will be prepared by the officials and agencies therein designated and promptly submitted to the headquarters exercising provost court jurisdiction over the prefecture or area for which the report is made.

b. Those reports which are required by O.D. No. 25 to be forwarded to Headquarters Eighth Army will be transmitted directly thereto by the command exercising provost court jurisdiction over the area or place covered by the report and information copy will be furnished this headquarters. (O)

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

EUGENE L. HARRISON
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
APO 248

Kure, Honshu

CMGR 014

28 May 1949

SUBJECT: Survey of District Offices

TO : Commanding Officer
Okayama Military Government Team
APO 248

1. Reference is made to conversation between your office and Legal Government officer of this Headquarters on 27 May 1949 concerning abolition or reduction in number of gun offices.

2. It is recommended that the Legal-Government officer of your Team obtain the viewpoints of several mayors of towns and villages on this question.

3. The enclosed report from the Shimane MGT furnished excellent information on the subject.

4. It is requested that by 22 June 1949 a short report be prepared by your Headquarters containing recommendations with reasons as to:

(1) Maintenance in status quo,
(2) Abolition or
(3) Reduction in number of district offices.

1 Incl:
Ltr dtd 6 May 49
of Shimane MGT

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, FA
Commanding

Polity 03.020

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic & Scientific Section

APO 500
26 May 1949

463.3 (26 May 49)ESS/ FEC AC

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director General, Economic Stabilization Board

SUBJECT : Additional Allocation of Coke for the First Quarters 1949

1. References are the following memoranda to the Director General, Economic Stabilization board, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers:

a. File 463.3 (11 Jan 47) ESS/IN, dated 11 January 1947, subject: Allocation of Coal for January 1947 and Thereafter.

b. File 463.3 (3 Mar 49) ESS/FEC AC, dated 3 March 1949, subject: Allocation of Coal and Lignite for April, May, and June 1949.

2. Amended Action to the Coal Allocation for April, May, and June 1949.

a. Memorandum from Chief, Coal Allocation Section, ESB dated 19 May 1949, requesting approval of proposal to allocate 30,000 tons of coke to district office Ministry of Commerce and Industry for discretionary local allocation; approved.

FOR THE CHAIRMAN
FAR EAST COMMAND ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

QUINCY ADAMS
Executive Chairman
Far East Command Allocation Committee

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic & Scientific Section
APO 500

19 May 1949

463.3 (19 May 1949) ESS/FEC AC No. 233

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director General, Economic Stabilization Board

SUBJECT: Notice of Amended Action

1. References are the following memoranda to the Director General, Economic Stabilization Board, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

a. File 463.3 (11 Jan. 47)ESS/IN, dated 11 January 1947, subject: Allocation of Coal for January 1947 and Thereafter.

2. Amended Action to the Coal and Lignite Allocation for April, May, and June 1949.

a. The category "INDUSTRIAL RESERVE" is decreased by 201,200 tons of standard coal from a total of 283,000 tons to anew total of 81,800 tons.

b. The 201,200 tons of standard coal mentioned in paragraph 2a above is to be allocated as follows:

Major Category	Small Category	Amount to be added	New Total
Transportation	Private Railway	1,400	23,100
	Misc. Marine Use	1,200	31,200
Raw Material Ind.	Iron & Steel	20,000	350,000
	Mon-Ferrous Mtl	5,000	25,000
	Metal Mining & Refining	2,000	105,000
Chemical Industry	Soda	4,500	43,200
	Soda Derivatives	2,500	33,500
	Potassium & Magnesium	500	12,600
	Inorganic	3,000	18,900
	Synthetic Organic	3,000	22,900
	Intermediates	4,000	53,000
	Coal Tar Distillation	1,000	5,700
	Photographic	1,200	5,200
	Synthetic Resins	500	3,500
	Celluloid	500	4,500
	Ammonium Sulphate	8,000	384,200

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Major Category	Small Category	Amount to be added	New Total
Chenical Industry (Cont'd)	Sulfuric Acid	50	650
	Oils Fats & Paints	2,000	15,000
	Medicine	1,200	23,200
	Gelatin	1,500	3,400
	Tannin	1,000	2,500
	Salt	25,000	30,800
	Others	500	4,500
Ceramics	Carbon & Carbon Prod	1,000	10,700
	Cement	2,000	214,800
	Earthenware Pipe	2,000	13,800
	Export Caramics	2,000	101,300
	Building Brick & Roofing Tile	3,000	14,600
Food Processing	Bean Products	2,000	37,000
	Milk & Milk Prod.	500	27,400
	Fats & Oil	10,000	43,000
	Staple Foodstuffs	4,500	23,900
	Alcoholic Beverage	14,000	36,500
	Others	2,000	45,000
	Miscellaneous	1,000	3,000
Paper & Pulp	Paper & Paper Pulp	5,000	98,000
	Rayon Pulp	2,000	24,900
	Others	500	5,700
Rubber & Misc. Consum.	Rubber Mfg. goods	4,000	56,700
Shipyards		500	54,000
Rolling Stock		500	34,800
Textile Industry	Cotton Spinning & Weaving	10,000	27,343
	Dyeing & Finishing Including Wool	5,000	73,200
	Wool Spinning & Weaving	2,000	12,260
	Rayon & Staple Fiber Spinning	500	900
	Rayon & Staple Fiber	20,000	127,667
	Silk Reeling	11,000	31,716
	Silk Spinning	1,100	5,235
	Flax	3,000	8,350

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Major Category	Small Category	Amount to be added	New Total
Public Health & Welfare	Govt Pub. Use and Works	3,140	40,640
	Hospital Use	3,280	55,280
	Other Use	930	10,930
Miscellaneous	Lime & Dolomite	4,000	9,800
Grand Total		201,200	

FOR THE CHAIRMAN
FAR EAST COMMAND ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

/s/t/ QUINCY ADAMS
Executive Chairman
Far East Command Allocation Committee

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

AGMGEP 400.8

23 May 1949

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Price Control and Rationing Information

TO : Commanding Officers
All Military Government Regions and Teams

1. References:

a. Operational Directive number 2, dated 17 January 1949, subject: "Incentive Goods."

b. Operational Directive number 22, dated 21 April 1949, subject: "Food Distribution."

2. The following material is forwarded for information to all military government regions and teams:

a. Prefectural allocations of incentive goods for the collection of 1949 sumar crops.

b. The coal miners incentive goods program for fiscal year 1949.

c. Wholesale and retail prices of sugar.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

3 Incls:
As listed above

/s/t/ J. A. OSBRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

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ALLOCATION OF INCENTIVE GOODS FOR 1949 SUMMER CROPS

	Cotton Cloth	Towels	Mosquito Net	Bicycle Tires & Tubes	Rear Car Tires and Tubes	Jikatabi	Tobacco
	tan	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pairs	1,000 pcs
Hokkaido	197,800	98,000		10,600	1,050	30,000	4,278
Aomori	11,800	6,000				4,000	1,615
Iwate	17,200	11,000				5,900	3,298
Miyagi	20,800	13,000				7,100	2,346
Akita	2,100	2,000				900	1,118
Yamagata	6,800	4,000				2,000	1,573
Fukushima	38,000	23,000	350	2,000	200	6,300	5,120
Ibaraki	114,700	57,000	1,000	6,100	600	24,800	4,471
Tochigi	86,200	43,000	800	4,600	450	18,400	2,967
Gunma	100,600	50,000	900	5,400	550	21,600	3,491
Saitama	127,600	62,000	1,200	6,900	700	46,900	4,595
Chiba	54,000	27,000	500	2,900	300	11,400	4,223
Tokyo	16,400	8,000				6,000	1,090
Kanagawa	36,700	22,000	300	1,900	200	6,600	1,987
Niigata	9,400	6,000				2,700	3,271
Toyama	8,400	5,000				2,700	2,208
Ishigawa	7,300	4,000				2,500	2,208
Fukui	4,100	3,000				1,100	1,090
Yamanashi	23,400	11,000	200	1,300	150	5,000	2,029
Nagano	30,600	15,000	300	1,700	150	6,300	4,430
Gifu	26,300	13,000	250	1,500	150	5,700	3,381
Shizuoka	37,500	18,000	350	2,000	200	7,800	4,209
Aichi	76,200	38,000	700	4,100	400	15,600	7,258
Mie	27,700	13,000	250	1,500	150	5,900	2,884
Shiga	22,300	11,000	200	1,200	100	4,900	2,222
Kyoto	10,400	5,000				3,800	1,628
Osaka	20,300	10,000	200	1,100	100	3,900	2,167
Hyogo	75,300	37,000	700	4,100	400	16,300	4,968
Nara	23,800	11,000	200	1,300	150	5,100	1,711
Wakayama	26,600	12,000	250	1,500	150	5,800	2,098

