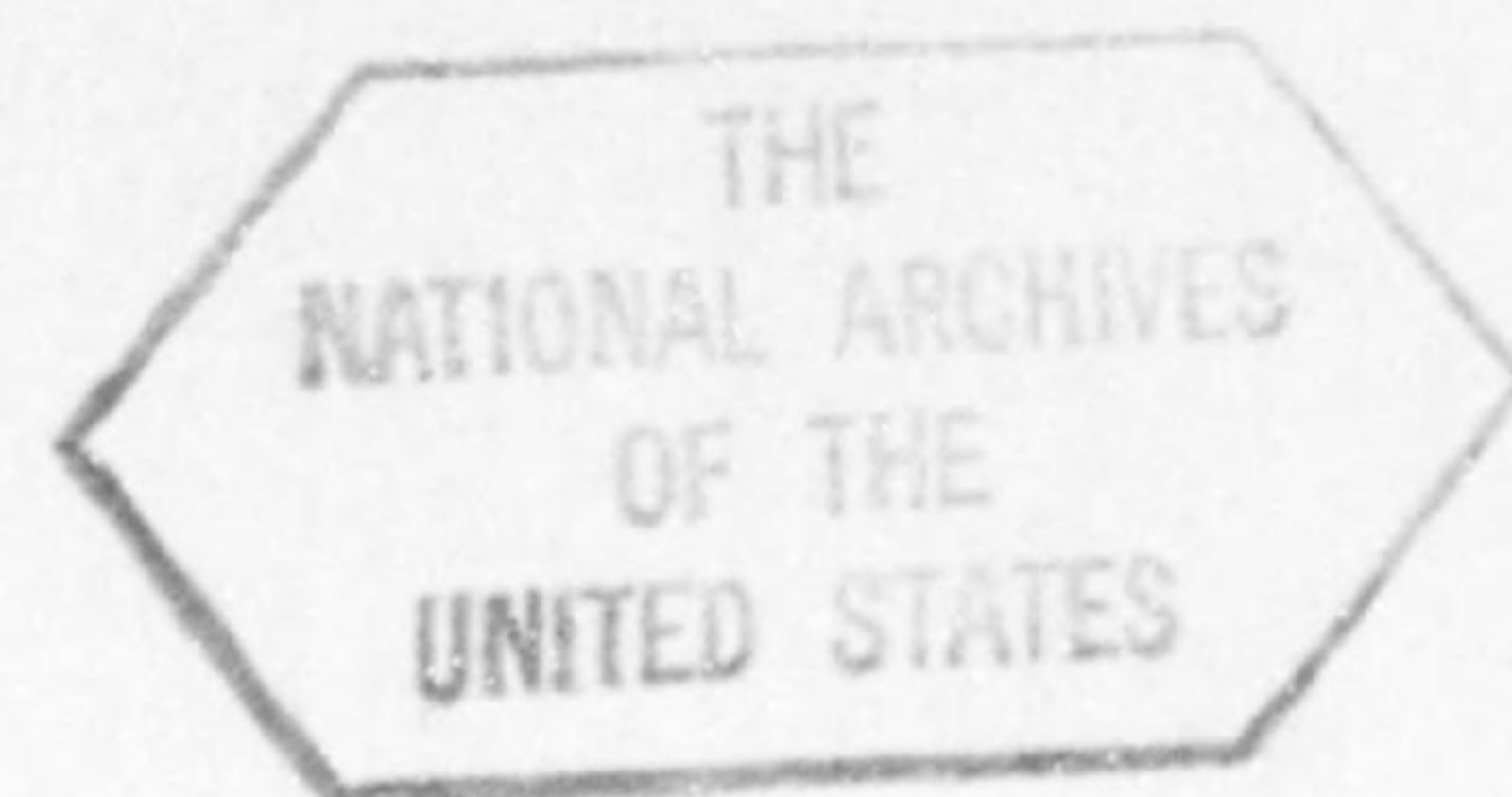


**GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)**  
**Description of contents**



- (1) Box no. 2232
- (2) Folder title/number: (6) (end)  
Memo for Record 1951
- (3) Date: Jan. 1951 - July 1951

(4) Subject:

| Classification | Type of record |
|----------------|----------------|
| 021            | e              |

- (5) Item description and comment:  
Secret

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

Sheet no.



SECRET

6

(end)

MEMO FOR THE RECORD

1 9 5 1

INDEX TO MEMOS FOR THE RECORD IN C 2-D 1

SECRET



*Jap affrs*

GOVERNMENT SECTION

6 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Japanese Nationals Traveling to the United States

Mr. Shimonouchi of the Cabinet Liaison was requested by the undersigned to obtain some details on the Prime Minister's remark to General Keyser regarding travel of Japanese to the United States. He reported as follows:

The Japanese overseas agencies in the United States have been submitting fragmentary reports on Japanese nationals traveling in the United States. They have stressed the necessity for a better representation by those people. In many cases they have embarrassed their hosts and have been the cause of embarrassment to members of the overseas agencies.

As a result, the Prime Minister has instructed Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Iguchi, to revise the existing policy on Japanese travel to the United States on foreign exchange. Mr. Iguchi has instructed the overseas agencies to submit more detailed reports.

Mr. Wajima of the Passport Bureau talked to General Keyser at the Canadian Legation on Tuesday last in regards to this subject. Mr. Iguchi has also discussed the matter with Mr. Sebald but no definite decision was reached.

It is expected that those given foreign exchange to travel to the United States will be screened so as not to harm the Japanese reputation.

The Prime Minister has had no intention of commenting on the persons traveling on GARIOA funds; rather, he is very grateful to the United States for making this money available.

As far as the personnel sent upon programs by the Government Section, it is very clear to the Japanese that they are chosen by the Japanese and not by this Section. There are some sections which designate personnel to travel on their projects. The persons involved do not necessarily receive the approval of the Japanese agencies concerned.

MM



GOVERNMENT SECTION

6 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Local Procurators

In February 1951, the undersigned had a conversation with the Procurator General regarding local autonomy. During this conversation, it was pointed out that local autonomy entities (cities, towns and villages) were beginning to pass a number of local by-laws. As these local entities did not have any persons comparable to the city attorneys in the United States, they were having a hard time enforcing such laws. Many times the local assemblies passing such laws lacked competence in drafting such legislation and as a result were passing illegal by-laws. The Procurator General was requested to consider this matter and take some appropriate steps.

On 2 July 1951, just by accident, it was brought to the attention of the undersigned that an order had been issued by the Assistant Attorney General in charge of Criminal Administration to the procurators throughout the country ordering them to assign a procurator in each district and a high procurator office to be concerned solely with local matters and to advise the local entities on all legal matters.

The undersigned considers this an indication of cooperation on the part of the Procurator General and an aid to the development of sound local autonomy in Japan.

MM



~~Sup. No. 23~~

AG (Kemmu 8964)

26 March, 1951

To: Procurator-General, Superintending Procurators,  
Chief Procurators of District Public Procurator's Office.  
From: Criminal Administration Assistant to the Attorney-General.  
Subject: Installation of System of Public Procurators in  
charge of By-laws

With the increase in number of by-laws containing penal provisions written out by local public entities in recent years, the number of suspects transmitted to the public procurators' offices for violation of such by-laws is on the increase. It must be said that the disposition of cases of the kind is absolutely a new task set upon the public procurator of the state for the sake of local autonomy. Accordingly, it behoves him to dispose such cases from the standpoint of the public entity involved. And with a view to the above, the public procurators' office, on one hand, should be so systematized as it be kept in touch with the entity. While by-laws made out by local public entities are, generally speaking, not so technically satisfactory, it is to be feared that there may be not a few cases wherein penal provisions are mal-applied. However, if the public procurator should be kept in liaison as above stated, it will go much toward improving shortcomings. Under the circumstance, a system of public procurators in charge of by-laws under the following plan is desirable:

1. The Supreme Public Procurators' Office, High Public Procurators' Office and District-Public Procurators' Office shall each have one public procurator in charge of by-laws. However, if



- necessary, they may have more than two such public procurators.
2. The public procurator in charge of by-laws shall be a one rich in experience in procuratorial matters such as assistant chief public procurator.
  3. The public procurator in charge of by-laws shall liaison with the local public entity concerned and the police whenever necessary and make efforts to grasp the situation of the local public entity, and investigate into the condition of the disposition of cases of violation of penal provisions of by-laws and give guidance to procuratorial officials under its jurisdiction (inclusive, procuratorial officials of branch office and local public procurators office).
  4. The public procurators of the Supreme Public Procurators' Office and High Public Procurators' Office in charge of by-laws shall take charge of the liaison with the Attorney-General's Office and the public procurators in charge of by-laws under their jurisdiction.
  5. The public procurator in charge of by-laws shall make collections of by-laws made out by local entities and arrange and study same.
  6. The public procurator in charge of by-laws is not necessarily required personally to dispose cases of violation of penal provisions of by-laws as cases of violation of penal provisions of by-laws in general is to be conducted by assistant public procurators of the local public procurators office and cases of violation of by-laws for public safety may be handled by public procurators in charge of labor cases.
  7. The dispositional policy for cases of violation of penal provisions of by-laws should not be uniform throughout the



country. Correction of improprieties should be made by mutual research by exchange of information on the occasion of meetings, etc.

8. At the legislation of a by-law having penal provisions co-operation on the part of the public procurator in charge of by-laws should be rendered if he be requested of his opinions by the local public entity concerned.
9. The system of public procurator in Charge of by-laws shall be installed ~~as~~ from April 1, 1951.

Request that names of public procurators in Charge of by-laws be reported to the Attorney-General's Office when designation <sup>been</sup> will have ~~be~~ made.

Chief of District Public Procurators' Office shall announce in the newspapers, etc. the installation of the system of public procurators in charge of by-laws, inform the local public entities and the police in his jurisdiction of the same, and make a report on the result thereof together with the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Signed by

KUSAKA Asanosuke,  
Criminal Administration  
Assistant to the  
Attorney-General



TS → Maj. Morgan

31 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Pensions to Japanese Ex-Soldiers

I thought disability was included!

1. The attached translation of an editorial in the Yukan Chugai for 25 July was brought to the attention of Government Section by Mr. Sullivan, CI&E. Review of Government Section files shows a memorandum dated 25 May 1951 (Mr. Rizzo to Chief of Staff) in which it is stated that a proposal for a "one-time" grant to bereaved widows would, if presented, be sympathetically received and considered by Government Section, without, however, any GHQ commitment to action. Such a payment could be construed as relief to a soldier's dependents as individuals rather than a payment "by reason of military service". Whether any such proposal falls within the four corners of SCAPIN 338 can best be determined when its terms are examined.

2. Government Section files also contain record of a proposal by the Society of Bereaved Families of Akita Ken, dated 13 March 1951, in the form of a draft Diet Bill authorizing the payment of benefits to dependents and relatives of deceased soldiers over a ten-year period. This paper contains a handwritten notation that the matter was discussed with Mr. Reed, ESS/FIN, by GS, who stated ESS had no interest unless a bill was actually presented. No such bill was presented, according to P&P Div, GS.

3. The proposal to pay benefits to relatives of deceased soldiers is not material to the problem set forth in the attached clipping, i.e., support of indigent veterans themselves.

4. P&P Div, GS, believes the Akita Ken proposal died because of budget difficulties. They will advise if any bill on this subject is presented or proposed.

5. No action is contemplated until an actual bill or other written proposal is received. Recommend that no action be taken concerning the newspaper editorial, since there is an existing SCAPIN presenting a legal problem as the paper says.

Noted  
JR

W. E. M.  
W. E. M.

Disability is included, but is not prohibited by the SCAPIN, only limited to the lowest pension in the Civil Service System. Grant to widows might be a different thing.



Yukan Chugai 25 July 1951

Editorial: Salvation Of War Victims

X \$ D J

While the wholesale depurge is going on on the one hand, unrepatriated compatriots, war criminals serving terms overseas and disabled soldiers are still left without relief on the other.

As for unrepatriated compatriots in Russia, no information has been obtained lately. We have not heard any information about the U.N. Special Commission on this either. Solution of this problem may be difficult at present when the U.S. and the Soviet Union are at odds. However, the government should take some measures to accelerate their repatriation.

The other day, representatives of disabled soldiers requested the Welfare Ministry to permit their collecting money on the street. Regarding the problem of their salvation although there is a SCAP memorandum, a legal problem and ill rumors about their conducts, yet there is no reason for that they may be left on the street.

In Western Germany, at the end of last year, the bill to give relief to disabled soldiers and bereaved families was passed, and the government decided to appropriate three million marks for this purpose. So, if the Japanese government authorities earnestly try to do so, it may not be impossible to get approval of GHQ. Welfare Minister Kurokawa said, "In the Diet after conclusion of a peace treaty, we will take economic measures." We must give relief at least to such an extent that we may no longer see disabled soldiers in white garments on the streets or on trains.

As for war criminals serving terms overseas, except the Japan Red Cross, only foreigners are working hard to have them allowed to serve their terms in



in the homeland. We are sorry to say that we have never heard that the Japanese government requested their serving terms in Japan. Perhaps, their only hope is to serve terms in Japan. A Congressman in the Philippines, who is trying hard for the parole of Japanese war-criminals, said, "The war-time hysteria is over: Only execution of war criminals refreshes the money." Solution to this problem may not be difficult according to their feelings.



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for the Record

DATE: 6 Jul 51

FROM: M.M.

SUBJECT:  
Immigration

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER:

Immigration

CLASSIFICATION:

CABINET # 20

DRAWER # 2

SHELF #



GOVERNMENT SECTION

6 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Unconstitutionality of Law No. 26 (Law for Temporary Conciliation Concerning Monetary Obligation)

At the Supreme Court cocktail party on 28 June 1951, Chief Justice Tanaka and Judge Mano informed the undersigned that the Supreme Court would rule that a law would be considered unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This would be the first judgment by the Supreme Court of this nature.

On the following day, Mr. Higuchi of the Supreme Court Liaison Office was requested confidential information on the subject mentioned above. He has informed the undersigned that Law No. 26, 7 September 1932 (Law for Temporary Conciliation Concerning Monetary Obligation) will be judged unconstitutional in the very near future. The majority feel that Article No. 7 violates Article No. 32 of the Constitution. In brief, the agreement reached by the parties seeking mediation is final and does not provide for a future appeal to the courts. It is, therefore, considered a violation of Article No. 32 which reads "No person shall be denied access to the courts".

As this will be the first judgment of this kind, the Supreme Court is very anxious to see the reaction of the public and the political world.

MM



Law for Temporary Conciliation concerning  
Monetary Obligation

(Law No. 26, 7 Sept. 1932)

(Amendments Law No. 41, 1934)

I hereby sanction and promulgate the Law for Temporary Conciliation concerning Monetary Obligation following the approval of the Imperial Diet.

The Law for Temporary Conciliation  
concerning Monetary Obligation

Article 1. In case when mutual concession of an obligee and obligor is required for the purpose of rehabilitating a sincere obligor by clearing off his obligation, any of the parties may bring application for conciliation in accordance with this Law.

Article 2. An application for conciliation may be brought with regard to monetary obligation on private law which does not exceed the amount of one thousand yen. However, this shall not apply to other obligations arising from farm rent and any other matter relating to farm tenancy and those arising from land-rent, house-rent and any other matter relating to lease of land.

The amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not included in the calculation incidental interest, penalty for breach of contract, expenses or charges. The same shall also apply to those already included in the principal.

Even in case when an application for conciliation is brought in regard to the obligation exceeding the amount mentioned in paragraph 1, conciliation may be effected if the court deems it proper to effect conciliation and the opponent party raises no objection. In case when the opponent party appears



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Even in case when an application for conciliation is brought in regard to the obligation exceeding the amount mentioned in paragraph 1, conciliation may be effected if the court deems it proper to effect conciliation and the opponent party raises no objection. In case when the opponent party appears



on the fixed date and commences statement on the contents of the case, he shall be deemed as raising no objection.

Article 3. An application for conciliation shall be brought to the Local Court having jurisdiction over the district where the domicile, place of residence, or place of business or office is situated or the Local Court fixed by agreement of the parties.

In case when the Court to which an application for conciliation has been brought deems it proper to do so, such Court may, by means of ruling, transfer the case to any other Local Court. The same shall also apply in cases where an application for conciliation has been brought to a Court which has no jurisdiction over it.

Against the ruling mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there shall lie no means of protest.

Article 4. With regard to the conciliation provided for by this Law, Arts. 2, 4-2, 6 to 23 and 26 to 32 of the Law of Conciliation concerning Lease of Land and Houses shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 5. The Court may dismiss an application for conciliation by means of ruling if it deems that the case is not suitable for conciliation in view of its nature and a party has brought the application abusively for unjust purpose. The same shall also apply in cases where it falls under the provisions of Par. 2, Art. 7 and there exist unsuitable situations for an application for conciliation to be brought.

The conciliation committee shall not effect conciliation if it deems there exist the grounds mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 6. In case when the litigation is pending with regard to the case to which an application for conciliation was brought or a case was committed to conciliation, the Court of the suit may, by means of ruling, suspend the procedure for conciliation until the conciliation is completed



or the judgment becomes irrevocable in accordance with the provisions of Art. 7.

The Court in which a case for conciliation is pending may, upon application, suspend by means of ruling auction procedure in accordance with compulsory execution procedure or the Auction Law causing or not causing security to be furnished.

The provisions of Arts. 112, 113, 115 and 116 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the security mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Against the ruling mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2, there shall lie no means of protest.

Article 7. If the Court deems it proper to do so when the conciliation before the conciliation committee is unsuccessful, the Court may, in lieu of conciliation, render judgment to order alteration of interest, maturity and any other matter relating to obligations after hearing the opinions of the conciliation commissioners ex officio, considering equitably the interest of both parties and taking into account their financial capacity, nature of business, the amount of interest, charges, part payment and all other circumstances. This judgment may order performance of obligation and other contributions of a proprietary nature.

With regard to obligatory rights of banks and persons handling financial business under the supervision of governmental offices, the judgment mentioned in the preceding paragraph may not be rendered, if it tends to injure the organization of the said business.

Article 8. The judgment in accordance with the preceding Article may be rendered in the Court in which the case for conciliation is pending in accordance with the Law of Procedure in Non-Contentious Litigation.



Article 9. Against the judgment rendered in accordance with Art. 7 immediate Kokoku appeal may be lodged. The period thereof shall be two weeks.

The Kokoku appeal mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have the effect of suspending execution.

Article 10. In case when the judgment in accordance with the provisions of Art. 7 becomes irrevocable, the judgment shall have the same effect as compromise made before the court.

Article 11. The conciliation commissioners or persons who were once conciliation commissioners shall be punished with one thousand yen fine if they disclose without due cause particulars of deliberation or the opinions or numbers thereof of the conciliation superintendent and conciliation commissioners.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date for enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance (enforced by Imperial Ordinance No. 249, 1932 as from 1 Oct. 1932)

This Law shall be effective for the time being.



Article 9. Against the judgment rendered in accordance with Art. 7 immediate Kokoku appeal may be lodged. The period thereof shall be two weeks.

The Kokoku appeal mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have the effect of suspending execution.

Article 10. In case when the judgment in accordance with the provisions of Art. 7 becomes irrevocable, the judgment shall have the same effect as compromise made before the court.

Article 11. The conciliation commissioners or persons who were once conciliation commissioners shall be punished with one thousand yen fine if they disclose without due cause particulars of deliberation or the opinions or numbers thereof of the conciliation superintendent and conciliation commissioners.

Supplementary Provisions:

The date for enforcement of this Law shall be fixed by Imperial Ordinance (enforced by Imperial Ordinance No. 249, 1932 as from 1 Oct. 1932)

This Law shall be effective for the time being.



GS files

GOVERNMENT SECTION

5 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

At 1200 hours, on 3 July 1951, Mr. Rizzo advised Mr. Kimura, Chief of the Liaison Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that GHQ had received a petition through the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture for damages caused by explosions or practise gunfire in the Fujisawa maneuver area.

Mr. Kimura was asked to transmit acknowledgment of receipt of the petition to the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, and was advised that the petition was under consideration in GHQ and that when and if any further information concerning the petition became available, it would be given to Mr. Kimura.

Att: 3

  
J.D.M.



COPY

M/R:

Correspondence attached to C/N reveals that the liaison and coordination office of the Japanese Government, by letter 7 June 51 addressed to Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, transmitted a petition submitted by the Kanagawa Prefectural Government for damages caused by explosions or practice gunfire in the Fujisawa maneuver area. It is alleged that the explosions of Tsujido have caused extensive concussion damage to buildings and have caused much apprehension among the inhabitants of said village.

Mr. Simes brought the file informally from Government Section and we have prepared C/N-4 from GS to JA, and furnished a copy of said C/N for GS files together with a copy of the letter attached which we are forwarding to JLCOM.

It appears that the Army has the responsibility for the investigation and the report of the alleged damage and that steps should be taken, if feasible, to avert further damage of the nature alleged. The question as to payment of claims must await investigation.

Our action is self-explanatory.

Mr. Simes advised that Govt. Section would advise the Japanese Govt., informally, that the matter is being investigated. Therefore, we have not prepared a letter of advice to the Japanese Govt.

C.L.R.



CCFY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 500

AG .095( )JA

SUBJECT: Alleged Damage to Private Property at Tsujido, Fujisawa

TO: Commanding General  
Japan Logistical Command  
APO 343

1. Forwarded for appropriate investigation and report to  
Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, Attention: Command Staff  
Judge Advocate.

2. It is requested that, if feasible and practicable, steps  
be taken to conduct future operations in such a manner as to preclude  
further damages of the nature alleged.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL RIDGWAY:

2 Incls

- 1 - Ltr Kanto Liaison & Coordination Office  
dated 7 Jun 51
- 2 - Ltr Kanagawa Prefectural Government  
dated 6 Jun 51 (w/3 Incls)



COPY

Maj Ricks 26-6812  
Alleged Damage to Private Property  
at Tsujido, Fujisawa

GS

JA

2 July 1951

4

For comment and recommendations.

2 Incls  
n/c

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GOVERNMENT SECTION

2 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Prime Minister's Tax Advisory Council

The members of the Prime Minister's Tax Advisory Council are as follows:

MIYAJIMA, Seijiro, Ex-textile Industrialist  
OBAMA, Rito Ku, Ex-publisher, Nihon Keisai  
KAGURE, Budaya, Ex-member of the House of Representatives  
SUGI, Michisuke, Osaka Industrialist  
MURAOKA, Hanako, Actress  
YOSITAKE, Keiichi, Member of the Liberal Party  
TSUKADA, Toichiro, Member of the Liberal Party,  
Ex-Finance Ministry  
HASHIMOTO, Ryugo, Member of the Liberal Party,  
Ex-Finance Ministry

MM



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

2 July, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Appointment of New Cabinet Officers.

At 0945 hrs. 2 July 1951 informed Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki by telephone that the Supreme Commander had no objection to the proposed appointments.

F.R.

GS FILE



COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

1 July 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

SUBJECT : Appointment of New Cabinet Officers.

1. The inclosed list of proposed new Cabinet Ministers was handed to me by Chief Cabinet Secretary Kazuo OKAZAKI at the Supreme Commander's reception of 30 June, with a message from the Prime Minister that he would be grateful if he could have the Supreme Commander's approval by Monday, 2 July 1951, to permit their announcement at the next regular Cabinet Meeting on Tuesday, 3 July. He asked me how I thought they would be viewed. I told him that since all of them are clear under the purge directive (SCAPIN 550) there probably would be no objection.

2. The proposed new ministers are:

Ryugo HASHIMOTO to be Minister of Welfare  
(vice Takeo KUROKAWA who will resign);

Hideji MASUTANI to be Minister of State;

Ryutaro NEMOTO to be Minister of Agriculture  
(vice Kozen HIROKAWA who will resign);

Uichi NODA to be Minister of Construction  
(vice Kaneshichi MASUDA who recently resigned);

Eisaku SATO to be Minister of Telecom. & Postal Affairs  
(vice Bunkichi TANURA who will resign);

Ryutaro TAKAHASHI to be Minister of Internat'l. Trade  
and Industry  
(vice Shigemi ICKOO who will resign).

Pursuant to your instruction, the Supreme Commander's "no objection" to the appointment of MASUTANI, NEMOTO and SATO to ministerial posts was transmitted to the Government by Government Section on 26 May 1951 in response to the Prime Minister's personal note of 25 May to the Supreme Commander. HASHIMOTO, NODA and TAKAHASHI are new nominations. All are clear under SCAPIN 550.

/The

GS Files



3. The proposed changes represent the outcome of extended negotiations among political leaders to achieve a stable political equation which will carry the present Government successfully through the Peace Treaty discussion and ratification period.

4. Brief biographies of the proposed new ministers are inclosed.

5. Recommend GS be instructed to notify the Government that the Supreme Commander perceives no objection to the proposed appointments.

2 Incls:

1. Government list
2. Brief biographies.



1 Jul 51

HASHIMOTO Ryogo

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 14 Nov 47

POLITICAL AFFILIATION : Liberal Party

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE :

HASHIMOTO -- a former Vice-chairman of the Political Affairs Committee of the Liberal Party -- has been suggested for the position of Minister of Welfare.

He was born in Tokyo on 2 June 1906. He is a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University.

He was attached as clerk and secretary to the Ministry of Finance during the pre-war period; to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as a secretary during the war; and to the Prime Minister's Secretariat as a secretary since the war. Also, since the war, he has been a member of the Economic Stabilization Board, an official of the Cabinet's Research Board, and Deputy Director General of the Cabinet.

He is considered in the Finance bureaucracy to be a proponent of anti-trust legislation; none the less, he is respected by the reactionary elements within the Ministry, who are quoted as admiring his strong will -- the same quality which Yoshida's lieutenants state as a factor recommending him to Yoshida's personal friendship.

SOURCE: 201 file



18 May 1951

NEMOTO Ryutaro

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 25 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATION : Liberal Party

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE :

NEMOTO -- Chairman of the Political Affairs Research Committee of the Liberal Party -- was mentioned for a possible Cabinet post in May 1951. He has been a member of the House of Representatives from Akita Prefecture for two terms.

He was born in Akita Prefecture in 1907. He is a graduate of Kyoto University.

He was a clerk in the Civil Administration Department of the Home Ministry in Manchuko (1932), and was made Chief of the Suiyang Prefectural Government (1939). During the war, he was Councillor of the Government Office of Tungan General Province. He has been engaged in literary projects since the end of the war.

Within the Liberal party, he has held the following positions: Director of the Political Affairs Research Committee; and General Manager, Vice Chief Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee for Long-term Stabilization.

SOURCE: Questionnaire



1 July 1951

**NODA Uichi**

**STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550:** Screened and passed 22 April 1946

**POLITICAL AFFILIATION :** Liberal Party

**BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE :**

NODA -- a member of the House of Councillors from the national constituency and a former Vice Minister of Finance -- has been suggested for the position of Minister of Construction.

He was born in Gifu Prefecture on 10 September 1903. He is a graduate of the Law Department of Tokyo University.

Positions he has held include clerk of Ministry of Finance (1927); bank examiner (1933); senior secretary of Bureau of Chinese Affairs of the Financial Economic Administration (1942); director of Budget Bureau, Ministry of Finance (1946); councillor of Housing Corporation (1946); and Director-General of the Monopoly Bureau (1947).

He is the author of "Explanation of The Law of Monetary Measures of Industrial Reorganization", "Explanation on Laws and Ordinances of Foreign Exchange Control" and "Explanation on Foreign Assets Freezing Act".

**SOURCE:** Questionnaire



18 May 1951

SATO Eisaku

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 16 April 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATION : Liberal Party

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE :

SATO -- Secretary General of the Liberal Party --was mentioned for a possible Cabinet post in May 1951.

He was born in Yamaguchi Prefecture 1901. He is a graduate of the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University (1924).

Prior to the war, he began as a clerk in the Railway Ministry, and was later promoted to Chief of the Railway Section, Railway Administration Bureau, of the same ministry. During the war, he was Government Commissioner of Railway Affairs, Chief of the Supervision Bureau of the Railway Ministry, and Chairman of the National Freight Vehicles Federation, respectively. In the post-war years, he has been Chief of the Railway Bureau, Vice Minister of Transportation, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and a member of the Central Conference on Railway Transportation.

He has been a bureaucrat in the Railway Ministry since 1924 and is considered a transportation expert. However, he is better known for his administrative abilities and commands considerable respect from the Government Railway Workers Union.

SOURCE: Questionnaire



1 July 1951

TAKAHASHI Ryutaro

STATUS UNDER SCAPIN 550: Screened and passed 12 March 1947

POLITICAL AFFILIATION : Ryokufukai

BIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE :

TAKAHASHI -- a member of the House of Councillors from the national constituency -- has been suggested for the position of Minister of International Trade and Industry.

He was born in Ehime Prefecture on 15 July 1875. He attended Munchen Technical University.

Before the war, he was managing director of the Dai Nippon Brewery Company, Ltd. During the war he became auditing director of the Nippon Chemical Company, Ltd. He has also been president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Under the occupation, he has been associated as advisor and manager of several corporations, including Nippon Trade Promotion Association, Nippon Taxation Business Association, Japan Federation of Industries and the National Land Planning Association.