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ALLOCATION OF INCENTIVE GOODS FOR 1949 SUMMER CROPS

(Cont'd)

	Cotton Cloth	Towels	Mosquito Nets	Bicycle Tires and Tubes	Rear Car Tires and Tubes	Jikatabi	Tobacco
	tan	pieces	pieces	pieces	pieces	pairs	1,000 pcs
Tottori	7,400	4,000				2,600	1,311
Shimane	7,200	4,000				2,600	1,753
Okayama	91,300	45,000	800	4,900	500	20,000	4,457
Hiroshima	45,500	22,000	400	2,500	250	9,700	4,885
Yamaguchi	37,500	18,000	350	2,000	200	8,200	3,133
Tokushima	46,700	23,000	400	2,500	250	10,300	2,015
Kagawa	78,200	39,000	700	4,200	400	17,400	2,291
Ehime	51,300	25,000	500	2,800	300	11,200	3,050
Kochi	11,500	5,000				4,900	1,601
Fukuoka	114,200	56,000	1,000	6,000	600	25,300	4,623
Saga	48,400	24,000	450	2,600	250	10,700	2,153
Nagasaki	23,900	11,000	200	1,300	150	5,300	2,456
Kumamoto	94,200	47,000	850	5,000	500	21,100	4,678
Oita	34,600	17,000	300	1,900	200	8,200	3,298
Miyagaki	21,900	10,000	200	1,200	100	4,900	2,928
Kagoshima	25,200	12,000	2200	1,300	150	5,600	3,436
	2,000,000	1,000,000	15,000	100,000	10,000	455,000	138,000

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C workers third choice. For the goods left over, the process will be reported, with eligible workers receiving a second piece until the supply is exhausted. Distribution of imported sugar to eligible workers will be on the following basis: Class A workers will receive 3 units, and B and C workers will receive 2 and 1.5 units, respectively.

3. The distribution committee, which is composed of representatives from A, B and C Class workers, and management in the ratio of 8, 3, 2, 2, respectively, will decide the amount and type of goods to be distrubited to each class of eligible workers within mine. In any event preferential treatment will be given to under ground workers.

4. The allocation of Japanese textile goods, jikatabi, soap, and edible oil for the fiscal year 1949 has been increased approxinmately 11 percent over last year's program. However, the increased portion of the allocation will be distributed as overproduction rewards in a plan to be announced at a later date by ESB. Japanese cigarettes have been increased by more than 100 percent over the previous year's figure, because of the unavailability of American cigarettes. The amount of other Japanese goods remains almost the same as last year. The allocation plan for the first half of fiscal year 1949 is shown in Table IV.

5. Due to the expected smaller shipments of SIM goods from the United states for the coming fiscal year, it was necessary to reduce the allocation of U.S. Army surolus clothing for this program by 20 percent of last year's quantity. At a future date, depending on the availability of U.S. surplus items, an announcement will be made on additional items to be offered as incentive goods for overquota production. At the present time 45,000 U.S. Army surplus mosquito nets, released by PDD 48 are being prepared for shipment to those mines which produced over their quota for the month of April. Table V shows the list of U.S. Army surplus clothing and imported goods allocated as overproduction rewards for the first hald of fiscal year 1949.

TABLE I

WORKDAY REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASS I GOODS

Item	Unit	Class A Workers	Class B Workers	Class C Workers
Work clothing, including knitted shirts	1 pc	66 days	96 days	156 days
Cotton cloth	0.5 tan	132	144	312
Towels	1 pc	72	144	312
Cloves	1 pr	44	96	156
Kikatabi	1 pr	33	57	110
Soap	1 pc	6.5	12	26
Socks (because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines)				
Rubber boots (because of limited supply, distribution is left to mines)				

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COAL MINERS INCENTIVE GOODS PROGRAM FOR FISCAL YEAR 1949

1. Reference is made to "Manual of Incentive Goods and Food Distribution to Coal Miners", issued by Price and Distribution Divison, Econmic and Scientific Section, dated 25 September 1948.

2. It has been dicided that the coal miners incentive goods program for FY 1949 will be much the same as the system use last year, except for the following changes:

a. Mines Eligible for Incentive Goods. The new program applies only to Class A and Class B coal mines that are designated by the Coal Board. Class C coal mines that is the non-designated mines, will be eliminated from this year's incentive goods program. However, workers in the non-designated mines will receive not only the general ration, but also the ordinary industrial workers supplementary clothing and footwear rations. In addition, small amounts of Class II goods (luxury items) will be allocated to these workers on the same basis as allocations to other industrial workers.

b. Distribution of Class 1 goods (Daily Necessities). The number of days to be worked to qualigy for receipt of any given item of Class 1 goods within each mine will be the same as last year However, Class A workers will receive no credit for workdays worked in any month in which they did not work a minimum of 20 days. For Class B and C workers the requirements are 23 and 25 days, respectively. The change is that in last year's program no minimum number of workdays per month was required.

However, allowances will be made for loss of workdays caused by incapacitation incurred in line of work or by act of God, and for the leave period allowed each month to female workers. Table 1 shows the number of full work days necessary for each GIass of workers to obtain a unit of the various kinds of Class I goods.

c. Distribution of Class II Goods (luxury Items). Class II Goods will be removed from the point system. Basis for distribution will be on a monthly allocation standard for each class of workers as determined by the Economic Stabilization Board as shown in Table II. Within each meine only those workers who have worked the required minimum mumber or days, as explained in paragraph 2b, will be eligibel to receive these items.

d. Distribution of Overproduction Rewards. U.S. Army surplus goods and imported sugar will be distributed only to designated coal mines which meet or exceed their quarterly production quotas. The basis of distribution to be used for the first and second quarters is shown in Table III. Within the qualified coal mine only those miners who have worked the required minimum number of days, as set forth in paragraph 2b, will be eligible to receive these goods.

Distribution of U.S. Army surplus goods to eligible workers will be on the following basis: each wprker will receive one piece, with Class A workers having first choice, Class B workers second choice, and Class

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF SUGAR

1. Effective as of 4 May 1949, the official wholesale and retail prices of sugar are as follows:

(Unit: Picul*)

	Refined	Semi-Refined	Crude
Kodan			
New price	¥ 3,352	¥ 3,017	¥ 2,346
Old Price	4,531	4,531	3,554
% Decrease	26.0%	33.4%	34.0%
Wholesale			
New price	3,546	3,204	2,529
Old Price	4,748	4,748	3,761
% Decrease	25.3%	32.5%	32.8%
Retail			
New Price	3,800	3,450	2,770
Old Price	5,000	5,000	4,000
% Decrease	24.0%	31.0%	30.8%

*1 pichl is 100 kin: 1 kin 600 grams; 1 M/T is 16 2/3 Piculs

2. The new prices listed above represent the pooling og imported and indigenous sugar.

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TABLE II

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION STANDARD FOR CLASS II GOODS
(Luxury Items)

	Class A Workers	Class B Workers	Class C Workers
Sake	14 go	10 go	6 go
Tobacco	40 pcs	40 pcs	30 pcs
Caramel	280 grams	210 grams	140 grams
Edible oil	70 grams	50 grams	35 grams

TABLE III

QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION STANDARD FOR OVERPRODUCTION REWARDS
(U.S. Army Surplus Clothing)

Class of Mines	100% of Prod. Quotas	105% of Prod. Quota	110% of Prod. Quota
Class I (mines producing 30,000 tons a month or more)	2 pcs	3 pcs	4 pcs
Class II (mines producing 10,000-30,000 tons a month)	1.5 pcs	2 pcs	3 pcs
Class III (mines producing 5,000-10,000 tons a month)	1 pc	1.5 pcs	2 pcs
Class IV (mines producing less than 5,000 tons a month)	-	1 pc	1.5 pcs