SOURCE: Questionnaire



65 files

26 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Depurge

1. Reference attached memo to Mr. Frank Rizzo, Chief Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, from the Japanese Government, subject as above.
2. On 26 June 1951, Mr. Rizzo informed Mr. Kimura, Shiroshichi, Chief, Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that there was no objection to the Japanese Government reinstating the persons on list attached. Mr. Rizzo explained that Government Section was relying on the Japanese Government's representation that the list had been carefully prepared in accord with the Ordinances as revised; and that should any errors be discovered, the Japanese Government would be expected to take corrective action.

J.D.M.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

11 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

During the course of Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI's visit to Government Section on 6 June 1951 I took the opportunity to ask him about the status of the plan reportedly being proposed by the Liberal Party to establish a National Security Ministry which would consolidate supervision over the National Rural Police, municipal police, National Police Reserve and the Maritime Safety service.

He stated that it was only an intra-Party proposal, not adopted as Party policy, adding that the Government does not favor consolidation of all the activities mentioned under one executive agency for two reasons: (1) it would confuse normal civil police with special national security functions and (2) it would violate local autonomy principles. He felt that the Government would favor unifying the supervision of the NPR and Maritime Safety service in one agency, probably at ministry level, but would not include the regular civil police in such agency.

F.R.

GS Files



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

7 June 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

The four members of the Government's newly appointed Ordinance Revision Committee listed below made their initial call on Government Section today. The other three members are out of town and will call on another occasion.

NAKAYAMA, Ichiro  
OBAMA, Toshie  
HARA, Yasusaburo  
KIMURA, Tokutaro

They were accompanied by Mr. Kimura and Mr. Shimanouchi of the Liaison Office.

During the course of the visit they presented the following views:

1. The Japanese people are grateful to General Ridgway for his tangible demonstration of good will and trust in authorizing the Japanese Government to study, with a view to possible modifications, ordinances heretofore issued under the Occupation.
2. The Committee will approach its task with the objective of accelerating Japan's political, social and economic recovery with due regard for the fundamental democratic reforms achieved during the Occupation.
3. For Japan's long-run future the problem which over-shadows all others is how to sustain its large population with the limited land area and resources available.
4. The ever present menace to national safety of subversion from within as well as certain sources abroad must be constantly guarded against.
5. If possible the Purge should be totally rescinded because the persons affected have had five years or more in which to "reflect" and their thinking is now changed. If this is not permissible, then as many as possible should be released. This includes military personnel, many of whom had no part in the formation of national policy. This is especially true of most younger officers and in some cases even of Generals and Admirals.
6. The relaxation of the Purge should also be extended to those removed from the teaching profession.

In reply Colonel Napier and I for Government Section made the following points:

1. The formation of a commission composed of men of broad experience in varied walks of life to advise the Prime Minister on this program should



insure a balanced and statesmanlike approach to basic policy questions on whose solution so much depends for the future of Japan. The Committee has an historic opportunity.

2. The Supreme Commander's purpose in authorizing this action is to hasten the attainment of self-reliance by the Japanese nation.

3. The Supreme Commander intends to permit the release from the Purge of as many persons as possible within the latitude allowed him by controlling Far Eastern Commission policy decisions. Military personnel will be included in this action. The Committee can assist in achieving this purpose by reaching its decisions as expeditiously as possible.

4. Early decision and announcement of a clear policy by the Government will minimize the hampering effect of speculative newspaper stories.

5. The authority to review ordinances is not limited to the political phases of the Purge, although that field is receiving prior attention. The ordinances governing the education purge may also be reviewed, although it is likely in that field the area of possible relaxation is not quite so broad because of the specific nature of the Far Eastern Commission prohibitions.

6. Within the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee a democratic form of government and respect for fundamental human rights the people and Government of Japan have ample means to protect the integrity of their political and social structure against lawlessness or subversion.



F.R.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

1 May 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Asked today to comment on reports that the purge was about to be relaxed a SCAP spokesman said no change is contemplated in the existing SCAP purge directive (SCAPIN 550) but that the Japanese Government has been authorized to review its implementing ordinances within the existing policy. Those ordinances in a number of instances impose restrictions more severe than those demanded by the SCAP directive, indicating an area of possible modification. Asked whether the memorandum cases would be included in such review the spokesman said they would be subject to scrutiny under the same criteria as apply to other persons in the same categories.

GS Files

Cleared by 'phone with Chief of Staff

After telephone conversation with Col. Quirk it was agreed to give no confirmation attributable to a SCAP source in order not to impair impact of SCAP's 3 May statement.

Following release of SCAP statement at 1300 hours above was used as basis of reply to inquiries from press with the understanding that there would be no quotations.

F.R.

31



30 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

1. At 1400 hours, 29 April 1951, Mr. Shiroshichi Kimura, Chief, Liaison Bureau, Foreign Office, called on Lt. Col. Napier at Government Section for the purpose of receiving instructions concerning the SCAP's decision to permit the Japanese Government to re-examine its purge ordinances in order to effect certain relaxations. Mr. Kimura was placed under assurances of the confidential nature of the matter and was then informed that the Supreme Commander's May 3 Constitution Promulgation Day statement would contain the following permissive clause:

"With the full expectation that pertinent Allied policy decisions will continue to be observed, the Japanese Government has been authorized to review existing ordinances issued in implementation of directives from this headquarters, for the purpose of evolving under existing procedures such modifications as past experience and the present situation may make necessary and desirable."

2. Mr. Kimura was informed that the SCAP statement permits the Japanese Government to institute action on a broad base which should result in the release of probably more than one half of the persons now under purge restrictions. He was informed of the provisions of the ruling Allied policies to which the Supreme Commander's statement makes reference and was further informed that there is no intention to rescind SCAPIN 550. Mr. Kimura was instructed to convey this information to Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki and Prime Minister Yoshida and to no other and to convey to them that any attempt to make political capital for any individual, group, or party out of the SCAP's action would inevitably evoke repercussions detrimental to the scope of administrative relaxation possible under the SCAP's action. Mr. Kimura signified that he fully understood. He had one question: "Of interest to the Prime Minister," he said, "will be whether or not the SCAP's memorandum cases can be released." Colonel Napier said that the memorandum cases like all other cases could be examined in terms of SCAP's permissive statement but that these cases would necessarily receive particular study.

3. During the evening of 29 April, Mr. Kimura confirmed that he had exactly transmitted the above information and instruction to the Chief Cabinet Secretary and the Prime Minister.

4. At 1130 hours, 30 April 1951, Chief Cabinet Secretary called on Government Section Chief, Mr. Rizzo, and was informed by Mr. Rizzo of the terms of the SCAP statement concerning Japanese ordinances to be issued on May 3 and of its particular significance concerning the purge. Mr. Rizzo advised Mr. Okazaki in the same general tenor as the instructions previously transmitted through Mr. Kimura. One additional facet of the problem was



touched on when Mr. Okazaki said that this action would be received with gratitude by the whole Japanese people but that it would be necessary to work out a device whereby certain non-military persons who as individuals had been notorious proponents of militarism, totalitarianism, and aggression could be retained under purge restrictions even though other persons in the same categories but not individually responsible were released. Mr. Okazaki added that of course high military officers should not be released. When questioned by Mr. Rizzo as to his interpretation of "high military officers", Mr. Okazaki said, "Colonels and above, not captains, and as to majors and lieutenant colonels, I am not sure."

J.P.N.



Review of Japanese Ordinances Implementing  
SCAP Directives.

Gov't Section

Chief of Staff

2 May 1951

1. The command decision concerning above subject was transmitted to the Japanese Government at 1400 hrs. 29 April 1951 through The Chief, Foreign Liaison Bureau, (The Chief Cabinet Secretary was out of town). Area of action by Government was clarified, with immediate priority assigned to purge ordinances. Confidential treatment enjoined.

2. Follow-up action took place at 1130 hrs. 30 April in conference with Chief Cabinet Secretary. Possible unfavorable reaction to any effort to make private political capital out of the SCAP decision was stressed. In the Government's opinion, Japanese will receive this action with gratitude. Present indication is that Government's own proposals for relaxation would not include prominent exponents of militarism such as leaders of the notorious "secret" societies and "high" military officers, (colonels and above).

3. As of 1 May, the Japanese technical experts charged with purge matters were awaiting the outcome of policy discussions now going on at high government levels before preparing definite proposals. Studies have already been made, however, from which concrete proposals may quickly be drafted.

4. Apart from the flurry of speculation in press circles attending premature reports of impending purge relaxation in the Japanese press of 1 May, for which the Prime Minister impliedly assumed responsibility in his message of 1 May to the Supreme Commander, the Supreme Commander's Constitution Day statement was well received.

3 Incls:

Tab "A" - Memo for Record, 30 April 51: Conferences with Gov't officials.

Tab "B" - Asahi story of 1 May 1951.

Tab "C" - Japanese opinion on Army and Navy officers.

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

GS FILES



## OVERALL DEPURGE

### AUTHORITY TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE GOVERNMENT

### PRIME MINISTER YOSHIDA MEETS WITH GENERAL RIDGWAY

Initiation of the Japanese Government, HATOYAMA will be depurged among the memorandum cases, as the forces within the Party and other matters. The Government seems to have gained assurance that authority will be granted to carry out the depurge on its own initiative. It appears that Prime Minister YOSHIDA has ordered government quarters concerned to make all preparations concerning over-all release of purgees.

### HATOYAMA AND HUNDRED AND SEVERAL THOUSAND OTHERS AFFECTED

The indication is that at present the government has not arrived at the final conclusion as to how the depurge would be carried out; however, it will be made clear within several days. A total number of purgees is about 190 thousand. Of this number, with the exception of a very few, most of the purgees will be released upon completing necessary procedures of the government. As a result, people in positions of leadership in political, economic and other circles will be released and permitted to enter public activity. In the face of the Peace Treaty, it is anticipated that a great influence will be brought upon various circles. In connection with the decision of the Prime Minister, there are indications that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, HIROKAWA and others are planning to eliminate from the Party all anti-Yoshida elements at the



PRIME MINISTER HAS NO INTENTION OF RETIRING  
IMMEDIATELY

COMPLICATION WITHIN THE LIBERAL PARTY

It is assumed that with the administration of the depurge on the initiation of the Japanese Government, HATOYAMA will be depurged shortly among the memorandum cases. As the forces within the Liberal Party suddenly showed signs of unity since the last DULLES-HATOYAMA meeting, HATOYAMA, with his depurge, will have much to say about the personnel problems within the Party and other matters. The depurge of HATOYAMA was discussed on many occasions in the past; however, according to the Liberal Party, the depurge of HATOYAMA prior to the Peace Treaty was made possible through GHQ's interpretation that the Cabinet concluding the Peace Treaty should be without change the YOSHIDA Cabinet, but in order to achieve future independence of Japan, influential leader HATOYAMA and forces connected with him should take part in the Peace Treaty on the side of the Government. With the reinstatement of HATOYAMA, it is assumed that YOSHIDA will concede his position as President of the Party to HATOYAMA automatically following the Peace Treaty in view of the circumstances in which he assumed the Presidency of the Party. However, it is reported that YOSHIDA has decided recently that he will hold the reign of the government during the term of the present Cabinet and handle various diplomatic problems in regard to commercial and military agreements following the Peace Treaty without retiring from the political circles immediately even after the depurge of HATOYAMA and the signing of the Peace Treaty. In connection with the decision of the Prime Minister, there are indications that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, HIROKAWA and others are planning to eliminate from the Party all anti-Yoshida elements at the



election of "big-three Party officials", chairmen of standing committees of the Diet, and Parliamentary vice ministers at the end of the current Diet session. On the other hand, the HATOYAMA faction is trying to muster the influence of its faction through OKUBO Tomejiro, who was depurged recently, and through ONO Banboku. Placed between these two factions, Secretary-General SATO is trying to make adjustments of both factions. However, because of ill feelings between OKUBO and KONO Ichiro within the HATOYAMA camp, it seems that progress is not made so smoothly. At any rate, the reinstatement of HATOYAMA in the political circle will have a great effect upon the Liberal Party. It is a fatal blow politically to HATOYAMA to be without seat in the Diet given after his depurge. The future trend of the political situation hinges upon the time of the dissolution of the Diet.

#### THREE CATEGORIES EXCLUDED

##### WAR CRIMINALS, HIGH RANKING FORMER MILITARY OFFICERS

With regard to the scope of the depurge which is being planned in haste by the government, it is said that there are several plans in government quarters concerned, but it is almost certain that war criminals, leaders of ultra-nationalistic organizations and high ranking former military officers will be excluded (for instance, field marshals, fleet admirals and full generals).

SOURCE: Asahi Shimbun,  
1 May 1951



EXCERPTS FROM JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S STUDY OF POSSIBLE

PURGE RELAXATION PREPARED -- 4 NOV. 49.

Lower Army and Navy Officers:

The Appeal Board has been strictly examining the cases of Army and Navy officers. Its decisions on special remission have so far been confined to those whose designations have been proved to be erroneous, and to those who fall within the very narrow limits of release criteria already approved by the GHQ authorities. Certain other lower officers now claim attention. The facts that have emerged in the course of examination of numerous cases have led the Appeal Board to believe it is desirable that those who were Captains (Army) or Lieutenants (Navy) or still lower in rank at the end of the war may be removed from purge criteria. Reasons for this belief follow:

- (1) At the time these men aspired to Army and Navy careers, Japan's armed forces were undergoing a rapid and enormous expansion, and vastly more officers were being appointed than was ordinarily imaginable. It was the overwhelming fashion of the day throughout the country that young men should aspire to be Army and Navy officers. These aspirants did not belong to any special classes of society, nor were they actuated by any particular trends of thoughts. The fact is: There was many a son of an impecunious family who, either perceiving the emptiness of the family purse or urged by his parents and elders, fixed his choice on a military career, which supplied education at Government expense and which held the door wide open to easy promotions. There was many a young man who, rather than being taken away from the unfinished course of schooling by conscription or forced enlistment, was constrained under the then prevailing circumstances to prefer the only alternative of becoming an Army or a Navy officer.

Army and Navy Officers De-Activated before 1931

It might be said that the Japanese military began to be "militarized" and to evince manifestations of militarism in 1931 and after, when the "March Incident", the "Manchuria Incident" and the "October Incident" occurred in succession. Those Army and Navy officers who had left the active service before this period and subsequently trod other walks of life are, for all practical purposes, in the same position as other people generally, and should not properly be said to have had any special connections with the late war. (In saying so, an exception should, of course, be made of those who were General Officers or Flag Officers.)