SUGAR

	100% of Prod. Quota	105% of Prod. Quota	110 % Prod. Quota
Class I 'mines producing 30,000 tons a month or more)	2 kgs	3 kg	4 kgs
Class II (mines producing 10,000-30,000 tons a month)	1.5 Kgs	2 kgs	3 kgs
Class III (mines producing 5,000-10,000 tons a month)	1 kg	1.5 kgs	2 kgs
Class IV (mines prodcing less than 5,000 tons a month)	o.5 kg	1 kg	1.5 kgs

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TABLE IV

ALLOCATION PLAN OF COAL MINERS INCENTIVE GOODS
FOR THE FIRST HALF OF FY 1949

Item	Unit	Quantity
Gloves	prs	940,000
Work Clothes	pcs	658,000
Kintted goods	pcs	82,250
Cotton textiles	tan	197,400
Towels	pcs	240,000
Socks	prs	164,500
Jikatabi	prs	1,244,000
Rubber boots (including miner shoes)	prs	110,000
Soap	pcs	6,612,430
Sake	koku	24,303
Japanese cigarettes	1,000 pcs	87,000
Ediblo oil	kg	160,000
Caramel	kg	742,500

TABLE V

ALLOCATION OF US ARMY SURPLUS CLOTHING AND SUGAR FOR COAL MINERS OVERPRODUCTION REWARDS FOR FIRST HALD OF FY 1949

Item	Unit	Quantity
Shirts	ea	46,000
Jackets	ea	42,000
Trousors	prs	84,000
Sweaters	ea	8,000
Coats	ea	24,000
Drawers	prs	116,000
Undershirts	ea	96,000
Socks	prs	136,000
Gloves	prs	148,000
Mosquito Nets	ea	45,000
Imported sugar	kg	900,000

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Policy File L&G
To be kept in Regional

CMGR (C-Va) 15 May 1948

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region

Recommendations re

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT SECTION

Van Bouschoten desk

Under: Administration of Justice -

On page 2 (1) Judges: Replace (i) and (j) as presently written by:

(i) Are persons detained any longer than is legally justifiable?

(j) Are persons remanded to prison solely because they do not admit guilt?

Addition (k) reading:
(k) Is release on bail given within limits of law and without discrimination?

Present (i) and (j) to become (l) and (m).

Under: The Governor -

On page 13 add to m on 3rd line from bottom, after "(Amended Article 146)" the words:
"However, the mayor may appeal to a Higher Court within thirty days from date of removal."

Under: Legislative Bodies -

On page 15, 3rd line from bottom add:
"The assembly, or one of its standing or special committees, has the power to conduct investigations and to summon individuals to testify if within area of its jurisdiction."

On page 16 in f, 5th line from top, insert an additional sentence reading:
"At present it is understood that an assembly cannot introduce new items and cannot increase substantially the grand total of the Governor's budget. The assembly can reduce the grand total and can delete a column."

On page 18 after (1), 6th line from top, add sentence:
"The assembly library is also open to the public."

Also on page 18 after l, 10th line from bottom, add

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sentence reading:

"And most important standing committees are those which study work of - and make recommendations to - the Departments of the Local Public Bodies."

Under: Surveillance of Political Parties -

On page 20, 12th line from bottom, add after "Japanese police sources", a sentence reading:

"As distinct from former times, it should be remembered that the Police are to maintain law - not determine political thought."

Under: Surveillance of the Administration of the Purge -

On page 22, 11th line from the bottom, a sentence should be added reading:

"The Section should be familiar with operations re purge injunctions of regional Special Investigation Bureaus established by law on 15 February 1948, and substantially completed by 20 April, 1948."

ARNOLD VAN BENSCHOTEN,
Chief, Legal and Government Section.

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SECTION III

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

1. MISSION. The mission of the legal and government section of military government teams is to expedite the establishment of an efficient, democratic, and decentralized Japanese government.

2. ACTIVITIES. Through operational procedures listed in paragraph 5, Section I, the team legal and government officer will take necessary action on all legal and government activities. The principal fields of legal and government activities are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

3. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

a. Legal and government officers should frequently visit summary and district courts and local procurators offices. The purpose of these visits is to show that the occupation forces are interested in and are observing the operations and activities of the courts. During these visits encourage and assist Japanese officials to administer justice tin accordance with the new constitution, the new criminal code, and other new legislation. Discuss problems of law and procedure with the Japanese judges, procurators, and lawyers. Encourage the Japanese to suggest possible remedies for existing problems and make their own interpretations of new legislation. It should be remembered that military government exercises surveillance; it does not give orders or interpret the

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Japanese laws for the Japanese courts. Emphasis in the discussions should be placed on the civil liberties provisions of the constitution, development of the dignity of the judicial system, elimination of special treatment or favoritism toward influential persons, and reduction of the backlog of untried cases.

b. The following is information which might be obtained in conferences with judges and procurators. These are merely intended to illustrate a general line of inquiry. It is not intended to limit the questions to these alone or that all of these questions be asked at each interview.

(1) Judges:

(a) Nmae

(b) Age

(c) Education and experience

(d) How often court is held

(e) Number of judges allotted to the court and number assigned

(f) Is there a backlog of cases, and number pending?

(g) Suggestions for remedial action

(h) Are the accused being informed of their rights in open court, and are all accused represented by competent counsel?

(i) Are the local procurators competent and are cases thoroughly prepared before being presented to the court?

(j) Suggestions for changes in the rules of evidence, and in the rules for civil and criminal procedure and practice.

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(2) Procurators:

(a) Name

(b) Age

(c) Education and experience.

(d) How many cases are under investigation.

(e) What is the time required for investigations.

(f) Are all accused being informed of their rights in open court, and are all accused represented by competent counsel?

(g) Are the evidence and investigation reports received from the police satisfactory?

(h) Are the judges capable, and are there a sufficient number?

(i) What are you doing in connection with the economic controls, with special reference to the fish and vegetable controls and transportation certificates?

c. In the surveillance of the administration of justice, it must be remembered that Japanese court procedure and the almost complete lack of rules of evidence are shocking to an individual trained in Anglo-Saxon law. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to establish the rules of procedure and evidence. All Japanese judges and procurators should feel free to make suggestions concerning such matters. The legal and government officer should be familiar with the following limitations and obligations placed upon the Japanese courts by SCAP directives:

Code of Criminal Procedure passed Diet in July 48; effective Jan '49.

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(1) Criminal jurisdiction over United Nations nationals. The Japanese courts have been divested of criminal jurisdiction over United-Nations nationals. United-Nations nationals residing in Japan, not connected with the occupation, who violate Japanese laws or occupation forces directives, are subject to trial by a military occupation court. Such a court consists of three members, one of whom must be a representative of the nation of the individual to be tried. References are SCAPINS 756, 1218 and 1740, and OD 29/4 for 1946. SCAPIN 1757 defines united, neutral, enemy, special status and undetermined status nations.

(2) Civil jurisdiction over United-Nations Nationals. The Japanese courts retain jurisdiction over civil cases involving United-Nations nationals not connected with the occupation. However, if the United-Nations national thinks that he has not received a fair decision of the issues, he may ask the Eighth Army to review the case. Specific requests from such individuals should be forwarded through channels to this headquarters. References are SCAPIN 777 and OD 31 of 1946.

(3) Review of sentences imposed upon Koreans and certain other nationals. Koreans, foreign nationals, or stateless persons who think that they have not received fair treatment from the Japanese courts may ask the Eighth Army to review their cases. The reference is SCAPIN 759.

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(4) Obligation to prosecute acts prejudicial to the occupation. Japanese courts have been given concurrent jurisdiction with military occupation courts over "acts prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation"; they are required to submit a monthly report to the military government team with a brief resume of the cases tried under Imperial Ordinance 311, which covers such cases. The legal and government officer must be thoroughly familiar with Operational Directive 29 for 1946, as amended, which defines certain types of cases which may be tried only in military occupation provost courts and those which may be tried in either Japanese or provost courts. If the team commander or the legal and government officer has been designated as the local occupation force court authority, as defined in Operational Directive 29/4, he must decide whether certain cases will be tried in a Japanese court, whether to recommend to Eighth Army that they be tried in a Provost Court, or whether certain minor cases are to be tried at all.

4. GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION.

a. The legal and government officer should observe the activities of government officials, and by conferences and personal observation become familiar with the organization and functions of all local, prefectural, and national agencies within the pre-

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fecture. He should obtain information concerning legislation being prepared by local assemblies, what standing committees have been organized, if any, and what they are doing, and other activities of government officials. Japanese government officials are prone to look for orders from above, rather than take action on their own responsibility. The local Autonomy Law and the amendments thereto are the basis for local self-government, and the Japanese should be encouraged to pass laws concerning local matters and to request their representative in the Diet to pass laws concerning national matters. The Local Autonomy Law provides means for certain direct relationships between the people and the government.

b. One of these is the power of recall, which may be exercised by the voters themselves. When an electorate is dissatisfied with the headman, mayor, governor, or particular members of the assembly, the voters by following the procedures of the Local Autonomy Law (Articles 80, 81, 82, 83) may cause the individual or group of individuals to vacate their offices. The steps are as follows:

(1) A petition must be signed by 1/3 of the voters of the local public body, whether it is a village, town, city or prefecture.

(2) The petition is given to the election administrative committee, which forthwith must hold an election.

(3) If the election by a majority vote is unfavorable to the

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individual or individuals, they must vacate the office.

c. This same power may be used by the citizens to dissolve the assembly, starting with a petition by 1/3 of the voters exactly as above. Article 86 of the local Autonomy Law gives the people the power to recall the assistant governor or mayor, the treasurer, election administration committeeman, or inspection commissioners. Since these people are appointed to their offices with the ratification of the assembly, rather than elected, the recall procedure is different. The steps are as follows:

(1) A petition for removal must be signed by at least 1/3 of the voters.

(2) The petition is presented to the mayor or governor who must forthwith:

(a) Make the matter public.

(b) Present the case to the assembly for vote.

(3) The vote of the assembly can be taken only if 2/3 of the members are present. It is an unfavorable vote if 3/4 of the members of the assembly vote against the incumbent.

(4) The notification to vacate must be given by the mayor or governor.

d. A second general power given to the people by the Local Autonomy Law is the initiative. This gives the people the right to force action by the assembly. The steps in this procedure are as follows:

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(1) The petition to get the issue started required the signatures of one-fiftieth, or 2%, of the voters.

(2) The petition is presented to the mayor or governor who must:

(a) Make the demand public.

(b) Within 20 days call a meeting of the assembly (if not in session) and present the petition, with his opinion, for vote.

(3) The assembly must act one way or the other.

(4) The result must be made known to the public.

e. Proposed amendments to the Local Autonomy Law now in the National Diet will give two additional rights to the individual Japanese. Article 96 will be amended to give an individual the right to sue the village, town, city, or prefecture for illegal acts committed by the public body. Article 243 will give the individual the right to institute a tax payer's suit against any official for his wrongdoing as an official or misuse of public funds. After these laws have been passed, as many Japanese as possible should be apprised of these rights.

5. THE GOVERNOR.

a. The Local Autonomy Law enumerates the executive powers of the governor. Additional functional powers, duties, and responsibilities are given to the governor by various diet laws and local by-laws.

b. It must be remembered that formerly the governor was the direct appointee of the Home Minister and wielded enormous power

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in the prefecture. He alone could issue prefectural orders, demand the dispatch of troops in times of emergency, supervise heads of villages, towns, and cities, and select, promote, transfer and dismiss third and fourth-class officials. He called the assembly to regular and special sessions, and to all practical purposes determined their duration; he could, when he chose, override the assembly's action. He presided over the prefecture council which met during the nine or ten months of the year when the assembly was not in session. He approved the names of candidates for headmen of villages, towns, and cities. He also had power over the prefectural budget and, indirectly, the budget and the borrowings of the villages, towns and cities.

c. The Local Autonomy Law establishes a democratic pattern of government for the chief executives of villages, towns, cities, and prefectures. Any citizen of Japan thirty years of age and eligible to vote can be elected to the office of governor. He need not be a resident of the prefecture in which he runs for office. The governor, as well as the chief executives of villages, towns and cities, is elected for a term of four years. However, this term is not fixed in the way it is in the United States, because the chief executive can be ousted during this term by a vote of non-confidence.

d. Certain restrictions are placed upon the governor the moment he assumes office. These restrictions may be summarized as follows (Articles 140, 141, 142, 145, and 169):

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(1) He may not hold membership in the National Diet.

(2) He must not make any contracts with the prefecture, either directly or indirectly.

(3) He must give a thirty-day notice before resigning from office, unless he has the consent of the assembly.

(4) He may not appoint his wife, his children, his parents, brother, or sister to either the offices of chief or deputy accountant, or chief or deputy treasurer.

e. As to personal matters, the governor's salary and travelling expenses are provided by law (Article 204). Upon retirement he receives an allowance, and in case of death his family receives an allowance (Article 205).

f. As chief executive of the prefecture, he coordinates and has charge of all the departments; he supervises some administrative organs (Article 156); and he must set up such bureaus and departments as are provided for by Diet law or by prefectural by-law (Article 158). Moreover, if he believes that any act of an administrative officer is ultravires, he can suspend the action (Article 15).

g. Formerly the governor was the coordinator of all the national-government branch offices. Now he has this authority only if specifically provided in the law establishing the national-government branch office (Article 157). In the event an office or department is to be abolished or transferred by

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cabinet order, the governor takes the action; should anyone refuse to comply, he can be given a fine (Amended Article 159).

h. Specifically, the governor:

(1) Administers all functions of the prefectural government for which the prefecture pays the costs. The prefectural budget will, of course, provide for the expenditures. These functions cover all the range of government, such as police, fire, public works, roads, agriculture, and fishing.

(2) Presents bills to the assembly for proper legislation, as well as other messages and communications.

(3) Manages the real estate and establishments of the prefecture.

(4) Is chief accounting officer of the prefecture.

(5) Is chief custodian of all official documents, papers, and instruments.

(6) Enforces and authorizes the collection of the independent local taxes, charges, fees, and rents according to such national laws or prefectural by-laws as may give him that authority.

(7) Administers all other matters of prefectural government (Articles 147 and 149).

(8) Makes appointments of prefectural personnel and exercises discipline (Article 154).

i. The governor may be given further local powers by other national laws, as illustrated by the following:

(1) In Police Law, Section 3, Article 20, the governor is

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given authority over the public safety commission which supervises the national rural police in the prefecture. Article 21 gives authority to the governor to appoint the commissioners, with the consent of the assembly. Article 24 gives the governor authority to dismiss commissioners for cause, with the consent of the assembly or if two members belong to the same political party.

(2) The Fire Defense Law requires mayors to submit fire defense statistics through the governors to the national fire defense board and authorizes the governors to make agreements in order to carry out the purposes of the Fire Defense Law.

j. The governor can have from one to three assistant governors, who act on his behalf. The governor appoints the assistant governors, but appointment must be confirmed by a majority vote of the assembly. The governor may delegate temporarily any of his duties to an official of the prefecture. (Articles 152 and 153 and Amended Article 247.)

k. The governor has many duties and responsibilities in his relationship with the assembly. These may be summarized as follows:

(1) He has a general duty to call the assembly for regular and special sessions.

(2) It is the custom for the governor to introduce most of the bills in the assembly. However, any member of the assembly

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can likewise introduce bills.

(3) He must prepare and submit the budget to the assembly (Article 234). Later, because of necessity he may supplement or revise the budget (Article 235).

(4) He is required to make a financial report at least three times a year to the public at large.

l. When a genuine disagreement arises between the governor and the assembly, there is a legal means to settle it. If the assembly takes some action which the governor considers ultravires, he may ask the assembly to reconsider. If reconsideration is refused, he may bring an action in court under Article 176. Or he may rely on the non-confidence procedure, in which case, he takes one of two steps:

(1) He decides to remain in office and dissolve the assembly. He then awaits a confirmation of his stand from the newly elected assembly. If he does not receive it, he must resign forthwith.