Above all, special mention needs to be made of the fact that even some officers, who in the First World War fought on the side of the Allies against Germany and who since retirement have had no connection whatever with the military, have been purged with respect to the late war. This fact can hardly be reconciled with reason and justice.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

30 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 1230 hrs., 30 April, Dr. Shinkichi Unno, Chairman of the Japan Civil Liberties Union, accompanied by Mr. Morikawa, Chief of the General Affairs Section, and an interpreter called on the under-signed. Mr. Matsukata of Government Section was also present.

Dr. Unno stated that he had read newspaper accounts of the Supreme Commander's announcement on the use of the Imperial Palace Plaza for a May Day labor rally, and asked whether the announcement was an order or directive.

He was informed that the release itself was not in the form of a directive but it announced a decision of the Supreme Commander, and that a direct order to the leaders of the union organizations involved had been issued on the same day by Mr. Amos, Chief of the Labor Division of ESS in the name of the Supreme Commander, and that that order was binding on all parties concerned.

Dr. Unno then stated that the Civil Liberties Union had had in mind issuing a statement upholding the right of labor unions to use the Imperial Palace Plaza for rallies and demonstrations, but since he now understood the position of the Supreme Commander he would not go ahead with the contemplated action.

*FR*  
F.R.



25 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Conference with Chief Cabinet Secretary OKAZAKI re 1 May Labor Rally

1. At 1030, 24 April 1951, Chief Cabinet Secretary Okazaki called on Mr. Rizzo at Mr. Rizzo's request to receive advice on the GHQ position concerning the Government's denial of permission to SOHYO to hold a Labor Rally in the Palace Plaza on 1 May 1951. Mr. Okazaki was informed that Occupation security did not demand denial of permission for this rally in the Palace Plaza and that the concerned Staff Sections of SCAP were unanimous in their opinion that the Government was being placed in a disadvantageous position by such denial, both from the standpoint of its international position and its internal position. Mr. Okazaki was advised in detail of the facts contained in Memorandum to the Chief of Staff, 23 April 1951 (Tab 1) and was advised that issuance of a statement in the general terms contained in Tab 2 herewith was considered advisable.
2. Mr. Okazaki stated that he could not give his Government's position on this matter since a Cabinet decision had been made to deny the Palace Plaza to SOHYO on May 1st, which, for reversal, would require action by the Prime Minister now enroute to Kyoto. Mr. Okazaki said that he would send a messenger to the Prime Minister and when he was advised of the Prime Minister's position, would in turn advise Mr. Rizzo. Mr. Okazaki further stated that he understood the critical nature of the problem and had previously been informed by Mr. Sebald of possible international repercussions and had transmitted Mr. Sebald's opinion to the Prime Minister.
3. Subsequently, at 1130, 25 April 1951, Mr. Okazaki called on Mr. Rizzo to transmit the Prime Minister's position. Mr. Okazaki stated that he had dispatched his Deputy, Mr. KANNO, to Kyoto to convey the advice of GHQ to the Prime Minister and had discussed the matter with the Prime Minister in a telephone conversation. Mr. Okazaki said that he was advised by the Prime Minister that the Government's position had not changed; that the Prime Minister would not voluntarily consent to a change of the Government's position to permit the SOHYO rally in the Palace Plaza on 1 May 1951; that the Prime Minister considered that the Palace Plaza should be used for national and official functions only; and that other places were available for partisan rallies of the nature of the proposed labor rally; that Meiji outer garden had been proposed to SOHYO as a proper place to hold the proposed rally and that adequate facilities of every nature were available there for such a rally; that the Prime Minister thanked GHQ for the advice which he appreciated and the implications of which he fully realized, but that he could not voluntarily withdraw from his position; but that he would of course accede to a SCAP order if one were issued.
4. Result of this conference has been transmitted by telephone to the Deputy Chief of Staff, SCAP, DS, ESS and G-2.

J.P.N.

29



23 April 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

SUBJECT : Position re Proposed Labor Union Meeting on  
Military Plaza on 1 May 1951.

1. SOHYO is a large anti-communist labor union organized less than a year ago. Its record is good. It requested authority to meet on the Plaza on 1 May. That is national park land and the Tokyo-to ordinance banning parades and meetings in the restricted area does not apply. However, government and city pressure was placed on the Vice Minister of Welfare to refuse the use of this national park space. Despite his reluctance to do so, he fell in line and refused the permit to parade.

2. About 15 April SOHYO indicated it would hold the meeting notwithstanding. Labor Division, ESS, without success, attempted to dissuade them and a few days later informed them that the headquarters supports the government ban on parades, etc. in the restricted area. SOHYO once more asserted its intention to hold the meeting.

3. For five years labor unions have been able to use the Plaza and now in the first instance where an anti-communist union desires to use the place, we find ourselves in a position of denying permission. G-2 is the only one who really has been supporting the denial, and his basis is the security threat to the Occupation and the decisions made when we led the Japanese officials into setting up this ban in June 1950.

4. At a conference held in Office, Deputy Chief of Staff, SCAP this date with representatives of G-2, ESS, GS and DS, it was agreed that steps should be taken to allow the meeting to be held.

5. This agreement provides that GS call in the Chief Cabinet Secretary at once, state the GHQ position in favor of this meeting and suggest that the appropriate Japanese official inform SOHYO substantially as shown in inclosure 1.

6. Recommend approval.

G.V.K.

1 Incl:  
Statement of Japanese official.

TAB  
1



THIS STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY AN OFFICIAL OF THE  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO THE LEADERS OF SOHYO

"As you are well aware, recently there has been a ban on meetings of any sort held in the Palace Plaza. However, we are in general agreement with the aims of your great anti-Communist Union and we have decided to make an exception in the case of your contemplated rally on 1 May, subject to certain conditions.

"The basis of the ban on parades and rallies in the restricted area has been their threat to the security of the government and of the Occupation, and we must be in a position to assure the GHQ authorities that in no sense will security be endangered. Consequently, if you are, in your own opinion, strong enough to maintain order against an almost certain infiltration by Communist trouble-makers, if you are certain you can maintain order during your meetings and during any subsequent parade, and if you can so conduct your meeting so as to not unduly interfere with traffic, we will be glad to permit your contemplated meeting.

"For your information, we will see that an adequate number of police are present to assist you in maintaining order against the onslaught of Communist infiltrators".



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

CONFIDENTIAL

23 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. At 1240 hours 23 April 1951 Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Chief Cabinet Secretary, called at this office at the request of the undersigned. Lt. Col. Jack P. Napier was present during the interview.

2. Mr. Okazaki was given for referral to the Prime Minister a message incorporating the contents of paragraph 4a to f, inclusive, of attached Memorandum for the Chief of Staff.

3. He explained that the Prime Minister did not intend to sponsor any broad legislative program which would reverse the democratic reforms of the Occupation but wanted merely to secure the Supreme Commander's understanding before sponsoring certain changes which they considered necessary. He agreed that it would be unfortunate if the impression got abroad both domestically and internationally that the Government intended to promote legislative action which might be construed as reactionary. He stated that he would recommend that concrete proposals concerning specific issues be submitted to GHQ by the various ministries in the usual way.

FRANK RIZZO.

CS Files

CONFIDENTIAL

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GOVERNMENT SECTION  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

21 April 1951

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr Rizzo, Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT: T.I.E. Program

1. Mr Sidney Whipple, former dramatic critic, New York World Telegram, now with T.I. & E., told me yesterday how much he appreciated your favorable comments by phone to Col Strother (T.I.E.) on troop educational material he recently wrote entitled Initial Orientation for U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan.
2. Mr Whipple is speaker at M.G. Association meeting next week.

N. COTTRELL



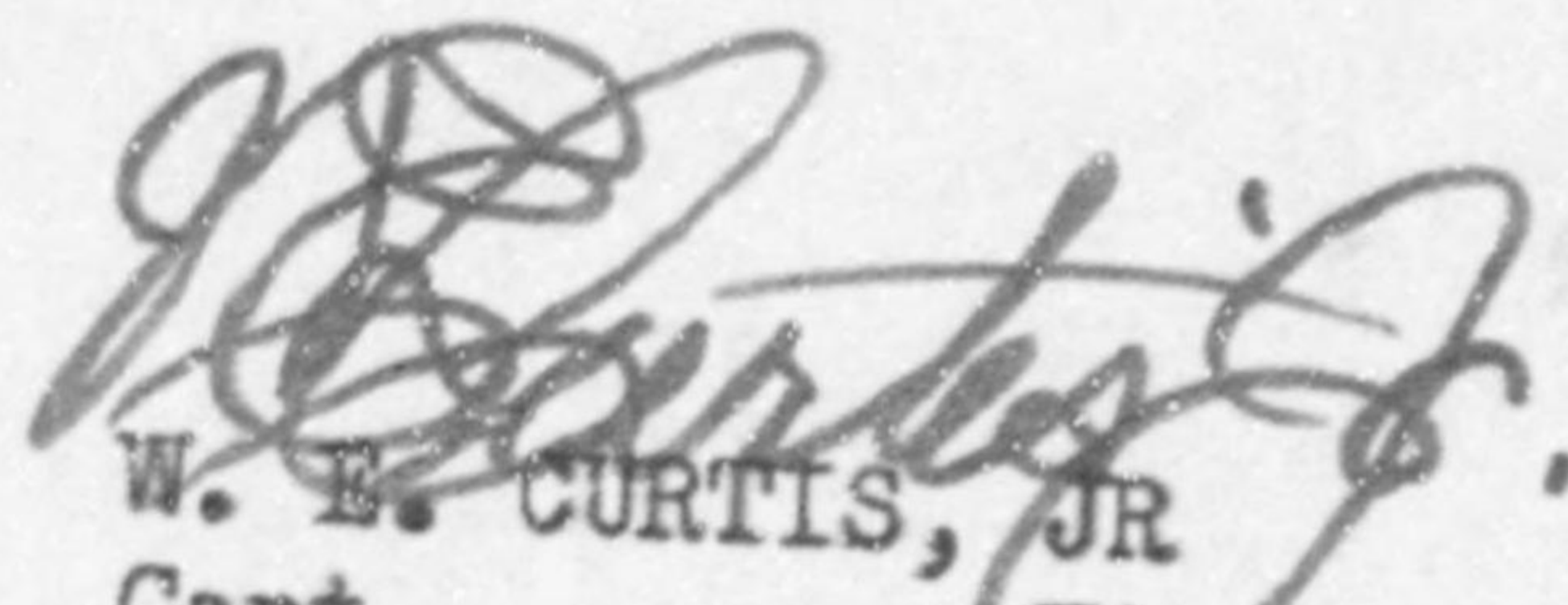
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GOVERNMENT SECTION

17 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Resolution of thanks to General MacArthur passed by the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors on April 16, 1951, was forwarded to General MacArthur, c/o General Whitney, 3711 Huntington Street, Chevy Chase, Washington 15, D. C., this date.

  
W. E. CURTIS, JR  
Capt FA  
Chief, Adm. Div.

*56*



CIVIL SERVICE DIVISION  
Government Section

12 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Labor Relations

Following up on a Civil Service Division request for a schedule of major government employee organization conventions at which it might be suitable to make a statement on civil service labor relations, Mr. Maruo of NPA and an assistant, called on Mr. Shirven today. Mr. Shively and the undersigned were present.

It was learned that the major government unions have just completed their annual conventions, but that NPA has for some time been holding monthly discussion meetings with representatives of 24 large organizations, all moderate in viewpoint and registered with NPA. Mr. Maruo offered all possible assistance toward meeting with this group and was advised that it would be taken under consideration when and if a definite line of thought and a formal statement are prepared.

Mr. Maruo explained that the NPA employee meetings are part of the policy of bettering relations with employee groups and that the regional offices have been directed to develop such discussion meetings locally.

It was incidentally added by Mr. Maruo, that two recent employee developments, almost unanimously supported by employee representatives are:

- a. Reports of greater political activity freedom for local public service manual workers have stimulated desires for equal rights for national public service workers, particularly in the Postal and Telecommunications Ministries.
- b. Reports of a similar nature concerning local public enterprise employees have aroused demands that the postal and telecommunications work be handled by public corporations like the National Railways. This would not imply the right to strike but would permit collective agreements.

Mr. Maruo was informed that NPA's advice as to the statement and the timing of its announcement would be sought when a final decision as to the statement itself is made.

J. SATO  
Civil Service Division



GOVERNMENT SECTION

7 April 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Local Finance Commission and SCAP Bi-Monthly Meeting  
2 April 1951

1. Participants: Messrs. Kikuyama, Aoki, commissioners; Mr. Ogita; Mr. Etter, ESS; Messrs. Aka, Matsukata, Cottrell, GS.
2. Regarding local borrowing, Mr. Etter in a memorandum of 5 March 1951 received approval from the Japanese Government for a ceiling of ¥40,000,000,000 on local borrowing during FY51-2. This includes all sources: regular banks, deposit bureau, public sale, etc. Mr. Aoki states that local governments are anxious to have borrowing limits placed outside the official ceiling. Mr. Etter replied that for the time being all loans must fall within the official limits.
3. Mr. Etter requested the Commission supply him with details regarding the expenditure side of the consolidated local budget noting that study of such items as ESB public works, independent public works, and figures for government services might establish a basis for later raising the limit on local borrowing. Mr. Ogita replied that their figures are not complete but that the addition of twenty-five new persons in their Investigation Section will make it possible to supply necessary figures. Mr. Etter requested that as a preliminary the figures that the Commission now has and used in preparing their equalization grants would be satisfactory.
4. Under the new Police Law, local communities may turn over police functions to the NRP. Mr. Saito, head of the NRP, in a conference with budget committees of the H.C. indicated that he did not feel it necessary to transfer a portion of the equalization grant to the NRP as the change-over was made in the midyear. The Commission is inclined to favor such a reduction in grants to communities where police functions will no longer be carried on. At the same meeting the question regarding compensation for physical properties was considered. Since buildings and other properties were passed over to the local communities from the national government without charge when autonomous police forces were established, it was equitable to transfer them back now without cost.
5. On another item of police expense, that of compensating local communities for assistance their forces rendered to NRP, the Commission was unwilling to act as a channel for such payments. Mr. Matsukata pointed out that it is essential that NRP not be placed in a position where they could hold a club over local forces by having power to approve or disapprove bills for such services. Mr. Aoki noted that the Commission does not have branch offices or personnel and is not qualified to audit such bills. There is, furthermore, no channel under their establishment law



7 April 1951

for obtaining additional funds from the Japanese Government for this purpose. The question will be studied further.

6. The necessity for revising the Committee Establishment Law to increase its powers was discussed briefly. Mr. Aoki suggested raising the status of the chairman of the commission to State Minister. GS noted that this question had been decided about a year ago in an exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and General MacArthur, and promised Mr. Aoki copies thereof.

7. Mr. Aoki suggested that in the future due to press of work that meetings would be attended by only one or two of the commissioners and Mr. Ogita.

8. Mr. Ogita, who was attending the first meeting since he returned from his trip, reported that the delegation had visited a number of state and municipal governments and had received many useful ideas which should be applicable to the problems in Japan.

NICKOLAS COTTRELL

NC:gb



GS file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

31 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Vocational Educational Bill

1. This bill, drafted by the H. R. Education Committee, provides for a system of vocational education to be carried out by all public schools and colleges, including those for the blind, the deaf, and the handicapped, to the end that knowledge and skills in agriculture, fishing, commerce and manufacturing will be fostered.

2. On 16 March the bill was referred by check sheet to CIE, LS and ESS for comment. By check sheet replies CIE and LS raised no objection to clearance. ESS objected orally for budgetary reasons and advised that a check sheet reply would be submitted following a conference with the bill's proposers. On 30 March a revised draft of the bill was received and referred immediately to ESS. By telephone ESS expressed dissatisfaction with the revision.

3. At 0900 hours 30 March the certified document reproduced here was received by GS from Chairman NAGANO of the H. R. Education Committee:

"Upon the enactment of the Vocational Education Bill, expenditure concerning the Vocational Education Council in consequence of such enactment shall be defrayed within the limit of already appropriated budget of the Ministry of Education.

Written at the Committee Room for Budget at  
3 P.M. 29 March.

/s/ N. NAGANO

At the meeting attended by: Finance Minister IKEDA, Education Committee Chairman NAGANO, and Political Affairs Research Chairman NEMOTO of the Liberal Party, at 4 P.M. same day in Chief Cabinet Secretary Room.

Confirmed by: Vice Minister, NAGANUMA and Budget Bureau Chief KAWANO of the Finance Ministry."



31 March 1951

MEMO FOR RECORD CONTD

Subject: Vocational Educational Bill

Throughout the week Chairman NAGANO called repeatedly at GS to explain that preliminary preparations for implementing the vocational education program cannot get under way until this bill is passed by the Diet.

4. The above information was related to GS/Rizzo by the undersigned on 30 March at 1730 hours. Fifteen minutes later Mr. Rizzo advised GS/Guida to inform the House of Representatives that GHQ interposed no objection to introduction of the bill in the Diet.

JUSTIN WILLIAMS



S. S. file

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

31 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT : Bill for Mutual Loans and Savings Bank.

1. This bill, sponsored by several Liberal Party members of the House of Representatives, provides for a system of mutual savings banks to finance small and medium business enterprises. All such banks must be licensed by the Ministry of Finance, maintain standard banking safeguards for depositors, and confine their operations to a limited sphere of banking business.

2. The bill was sent by check sheet to ESS on 2 March for comment. About 7 March GS/PPD began making daily telephone inquiries to ESS to expedite action. ESS indicated orally that the use of the word "bank" was objectionable because the type of institution to be set up had no counterpart elsewhere in the world. On 21 March the proposers of the bill submitted to GHQ a revised draft based on their discussions with ESS officials. On 22 March GS/PPD was advised in response to a telephone inquiry that a check sheet listing ESS objections to the revised draft had been prepared. As of 1700 hours 30 March, no check sheet on this subject had been delivered to GS.

3. Meantime the bill's proposers pressed GS for clearance and on numerous occasions the Chairman of the H.R. Finance Committee called personally to argue the case. On 26 March he submitted in writing a four-page explanation on the purpose of the mutual aid banks, and on 28 March the principal author of the measure submitted an additional one-page statement which says in part:

"This bill would be absolutely nonsense if the title of "bank" should not be utilized. As this bill not only has already been agreed upon by the majority of the Diet members, warmly supported by the Government, and greatly desired by the nationals in general, but also judging from the general condition among the bankers there seems no sign of their disagreement to the usage of the title of bank, we earnestly wish you to give approval to the proposed bill, taking into your special consideration, the Japanese particular economical condition."



4. At 1730 hours, 30 March, the above information was related to GS/Rizzo by the undersigned. Fifteen minutes later GS/Rizzo advised GS/Guida to inform the House of Representatives that OHQ interposed no objection to introduction of the bill in the Diet.

JUSTIN WILLIAMS



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

*cw*

15 March 1951

**SECRET**

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD (Based on discussion with Colonel Slocum 13 March 1951):

1. Relevant policy: Procurement for Korean effort is on pay-as-you-go basis; expenses for support of troops in Japan in TOW account are frozen at level necessary to support total Occupation force strength as of 25 June 50; Wake Island conference approved principle of partial pay-as-you-go basis for Occupation to begin 1 July 1951.
2. Object is for U.S. to assume cost of Occupation in dollars equal to roughly half the Japanese TOW amount in 1951-52 budget.
3. The 1950-51 TOW account was about ¥106 billion. The 1951-52 TOW account is about ¥100 billion. The U.S. share of ¥50 billion will equal \$140 million. If authorized, it will be stated as just that -- a sum of dollars to be expended by the U.S. in support of Occupation. Result will be, of course, a corresponding saving in Japanese TOW expenditures. This saving will not, however, be ¥50 billion, because there has been a sharp rise in all costs since the Japanese 1951-52 budget was computed.
4. To arrive at the actual net saving to the Japanese, assume that the Occupation will require the quantities of goods and services projected when the Japanese 1951-52 budget was computed. The cost in yen is likely to be about ¥120 billion. Subtracting the U.S. share of \$140 million, or ¥50 billion, the Japanese share would become ¥70 billion, producing a saving of ¥30 billion (not ¥50 billion) against their 1951-52 budget. This may be further reduced by the fact that the Japanese fiscal year begins 1 April while the U.S. fiscal year begins 1 July. Thus, for the first fiscal quarter the Japanese would sustain the full Occupation cost. Assuming an even quarterly flow of expenditures (which is not quite true) the U.S. expenditure from 1 July 51 to 30 March 52 would be \$105 million, or ¥37.5 billion, making the Japanese share ¥82.5 billion and the saving in their 1951-52 budget only ¥17.5 billion.
5. Colonel Slocum (Comptroller's Office) understands the Japanese already have some idea this matter is under consideration by the U.S. and there has been some speculation about what they would like to do with the (theoretical) ¥50 billion savings. This should be borne in mind in connection with any proposed publicity.
6. The alternative arrangement of letting the Japanese pay all Occupation costs as at present with the U.S. making a lump sum reimbursement periodically is open to two objections: (1) it would require a special act of Congress to exempt such disbursements from the legal requirement of specific contracts for specific goods and services; and (2) the values received for the U.S. expenditures would be more difficult to check and control.

CS Files

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7. Colonel Slocum feels that the preparation of press statement for Joint SCAP-DA release is outside his field and would like GS to undertake it.

8. I told him we would assist him on the basis of a factual statement of the plan when it can be stated in more concrete terms than at present. Since preparation of plan will require consultation with the several services and commands in Japan it will take about two weeks to crystallize the recommendations to be transmitted to DA. GS will be advised.

*FR*  
F.R.

**SECRET**



3 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Record

SUBJECT : Retention of Ex-Officers in Maritime Safety Agency

1. On 2 March 1951, Captain Prince, ComNAVFE, telephoned Colonel Napier and requested that the ex-officers (purgees) of the Japanese Navy who were engaged in Mine Sweeping and Ships Custody service with the Maritime Safety Agency, be granted permission to retain their posts for an additional period of time.

2. A total of 127 had authority to be retained until 31 March 1951. A total of 126 were employed as of 31 January 1951.

3. On 3 March 1951, Colonel Napier informed Mr. Kimura of the Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that permission was granted the Japanese Government to retain the number then employed for an additional three months' period or until 30 June 1951.

4. On 3 March 1951, Colonel Napier notified Captain Prince, by telephone, regarding the permission granted in paragraph three above. At that time, it was agreed that should further extension of time in office of these persons appear necessary, Captain Prince would submit a request, thirty days prior to expiration date, for Government Section's consideration.

JEM

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GOVERNMENT SECTION

12 March 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: False Propaganda on Communist Activities

On 10 March Mr. N. Saito, Chief of the NRP, was requested to report to Lt. Col. Jack P. Napier. The undersigned interpreted the conference. He was shown the article, "Communist Party Plans Large Scale Underground Movement -- Attorney General Chashi Press Interview," which appeared in the Tokyo Shimbun, 10 March. Colonel Napier expressed regret that such news releases which tended to cause unrest among the Japanese, and further gave the impression to the outside world, that Japan's internal security was at a breaking point had to be published when such conditions did not actually exist at the present time. Mr. Saito stated the following:

1. He had submitted to the Attorney General for his information a top secret report on the investigations relative to the Voice of Peace incident.
2. He had discussed the report with the Attorney General and in parting agreed that any release of the contents would first be discussed with Government Section. Upon Government Section's approval, parts of the report could be given to the press for their information.
3. He clearly understands the distinction between what the Communists would like to do in the form of internal revolution and what they were actually able to do under the present conditions. As a police officer, it was his responsibility to make up-to-date investigations on the progress of Communist Party plans and keep the Attorney General informed. Such investigations were to be carried on as part of police daily activities in maintaining internal national security.
4. He considered the use of such information by the government to create public sentiment for a centralized police force as sabotaging the present negotiations by the Japanese Government and SCAP on the revision of the Police Law. As far as he was concerned, he had no intentions of sabotaging the present efforts being made by the National Rural Police and GHQ in trying to revise the Police Law to create an efficient and democratic police force for Japan.

M. MATSUKATA

MM:gb



GOVERNMENT SECTION

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt Col Napier

27 February 1951

SUBJECT: Eligibility of Criminals to Hold Public Office

1. The Public Officers Election Law (Official Gazette, 15 April 1950) Ch 2, Art 11, "The person mentioned in each of the following items shall have neither the right to vote nor eligibility for election: ....(2) a person who has been condemned to a confinement or any heavier punishment and whose term of punishment has not been completed;"

a. The Office of the Attorney General has advised orally that under Japanese Law the "term of punishment" refers to the length of sentence and is not shortened by the fact that the prisoner is paroled outside the limit of the jail, say, for good behavior. Violation of parole for causes which include, among others, commitment of illegal acts will result in cancellation of parole by action of the procurator and return of the prisoner without trial to jail. A written opinion to this effect will be submitted in the near future to GS.

2. An opinion of the Attorney General in a memorandum to LS, 15 June 1950, copy thereof attached, is that, "Those finally convicted by a Military Court or Tribunal of the Allied Powers shall be treated in the same way as those finally sentenced to an equivalent penalty at a Japanese Court."

3. The following would appear to be applicable to the case of Ii Yoshiro:

a. He was sentenced on 25 August 1949 to two (2) years in prison by a U. S. Provost Court in Tokyo for false and destructive criticism of the Occupation. He would not be eligible for election for public office until 25 August 1951, notwithstanding his release from prison on 23 December 1950.

b. He may be returned to jail if he is found guilty of further indulgence in derogatory and inaccurate comments about the Occupation.



GOVERNMENT SECTION

27 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge, Public Affairs Division

SUBJECT : II, Yoshiro

II, Yoshiro, member of the Communist Party, is reported to be a candidate for mayor in Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture. On 16 June 1949 he spoke to a labor gathering accusing the United States of leading Japan into slavery and was convicted by the United States Provost Court on 25 August and sentenced to two years at hard labor. He was released on 23 December 1950.

According to the Election Law, Article 11, Paragraph 2, "a person who has been condemned to confinement or any heavier punishment and whose term of punishment has not been completed" has neither the right to vote nor is eligible for election. As conviction in the Provost Court is not considered crime in the Japanese law, II would have the legal right to have the candidacy for mayor.

It is recommended that his parole be canceled in the case that he spreads malicious propaganda during the course of his campaign.

M. MATSUKATA



GOVERNMENT SECTION

26 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge, Public Affairs Division

SUBJECT : Mine Disaster - Naruto City

On 21 February Mr. Hondo, Mayor of Naruto City, called on the undersigned to explain the case surrounding the mine explosion in Naruto City. The undersigned traveled with Mr. Hondo on Project 130 and found him to be a very capable and sincere man.

On 1 January 29, Naruto City was rocked with an explosion. Under the supervision of the Kobe Maritime Safety Commission, Tanobe Salvage Company had been removing explosives from a sea mine on the shores of Naruto City. The project had been started on 4 December on a direct contract between this company and the Maritime Safety Commission. The local police were in no way directly involved in the patrolling of the area where this work was being carried on. Consequently, the mayor had no knowledge of this project. The explosion caused the damage of ¥100,000,000 to the city of Naruto. Eighty-one people were injured. The people of Naruto City are demanding a clarification of the responsibility. At the present time the Maritime Safety Commission states that the responsibility rests with the salvage company and not with the Maritime Safety Commission. The Attorney General, without any detailed investigation of the case, gave public notice that the salvage company was responsible and therefore, the government could in no way reimburse Naruto City.

Ever since the 30th of January, the mayor and the chairman of the City Assembly and three other members of the assembly have been in Tokyo seeing the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Transportation, the Cabinet Secretary, the Local Finance Commission and the Attorney General. So far, they have not been able to obtain any relief funds for their city. They state that it is impossible for them to return to their city without such funds as the population feels that the city government is responsible for the disaster.

The undersigned requested the Procurator General to check the above case to determine what party is responsible for such a disaster. According to all existing laws, it is the responsibility of the Maritime Safety Commission to supervise and direct any salvage of sea mines.

M. MATSUKATA



GOVERNMENT SECTION

14 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge, Public Affairs Division

SUBJECT : Local Government

On 7 February a conference was held with the following people present:

Mr. O'Brien, CI&E  
The National Election Management Commission  
Local Autonomy Agency

The conference was called by the undersigned to discuss a comprehensive publicity program for the coming local elections. Prior to this, the Local Autonomy Agency had been requested to submit a series of questions concerning the local autonomy. The questions and answers were discussed at the conference. The objective is to have the Local Autonomy Agency in cooperation with the National Election Management Commission establish a model program for dissemination of informations during the elections which would greatly enhance the understanding of local autonomy in the local area. The National Election Management Commission has 45,000 yen which can be contributed for the material necessary in drawing up such a program. Due to limited funds, it would be impossible for the Commission or the Local Autonomy Agency to print and distribute the materials directly. Cooperation of the local agencies will be necessary and the Local Autonomy Agency has agreed to do everything within its power to get the associations to cooperate in this program.

M. MATSUKATA

MM:gb



GOVERNMENT SECTION

14 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge

SUBJECT : Minister Okano

On 7 February Minister Okano, Mr. Suzuki, Vice Minister in charge of Local Autonomy Agency and Mr. Okuno, Financial Section Chief of the Local Finance Commission called on the undersigned. Mr. Okano requested clarification of policy regarding Government Section's clearance of bills during this present Diet session. The Local Autonomy Agency has been working with ESS on revisions of the Local Tax Law which will be presented to the Diet in the near future. They contemplate various amendments by the opposition in the Diet, all with the object of reducing the local tax burden, in view of the coming local elections. Minister Okano requested that Government Section not clear all the amendments as this would affect the budget and the collection of local taxes. At this point the undersigned discussed Government Section policy with Mr. Rizzo.

Minister Okano was informed:

1. All bills submitted to Government Section for approval would be referred to Mr. Moss of ESS/Taxation Branch for comment and Government Section would be guided by his comments.
2. That as Minister Okano well knew Government Section has been endeavoring to release the Japanese Diet from restrictions that are placed on them by ESS regarding financial matters.

These two points should help Minister Okano to determine the present Headquarters' policy on legislation. It was further pointed out that Government Section would not clear legislation which would knowingly embarrass the present government.

Minister Okano was also informed of the proposed trip to the United Kingdom and requested his cooperation with the Cabinet Secretary and the Prime Minister in selection of personnel to be included in this group. He was informed that the intention of Government Section was first to raise this question with Minister Okano, but as approval on the expenditures of the exchange was necessary prior to final agreement with the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, the initial contact with the Japanese Government had been carried on with Mr. Kimura who in turn had consulted with the Cabinet Secretariat and the Prime Minister. Mr. Kimura had reported to Government Section that the Japanese Government was very pleased to be invited to Great Britain and the Prime Minister had expressed great interest. At the present time, Mr. Kimura and Mr. Okazaki were discussing the question of personnel, but Government Section thought it advisable that Minister Okano be included in any such discussions. Minister Okano was very pleased and expressed the desire to go on this trip. He has



14 February 1951

appointed Mr. Suzuki as the man to contact Mr. Kimura to coordinate and make all the arrangements necessary for the selection of the group.

The Kambe Report was discussed with Minister Okano. The undersigned stated that a study of the Kambe Report showed it very hard to see any definite conclusion the Kambe Commission had reached in the reassignment of governmental functions. In the estimation of the undersigned nothing more than a compromise between the national government and local government was reached and no basic principles of decentralization had been established. At the present time laws are being submitted to Government Section and at times the Commission has requested Government Section support in withholding clearance of the bills because they did not comply with the report to the Diet by the Kambe Commission. The fact that no basic principle exists makes it very hard for this Headquarters to give positive assistance to the Commission in regard to clearance of legislation. It is suggested that if the Commission's report were to be implemented necessary positive steps would have to be taken by Minister Okano and his Liberal Party rather than to rely on the Headquarters for assistance. Minister Okano fully agreed that the Kambe Report was greatly lacking in uniformity and they themselves were greatly concerned over the lack of any basic principle. In closing Minister Okano stated that he and Mr. Suzuki would study the problem further and discuss the report with the undersigned at a later date.

It is recommended that some positive steps be taken in the development of the local government associations to study the Kambe Report and officially recommend the necessary changes. Such a report can only be made by the associations if they call a general conference of all their members. If the local government associations are to take any part in the development of local autonomy in Japan, it is essential that they be a body informed on the contents of the Kambe Report and are capable of intelligent discussion.

M. MATSUKATA

MM/gb



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section  
Public Affairs Division

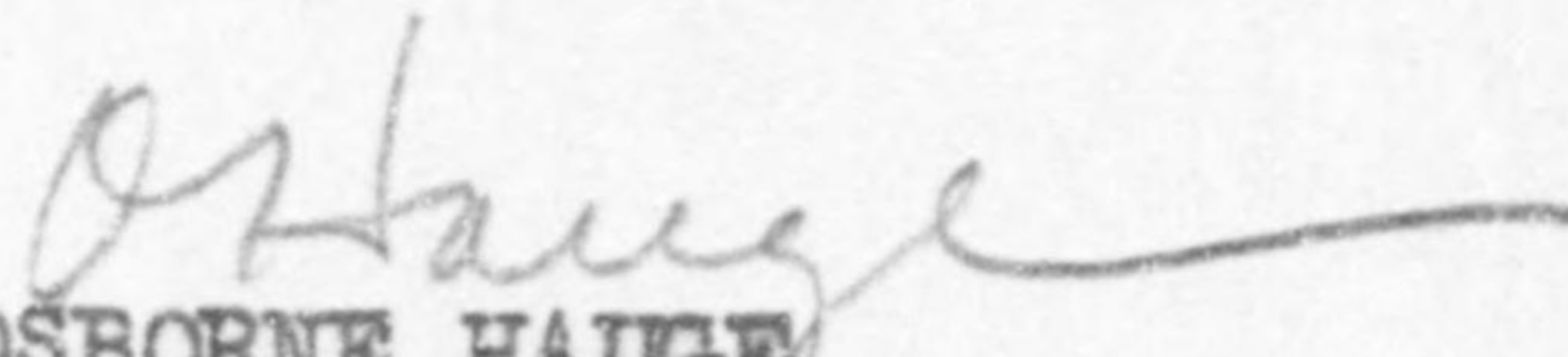
14 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Ministry of Education Proposal for Revision of Board of Education Law

1. Mr. Naito, a representative in the Ministry of Education, called at 1500 hours yesterday to discuss a Ministry of Education proposal that the Board of Education Law be amended in such fashion as to deny to prefectural governors or assemblies, or the mayors or assemblies of municipalities served by boards of education, the right to reduce budget proposals for education to a figure below that used by the Local Finance Commission as the basis for determining equalization grant appropriations. He argued that this remedy is essential in order to strengthen the school board system, which is presently so ineffectual it is likely soon to be completely discredited. It was made clear to Mr. Naito that the issue falls directly within the competence of CI&E, that Headquarters advice concerning the matter should come from that Section. He indicated his understanding, but urged that he be permitted to hear an informal expression of GS views. Thereafter I discussed the proposal but with the reservation that I <sup>would</sup> express personal views.

2. I stated my opinion that the proposal was essentially no different from that contained in the Standard Minimum Education Special Bill, submitted to the Headquarters shortly before the end of the last regular Diet session. Mr. Naito argued that it was fundamentally different because the new proposition would in effect assign to the Local Finance Commission the right to determine minimum expenditures for education, a power reserved to the Education Ministry in the original proposal. I expressed the view that the Local Finance Commission could not be expected to accept any such direct responsibility for education, that the Commission Establishment Law does not provide for any such assumption of authority by the Commission. It was further noted that figures used as the basis for the Commission's calculations are at this stage in the development of the equalization grant system necessarily approximate and inexact, hardly a reasonable basis for determining specific minimum educational requirements. It was pointed out, moreover, that the record of prefectural spending for education, the total average of which is less than one per cent below the standard used in determining the equalization grant, is not as serious as completely to discredit the school board system. It was acknowledged that measures to assure a somewhat greater autonomy for local school boards might be justified, but it was suggested that the proposed cure was ill-suited to remedy the defects complained of. Mr. Naito was advised to consider other means of solving the problem.

  
OSBORNE HAUGE

Chief, Public Affairs Division

Noted  
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

20 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. In the inclosed check note Number 2, dated 8 February 51, addressed to Government Section, CTS "strongly recommends that SCAP approval of subject bill (Tab A) be withheld." This bill has been submitted to GHQ for clearance three times: on 25 July 1950, 25 November 1950 and 1 February 1951. On the first occasion, ESS and LS interposed no financial or legal objections, but CTS strongly recommended that clearance be withheld (See Tab B - CTS C/N #1 of 28 July 1950.). On the second occasion, CTS repeated the recommendation (See Tab C - CTS C/N #2 of 8 December 1950.). Since both the 8th and 9th Diet Sessions were brief and crowded with more urgent legislation, those Sessions expired while the bill was still under consideration by GHQ. On the present occasion the bill was introduced early in the Session and GS has been informed that it is supported by the Hokkaido Development Agency, the Hokkaido Port authorities, the Ministry of Transportation, the Cabinet and all the political parties in the Diet. Further, it has been represented to GS that unless the bill is enacted before 1 April 1951, all projected port improvements in Hokkaido will cease and the funds appropriated therefor in the 1951-52 budget will be useless to Hokkaido, for the port authorities there are unable to raise their share of construction costs as required by the existing Port and Harbor Law.

2. The pertinent SCAP directive is SCAPIN 7009-A of 16 December 1949 (Tab D) wherein SCAP approved certain Japanese proposals for the operation of port facilities and prescribed their implementation by legislation which would:

- a. Provide for maximum local autonomy in the management and operation of ports.
- b. Authorize local public bodies to establish port management bodies most consistent with national interests.
- c. Contain specific provisions concerning structure and functions of port authorities.
- d. Provide only the minimum of supervision and control by the government necessary to further national interests.

3. Based on this memorandum and with the advice of CTS the Japanese Government prepared and the Diet enacted the Port and Harbor Law (Law No. 218, 31 May 1950). Of special relevance to the bill now in question is the provision of this law (Article 42) which stipulates that at a major port the cost

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of construction or improvement of water, contour and mooring facilities shall be shared equally by the central government and the port authority, while at a port of refuge the respective shares are 75% to the State and 25% to the authority. Presently, ports in Hokkaido and elsewhere in Japan are under repair or construction in accordance with the provisions of the Port and Harbor Law, the State's share of the costs having been appropriated in the 1950-51 budget.

4. The proposed bill would make the following exceptions to Article 42 of the Port and Harbor Law:

a. Concerning port construction for the development of Hokkaido, the State shall bear "the full amount" for water and contour facilities, and 75% for mooring and port traffic facilities.

b. The Ministry of Transportation may execute construction in Hokkaido "when agreement has been reached through consultation between the State and the Port Authority with respect thereto."

5. The CTS objections to the proposed bill (Tabs B and C) may be summarized as follows:

a. By relieving the local public entities of financial responsibility for port construction or improvement it would also deprive them of power of decision. This is contrary to SCAP's policy of encouraging local autonomy.

b. If an exception is made for Hokkaido, similar proposals for other places will emasculate other cost-sharing provisions of the Port and Harbor Law.

c. Relieving the local authorities of financial burden will lead to improvident expenditures and "pork barrel" projects.

d. Existing port facilities in Hokkaido are greater than presently required to serve existing needs.


e. The proposal is not in harmony with SCAPIN 7009-A.

6. While agreeing in general with the objections voiced by CTS to the proposed bill, GS does not perceive therein a clear violation of any explicit SCAP directive or policy, nor does CTS contend that the proposed bill actually violates SCAPIN 7009-A. If GHQ staff sections are truly to act in "the role of offering advice and guidance as distinguished from precise and detailed direction" they cannot demand that every legislative proposal submitted to GHQ for clearance meet their own standards of technical perfection. The Japanese agencies of government must be permitted freedom of autonomous decision. This is especially true of the legislature, which should be permitted the fullest possible exercise of its powers as one means of strengthening democratic tendencies. Moreover, the possibility of strong repercussions in Japanese political circles in the event the bill is disapproved by GHQ should be considered.



7. On 19 February 1951 in a telephone conversation from Frank Rizzo of Government Section to Mr. Osmond of CTS the latter was informed that GS, in the performance of its function as legislative clearing agent for SCAP, felt compelled to clear the bill in question and would proceed to do so unless specifically instructed to the contrary by the Supreme Commander or the Chief of Staff. In view of the strong opposition to this bill consistently expressed by CTS, however, GS would hold up its action for 24 to 48 hours if the Chief, CTS desired to request that special instruction be issued. The same day Mr. Osmond returned the call and stated that Colonel Miller appreciated the opportunity to appeal the proposed clearance but had decided not to do so. Accordingly, the bill was cleared the same day.

4 Incls.

  
F.R.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

*Over*  
Capt Norris

|  |   |              |   |
|--|---|--------------|---|
| Note No.   | From: Govt Sec  | To: CTS      | Date: 1 February 1951<br><i>26-6076</i> |
| 1.   | <p>1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by House of Representatives.</p> <p>2. Your prompt comment is requested.</p> <p>1 Incl<br/>Bill for Port Construction for Development of Hokkaido</p> |              |   |
| 2  | From: CTS   | To: Govt Sec | Mr. Osmond 26-6017<br>Date: 8 FEB. 1951 |
| <p>1. Subject bill is the same in all essential respects as two previous bills which have been submitted to Government Section. These bills were not cleared by Government Section.</p> <p>2. By checknotes dated 28 July 1950 and 8 December 1950, the Chief, CTS, recommended that SCAP approval of the earlier bills be withheld. For reasons heretofore given, the Chief, CTS, <u>strongly recommends</u> that SCAP approval of subject bill be withheld.</p> <p>3. There is inclosed for reference, copy of checknote No. 1 dated 27 November 1950 from Government Section to CTS and checknote No. 2 dated 8 December 1950 from CTS to C/S through Government Section.</p> <p>1 Incl<br/>w/d 1 incl<br/>Added 1 incl<br/>1. C/N 1 dtd 27 Nov 1950 &amp;<br/>C/N 2 dtd 8 Dec 50</p> <p>----- H. T. M. -----</p> |   |              |   |

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1877



House of Representatives

January 30th, 1951.

Bill for the Port Construction for  
the Development of Hokkaido

(Presented by TAMAKI, Shinichi)

(Purpose of this Law)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to provide the special cases of the Port and Harbor Law (Law No. 218, 1950) regarding port construction work which is executed in Hokkaido for the development of Hokkaido.

(Mutual Sharing of Expenses for Port Construction Work Executed by the Port Management Body)

Article 2. With regard to the expenses for port construction work which is executed by the Port Management Body and is deemed as necessary for the development of Hokkaido, the State shall bear the full amount as to the construction or improvement of water facilities or contour facilities, and the State and the Port Management Body shall bear 75% and 25% respectively as to the construction or improvement of mooring facilities or port traffic facilities.

2. The provisions for (Mutual Sharing of Expenses) of Article 42, paragraphs 3 and 4, Port and Harbor Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case contemplated in the preceding paragraph.

CS:  
ESS  
CTS  
HS/LJ

Recd GS  
2/1/51



(Directly Executed Work)

Article 3. The Minister of Transportation may directly execute port construction work within the limitation of the budget, in case it is found necessary for developing Hokkaido, when agreement has been reached through consultation between the State and the Port Management Body with respect thereto.

2. The provisions of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the expenses for port construction work which is executed by the Minister of Transportation according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph. In this case, "Article 17, paragraph 1, and Article 19, paragraph 1" referred in Article 42, paragraph 4 of the Port and Harbor Law which shall apply mutatis mutandis in the preceding Article shall read "Article 17, paragraph 2, and Article 19, paragraph 2."