(2) He decides not to dissolve the assembly and resigns. The election administration committee must hold a new election (Article 178). In either situation, there is an expression of opinion by the voters.

m. The governor has certain other powers with respect to prefectural matters. He can remove a mayor of a village, town, or city for cause only (Amended Article 146). The governor makes the determination effecting a change in the prefectural boundary or divisions of cities, towns, and villages, based upon proper

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proceedings by the assemblies concerned (Amended Article 259 and Amended Article 260). When two or more prefectures join in a project for some specific purpose, the governors choose a central chairman from among those concerned. (Article 253).

n. The governor also has certain central-government responsibilities and duties. Because of the dual character of the office he is sometimes a national agent for one of the ministers of the national government, as provided for in a Diet law. The Local Autonomy Law gives the central-government agencies a procedure to require the governor to carry out the prescribed duties under a national law or cabinet or ministerial order (Article 146 as amended). The ministry concerned may take over the duties until they are accomplished or it may institute a proceeding in the nature of a mandamus proceeding. In extreme cases, the governor may be removed after a court order has been issued requiring him to act. The proceeding is in three parts: (1) the original mandamus hearing, (2) the contempt hearing, and (3) the transfer of the case by the high court to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister removes the governor on the high court's recommendation.

6. LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

a. The Local Autonomy Law establishes the assemblies of prefectures, cities, towns and villages as legislative bodies with power to enact laws for local government (Article 89).

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b. Any qualified voter 25 years of age or over is eligible to be an assemblyman (Article 19) except a person holding a position of such a nature that it disqualifies the individual, such as: (1) an election official, (2) a public procurator (Article 21), (3) a member of the Diet, (4) or a paid official of the local public body concerned (Article 92).

c. The term of office is four years (Article 93), and the assemblyman is elected from an electoral district (Article 22). The number varies according to the population (Article 91).

d. It is important to know that Article 14 empowers the prefectural assembly to enact any by-law which it deems fit, provided it is not contrary to the constitution and does not contravene a law passed by the National Diet. Similarly, assemblies of villages, towns and cities may pass any by-law provided it is not contrary to national or prefectural law.

e. It is important that the members of the assembly become aware of their powers. New amendments to Article 14 will list a large number of suggested powers, but these are not to be considered as limitations but rather as suggestions. Some of the most far-reaching powers ever to be exercised by an assembly in Japan are provided for in Article 100. The assembly, or one of its standing or special committees, has the power to conduct investigations and to summon individuals to testify. This power is important because it involves the right to question the acts of the village headman, mayor, or governor by demanding reports

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and examining his management and his methods of spending and raising revenue (Articles 98, 99 and 121).

f. The work of the assembly is not complete until it receives the audit of receipts and expenditures as provided for in Article 240.

Budget

g. The assembly elects the electoral administration committee (Article 182). The power of ratification by the assemly is an important one. It approves or disapproves the appointment of the vice-governor and other officials. The assembly has the power to remove certain officials (Articles 162, 86 and 87). Other important powers are listed in Articles 4, 7, 206, and 284.

h. There are certain matters which definitely belong to the central government, such as:

(1) Judicial administration.

(2) National penal and disciplinary institution.

(3) National transportation and communications.

(4) The national postal system.

(5) National universities and research institutions.

(6) National hospitals.

(7) Navigation, meteorological and hydrographic offices.

(8) National museums and libraries.

i. The assemblies must be encouraged to realize that they are the representatives of the people. For that reason, they do not need to ask anyone for permission to act. The practice of asking permission from the executive of a higher echelon

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of government before enacting a law or taking action has been all too common in Japan.

j. The assemblies should learn that in representative government the committee system plays a very important part. There are generally speaking two kinds of committees, standing and special. The assembly must establish the committee's function according to rules established by the assembly itself. It is incumbent upon the assembly to choose from its members the best qualified persons for each committee. The organization of the committee must provide rules such as:

(1) Maintenance of a log (or record of incoming and outgoing business).

(2) Agenda.

(3) Method of securing technical advice.

(4) Authority for travel of committeemen for investigation.

(5) Subpoena for books, records, witnesses.

(6) Conduct of hearings.

(7) Report of committees action to the assembly.

(8) Minority report.

(9) Method of procedure when the assembly is not in session.

k. Generally speaking, the function of a committee is determined by its name. The assembly should decide for itself the number and purpose of committees, standing and special. For the first time, Japanese local assemblies possess three specific

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opportunities to obtain information:

(1) The assembly library. This must be established by law in every local public body. It should be the depository of all national laws, ministerial and cabinet orders, as well as all local laws and ordinances. Each committee should get as much pertinent information as possible relating to its function. (open also to public)

(2) Expert or technical testimony. This can be secured under the subpoena power. The committee has the power to summon witnesses, professionals, or technicians.

(3) The committeeman has the authority to travel directly to the locality concerned to investigate the facts at first hand. He must be cognizant of the expenses and is answerable to the public for them.

1. Generally speaking, there should be a standing committee for each important problem of the local assembly. When special problems arise, the assembly should establish a special committee. A special committee dissolves itself when its work is finished. When the committee, standing or special, has completed its deliberation, it must make its report -- there should be two if there has been a difference of opinion. There should be a majority report, and the minority must be permitted to state its case, with reasons, to the assembly.

And municipal committees are also to make recommendations to the local public bodies.

m. The remaining class of public officials, the bureaucrats, must be considered. In the large governments of today bureau-

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crats are necessary. The local Autonomy Law establishes the departments of the prefectural government. The mandatory departments are general affairs, health, education, welfare, economic affairs, agricultural land and public works. Permissive departments are agriculture and forestry, commerce and industry, labor, fisheries, and public utilities. The law makes it clear that no prefecture need form a permissive department unless it wants to do so. Under no conditions can the central government in Tokyo order a particular permissive department to be established. The bureaucrats, as well as the elected individuals, must be brought to realize that they are serving the people rather than exercising authority over them.

n. The laws are in existence to make it possible for the people to exercise their authority. They should be encouraged to realize that they are represented in every echelon of government. The resident of a village has a village assemblyman, but he also has a prefecture assemblyman, and furthermore a Diet member. They are all his representatives. If he has a legislative problem, he can ask them to act and, with the help of his fellow voters, remove them if they fail to act. When the individual assemblyman, acting on the recommendation of his constituency and without asking the headman, mayor, governor, or cabinet minister for authority to act, proceeds to enact laws to govern his own problems, one of the prime objectives of the occupation will have been reached.

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o. The legal and government officer should be thoroughly acquainted with the individual Japanese government officials. He should be familiar with the police organization in the prefecture. In appropriate cases, the legal and government officer should make recommendations to higher headquarters concerning removal of undesirable officials as provided in Operational Directive No. 8, this headquarters, 3 February 1948.

7. SURVEILLANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES. The legal and government officer should confer with party leaders and members of local assemblies to determine what their programs and platforms are. He reports on their strength and activities. His report should not be based merely on information received from Japanese police sources. This information is included in the Annex A to the monthly activities report which is forwarded through channels to the Government Section, SCAP.

8. CIVIL LIBERTIES, INSPECTIONS OF JAILS AND POLICE METHODS. Jails, police stations, and other places of confinement should be visited; by personal observation and questioning of inmates, determine whether individuals have been confined for excessive periods without trial, have been mistreated, denied counsel, or otherwise deprived of civil rights. When these conditions are found to exist, call the violation to the attention of the responsible Japanese authority and report the violation to higher headquarters. At present, prisons come under the admin-

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istration of the Attorney General's Office, but it is expected that they will be transferred to the Ministry of Welfare. Inspections of places of confinement should be coordinated with the team welfare officer. Where Japanese individuals have been deprived of civil rights by the occupation forces, corrective action should be taken by liaison with the unit concerned. The pertinent directives on this subject are Far East Command Circular 90, 27 August 1947; Eighth Army Circular 6, 26 January 1948; and Operational Directives 29/4, 29/5, and 29/6 for 1946, and 43 for 1947.

9. SURVEILLANCE OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS. Military government exercises surveillance over Japanese national and local elections. The legal and government officer must keep informed as to when elections will take place. He ascertains the number of polling places and the number of ballot counting stations, in order to decide the number of surveillance teams required to visit the maximum number of polling places and ballot-counting stations. Tactical troops may be requested to furnish assistance in elections where the number of polling places and ballot-counting stations is so large that military government cannot furnish sufficient teams to insure adequate coverage. Surveillance teams must be oriented in their duties and in the election laws. Liaison must be maintained with the team information officer in connection with election publicity.

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Detailed instructions and information concerning elections are contained in Operational Directives 22, 22/1, and 22/2, for 1947, and the Compilation of the Election Laws, Government Section, SCAP, 1947.

10. SURVEILLANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PURGE. The administration of the purge program is a Japanese matter and military government teams should not attempt to interpret the purge laws for the local screening committees. However, when the military government suspects a violation or allegations of violations are received from Japanese or other sources, they should be reported promptly to SCAP by the most direct means available. Since the actual designation of purges is virtually completed, emphasis should be placed on the injunctions prohibiting purgees from assuming public office, engaging in politics, and exerting influence over persons holding public office. SCAP will direct investigations to be made locally in appropriate cases. The applicable directives are SCAPINS 548 and 550, Operational Directives 25 and 25/1, for 1947, and the Compiled Purge Ordinances, Government Section, SCAP, 1947.

11. INVESTIGATIONS. Investigations will be made when required by higher headquarters or when information is received from Japanese or other sources indicating that it is warranted. Whether investigation is warranted depends on the circumstances in each case. The Japanese police, procurators, or other Japanese government agencies should be used to the greatest possible extent

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in these cases. The legal and government officer should not devote time to petty blackmarket or other petty investigations.

12. CLAIMS. Military government does not operate the claims service. However, Japanese and other individuals will request information and submit claims to the teams. The legal and government officer should be familiar with the following general information concerning claims:

a. Against the United States.

(1) By Japanese. These may be forwarded to this headquarters where they will be filed in the Claims Division, Judge Advocate Section, for reference purposes only. Claims by Japanese or other enemy nationals will not be recognized for payment at this time.

(2) By United-Nations nationals. These should be forwarded through channels to this headquarters for consideration.

(3) FEC Circular 92 of 1947 contains provisions for compensation for foreign nationals working for the occupation forces.

b. against the Japanese government.

(1) By Japanese. Military government is not concerned. This is a purely Japanese matter.

(2) By United-Nations nationals and others. These should be forwarded to this headquarters for consideration. A new circular on claims is presently being prepared by this headquarters.

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13. LIAISON. The legal and government officer should maintain liaison with CIC and tactical troops on legal, governmental, and police affairs. He should maintain liaison with appropriate Japanese authorities on government administration, Japanese laws, courts, procurators, legislative bodies, political parties, police and fire departments, and penal institutions. He should check the instructions received by prefectural governmental agencies and the interpretation placed upon instructions and new laws by the local Japanese authorities against SCAP and Eighth Army directives. Close liaison should be maintained with the team information officer in connection with election publicity and information programs publicizing new legislation, such as the Local Autonomy Law, the Domestic Relations Court Law, the Police Reorganization Law, et cetera.

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1 ADJ
2 SMGO
3 EXEC
4 PROC
5 RCI
6 LEG
7 CIF
8 PM
9 WELF
10 D CO
11 BCL
12 FILE

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Ltr, Hqs Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317, Serial No. 496-A, dtd 3 May 1947, subj: Wearing of Marine Insignia

AG 421.4 (MG-L) 2nd Ind

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343 15 MAY 1947

TO: Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317

1. Comparison of the insignia inclosed with the basic letter and Japanese naval insignia indicates that the inclosures are not Japanese naval insignia.

2. The wearing of such insignia by civilian seamen is a common practice in Japan and does not constitute a violation of SCAP directives.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

6 Incls:
n/c

3rd Ind C/HE/ltn

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, 19 May 1947

TO: Commanding Officer, Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317

Forwarded for your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL SNYDER:

JERRY W. TOM
2nd Lt., AC
Adjutant

6 Incls
n/c

7772

7825

No. 1558

Policy 020

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HEADQUARTERS
YAMAGUCHI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
YAMAGUCHI, HONSHU, JAPAN
APO 317

APR/ks

3 May 1947

Serial No. 496-A

SUBJECT: Wearing of Marine Insignia

THRU: Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, Japan

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The attached marine insignia are being worn extensively by young sea-faring Japanese in the principal seaport cities of this prefecture. They are procured from second-hand stores in these cities.

2. When this was called to the attention of the civil police, they stated that these insignia were not insignia of the former Imperial Japanese Navy, nor adapted from former naval insignia, and therefore there was no actual offense involved when such things were worn by sea-faring people.

3. This headquarters has no facilities for checking the accuracy of the police statements. Request that each piece be examined to determine:

a. Whether any piece is the insignia of a former Japanese naval organization, or adapted therefrom.

b. Whether wearing of any piece constitutes a violation of SCAP directives.

and that this Headquarters be informed.

6 Incls:
6 Insignia

Alfred P. Robertson
ALFRED P. ROBERTSON
Major, Infantry
SMGO

7825

7097 7162

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

00 424.4

BASIC: Ltr Hqs Yamaguchi Military Government Team, APO 317, Serial No. 496-A dd 3 May 1947, subject: Wearing of Marine Insignia.

1st Ind C/HE/bm

3242

Headquarters, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 317, Kure, Honshu, 7 May 1947

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

RUSSELL C. SNYDER
Colonel, F.A.
Commanding

6 Incl
n/c

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

2 of 6

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

EHN/bmo

AG 012 - BA

10 May 1949

SUBJECT: Status of Japanese Tax Collections for the Fiscal Year 1948-49

TO : See Distribution

1. Inclosure No. 1, a Table of the Status of Tax Collections as of 30 April, was compiled from reports submitted by military government teams having direct supervision over regional office of the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

2. The high degree of success achieved by Japanese in collection of taxes during the 1948-49 fiscal year can be attributed in large measure to the inspiration and guidance supplied responsible Japanese officials by military government personnel. Complacency and satisfaction with the results achieved during the past year should not be permitted to interfere with current efforts to collect taxes.

3. With the advent of the new fiscal year, military government and Japanese personnel involved in the tax collection program should correct the weaknesses and failures that prevented efficient functioning of this program during the past year. Plans should be laid which will serve as a sound basis for future operation. Records should be brought up to date; offices and equipment arranged for efficient operation, and schools conducted for tax officials in need of instruction. The establishment of an Internal Revenue Bureau, separate from the Region Finance Bureau, charged solely with the collection of taxes, has been directed by SCAP.

4. The qualifications of all personnel employed in the operation of tax offices should be reviewed with the thought of elimination of the least efficient. Checks should be made with other departments of government to determine whether personnel of outstanding qualification who may be discharged from these departments can be hired as tax collection officials. The months of May and June should be utilized by the Japanese to place their house in order.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Status of Jap. Tax Collections,
1 April - 30 April 1949

DISTRIBUTION:
2 ea MG Region & Team
I Corps Z/R
3 AG Rec, I Corps
3 Eighth Army, MG Sect.
3 F & CP Section

8453

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
Military Government Section
Economics Division
(Finance & Civil Property)

STATUS OF TAX COLLECTION
FOR PERIOD 1 APRIL 1948 - 30 APRIL 1949

(1) PREFECTURE	(2) Total Self-Assessed Collected This Fiscal Year *	(3) % of Annual Self-Assessed Goal Collected	(4) Total Collected This Fiscal Year*	(5) % of Annual Goal
SHIKOKU REGION				
Kagawa	1,274,688	115	2,692,800	116
Ehime	1,835,193	119	3,944,230	115
Tokushima	957,185	111	1,947,906	111
Kochi	1,052,210	110	2,191,158	110
TOTAL	5,119,276	114	10,776,094	114
TOKAI-HOKURIKU REGION				
Toyama	1,666,906	116	3,548,479	119
Ishikawa	1,545,110	128	3,801,508	124
Fukui	734,716	125	2,130,748	119
Mie	2,224,451	129	4,651,970	121
Gifu	1,933,625	110	4,534,598	113
Aichi	6,177,335	99	18,308,988	107
TOTAL	14,282,143	110	36,976,291	113

* Three zeros omitted .

Incl. 1

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

STATUS OF TAX COLLECTION
FOR PERIOD 1 APRIL 1948 - 30 APRIL 1949

(1) PREFECTURE	(2) Total Self-Assessed Collected This Fiscal Year *	(3) % of Annual Self-Assessed Goal Collected	(4) Total Collected This Fiscal Year*	(5) % of Annual Goal
CHUGOKU REGION				
Shimane	1,035,404	125	1,940,860	124
Yamaguchi	2,164,842	87	6,110,513	109
Hiroshima	2,576,096	84	7,894,038	111
Okayama	2,320,436	93	5,010,725	112
Tottori	781,403	139	1,430,858	131
TOTAL	8,878,181	94	22,386,994	113
KYUSHU REGION				
Nagasaki	1,977,431	101	4,760,444	124
Miyazaki	1,118,316	120	2,164,158	118
Saga	1,574,368	113	2,942,493	120
Fukuoka	4,346,613	77	16,484,555	109
Oita	1,636,239	101	3,129,698	109
Kumamoto	2,785,803	97	5,123,647	104
Kagoshima	1,436,264	91	3,516,453	104
TOTAL	14,875,234	93	38,171,648	110

* Three zeros omitted

Incl 1 2

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

STATUS OF TAX COLLECTION
FOR PERIOD 1 APRIL 1948 - 30 APRIL 1949

(1) PREFECTURE	(2) Total Self-Assessed Collected This Fiscal Year *	(3) % of Annual Self-Assessed Goal Collected	(4) Total Collected This Fiscal Year *	(5) % of Annual Goal
KINKI REGION				
Shiga	1,566,461	125	3,129,374	112
Hyogo	3,969,496	74	16,543,503	104
Kyoto	3,955,903	79	11,421,309	103
Osaka	6,606,917	63	29,142,833	99.6
Wakayama	1,350,712	85	3,031,161	102
Nara	931,455	76	2,168,452	95
TOTAL	18,430,944	73	65,436,632	102
		RECAPITULATION		
SHIKOKU	5,119,276	114	10,776,094	114
TOKAI-HOKURIKU	14,282,143	110	36,976,291	113
CHUGOKU	8,878,181	94	22,386,994	113
KYUSHU	14,875,234	93	38,171,648	110
KINKI	18,430,944	73	65,436,632	102
I CORPS Z/R	61,585,778	90	173,747,659	107.9

* Three zeros omitted

Incl. 1[3]

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HQ, CHUGOKU L. G REGION
BUCK SLIP

2 Aug 1949

FROM: Adj

TO: (NUMERICALLY) (INITIAL THRU YOUR NUMBER)

	CO		CI
2	EXEC	3	L-G
	SUP		PH
	IND LAB		Nurse
	TRANS		Vet
	DET		Sanit
	ADJ	4	ECON
	RCS		Labor
	Pers		NR
	S/Maj		C&T
	LC		CE
			Asst.
			F & CP
			PW

FOR:	
3 ACTION	1-2 INFORMATION
COMMENTS	APPROVAL
SIGNATURE	PROOF READING
YOUR COPY	CENTRAL FILES

TYPING SEC FOR ____ COPIES

MIMEOGRAPH IN ____ COPIES

REMARKS:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

A.A.F. C121 (Large)
(In Pads of 100)
(Revised June, 1944)

SERIAL No. D 7340

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

CIPHER MESSAGE

This message will not be distributed outside British or U.S. Government Departments or Headquarters or retransmitted, even in cipher, without being paraphrased.
(Messages marked O.T.P. need not be paraphrased)

FROM	DATE—Time of Origin
I CORPS	290555 Z

FOR ACTION

TO CO CHUGOKU MIL GOV REGION

FOR INFORMATION

3772

CITE CC 429 RESTRICTED.

Reference message this headquarters 272330 Z and message headquarters Eight Army DX 73532 EO.
Unauthorised flags will not be displayed at any time within JAPAN and instructions in message DX73532 EO are reafirmed

PRIORITY

H Chalcraft Cpl
291900 K April 1949

ACTION COPY

WARNING

ference to this message will NOT be
de in any message unless such message
classified "RESTICTED" or above

his warning will appear on all
eproductions of this message.

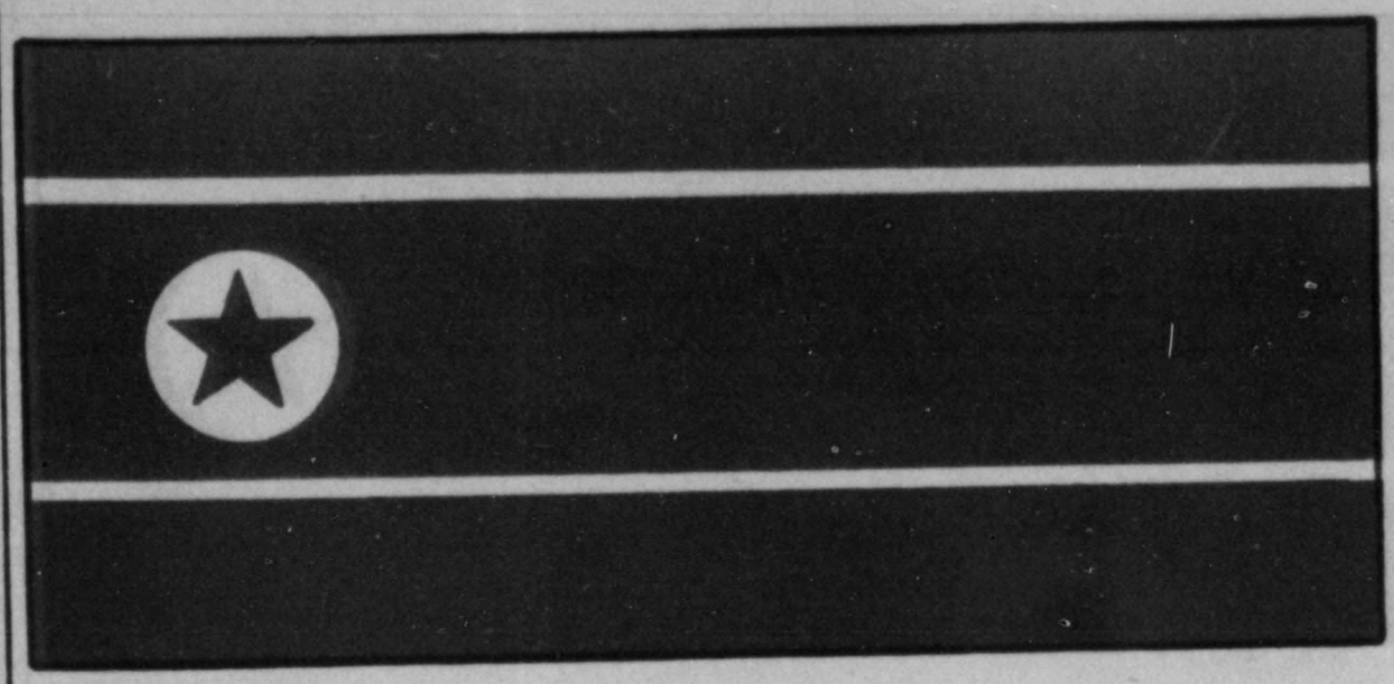
AMG Action

Policy

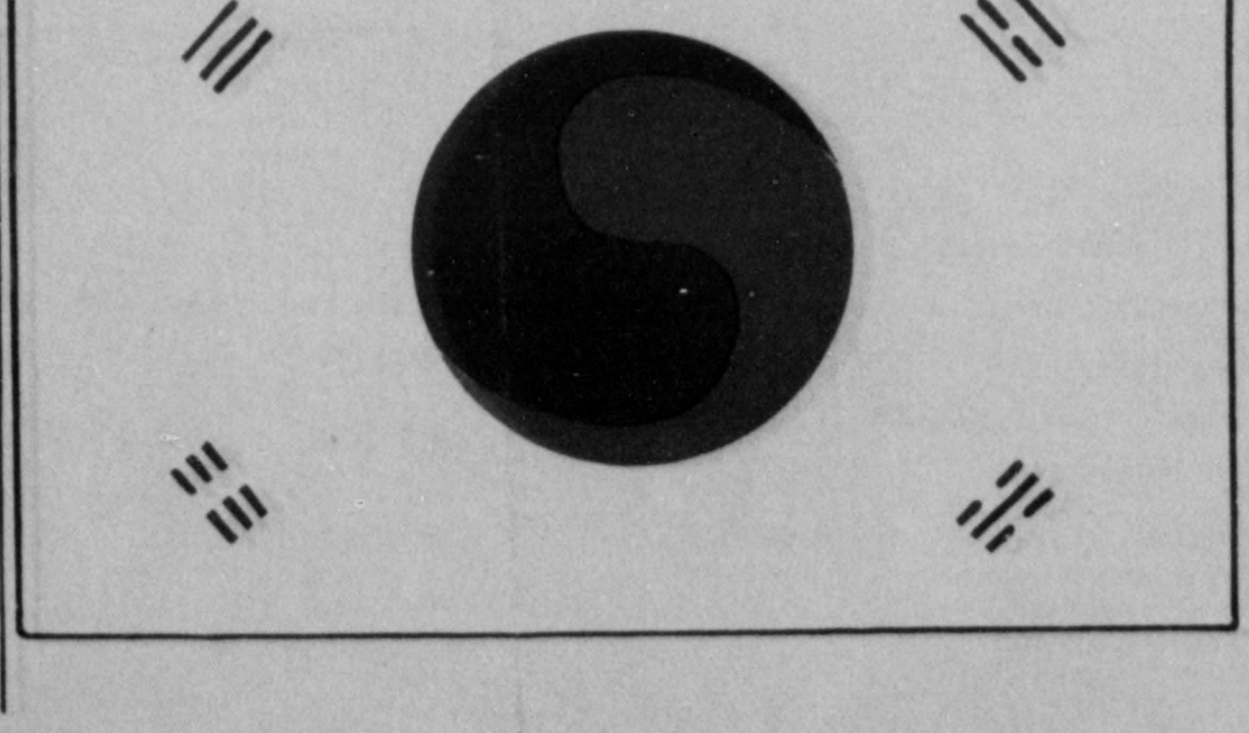
5104 Rec 0930 2 May.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