3. The provisions for (Transfer of Land or Structure) of Article 53, Port and Harbor Law and those for (Lease, etc., of Port Facilities) of Article 54 of the same Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case contemplated in paragraph 1.

(Transference, etc. of Port Facilities, the Expenses for which have been shared or subsidized by the State)

Article 4. The provisions for (Transference, etc. of Port Facilities, the Expenses for which have been shared or



subsidized by the State) of Article 46, Port and Harbor Law shall apply mutatis mutandis to those who want to transfer, mortgage or lease the port facilities, the construction expenses for which have been shared or subsidized by the State in accordance with the provisions of the two preceding Articles.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

This Law shall come into force as from the day of its promulgation.

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CHECK SHEET

Col H. T. Miller, 26-6305

Subject: Bill for the Port Construction for the  
Development of Hokkaido

From: CTS

To: GS

Date: 28 July 1950

1. The Chief, CTS, strongly opposes favorable consideration being given by SCAP to the above-entitled "member" bill which has for its purpose the continuation of virtually 100 per cent subsidies from the central government for port construction or improvement work in Hokkaido. Enactment of this proposed legislation requiring either 100 per cent or substantially 100 per cent financing of port construction or improvement works by the central government, would effectively end all local government responsibility in this important public field. Since the central government finances it, it would have entire decision as to what is done, where, when, and how. The local government since it would provide none, or substantially none, of the financing, would have no responsibility and no say in the matter, but would be reduced to its former position of a petitioner for the favors of an all-powerful and possibly generous donor -- the central government. In this one fundamental particular, this proposed legislation is directly opposed to SCAP policy of encouraging local autonomy and the responsibility of local governments.
2. The recently enacted Port and Harbor Law (Law No. 218, 1950), specifies in Articles 42 and 43 thereof the share to be borne by the central government for port construction and improvement throughout Japan. Except at so-called ports of refuge, the central government's share of the expense is not to exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of construction or improvement. If special legislation is enacted, providing that in Hokkaido where construction costs are the highest in Japan, and where there is now an oversupply of port and harbor facilities, the central government will pay the full amount for the construction or improvement of water facilities or contour facilities and 75 per cent of the expense of constructing or improving mooring facilities or port traffic facilities, we can expect that other attempts will be made to emasculate those provisions of the Port and Harbor Law relating to the sharing of expenses for such work between the central government and local entities.
3. The continued assumption by the central government of 100 per cent of the costs of most port construction and improvement works in Hokkaido will mean that many improvident expenditures will be made for such works which could be avoided if the local entities were required to share in the expense in accordance with the provisions of Articles 42 and 43 of the Port and Harbor Law. For the fiscal year 1950/51 local entities in Hokkaido requested ¥950,977,000 for port and harbor construction or improvement projects. This is approximately 45 per cent of the total amount approved for such projects throughout Japan (¥2,100,000,000). Although the enactment of the subject bill will not require any supplemental appropriations for the current fiscal year, attention is called to the fact that the bill is proposed as permanent legislation.

C O P Y

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Col H. T. Miller, 26-6305

Subject: Bill for the Port Construction for the  
Development of Hokkaido

From: CTS

To: GS

Date: 28 July 1950

1.  
(Cont'd)

4. Irrespective of the arguments which might be advanced in justification of unusually large expenditures by the central government for the development of Hokkaido, the Chief, CTS, desires to go on record as opposing "pork-barrel" legislation of the type here proposed. At the present time the development of Hokkaido is not being retarded by reason of any lack of port facilities. The Chief, CTS, has personally inspected the harbors and port facilities in Hokkaido. They are more than adequate to handle present and prospective traffic. Hokkaido ports and harbors, formerly very active, served commerce and trade between Hokkaido and Kamchatka Peninsula, Kurile Islands, and Saghalien (Karafuto). The loss of lucrative fishing grounds, timber, and mining concessions, as well as considerable passenger traffic, has resulted in far greater port capacities in Hokkaido than presently required.

5. An early draft of the Port and Harbor Bill contained provisions giving special consideration to ports in Hokkaido. The matter was fully explored by CTS at that time. Our views were made known to the representatives of the Ministry of Transportation and the matter was dropped.

6. The Port and Harbor Bill was under consideration by interested SCAP sections for more than a year prior to its enactment. It is considered that the methods which have been employed in attempting to give special consideration to the ports of Hokkaido threaten a breakdown of SCAP control. The Chief, CTS, would have preferred to confine his comments to the merits of the instant bill but there are circumstances presented which, in his opinion, go far beyond such issue. If this bill is permitted to be enacted, the enactment of three identical bills substituting only the words Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku, respectively, for the word Hokkaido in this bill will completely wipe out all effects of the Port and Harbor Bill.

7. Accordingly, the Chief, CTS, strongly recommends that clearance of this legislation by SCAP be withheld.

H.T.M.

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C O P Y

B<sub>v</sub>



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

C H E C K S H E E T

(Do not remove from attached sheet)

Subject: Draft Legislation

*CW*  
Capt Norris

26-6076

Date: 27 November '50

Note No.

From: Govt Sec

To: CTS

1.

1. Immediate introduction of the attached draft bill in the Diet is proposed by the House of Representatives.

2. Your prompt comment is requested.

1 Incl

Bill for Port Construction  
for Development of Hokkaido

2.

From: CTS

Thru: Govt Sec

To: C/S

Col Miller, 26-6305

DATE: 8 DEC 1950

1. Subject bill (TAB A) is identical to a bill which was submitted to Govt Sec for clearance during the closing days of the last session of the Diet. Govt Sec referred the latter bill to CTS for comments. CTS objected to the bill (TAB B) and it was not cleared.

2. As pointed out in TAB B, the Chief, CTS, is unqualifiedly opposed to this proposed legislation. If enacted, subject bill would relieve the local entities of Hokkaido of all financial responsibility in connection with the construction or improvement of water facilities or contour facilities at all Hokkaido ports coming within the purview of the Port and Harbor Law (Law No. 218, 1950), and place such responsibility in the central government. Port construction or improvement projects in Hokkaido would be undertaken, not primarily on the basis of need and maximum economic utility, but on the basis of political considerations. The energies of the local entities would be diverted from planning realistic maintenance or improvement projects which would be adequate for their needs to exerting pressure on the dispensers of central government "pork-barrel" funds for larger projects which would mean little or nothing to the future development of Hokkaido.

"C"  
3759  
~~144~~



**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND**

**CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets) Col Miller, 26-6305

File No:

Subject: Draft Legislation: Bill for Port Construction  
for Development of Hokkaido

Note  
No.

From: CTS

Thru: Govt Sec  
To: C/S

Date: 8 DEC 1950

2.  
(Cont'd)

The proposed legislation is contrary to SCAP policy of encouraging local autonomy and the responsibility of local governments.

3. The stated purpose of the recently enacted Hokkaido Development Law (Law No. 126, May 1950) is to provide for "the coordinated development of the resources in Hokkaido." As pointed out in TAB B the Chief, CTS, has personally inspected the harbors and port facilities in Hokkaido and they are more than adequate to handle present and prospective traffic. The expenditure of large amounts of central government funds for unnecessary port and harbor facilities in Hokkaido will retard rather than advance "the coordinated development of the resources of Hokkaido" by absorbing funds which could be devoted to the development of the natural resources of Hokkaido.

4. SCAPIN 7009-A dated 16 December 1949 (TAB C) directed the Japanese Government to prepare and submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a draft of appropriate legislation relating to the operation of port facilities and terminal services. Paragraph 3 of SCAPIN 7009-A provides that the legislation should contain specific provisions concerning the establishment, functions, organization, and financial structure of port management bodies, and that provisions should also be made "for only that minimum supervision and control to be retained by the Japanese Government which is necessary to protect and further national interests when the Japanese Government considers that such national interests may be effected." The Port and Harbor Law was an outgrowth of SCAPIN 7009-A. Subject bill is submitted as an exception to the Port and Harbor Law. The Chief, CTS, considers that it is not in harmony with SCAPIN 7009-A.

5. Accordingly, the Chief, CTS, recommends that SCAP approval of subject bill be withheld.

3 Incls

TAB A - Draft Legislation  
TAB B - CTS C/N to GS 28 Jul 50  
TAB C - SCAPIN 7009-A 16 Dec 49

*H.T.M.*  
H.T.M.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 567 (1 Sep 49 ) CTS  
SCAPIN 7009-A

16 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Operation of Port Facilities and Terminal Services

1. References:

- a. Japanese Government letter FOM No. 731 (LCO), subject, "Operation of Port Facilities and Terminal Services," 1 September 1949
- b. Japanese Government letter FOM No. 997 (LCO), subject, "Operation of Port Facilities and Terminal Services," 30 September 1949

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers approves in principle the following two proposals extracted from the plan submitted on 1 September 1949, by reference 1a above.

- a. "As a rule, every principal port shall have a Port Management Body." (Paragraph I(1)1.a)
- b. "Port Management Body will be established as stipulated by law." (Paragraph I(1)1.b)

3. The proposals quoted in paragraph 2 should be implemented by the enactment of legislation which will provide for maximum local autonomy in the management and operation of ports and authorize local public bodies to establish or create any form of port management body most consistent with national and local interests. The legislation should contain specific provisions concerning the establishment, functions, organization and financial structure of a public juridical person, as well as any other form of port management body which may be established by local public bodies. Provisions should also be made for only that minimum supervision and control to be retained by the Japanese Government which is necessary to protect and further national interests when the Japanese Government considers that such national interests may be effected.

"D"



AG 567 ( 1 Sep 49 ) CTS  
SCAPIN 7009-A

4. Since such legislation will then govern the establishment of port management bodies, and the operation of port and terminal facilities will in turn be governed by policies and procedures established by port management bodies in accordance with their articles of incorporation or with applicable by-laws of local public bodies, as prescribed by the law, the approval by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers of any plan for the establishment and operation of a port management body at any specific port will not be necessary. Facilities which are now under procurement demand by occupation forces will be released at each port when and where a port management body has been established.

5. The Japanese Government will prepare and submit to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers by 30 December 1949 a draft of appropriate legislation in consonance with the foregoing and as indicated in paragraph 1(5)1. of the plan referred to in paragraph 1a above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

*K. B. Bush*

K. B. BUSH  
Brigadier General, ACD.  
Adjutant General



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Government Section

20 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

The following information concerning decorations awarded to officers and enlisted personnel of the Far East Air Forces was obtained from Major Callow and Captain Cornet, Headquarters, FEAF (2635 Ext. 692) on 19 February 1951 and is up to date as of about two weeks ago, the time required to receive and consolidate reports and copies of orders from subordinate Air Force Commands:

- DSC: None awarded by FEAF. Two received by FEAF General Officers by GHQ, FE General Orders.
- SS: General officers - 7, Colonels - 6, Lt. Colonels - 1, Majors - 1, Captains - 7, Lieutenants - 6; Total - 28.
- DFC: General officers - 1, Colonels - 10, Lt. Colonels - 35, Majors - 33, Captains - 144, Lieutenants - 267, Master Sergeants - 18, Technical Sergeants - 14, Staff Sergeants - 24, Sergeants - 10, Corporals - 3, Privates First Class - 3; Total - 562.
- BSM: General Officers - 2, Colonels - 31, Lt. Colonels - 83, Majors - 129, Captains - 145, Lieutenants - 60, Warrant Officers - 20, Master Sergeants - 74, Technical Sergeants - 49, Staff Sergeants - 28, Corporals - 15, Privates First Class - 7; Total 695.

F.R.

CS Files



*Col Napier*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
APO 500

AG 200.6 (19 Feb 51)AG-PM

19 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General Whitney

SUBJECT: Award of the Distinguished-Service Cross, Silver Star and Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device to United States Army Personnel for Acts of Heroism in the Korean Operation.

1. Pursuant to oral request, the following statistics are furnished on decorations awarded to officer and enlisted personnel of the United States Army for acts of heroism performed in connection with the Korean operation:

| <u>Decoration</u> | <u>General Officers</u> | <u>Officers</u> | <u>Enlisted men</u> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| DSC               | 11                      | 80              | 83                  |
| SS                | 32                      | 791             | 1158                |
| BSM (V)           | 1                       | 768             | 3221                |

2. The above statistics represent award of decorations to United States Army personnel announced in general orders of General Headquarters and subordinate commands. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that approximately fifteen (15) days elapse after orders are issued in the field until the statistics are incorporated in machine records punch cards.

K. B. BUSH,  
Brigadier General, USA,  
Adjutant General.



*File*

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND**

**CHECK SHEET**

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: .

Subject: Showing of Special Film.

Note  
No.

From: Secy Gen Staff

To: Government

Date: 6 February 1951

1.

1. There will be a showing of a special film on the subject of Prisoners of War under the control of Eighth Army at 1400, Thursday, 8 February 1951, in the Dai Ichi theater. Running time is 35 minutes.

2. Attendance will be restricted to section chiefs only.

BY DIRECTION OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

*J. M. H.*  
J. M. H.

8 Feb 1951

Memo for Record:

Major Kean, Secy Gen Staff's Office, was notified this date that General Whitney would be unable to attend showing due to other pressing duties.

*[Signature]*  
W.E.C.

*74*

*1953*



GOVERNMENT SECTION

8 February 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Comments on Several Subjects from Town and Village Association

1. Mr. Yamamoto of the Mayors Association submitted attached notes regarding difficult factors in the choice of a single representative from the Mayors and Assemblymen Association as a member of the pending delegation for England. One factor will be the desirability of sending some one who is presently in public office and reasonably high in association circles. A time interval of about two months will be necessary after the elections this spring to choose Gun, prefectural, regional and national officers.

2. Attached is a copy of the report in Japanese of the association's opinions and activities in implementing the Kambe Report. The House of Councillor's Local Affairs Committee have recently prepared a report on the combined ministerial comment on the Kambe Report. All ministries were opposed in greater or less degree.

3. Comments by recent GS groups that travel to America indicate that the city officials in many small ways showed their contempt for town and village members. The treatment by American public officials was extremely cordial to all members in the group. Mr. Yamamoto recalled the opposition of city officials to inclusion of representatives from the towns and villages on the Local Finance Commission which was established in 1946. It was only through intervention of GS that they obtained representation. On the other hand, prefectural and town and village relationships tend to be more cordial.

4. It is expected that many of the town and village officials, who were purged four years ago will again re-enter public life and a considerable number expected to be elected this spring.

5. Kanju Kato, an associate, is expected to give Governor Yasui a close race in Tokyo-to. His wife, Shizue Kato, a graduate of an American university and a well known birth control addict, has apparently obtained support from many women's organizations.

NICKOLAS COTTRELL

NC:gb

13



GOVERNMENT SECTION

31 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Annual Meeting of National Association of Town and Village Mayors

1. Made the following remarks to the group: "General Whitney sent greetings. Mr. Hauge was sorry he could not attend and sent the following message: 'The future of local autonomy in Japan is largely in the hands of town and village and city officials who could help sustain public support or progress already made and actively push for completion of the program for decentralization of the national government.' Noted that, notwithstanding the problems occasioned by the Korean war, there had been no decrease in interest on the part of SCAP in the progress already achieved toward democratization and no diminution of concern that the overall program be continued until the maximum powers be exercised by local government. Commented briefly on the difficulties facing Local Finance Commission and the individual contribution by Mr. Kimura, who was among the guest speakers. Commented briefly on the significance of the Kambe Report and the need for positive action in its support. Expressed hope the town and village mayors as a group would consent to run for re-election this spring and thereby make available to their communities the accumulation of experience during the last four years."

2. Mr. Shirotori, President, expressed thanks for U.S. aid in sending their group to America for study and the particular gratitude that all members felt toward GS for its active help to small communities in Japan.

NICKOLAS COTTRELL

NC/gb

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GOVERNMENT SECTION

24 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Looted Property Procedures

1. Mr. William Short, Chief of Property Service Unit, CPC, requested an opinion as to the extent that SCAP through CPC should intervene in the Japanese civil suit.
2. In 1948, CPC took into custody an item of purportedly looted property, a so-called Golden Dragon Tray of Chinese origin, having small intrinsic value but high historical value. It was seized from a prosperous Korean resident of Osaka, Kanimitsu. On determining that the article was not in fact looted property, CPC turned it over to the Ministry of Finance with instructions to turn it over to the rightful owner, a departure from their usual practice of restoring similar property to the person from whom it had been seized. At a recent legal proceeding before an Osaka Magistrate Kanimitsu was denied access to the hearing and the magistrate or other presiding official turned over the tray to a Mrs. Fukushima, who had pledged it before 1948 with Kanimitsu as security for a loan of 200,000 yen. Kanimitsu has requested CPC to order the Ministry of Finance to return the tray to him. There is question as to whether he is a Korean or a Japanese national.
3. It does not so far appear that Kanimitsu does not have adequate remedy in the Japanese civil courts or that he has taken any action to regain his property by such means or to have registered a complaint of discrimination with the Korean mission; neither have facts been presented that the property has passed beyond his reach through being subject to attachment by a more expeditious or senior creditor of Mrs. Fukushima.
4. It would appear that SCAP should not intervene unless it is clearly shown that action by CPC has placed Kanimitsu in a position where equitable relief is practically unavailable to him.
5. Recommended to Mr. Short that CPC do not intervene at this time and that they obtain a complete report of the case from the Ministry of Finance. Col. Napier is of the same opinion.

NICKOLAS COTTRELL

NC:gb



GOVERNMENT SECTION

23 January 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Hauge, Public Affairs Division

SUBJECT : Re-Orientation Project 186

On 18 January representatives of the six local government organizations reported to Government Section and were informed that a project of six members were to be sent to the States to conduct research for six local government organizations. Each organization was to be represented by one man between the ages of 30 and 50. He was to be qualified in English speaking and reading and have full knowledge of the activities of the organization he was representing. An exception was made in the case of the two village organizations where there will only be one member representing both organizations. Three candidates were to be picked by each organization in order of priority and referred to Mr. Kimura of the Central Liaison Office who has agreed to review for fluency in English. The final determination was left to Mr. Kimura who on completing the selection would submit the names and the personal histories to Government Section.

SUBJECT: Local Government Associations

At the above meeting, the various organizations were requested to get historical information on their respective organizations and any information available on their proposal to implement and support the Kambe Commission Report. Most all organizations are holding discussion meetings in the early part of February but were getting some information from the members in different localities as to their opinions of the Kambe Report. As soon as such reports are received, they will be distributed to various members of the Division.

SUBJECT: Publicity on Local Elections

On 22 January the undersigned attended a conference at CIAE Information Division for the purpose of discussing such matter to be emphasized in the coming local elections. Present were Mr. O'Brien, CIAE, Mr. Matsuyama of the Local Autonomy Agency, and Mr. Nakadate, CIAE. The discussion centered around the policy to be taken on the distribution of information by CIAE. This amounted to nothing more than writing a theoretical paper of about two paragraphs in which it was to be stated that emphasis should be placed on the development of local autonomy. The undersigned proposed that elections be used as a time to educate the public on local autonomy rather than slogans such as "Appear Vote Is A Citizen's Duty". It is proposed that the Local Autonomy Agency develop itself into an organization which could well be respected by the local communities and the local government associations for their guidance rather than central authority. The plan is to pad the Local Autonomy Agency work up model publicity in the form of posters, pamphlets, and radio information which could be presented to the six local government associations. This would



23 January 1951

have to be extremely superior in quality and technicality so as to create a desire on the part of the local associations to request further information and further guidance by the Local Autonomy Agency. The local government associations do not have any budget but through the Finance Commission they will be receiving necessary funds for the operation of local elections. Within this fund there is a certain percentage allotted to publicity. It would be up to the local government associations to persuade their members to use this fund for the type of publicity and information supplied by the Local Autonomy Agency.

Mr. O'Brien, although agreeing with the proposed plan, said that it was urgently necessary for CIAE to form a policy paper which would be transmitted to the Civil Affairs teams. He stated that it took three months to transmit this to the Civil Affairs teams and therefore, it would have to be prepared not later than 25 January. The undersigned promised Mr. O'Brien that he would receive all information necessary by 25 January but prior to the determination of the content of a policy paper, a study would have to be made on the basic material necessary for inclusion in this paper. It is proposed that a meeting be held in Government Section at four o'clock, 22 January with the following people present: Mr. Suzuki, Vice Chief of Local Autonomy Agency, Mr. Nakadate, CIAE, and Mr. Nakayama, Local Autonomy Agency.

This meeting was held and complete agreement was reached with all parties concerned. It has been decided that within the next two days the Local Autonomy Agency will compile a series of questions on local autonomy at three levels of government. These questions will also be divided into the following categories. Those related to:

- Local Autonomy Law
- Local Public Service Law
- Local Finance Commission Law
- Equalization Grant Law
- Police Law
- Kambe Commission Report

It was found that the Kambe Commission Report would be used as a guide to the principle of Local Autonomy in Japan, but as it has not been enacted into legislation, it could only be applied to future local autonomy. On completion of contemplation of these questions, they will be submitted to Jack O'Brien, who as an information specialist will be requested to inform the Local Autonomy Agency on what media of information can be best used to educate the people during the election campaign (I don't think Jack will like it).

MAKOTO MATSUKATA

MM:gb



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

W.E.C. 3/88

File No: \_\_\_\_\_ Subject: Command Report

Note No. 1 From: G-2 To: All G Q, FEC Staff Sections Date: 18 Jan 51

Cont'd 8. Staff sections requiring advice and/or information regarding the preparation of their reports are requested to contact the Historical Division (Major Fechtman, 26-8898) for assistance.

- 3 Incls
- 1. Extract of FM 101-5
- 2. Extract of IR 345-105
- 3. Outline for Report

*W.E.C.*

*W.E.C.*

Memo for Record:

22 January 1951

The Command Report is required of Staff Sections of GHQ, FEC only. Therefore, it is not necessary for Government Section to submit one.

*W.E.C.*  
W.E.C.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

File No:

Subject: Command Report

Note From: G-2 To: All GHQ, FEC Staff Sections Date: 18 Jan 51  
No.  
1  
Cont'd

6. Preparation of monthly staff section reports.

a. Journals. The daily journal and journal file kept by each staff section as outlined by AR 345-105, 3 October 1950 and FM 101-5, July 1950, will provide the basic material for the monthly (combat) staff section report. (See Inclosures 1 and 2 for extracts of FM 101-5 and AR 345-105 re journal preparation). It is important that the journal contain sufficient detail to give a full picture of the most important events occurring each day; this is particularly important in regard to the daily summary of major activities in which reasons for decisions made and other enlightening background information is recorded. The daily journal and journal file, plus any other document necessary to substantiate or illuminate statements made in the narrative, constitute the supporting documents of the staff section report.

b. Content. Using the journal and daily summaries of major activities with comments, a narrative account of command and operations which occurred during the month will be written from the viewpoint of the section chief. This account should include major problems, their solution, and lessons learned. The section chief should comment on underlying reasons governing decisions and the outcome thereof, whether favorable or unfavorable. A section of the report should be devoted to recommendations, if any, on changes in doctrine, organization, training, tactics, technique, administration, and equipment believed justified as a result of experience.

c. Format. The narrative will be written on legal size paper and double spaced. Each report will include a table of contents and a list of supporting documents. See Inclosure 3 for outline to be followed.

7. Both the peacetime and monthly report will be bound to facilitate handling and forwarded as a supporting document for the overall GHQ and Combined Forces Command Report. Manila folders and metal fasteners will be utilized for this purpose. Reports will be fastened at the top of the page. Supporting documents will be bound as a part of the report so that the narrative and documents will constitute one complete volume when possible. (Additional sections may be set up to care for an excess of supporting documents). Copies so bound will bear the title "Staff Section Report of \_\_\_\_\_, GHQ, FEC, for \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_" and will be marked copy 1 and copy 2 on the outside cover.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMBINED

Govt

CHECK SHEET

Maj Fechtman

File No:

Subject: Command Report

26-8898

Note

No. From: G-2 To: All GHQ, FEC Staff Sections Date: 18 Jan 51  
1

1. Rescission. Check Sheet, G-2 to all GHQ, FEC Staff Sections, 9 November 1950, Subject: "Command Report."

2. References:

a. AR 345-105, 3 October 1950

b. FEC Staff Memo 55, dated 5 November 1950 (Reports Control Symbol CSHIS-5 (RI)).

c. Amendment No. 1 to Staff Memo 55, 27 December 1950.

d. Check Sheet, GHQ, FEC 31 May 1950, Subject: "Suggestions for Assistance in the Preparation of the Narrative Report." (The suggestions from Paragraphs 3-5 inclusive for the preparation of the Narrative Report apply equally to the peacetime provisions of the Command Report.)

3. In order to comply with AR 345-105, a peacetime Command Report will be prepared by GHQ, FEC to cover the period from 1 January 1950 through 31 October 1950. The period from 1 November 1950 until combat operations cease will be governed by the combat operation provisions of AR 345-105, 3 October 1950.

4. All GHQ, FEC Staff Sections will prepare concise staff section reports of both peacetime and combat operations in narrative form, based on daily journals, and will forward them in two (2) copies to G-2 Historical Division who will prepare the overall GHQ and Combined Forces Command Report; each staff section report will be accompanied by two (2) sets of supporting documents. The report covering combat operations for the month will be forwarded by the 15th of the month following the period reported upon. The peacetime staff section report will be forwarded to reach the Historical Division by 1 February 1951.

5. The staff section report covering peacetime activities, as required by Paragraph 2b, AR 345-105 will include information on organization, planning, operations and activities. Reports will include explanation of problems encountered, their solution and lessons learned, (See Para 2d, above). Discussion of routine administrative and operational matters will be excluded and attention given to major operations and problems.



EXTRACT FROM FM 101-5, JULY 1950

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b. Journals. The journal is the official chronological record of events affecting the unit or staff section. The amount of detail recorded in journals will vary with the personnel available in the staff section and the kind of operations being conducted. The minimum of detail necessary to fix the time or other facts concerning important events is the ideal. Important incidents are recorded as they occur, such as time of receipt of transmission of important messages, visits of higher commanders and staff officers, and absences from the command post of the commander or section chief. A brief synopsis of written messages or orders should be entered in the journal and the originals filed in the journal file. Oral messages or orders should be entered in full when practicable. The assembled journals of the staff sections should form a complete picture of the operations of the unit for a given period.

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Daily Journal

Organization:

From:

To:

Place: Tokyo, Japan

| Time |     | Serial<br>Number | Time<br>Dated | Incidents, messages, orders,<br>etc. | Action<br>Taken |
|------|-----|------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| In   | Out |                  |               |                                      |                 |
|      |     |                  |               |                                      |                 |



EXTRACT FROM AR 345-105, 3 OCTOBER 1950

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3. Supporting Documents. The chief of staff or executive of each staff section of all organizations down to and including battalions will maintain a daily journal. In this journal will be entered a record of all important matters affecting the particular staff section or organization. Orders issued and received and action taken will be included. A summary of major activities with reasons for decisions made will be entered in the journal at the close of each day. Marked maps, wire circuit and radio net diagrams, artillery fire plans, ammunition expenditure tabulations, and similar data reflecting daily operations will be included whenever practicable. The journals used in preparing the command report, with copies of orders, periodic reports, and other annexes, serve as supporting documents. Detailed instructions for preparation of supporting documents are given in FM 101-5.

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OUTLINE OF MONTHLY STAFF SECTION REPORT

1. Foreword (Optional)
2. Table of Contents
3. List of plates (if any are included)
4. List of Supporting Documents
5. Narrative account of major activities to include:
  - a. Summary of major operational highlights of the month from the viewpoint of the staff section journal and daily summary with comments. The daily summary should include reasons "why" behind decisions and actions taken. Changes in organization occurring during the period will be recorded.
  - b. Problems encountered during the month and solution.
  - c. Lessons learned.
  - d. Recommendations, if any, on changes in doctrine, organization, training, tactics, technique, administration, and equipment believed justified as a result of experience.
6. Supporting documents.



(Classification)

DAILY SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

19

(Classification)



CROSS REFERENCE

FILE UNDER: Memo for Record

DATE: 20 Jan 51

FROM:

TO:

SUBJECT: Release of Cargo Vessels to Japanese Govt.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER: Radios Cabinet CLASSIFICATION:  
Outgoing Radios 16 Drawer 1

CABINET #

DRAWER #

SHELF #

4-6



**SECRET**

Capt. Curtis, 26-6961

**Re-examination of SCAP Organization,  
Functions, and Activities**

Govt Sec

Committee on Missions and  
Functions of SCAP

15 January 1951

Thru: G-1

1. Reference Check Sheet from Deputy, C/S, SCAP to Government Section,  
subject: as above.

2. As heretofore stated, Government Section will do all within its power  
to support the general personnel policy, and as appropriate revisions are  
made in existing responsibilities personnel will be accordingly reduced.

C. H.

Memorandum for Record:

15 Jan 51

Lt Col Napier, Exec Officer, obtained approval of above from General  
Whitney, Chief, Government Section, and Mr. Rizzo, Deputy Chief, this date.

  
W.E.C.

Copies to:

Mr. Rizzo  
Col Napier  
Budget File  
Manning Level File  
GS Files  
G-1

**SECRET**

US FILES

BUDGET FILE