North Korea



South Korea



ICERP 14A5 08.070

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

MESSAGEFORM

MESSAGE CENTER NO.	TRANSMITTING MEANS	CRYPTOGRAPH OR CLEAR TEXT

CALLS	STA. SER. No.	PRECEDENCE	TRANSMISSION INSTRUCTIONS	ORIGINATOR	DATE-TIME GROUP
V	NR	Copy			

ACTION	INFORMATION	EXEMPT	OPERATING SIGNALS	GROUP COUNT
				GR

SPACE ABOVE FOR SIGNAL CENTER ONLY

FROM: (*Originator*) CG, I CORPS, APO 301

ACTION TO:
- CO, KYUSHU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 929
- CO, TOKAI-HOKURIKU MIL GOVT REGION, APO 710
- CO, OSAKA MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 25
- CO, NARA MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 25
- CO, HYOGO MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 317

INFORMATION TO:
- CO, KYOTO MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 301
- CO, SHIGA MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 25
- CO, WAKAYAMA MIL GOVT TEAM, APO 25
- CG, 25TH INF DIV, APO 25
- CG, 24TH INF DIV, APO 24

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE FOR

ACTION	INFORMATION
ROUTINE	

☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE

REFERS TO ANOTHER MESSAGE

IDENTIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION
DX 73532	

10 Oct

CITE ICBA - 225 SUBJECT IS DISPLAY OF NATIONAL FLAGS PD REFERENCE IS MADE TO OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE TWO EIGHT CMA ONE NINE EIGHT ON SAME SUBJECT PD THE FLAG OF NORTH KOREAN GOVERNMENT IS NOT RECOGNIZED AS FALLING WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF SUBJECT OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE PD SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE PETER HAS DIRECTED THAT THE NORTH KOREAN FLAG OR POSTERS SHOWING SAID FLAG WILL NOT REPEAT NOT BE DISPLAYED IN JAPAN PD FLAG IS BLUE WITH BROAD RED CENTER STRIPE RUNNING HORIZONTALLY BORDERED WITH WHITE STRIPES PD RED CENTERED STRIPE INSCRIBED WITH RED STAR IN CIRCULAR WHITE FIELD NEW STAFF PD DESIRE THIS POLICY BE COMMUNICATED TO JAPANESE POLICE AND APPROPRIATE KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS IN ORDER TO AVOID VIOLATION OF SUGAR CHARLIE ABLE PETER DIRECTIVE AND SUBSEQUENT PROSECUTION PD END

SWING

OFFICIAL:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION	AUTHORIZATION
UNCLASSIFIED	SIGNATURE: FOREST S. RITTGERS Lt Col, INF OFFICIAL TITLE: Executive Officer

ORIGINATING AGENCY			
SYMBOL: BA	DATE-TIME GROUP:		PAGE 1 OF 1

WD AGO FORM 11-168, 15 JUN 1945. This form supersedes WD AGO Form 11-168, 23 Aug 44, and WD AGO Form 801, 12 Mar 43, which are obsolete.

83—PHILRYCOM—1/47—500M

08.070

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301

AG 014.13-C 23 April 1949

SUBJECT: Direct Contact Between Japanese Agencies and Tactical Troops

TO : See distribution

1. In order to secure information more rapidly and efficiently, tactical intelligence agencies are authorized to contact Japanese source agencies in their respective zones of responsibility for the purpose of gathering information of intelligence interest. It is essential that both military government units and intelligence personnel maintain harmonious and smooth working relations on all levels, keeping each other thoroughly informed of pertinent developments.

2. All concerned are cautioned to exercise discretion in requests for information from Japanese sources and to consider the cost to the Japanese in both time and money.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

10 - CG 24th Inf Div
10 - CG 25th Inf Div
2 - CO Kobe Base
10 - CO Tokai Hokuriku MG Region
10 - CO Kinki MG Region
10 - CO Chugoku MG Region
10 - CO Shikoku MG Region
10 - CO Kyushu MG Region
2 - MG I Corps
2 - G-2 I Corps

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

(2) (3) (4)

The Prefectures of Yamaguchi and Shimane passed to the tactical and security responsibility of the 24th INFANTRY DIVISION on 17 December 1948. The Division Commander has directed that various group leaders in the prefectures be oriented as to the 24th Infantry Division Commanding General's policies pertaining to the responsibility of leaders for the actions of their groups.

Organization and group leaders will be held directly responsible by the Occupation Forces for the actions of their groups. Leadership carries with it not only certain advantages, but also the responsibility commensurate with that leadership. This includes specifically; responsibility for discipline and control of the organization or group concerned.

If violence or disorders occur at any meeting or demonstration staged by a group, the leaders of that group will be held directly responsible by this headquarters. Leaders of groups or organizations which are involved in riots or civil disturbances will be held responsible as well as any individuals who are directly involved in the disorders. Appropriate action against these leaders will be taken.

Group or organization leaders will also be held directly responsible for violations of Japanese Government or Occupation Forces laws or directives. In cases involving violation of laws by a group or organization appropriate action will be taken against the group or organization leaders concerned in addition to any action taken against individuals who are directly involved in the law violations.

Use of force or coercion against Japanese public officials by any group or organization, or by any individual, is considered as an act against the interests of public safety. Group or organization leaders of groups or organizations which aattempt to use force or coercion against public officials will be held responsible and appropriate action against them will be taken in addition to any action against individuals who are directly involved in the use of force or coercion.

Non-Occupation Forces nationals within Japan must obey Japanese Laws. These nationals, who are in Japan, are here of their own volition. They are not above the law and must comply with Japanese Laws.

This policy applies to all groups and organization leaders. This means each of you present here today. You must and will maintain discipline and control within your organizations or suffer the consequences.

Japanese Police are directed to see that these policies are enforced. All Laws will be enforced to the letter.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

Gen'l. Files
has original

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

AG 531

18 APR 1948

NR Pg Liaison
Officers in Chugoku
Region have
copies

SUBJECT: Train Delays

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Reference is made to Operational Directive 70, this headquarters, dated 9 December 1947.

2. Reports have been received in this headquarters that trains have been delayed by police for the purpose of searching for illegal possession or transportation of controlled commodities.

3. Trains will not be delayed for this purpose and Japanese officials concerned will be so instructed. Necessary inspections may be made between stations while trains are in motion, or at railroad terminals and stations without delaying trains.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

AG 531 - BA 1st Ind APR 22 1948 EHN/ay

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CO, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 248
CO, Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25
CO, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APO 24-5
CO, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 1050
CO, Tokai-Hokuriku Mil Govt Region, APO 710

For your information and necessary action.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

Francis R. Kenney
C. W. S. U.S.A.
Asst. Adj Gen

Policy

6607

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775013

COPY

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

L

AG 319.1 General (MG)

SUBJECT: Reports

TO: General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, APO 301

1. It has come to the attention of this headquarters that various requests have been made to military government organizations in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts for certain reports in connection with military government activities.

2. It is the polidy of this headquarters to restrict routine and special reports to a minimum.

3. Military government units in the Chugoku and Shikoku districts have been instructed to furnish information copies of their semi monthly activity reports to BCOF, to supersede all other reports presently being furnished.

4. In the future requests for reports from military government units, except in cases of emergency, will be forwarded to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

R SCHAFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen