

with the provisions of the present decision, and additional expenditure will be paid from other sources specially to be instituted.

Remarks.

- (1) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, emphasis will be laid, for the present, on the six big cities and localities where large numbers of repatriates are residing.
- (2) In the execution of the provisions of the present decision, social welfare commissioners throughout the country will be especially instructed to give their full and positive co-operation, in order to see their object effectively carried out.

ENCLOSURE II Number of persons expected to require relief Basic.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Relief Ratio</u>	<u>Persons Required Relief</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Incapacities for living	760,000		760,000	(1)
Unemployed	8,666,116	0.50	4,340,000	(2)
Repatriates	900,000	0.95	860,000	
Others	<u>2,040,000</u>		<u>2,040,000</u>	
Total	12,366,116		8,000,000	

- (1) 15 per cent, increase over 658,863 persons, the figure at the end of the fiscal year 1941.
- (2) Addition of one family number on an average as against 4,333,058 persons, expected to be unemployed on the investigation made in September 1945.

ENCLOSURE III Limits of allowances

- (1) Relief allowances for household numbers

<u>Class</u>	<u>Household Numbers</u>				
	<u>1 person (yen)</u>	<u>2 persons</u>	<u>3 persons</u>	<u>4 persons</u> (Additional for each one Increase)	<u>5 persons</u>
Blackmarket prices	2.90	5.38	7.62	9.44	11.15
Authorized prices	2.18	4.02	5.73	7.08	8.35
Average of black-market and Authorized prices	2.52	4.70	6.66	8.24	9.75
Estimates Allowances	1.73	3.22	4.56	5.64	6.67
					.70
					.50

Remarks: Progressive rate of increase is based on the ration provided in the laws relating to relief now in operation.

- (2) Minimum of living expenses of a standard family.

(Estimate made by the Institute for Research in the Livelihood Problems of the Japanese, representing the state as it was in November 1945.)

Consumption unit for married couple and three children: 3.3.

	<u>Blackmarket prices (yen)</u>	<u>Prices</u>	<u>Standard expenses for allowances</u>
1. Food and drinks	152.40	102.90	127.65
2. Residence	50.00	30.00	40.00
3. Water supply and lighting and heating	25.69	11.72	18.70
4. Clothing and personal output.	21.53	21.53	21.53
5. Insurance and sanitation	15.30	15.30	15.30
6. Education of children	8.24	8.24	8.24
7. Public dues	27.58	27.58	27.58
8. Transit and communication	8.10	8.10	8.10
9. Social intercourse	5.15	5.15	5.15
10. Recreation	2.00	2.00	2.00
11. Insurance	3.00	8.00	8.00
12. Others	10.00	10.00	10.00

- Notes: 1. Black-market prices are based on those of the latest free markets.
 2. Authorized prices are those presumed on the basis of the authorized prices.
 3. Standard expense for allowances are the average of the blackmarket and authorized prices.

ENCLOSURE IV An Outline of Details of Relief and Welfare Plans.

1. Relief is to be given, as a rule, at the home of a family requiring relief, but, in the case of a person who requires accommodation and protection he will be given access to a housing establishment run by a social welfare enterprise or to other institution intended for such accommodation.

2. To persons requiring additional supplies of food, substitute food and such subsidiary food as fresh fish and vegetables, will be provided free of charge or at reduced prices, with a view to ensuring to them the calories necessary for maintaining the minimum standard of living.

This supplementary distribution of food is to be made at places of work by way of encouraging work, as well as at homes.

3. With regard to persons who require the provision of cooked food, those who dine at eating-houses by dint of "dining-out tickets" will be enabled to dine free of charge or at reduced prices. Steps will also be taken to encourage communal feeding at the places where persons requiring relief live in a body and at the employment houses or similar institutions maintained for the sake of such persons.

4. Persons requiring relief in the form of clothing, bedding, cooking

utensils and other articles necessary for living will be provided with them free of charge or at reduced prices. Such articles are to be obtained by purchasing on the general market or in the locality concerned. In the dispensation of the relief, priority will be given to the more needy of repatriates and war victims.

5. Persons requiring housing accommodation will be accommodated in public housing establishments or similar institutions. In the case of persons who require monetary aid in regard to house-rent, such will be given within the limits of a reasonable house-rent.

6. Persons requiring medical treatment (including maternity care) will be given the benefit of hospitals, medical practitioners, pharmacutists, midwives, etc., and traveling clinics will be made available to them, so that they may obtain medical treatment free of charge or at reduced cost. Arrangements will also be speedily made for the distribution of home-use medicines.

7. In order to enable persons requiring relief to engage in work, the following steps will be taken:

(1) In the case of persons suitable for engagement in agriculture, coal digging, public works, etc., the necessary funds and articles will be given, so that they may be enabled, either single or in a body, to engage in work.

(2) To persons requiring aid in the procurement of vocational tools and instruments, minor capital funds, etc., such will be given or lent.

(3) In addition to the above, efforts will be made to utilize and increase establishments for giving vocational guidance, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. Sidework at home will also be encouraged.

8. In the case of persons with mental or physical incapacity, there will be established vocational guidance institutions, employment houses, co-operative workshops, etc. of a special character, and special protection will be afforded them in regard to their engagement in work.

9. Monetary grants will be made to supply the deficit when the measures mentioned under the preceding paragraphs are not sufficient to meet the required cost of living.

10. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness of relief work, the following measures are to be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation:

(1) Enlargement of the central administrative machinery.

(a) To attach to the Social Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare an increased staff of officials charged exclusively with giving guidance in connection with relief, in order further to increase the effectiveness of the planning and guiding of relief work.

(b) To renovate and consolidate the structure and personnel of the existing central organizations interested in social welfare enterprises, with a view to making their activities more positive.

(c) carry out investigations and searches relating to relief work, and to improve and enlarge establishments for the training and re-education of persons concerned with relief work.

(2) Enlargement of the local administrative machinery.

(a) To assign full-time guidance officials to each Prefecture to direct and supervise relief work, and also to increase other necessary officials to improve and enlarge the structure and personnel of the administrative machinery.

(b) To assign full-time guidance officials to Local Offices and Municipalities to deal with liaison and guidance concerning relief affairs on the first line.

(c) To form a Committee of experienced persons in each Prefecture to ensure a proper execution of relief enterprises.

(3) Improvement and enlargement of the first-line machinery.

(a) To obtain more capable persons as Social Welfare Commissioners, to increase their number, and, what is of particular importance, to increase the proportion of women members of the Social Welfare Commissioners.

(b) To enlarge social welfare establishments, to give them utmost assistance and encouragement, and to promote their positive activities.

(c) To hold lectures, to make inspection trips and to take other necessary steps for the benefit of the persons concerned, in order to activate relief enterprises in local communities.

ENCLOSURE V Method of Securing Supplies, Materials and Housing.

1. Food.

Staple food and substitute food will be distributed through the general ration system to needy persons who will be given the same opportunity of purchasing food as that of the general consumers.

No measures will be taken in order to secure articles especially for needy persons.

2. Clothing.

General ration will be equally given to needy persons, and moreover for war refugees and repatriates, from abroad a suit of clothes, an underwear and an undershirt will be secured for each person preferentially from the clothes secured for relief among the special articles and from newly produced clothes.

The other kind of clothes will be given from the special articles for relief.

Regarding bedding, 200,000 pieces of blankets or quilts will be secured.

3. Housing.

67,000 houses will be built and secured for needy persons who have families, and for single persons existing buildings and others will be accommodated to house 169,000 persons.

4. Medical treatment.

Sick persons who can be treated by home-use medicines will have them through the distribution of general ration and the necessary amount will be preferentially secured for them from the present stock of medicines.

Firstly public hospitals and sanatoria run by municipalities, trade unions etc., secondly the rest of medical institution will be available for those who need the medical treatment by specialists, and beds and other accommodation will be secured for them.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD
(SCAPIN - 775)APO 500
27 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Public Assistance.

1. With reference to C.L.O. Memorandum 1484(1.1), dated 31 December 1945, subject: "Relief and Welfare Plans", there is no objection to the Imperial Japanese Government proceeding with the proposed plan altered to conform to the following conditions:

a. The Imperial Japanese Government to establish a single National Governmental agency which through Prefectural and local governmental channels will provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care equally to all indigent persons without discrimination or preferential treatment.

b. Not later than 30 April 1946 financial support and operational responsibility for this program to be assumed by the Imperial Japanese Government and thereafter not to be rendered or delegated to any private or quasi-official agency.

c. Within the amount necessary to prevent hardship, no limitation to be placed on the amount of relief furnished.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit the following reports to this Headquarters;

a. Copies of all legislation and instructions issued by the Imperial Japanese Government to accomplish the terms of this directive.

b. Commencing with the period March 1946, a monthly report delivered by the 25th day of the following month stating the number of families and individuals granted assistance and the amount of funds expended by Prefecture.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ B. M. FITCH
/t/ B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

Incl 3

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.4 (1 Mar 46)PH

6 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN-775), file AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46)PH/GS/GA/GD, this Headquarters, 27 February 1946, subject: "Public Assistance".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-775), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 27 February 1946, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. The purpose of the directive mentioned in paragraph 1, above, is to implement the Japanese Government's plan for providing food, clothing, housing, medical care, financial assistance and welfare services to unemployed and other needy persons in Japan. It requires the establishment of a single governmental agency to supervise local governmental operation of the relief program. It directs that the needs of all indigent persons be met adequately without discrimination or preferential treatment. Further it recognizes that the administration of relief is a national problem with variations in local needs requiring flexible administration at local levels.
3. The methods by which the Imperial Japanese Government intends to implement the directive are contained in an inclosure to the Japanese Welfare and Relief Plan ("Data Submitted", No. 1) in C. L. O. Memorandum No. 1484 (1.1), dated 31 December 1945, copy attached.
4. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance required in connection with Memorandum mentioned in paragraph 1, above, have been dispatched through command channels. The following is a general statement regarding Occupation Force responsibility for surveillance of the directive.
 - a. Inspections made of local relief administration should include a review of record keeping procedures, type of investigations made, kind of personnel employed as relief administrators and welfare investigators, controls established over financial expenditures, methods of distribution of relief supplies and accuracy of statistical information compiled. Suggestions for improvements or changes should be included in reports rendered this Headquarters through channels.
 - b. Inspections of sample relief cases including visits to homes should be made to verify that no discrimination or preferential treatment is being provided individuals or groups of needy persons.
 - c. Japanese estimates of needy persons and the costs of assistance should be checked and evaluated by close observation and investigations

Incl 4

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Memo, GHQ, SCAP, File AG 021.4 (6 Mar 46)PH, dtd 6 March 1946,
subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to Di-
rective Number (SCAPIN 775), etc.

in the local areas.

d. Copies of the Japanese reports required by the approved plan
should be obtained from Prefectural authorities and forwarded this Head-
quarters through channels.

/s/ HAROLD FAIR
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Asst. Adjutant General.

1 Incl: C.L.C. Memo No. 1484 (1.1) with "Data Submitted",
dtd 31 December 1945.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 775)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
 NUMBER..35/1 for 1946)

6 June 1946

Rescinded By O.D. 9 (14 Jan '47)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

In order to facilitate the execution of the provisions of this directive, there is no objection to the employment in accordance with current regulations and procedures, of Japanese civilian welfare investigators. It is the responsibility of Public Welfare Officers to see that sufficient spot-checks are made of the work of such ~~civilian employees to insure that duties are being performed efficiently.~~

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A. P. THAYER
 Colonel, GSC
 Acting Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Schanze
 SCHANZE
 G-1

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

3 December 1946

NUMBER 35/2)

*Rescinded By O.D. 9 (14 Jan '47)*GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

1. References:

a. SCAP Memorandum (SCAPIN 775) dated 27 February 1946,
subject: "Public Assistance."

b. SCAP Memorandum, file AG 091.4 (6 March 1946) PH, 6
March 1946, subject: "Information of General Application Pertain-
ing to SCAPIN - 775."

c. Operational Directive Number 35, this headquarters,
dated 29 March 1946, subject: "Public Assistance."

d. SCAP Memorandum, file AG 091.4 (7 Nov 46) PH dated
7 November 1946, subject: "Information of General Application Per-
taining to SCAP Memorandum AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46) PH/GS/GA/GD (SCAPIN
775), subject: "Public Assistance," attached as inclosure hereto.

2. It is desired that the commanding generals of the I and IX
Corps and the commanding officers of the Tokyo-Kanagawa Military
Government District and the Chugoku and Shikoku Military Government
Regions take appropriate action to insure that the policy on govern-
ment financial assistance to welfare institutions, as stated in
~~reference id above, is enforced.~~

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL: *Schanze*

SCHANZE
G-1

Incl: SCAP memo AG 091.4, 7 Nov 46.

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Fifth Fleet and GOC BCOF.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 091.4 (7 Nov 46)PH

APO 500
7 November 1946

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to SCAP Memorandum AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46)PH/GS/GA/GD (SCAPIN 775), subject: Public Assistance

1. With reference to the above SCAP Memorandum (SCAPIN-775) to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 27 Feb 1946, the following clarification and interpretation of paragraph 1a, pertaining to government financial support of private or quasi-official agencies, are published for the information of all concerned:

a. National government funds will not be used to provide lump-sum grants to private welfare institutions except as stated in c, below.

b. No grants will be made by national, prefectural, or local governments for the establishment or re-establishment of private welfare institutions.

c. Government funds, national, prefectural, or local, may be used for the restoration, repair, or expansion of existing private welfare institutions providing care for indigent persons, only if such projects are found to be the most economic and feasible means of providing for these persons in a given locality. In no case will government funds be expended for such purposes where other public or private institutions exist which can adequately meet the need. ✓

d. Wherever possible, priority in the allocation of funds for projects mentioned in c, above, will be given to public welfare institutions.

e. Where public welfare institutions are not adequate or available, persons requiring public assistance in institutions may be placed in private institutions. In such cases government funds may be used to reimburse these institutions (including hospitals) up to an amount not to exceed the average per capita cost of care. This will be determined on a basis of current operating expenses after deducting income.

f. Whenever funds from the national treasury are used for projects authorized above, prior approval must be obtained from the Welfare Ministry.

g. All subsidies by the National Government since 30 April 1946 in violation of any of the above provisions will be discontinued at once. They may not be resumed except by special permission from SCAP on individual cases.

1

Incl 1 to OD No. 35/2, Hq Eighth Army, 3 December 1946.

BASIC: Memorandum, AG 091.4 (7 Nov 46)PH, Subj: Information of General Application Pertaining to SCAP Memorandum AG 091.4 (27 Feb 46)PH/GS/GA/GD (SCAPIN - 775), subject: Public Assistance.

2. Supplementary surveillance instructions have been dispatched to the Commanding General, Eighth Army requesting that necessary action be taken to insure compliance by the Japanese Government with the policy on government financial support of private welfare institutions, as interpreted and clarified above.

DISTRIBUTION:

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less Imperial Japanese Government

/s/ R. G. Hersey
R. G. HERSEY
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

30 March 1946

NUMBER

36)

Aid to Japanese Hydrographic Department

1. The Japanese Hydrographic Department has been directed to resume its normal peace-time functions at the earliest practicable date. In order to re-establish the numerous field observation stations throughout Japan and to place the Home Office of the Japanese Hydrographic Department in operating condition, large quantities of delicate equipment must be moved. It is desired that all subordinate units aid Japanese officials wherever possible to insure prompt and efficient movement of all such equipment.

2. All equipment currently in the possession of the Japanese Hydrographic Department is considered non-military, and is therefore not subject to seizure by the occupation forces except upon presentation of a duly processed Procurement Demand. Necessary steps will be taken to prevent future loss or destruction of this much needed essential equipment.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

Shute
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Actg G-4

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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 APO 343

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

1 April 1946

NUMBER

37)

UNAUTHORIZED SAILING OF REPATRIATION VESSELS.

1. Reference is made to SCAP memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government file AG 370.05 (15 Mar 46)GC (SCAPIN-741-A) subject: "Unauthorized Voyage of Tenkai Maru" (Inclosure 1).

2. The commanding general of each corps, and the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, will take necessary action to insure that no repatriation vessel departs Japan for destinations which are not specifically authorized.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
 Major General, GSC
 Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL

Bowen

BOWEN
 G-3

1 Incl:
 (SCAPIN-741-A)

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R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
15 March 1946AG 370.05 (15 Mar 46)GC
(SCAPIN - 741-A)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Unauthorized Voyage of Tenkai Maru.

1. Reference is made to:

a. Letter, C.L.O. No. 908 (5.3), dated 26 February 1946,
subject: "Application for Repatriation to Hachijo-Shima."b. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file
AG 370.05 (8 Mar 46)GC, dated 8 March 1946, subject: "Return of
Japanese Nationals to Hachijo-Shima."c. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file
AG 091 (29 Jan 46)GS, dated 29 January 1946, subject: "Governmental
and Administrative Separation of Certain Outlying Areas from Japan."2. On 5 March 1946, prior to the promulgation of reference 1b
above, the Tenkai Maru sailed without proper clearance from Uraga to
Hachijo-Shima outside the limits of Japan as defined in reference
1c above.3. Authority for shipment requested in reference of paragraph
1a above was granted on 7 March 1946 by verbal instructions to the
Central Liaison Office (Mr Ushiba) as confirmed by reference of para-
graph 1b above.4. The Imperial Japanese Government will take appropriate ac-
tion to prevent further unauthorized voyages to areas outside Jap-
anese home waters.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ B. M. Fitch
M. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General,Incl No. 1 to Operational Directive No. 37,
Hq Eighth Army, 1 April 1946.

R E S T R I C T E D

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER

38)

3 April 1946

JAPANESE MILITARY AND NAVAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES

1. The Imperial Japanese Government was directed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on 20 December 1945, (AG 440 (20 Dec 45) PH, subject: Japanese Military and Naval Medical Supplies received by Home Ministry from Occupation Forces) to accomplish the necessary procedures involving returned medical supplies, and to move the stocks from depots, dumps and collecting points to the consumers.
2. The returned Japanese Military and Naval medical supplies mentioned above, are to be utilized to support the civilian health program until such time as civilian economy is such that it can meet post-war needs.
3. The Japanese were to inventory the returned stocks and report same to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The Ministry was to authorize immediately a distribution of twenty percent of the stocks in the prefecture wherein the supplies were located. After completion of this preliminary distribution, stocks were to be balanced between prefectures in order to equalize available stocks by population, and at the same time to authorize the distribution of an additional fifty percent; the remaining thirty percent to be held as a reserve for possible emergencies. The balancing of stocks between prefectures and the authorization of the second distribution was to have been completed by 15 March 1946.
4. It is desired that commanding generals, all corps, and the Commanding Officer, Kanagawa Military Government District, 76th 81st and 91st Military Government Companies, perform proper surveillance to assure that the Japanese authorities in the various prefectures in the areas of their military government responsibility have complied with the above mentioned directive, as follows:
- a. Determine that prefectural authorities (prefectural Health Officer) have taken possession of all returned military medical supplies.
 - b. Determine that the supplies have been properly inventoried by the Japanese and that reports of same have been sent to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Operational Directive No. 38, H2 Eighth Army, 3 April 1946, contd.

c. Determine that the prefectural health officials have received authority from the Ministry to make distribution to doctors, hospitals, and other consumer agencies.

d. Determine that distribution plans are formulated and that the supplies are actually moved to the consumers.

e. Ascertain that the prefectural health officials have a copy of memorandum, subject: Transport of Medical Materials, dated 9 January 1946, Automobile Bureau, Ministry of Transportation to Governors of Prefectures. This memorandum authorized necessary transportation facilities to accomplish the movement of medical supplies.

f. Investigate storage points and ascertain that storage is adequate for the safeguarding of the medical supplies.

g. Advise this headquarters of any corrective action that should be taken at the National Government level.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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APO 343

File

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER 39)

8 April 1946

1. The inclosed Japanese Ordinance for emergency measures on food, which became effective 3 March 1946, is published for information.
2. Subordinate commanders will observe the extent and effectiveness of enforcement of this ordinance by Japanese officials. Information concerning the effectiveness of the attached ordinance will be incorporated in the Weekly Occupational Activity Report. Circumstances of an urgent character, if any, will be made the subject of a special report to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL FICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
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1 Incl
Ordinance for Emergency Measures on Foods.

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The Safeguards against the abuse of Authority by the Competent Official concerned as provided for in the existing laws.

The Ministry of Justice,

7 February 1946.

1. Whereas it is when the farmer has delivered it to the government voluntarily that the government acquires the ownership of the staple food, (para 2 of Article 6 of the present Emergency Ordinance) the competent official concerned should not use any violence in order to enforce the expropriation, even if the farmer refuses to hand it over in defiance of an expropriation warrant. Should the official resort to force in this case, he shall be made responsible for any loss or damage which may result from that act which is illegal under article 709 of the Civil Code of Japan.

Art. 709 of the Civil Code stipulates as follows:

Any person who, either intentionally or by mistake, infringes upon another's rights, shall be made responsible for any loss or damage resulting therefrom.

2. The Ministry which has jurisdiction over the matters concerning the application of the present Emergency Imperial Ordinance is the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Competent official concerned is, for the purpose of that ordinance, a rice inspector who is under the control of that ministry or other officials charged with economic administration, excepting the police.

3. Even if the farmer refuses to hand over the rice to the government in defiance of the warrant, the rice inspector has no further authority what so ever to enforce expropriation, but may report the matter to the public procurator's office in accordance with Art. 269 of the Act of Criminal Procedures, as the said act of the farmer constitutes an illegal act under Art. 13 of the present ordinance.

Art. 269 of the Act of Criminal Procedures as follows:

Any person may report to the authorities about any act which he considers to be criminal. He may also report about any act of a government or public official in connection with the discharge of his official duties which the former considers to be criminal.

4. Upon receipt of the above report, the public procurator will commence search or cause the police to effect it under his direction.

The explicit stipulations are provided for in the Act of Criminal procedures, the purpose of which is put a safeguard against any possible infringement upon the rights of the people in connection with search (Articles 253 and 254).

Art. 253. The search must be carried out with the precaution to keep secrecy and not to bring disgrace upon the suspect or any other person.

Art. 254. Investigations may be carried out which are considered to be necessary to accomplish the purpose of search. However, distraint must not be resorted to unless so authorized by law.

Even if it is considered necessary for a policeman to search the house of a suspect and to put the rice under distraint, a special warrant therefor to be issued by a judge of the Court of Justice at the request of the public procurator is necessary (Art. 255 of the Act of Criminal procedures).

Art. 255. When the public procurator considers it necessary to resort to distraint in order to effect search, he may even before prosecution request either the examining judge of a provincial Court of Justice or the judge of the local Court of Justice, to issue a warrant authorizing the former to distraint, search, verify, to put into custody or question the suspect.

5. When the Court of Justice passes its judgement against the defendant on the case, the staple food put under distraint as evidence shall be confiscated under the sentence of the court in accordance with Article 19 of the Criminal Code which stipulates among other things as follows:

The following articles shall be liable to confiscation:

- (1) The object matter of a criminal act.
- (2) An article which was or was about to be used in effecting a criminal act.
- (3) An article, which accrues as the result of a criminal act, or profit which is offered as compensation thereof.
- (4) An article which is obtained in exchange for the articles enumerated above.
- (5) Confiscation, however, shall be limited to the article belonging to the offender.

6. When the sentence of confiscation is established, the public procurator shall dispose of the article. In the case of the staple food, he will sell it to the Shokuryo-Eidan which is a public controlling agency with regard to the foodstuffs, at the official price, which in turn will fairly distribute it among the people. The proceeds of sale of the staple food shall be paid to the national treasury.

Art. 557 of the Act of Criminal Procedures stipulates as follows:

The public procurator shall dispose of the Article sentenced to be confiscated.

SUMMARY OF ORDINANCE FOR EMERGENCY MEASURES ON FOOD COLLECTION

The ordinance provides that the government may expropriate the amount of staple food (rice, barley, rye, wheat) which an individual has failed to deliver under orders issued pursuant to the existing Food Management Law.

In the case of expropriation the government may cause a competent official (employee of the Ministry of Agriculture) to mark the staple food to be taken. Concurrently the said official will give an expropriation warrant, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and duly published, to the owner or person in charge. In any event, the government will notify the owner. The owner, or if he is not present, a person who has received the warrant, shall deliver the food according to the terms of the instructions in the warrant. The government will pay the owner the fixed government price for the food taken.

The government may control the distribution, sale, purchase, consumption, storage, movement, or prices of all foods.

The following are punishable by fine or penal servitude:

1. Making false reports concerning the rationing of staple foods, or receiving or causing others to receive an illegal ration of staple food.
2. Advising or assisting others to withhold staple food from the government.
3. Refusing, obstructing, or evading the expropriation of staple food as provided in the proposed amendment.

The proposed ordinance does not prescribe in detail the mechanics of expropriation, but regulations have been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture to carry out the proposed ordinance. The regulations accompanying the ordinance provide that:

1. Seed rice is exempt from expropriation.
2. In case of expropriation, the Minister of Agriculture or the local governor shall instruct the agricultural officials (not police) to guard the place where the staple foods are located. They shall also affix labels to the containers of the food to be expropriated.
3. When labels are affixed, the owner or person in charge of the food, the presidents of the local Agricultural Association and the Agricultural Endeavor Cooperative, and any others deemed proper must be present. The presence of the owner or person in charge is not required if his absence is unavoidable.
4. The expropriation warrant shall contain the name and address of the owner of the food and the person to receive the warrant, description and location of the food, and the time and place the food is to be delivered.

5. The warrant shall be published in the official Gazette.
6. Persons possessing property rights in the food to be expropriated can file claims with the Agricultural Ministry.
7. If circumstances arise which make it impossible for the owner or person in charge to deliver the marked foods to the government according to the terms of the warrant, this matter shall be reported to the Ministry of Agriculture.
8. Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture who affix the labels or take delivery of the food shall carry identification certificates with them.
9. When they take delivery the Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture shall draw and issue a receipt in the presence of those persons listed in sub-paragraph 3 hereof. If the receipt is given to the person in charge a copy shall be transmitted without delay to the owner.
10. If any person alters the shape of the food or removes it or transfers legal ownership or rights in it without permission, such person may be deprived of compensation when the food is expropriated.
11. If he believes himself entitled to compensation, the owner may submit a claim to the Ministry of Agriculture citing all pertinent facts for compensation.
12. If there are any property rights belonging to third persons in the food to be expropriated (e.g. liens or pledges) the Minister of Agriculture shall deposit money equivalent to the value of the goods expropriated with the court pending settlement of claims.

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ORDINANCE FOR EMERGENT MEASURES ON FOODS

Art. 1

Staple foods in the sense of this article and succeeding seven articles are foods which being defined in Art. 2 of the Food Management Law, designated as such by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

In case an owner of staple food fails to sell the staple food which he must sell to the government under the order issued in accordance with the provision of para. 1 of Art. 3 or the provision of Art. 9 of the Food Management Law within the date specified in said order, the government may appropriate the staple food mentioned in the said order to such amount as is equivalent to the amount he has failed to sell.

Art. 2

In case staple food is to be expropriated as under the provision of the preceding Article, the government shall cause the competent official concerned to mark the staple food indicating that it is to be expropriated.

At the same time, the said official shall issue an expropriation warrant (hereafter referred to as warrant) to the owner of the staple food, however, in case the owner is unknown, or in case where it is extremely difficult to deliver the warrant to the owner, it may be delivered to a person (hereafter referred to as administrator) who is authorized to hold the staple food.

Art. 3

When the official in charge has issued the warrant, the government shall, without delay, notify the fact to the owners or administrators (excepting the owner or administrator who has received the warrant) and to other persons who are known to possess rights on the staple food.

Any person who has become owner, or administrator of the staple food or any other person who has acquired right on it shall be likewise notified.

Art. 4

The person who has received the warrant of notification of the preceding Article shall not change the shape and quantity, or location of the staple food nor sell, lend, mortgage the staple food, or make any new disposition thereof without approval of the government.

Art. 5

The person who has received the warrant or the notification of the Art. 3, and who is the owner of the staple food at the time of its delivery specified in the warrant, shall deliver the staple food at the specified time at the place where the staple food is located. In case where the owner is unknown at the time of delivery, or in case where the delivery by the owner is impossible or exceedingly difficult, the person who has received the warrant or notification and who is the administrator of the staple food at the time of delivery shall deliver the staple food.

-2-

The provision of the preceding paragraph is applicable even in the case where the staple food is under distraint or under the process of compulsory collection according to the Taxation Law or on any other like process.

Art. 6

The government shall cause the competent official concerned to take charge of delivery of the staple food.

When the said delivery has been made, the government will acquire the ownership of the staple food, and all other rights on the staple food will be null.

Art. 7

The government shall compensate for any losses incurred by the expropriation as is provided for in Art.

The sum of the said compensation will be determined by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. In the case of such staple food as specified in Art. 3 of the Food Management Law it will be fixed on the basis of the article, and in the case of other staple food it will be fixed on the basis of the current price thereof.

The staple food expropriated in accordance with the provision of Art. 1 shall be placed in the Special Account for Food Administration and the payment for the compensation provided for the paragraph 1 of this Article will be made from the said account.

The said compensation may be paid in unincorporated bonds redeemable within one year on this fact value.

The government may issue the bonds to be paid out under the provision of the preceding paragraph. These bonds will be regarded as bonds issued under the provision of Art. 3 of the Food Management Law.

Art. 8

Besides the provisions of Art. 1 and succeeding 6 Articles, any other provisions necessary for staple food expropriation, such as those relating to collection of reports shall be fixed by Order.

Art. 9

In case it is deemed especially necessary for insuring fair distribution and stabilized price with regard to vegetables, fruit, fish and other foods specified by Imperial Ordinance, the government may, in accordance with provisions of Imperial Ordinance, may issue the necessary orders in regard to their distribution, sale, purchase, consumption, storage, movement, or prices.

Art. 10

Any person who made a false report concerning the rationing of staple food (which means, in this and the following articles staple food mentioned in Art. 2 of the Food Management Law) or received or caused other person or persons to receive the rations of staple food through unjust means shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand yen. If there are provisions in the Criminal Law applicable to these offences, the same shall apply.

Art. 11

Any person who has instigated other persons not to sell staple food to the government according to orders given in pursuance of the provisions of Art. 3, 1 or Art. 9 of the Food Management Law shall be liable penal servitude for a term not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding ten thousand yen.

Art. 12

Any person who has contravened any order given in pursuance of the provisions of Art. 9 shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand yen.

Art. 13

Any person who has refused, obstructed or evaded the expropriation of staple food as provided for in Art. 1 shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding three years or a fine not exceeding ten thousand yen.

Art. 14

Any person who has committed offences mentioned in the two articles may be liable to both penal servitude and a fine, according to circumstances.

Art. 15

Any person who fails to submit a report under the orders issued according to the provisions of Art. 8 or who submits a false report, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

Art. 16

In case representatives of juridical person, or juridical persons, or representatives of persons or their employees and other workers have committed offences mentioned in Arts. 12, and 13 with respect to the business of the said juridical person, or persons, not only the offenders shall be punished, but the said juridical person shall also be liable to fines as provided for in the said articles.

Supplementary Rule

This ordinance shall come into effect as from the date of its promulgation.

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4
CROP YEAR 1946 PREFECTURAL RICE QUOTAS
Metric Tons

PREFECTURE	QUOTA	AMOUNT PURCHASED THROUGH FEB. 10	PERCENT OF QUOTA PURCHASED	PREFECTURE	QUOTA	AM'T PURCHASED THROUGH FEB.10	PERCENT OF QUOTA PURCHASED
Hokkaido	150,000	16,105	10	Shiga	127,500	62,816	49
Aomori	60,000	23,097	38	Kyoto	59,400	90,051	50
Iwate	73,650	38,768	52	Osaka	45,450	34,440	75
Miyagi	150,000	83,986	55	Hyogo	78,000	65,872	81
Akita	153,900	97,011	63	Nara	45,150	31,781	70
Yamagata	169,500	105,110	62	Wakayama	21,200	17,180	55
Fukushima	138,000	74,594	54	Tottori	41,550	18,567	44
Ibaragi	117,000	40,481	34	Shimane	40,350	22,350	55
Tochigi	117,750	54,768	46	Okayama	28,716	28,716	29
Gunma	52,500	41,731	79	Hiroshima	87,000	33,915	38
Saitama	109,050	61,124	56	Yamaguchi	68,400	33,080	48
Chiba	183,800	46,168	34	Yokushima	15,000	8,809	58
Tokyo	3,750	3,020	80	Kagawa	42,900	23,237	54
Kanagawa	27,300	11,459	41	Ehime	57,000	22,149	38
Niigata	277,500	177,138	63	Kochi	19,500	3,696	18
Toyama	130,500	66,088	50	Fukuoka	162,150	50,071	30
Ishikawa	82,500	52,902	64	Saga	97,500	25,457	26
Fukui	69,000	40,516	58	Nagasaki	24,450	6,661	27
Yamanashi	30,000	8,959	29	Kumamoto	146,400	25,368	17
Nagano	96,750	46,980	43	Oita	77,400	12,985	16
Gifu	77,550	33,646	46	Miyazaki	31,800	10,801	33
Shizuoka	90,900	38,347	42	Kagoshima	67,650	6,087	9
Aichi	124,350	46,744	37				
Mie	86,700	37,326	43	TOTAL	3,984,150	1,820,138	45

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

R E S T R I C T E D

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE) *See Chg 1,*

9 April 1946

NUMBER..... 40)

D I S A S T E R P L A N S

1. The possibility of a disaster in the form of an earthquake, flood, tidal wave, typhoon, fire or volcanic eruption in the areas occupied by the Army of Occupation makes it necessary for all units to be prepared for such an emergency. This directive outlines the desired policies and furnishes the general plan to be followed. It is directed that ALL Eighth Army units prepare and maintain up-to-date, detailed plans to govern the actions of all troops in the event of each type of disaster, i.e., earthquake, flood, tidal wave, typhoon, fire or volcanic eruption. In case of fire, the procedure prescribed in Circular Number 61, this headquarters, dated 23 February 1946 will be followed. Two copies of the disaster plans of the following units will be furnished this headquarters:

I US Corps
 IX US Corps
 BCOF
 Kobe Base
 Yokohama Base
 1st Cavalry Division
 2nd Marine Division
 11th Airborne Division
 24th Infantry Division
 25th Infantry Division
 Provost Marshal, Tokyo
 Provost Marshal, Yokohama

2. A. The Commanding Generals, I and IX US Corps and the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Force, will be responsible for the actions of troops in their areas of responsibility except in established metropolitan areas. In the event of a disaster in metropolitan areas, the metropolitan provost marshals will be responsible for the formulation and execution of plans for the actions of all units located within their areas of jurisdiction. Tactical commanders will render maximum assistance to metropolitan provost marshals in the performance of this mission. Direct communication is authorized between all commanders to insure uniformity of plans.

2b. - Add. by OD 40/1 1

2c. /

2d. /

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

-2-

Opn Dir No. 40, dated 9 April 1946, subj: "Disaster Plans," cont'd.

3. In the event of a disaster, military commanders will take immediate action to protect the lives and property of the United Nations. Immediate military control and emergency relief will be applicable to Japanese and other nationals only as it is necessary to protect the lives and property of the United Nations. As soon as possible after rehabilitation of United Nations' lives and property, augmentation to emergency relief will be extended through the Japanese government to the Japanese and other nationals, if deemed necessary to preserve peaceful and orderly conditions or prevent chaos. A recommendation has been submitted to SCAP to direct the Japanese government to prepare disaster plans to conform with the general policies outlined in this directive.

4. REPORTS:

a. The occurrence, or impending occurrence, of any disaster will be reported to this headquarters by the most expeditious means available. Location, magnitude, damage, actions of troops, requirements for assistance, unit strengths, casualties, and all other pertinent information will be included in this report. Subsequent reports will be submitted through command channels daily or as deemed necessary to inform this headquarters.

b. Careful accounting of all supplies and equipment when released to Japanese agencies for the use of Japanese and other nationals will be maintained and subsequent appropriate reports rendered to this headquarters.

5. LAW AND ORDER:

Immediate and vigorous action will be taken to prevent looting, pilfering, and other disorders. Action will be taken to insure that all offenders are promptly tried by appropriate courts. Commanders should be especially alerted for the possibility of an outbreak of sabotage and other hostile acts by subversive elements who might take advantage of the general confusion normally coincident with widespread disaster.

6. COMMUNICATIONS:

In the event of a major disaster, it will be the responsibility of each organization to provide at least two means of signal communications to the subordinate units of its command. Existing wire communications, both military and civil, will be utilized whenever possible. However, sufficient radio equipment as authorized by T/O and E will be allocated, assigned call signs and frequencies and kept available to provide the primary means of communications. The various means of messenger service will be utilized to meet abnormal loads of classified traffic. Accurate and up-to-date records will be maintained of the location of all emergency and alternate command posts.

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R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Opn Dir No. 40, dated 9 April 1946, subj: "Disaster Plans," cont'd.

7. PRIORITIES:

In case of damage or destruction, priorities for restoration, rehabilitation, or emergency construction of facilities will be, insofar as practicable, in the order as listed:

- a. Provision of a potable water supply.
- b. Rehabilitation or construction of emergency hospital facilities.
- c. Emergency repair of roads, bridges and railroads.
- d. Provision of emergency lighting and heating facilities.
- e. Repair and maintenance of other essential utilities to safeguard public health.

8. MEDICAL AID AND HOSPITALIZATION:

a. All medical units in the affected area will be immediately alerted to be prepared to receive the maximum patient capacity. Emergency medical and surgical teams will be established and maintained to be dispatched as directed by military commanders in the affected area. Medical supplies for these teams will be supplied by the nearest hospitals and be readily available in the event of a disaster.

b. Military commanders will be responsible for supervision of medical care, evacuation and hospitalization of all United Nations' nationals within their zones of occupation.

c. Japanese civilians will not be hospitalized in military hospitals. Emergency field care and hospitalization for Japanese and other nationals will be given only after United Nations' military personnel and nationals have received adequate medical attention.

d. Attention is directed to paragraph 3, Operational Directive Number 38, this headquarters, 3 April 1946, reference reserve to be maintained of Japanese Military and Naval Medical supplies.

9. MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

a. After publication by the Japanese government of their disaster plan, military government units will insure that each prefectural government has an up-to-date disaster plan. Frequent inspection will be conducted to insure that this plan is complete and up-to-date. This headquarters will be notified if there is any failure on the part of the Japanese to comply with their directive.

R E S T R I C T E D

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Opn Dir No. 40, dated 9 April 1946, subj: "Disaster Plans," cont'd.

b. Military government units will exercise close surveillance of the work of Japanese officials in the area affected by a disaster and immediately will report to this headquarters by the fastest means available any serious breakdown in the operation of the Japanese disaster plan.

c. Military government units will advise this headquarters of supplies required to alleviate the effects of the disaster on the civilian populace, and which are not immediately available to Japanese agencies in the area. Full use will be made of information obtained in compliance with Operational Directive Number 9, this headquarters, 24 January 1946 and its inclosures, with particular reference to the relief supplies status reports called for by paragraph 2f of this directive. Military supplies and equipment will not be released to Japanese agencies without prior approval of this headquarters, except under the gravest circumstances.

10. ARTILLERY LIAISON AIRCRAFT:

a. The commander of the disaster area will make full use of all artillery liaison aircraft under his control for evacuation, dropping relief supplies, reconnaissance, photo missions, etc. Detailed plans for the employment of liaison aircraft will include plan for air-ground communications covering assignment of frequencies (clear channel if possible) and call signs for both FM radios (in L-4 aircraft) and AM radios (in L-5 aircraft.)

b. This headquarters will place all other artillery liaison aircraft in Japan on an alert status for movement to the disaster area upon request of the disaster area commander to this headquarters.

c. Each plane moving into a disaster area will carry complete equipment including radio and mechanic. Disaster area commanders are responsible for logistical support of additional aircraft placed under their control. All artillery air sections will maintain complete sets of sectional aeronautical charts of Japan to facilitate flight to any area under Eighth Army control.

11. CHEMICALS:

a. In any case of disaster where large quantities of industrial chemicals have been released, the nearest army, corps, or division chemical officer will be contacted for technical advice and assistance.

b. CAUTION: In very high concentrations of any gas, as may be encountered in a contaminated enclosed place or close to a gas source, the capacity of the service cannister may be exceeded in a short time. Although very efficient against all war gases under field conditions, the service mask will provide no protection for certain industrial gases, among which are: ammonia, carbon monoxide, and gasoline fumes. Personnel should vacate

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R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Opn Dir No. 40, dated 9 April 1946, subj: "Disaster Plans," cont'd.
(Paragraph 11b cont'd)

the contaminated areas immediately to the up wind side, and such areas should be marked under the supervision of a chemical officer. Decontaminating procedure will be determined by the nature of contamination.

c. Tear gas will not be used operationally for offensive action without specific orders from this headquarters. In the event of an extreme emergency, when time does not permit authorization, local commanders may use tear gas as a defensive measure. A complete report will be rendered to this headquarters by the fastest available means if tear gas is employed.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Bowen
BOWEN
G-3

R E S T R I C T E D

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CG, Yokohama Base	(5)	CO, 236th AGF Band	(1)
CG, Kobe Base	(5)	CO, 577th Composite Sv Co	(1)
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CO, 35th MRS (Type Z)	(1)	CO, CIC Area #69 APO 248	(1)
CO, 43d MRU (Type Z)	(1)	CO, 166th Language Det APO 343	(1)
CO, 6th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 76th Mil Govt Co APO 24	(1)
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CO, 5th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 5th Sp Sv APO 660	(1)
CO, 6th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 6th Sp Sv Co APO 343	(1)
CO, 7th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 12th Sp Sv Co APO 343	(1)
CO, 8th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 163d QM Car Co APO 343	(1)
CO, 9th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 4025th Sig Sv Gp APO 181	(1)
CO, 10th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 98th Sig Bn APO 181	(1)
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CO, 15th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 8th Army Sig Photo Det APO 343	(1)
CO, 16th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 71st Sig Sv Bn APO 500	(1)
CO, 17th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 3186th Sig Sv Bn APO 503	(1)
CO, 18th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	CO, 3d MRS APO 400	(1)
CO, 19th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	British In Off, British Consulate (Yokohama)	(2)
CO, 20th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 21st MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	PLUS	
CO, 22nd MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)	"Z" this Headquarters.	
CO, 23rd MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 24th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 25th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 26th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 27th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
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CO, 31st MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 32nd MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 33rd MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 34th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 35th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 36th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 37th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 38th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
CO, 39th MRU (Type Z) APO 343	(1)		
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R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

26 April 1946

NUMBER 40/1)

1. Operational Directive Number 40 is amended as follows:

a. Change the designation of par 2 to read 2a.

b. Add the following as par 2b.

"2b. In accordance with instructions from CINCAFPAC, local ground force, air force and naval commanders in whose areas of responsibility a disaster occurs will mutually assist and cooperate with each other to the fullest extent."

c. Add the following as par 2c.

"2c. In the event of a disaster local ground force commanders will, within capabilities, furnish personnel, equipment and material to local air force or naval commanders upon request, and will assist in other appropriate relief and rehabilitation measures."

d. Add the following as par 2d.

"2d. In event of a disaster local air and naval commanders have been instructed by CINCAFPAC to extend to the local ground force commander fullest cooperation in matters relating to control, relief and rehabilitation measures. This includes passing to the ground force commander operational control of air force troops other than those immediately required for air operations and internal security of the air garrison itself, and utilization of air force supplies for emergency purposes."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A.P. THAYER,
Colonel, GSC.
Actg Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

BOWEN
G-3

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as Operational Directive Number 40

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40/1

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A.P. THAYER,
Colonel, GSC.
Actg Chief of Staff.

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

13 April 1946

NUMBER 42)

Rescinded by OD # 24

REPATRIATION

dttd 25 Apr 49

1. General.

a. Existing directives on repatriation remain in effect. This directive is intended to simplify and clarify them.

b. Increased allocations of shipping for repatriation will eventually require certain repatriation ports to operate at near maximum capacity. This increased flow will demand more thoroughly organized and efficient operation of these ports by the Japanese and closer supervision by responsible commanders.

2. Policies.

a. The Imperial Japanese Government will:

(1) Make maximum utilization of Japanese naval and merchant shipping for repatriation of Japanese nationals.

(2) Operate, man, victual, and supply shipping used for repatriation to the maximum practicable extent.

(a) All vessels will be furnished blankets, food, and medical supplies.

(b) Those vessels departing Japan to return Japanese from warm climates will carry winter clothing in addition.

(3) Operate, maintain, and supply all reception centers in Japan for repatriates.

b. The Allied Authorities supervision includes:

(1) Supervising all reception centers in Japan for repatriates.

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- (2) Disarming all Japanese personnel prior to return to Japan proper.
- (3) Furnishing, in case of emergency, fuel, food, medical supplies, and material repairs on memorandum receipt by the master of the vessel concerned.
- (4) Furnishing necessary vaccines and DDT powder for medical processing which may be obtained by Allied authorities at the reception centers through regular supply channels.
- (5) Furnishing adequate storage facilities to Japanese authorities in order to maintain a ready reserve of supplies and void sailing delays.

3. TRAIN GUARDS: Corps commanders and the General Officer Commanding British Commonwealth Occupation Force are responsible for providing guards aboard trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese captives to ports of embarkation, in accordance with the following:

- a. To accept requests from local Japanese officials for placement of guards aboard such trains.
- b. To place two (2) guards per car aboard each train.
- c. To provide each guard with written orders.
- d. To establish intra-corps relay points to facilitate the relief of guards.
- e. To use direct communication in establishing relay points, without regard for corps boundaries.
- f. To notify without delay all other commanders concerned of advance information of each shipment, including train schedules, routes, number of passengers, number of cars, existence of any unusual circumstances; commander at point of train's origin being responsible for the prompt transmission of information to all other commanders concerned.
- g. To provide guards with sufficient rations for duration of trip.
- h. To insure the prompt return of guards to place of origin on first available rail transportation.

4. Organization and Operation of Ports and Reception Centers.

a. The Imperial Japanese Government has been ordered to establish the following reception centers with daily capacities as indicated below:

	<u>INCOMING</u>	<u>OUTGOING</u>
# Hakata	7500	5000
Hakodate	2500	2500
# Kagoshima (E)	3000	1500
# Kure-Ujina-Otake	8000	3000
Karatsu (E)	2500	2500
Maizuru (E)	2500	2500
Moji	2500	2500
Nagoya (E)	5000	0
# Sasebo	5000	5000
Senzaki	5000	5000
Shimonoseki (E)	2500	2500
Tanabe	3000	1000
# Uraga (E)	5000	1500

Ports at which maximum flow is expected.

b. Corps commanders and General Officer Commanding BCOF will require Japanese authorities to effect the following:

- (1) Maintenance of a sufficient backlog of repatriates and supplies at each repatriation center to insure full loading of vessels and their prompt sailing.
- (2) Segregation of incoming and outgoing repatriates.
- (3) Segregation of processed and non-processed repatriates.

- (4) Isolation of the complete passenger load of ships which reach port with personnel having quarantinable diseases.
- (5) Maintenance of a high state of sanitation at the port and repatriation centers.
- (6) Provision of adequate fire prevention measures.
- (7) Prevention of straggling into and out of repatriation centers.
- (8) Complete and thorough processing at ports of embarkation. In the event this is impossible, authorities at port of debarkation will be so notified in the sailing dispatch.

(a) Medical processing will consist as a minimum of the following:

- (1) Smallpox vaccination for all outgoing repatriates, and all incoming repatriates not vaccinated within one year.
- (2) Typhus vaccine will be administered to all repatriates travelling to the Asiatic Mainland, and all incoming repatriates not vaccinated within previous 6 months period.
- (3) Cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer to all outgoing repatriates.
- (4) DDT disinfestation of all repatriates and crew members and their baggage.
- (5) Screening of outgoing repatriates to eliminate those with smallpox, typhus, cholera, anthrax, yellow fever, plague or leprosy.
- (6) Notation on passenger lists to indicate whether these minimum medical requirements have been met.

(b) Financial Processing.

- (1) Japanese being repatriated to Japan are prohibited from bringing into Japan any currency, financial instruments, precious metals, or jewelry, other than trinkets of value only to the owner, except as listed below:

ITEM	MAXIMUM AMOUNT	REMARKS
Yen currency of Bank of Japan.	¥1000-Civilians 500-Officers 200-EM	
Postal savings pass books issued in Japanese yen in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Kwantung Province and North China Post Office.		
Post Office insurance policies, other insurance policies issued by Japanese companies and bank pass books issued in Japan.		
Exchange certificates for Japanese yen issued to Japanese troops and Japanese nationals repatriating to Japan from No. China.	Total Yen currency and exchange certificates not to exceed: ¥1000-Civilians 500-Officers 200-EM	These certificates issued by demobilization directors at ports of embarkation. Refunding of such certificates is responsibility of Japanese Government.

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>MAXIMUM AMOUNT</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Supplemental "B" type yen in addition to notes of Bank of Japan.	Combined total of "B" type currency and regular yen currency not to exceed: ¥1000-Civilians 500-Officers 200-EM	Applies to Japanese Repatriates returning from areas other than Korea, Formosa and Manchuria.
Japanese Government bonds expressed in Japanese yen in addition to yen currency.	Total of such bonds plus yen currency not to exceed: ¥1000-Civilians 500-Officers 200-EM	
Japanese Army and Navy field-postal savings pass books.		
Remittance receipts payable in yen issued to repatriates from China by Yokohama Specie Bank in China against yen deposits.	Amounts of such receipts not to exceed: ¥1000-Civilians 500-Officers 200-EM	Such receipts may be converted into yen. This permission is made retroactive to 24 Oct 45.

(2) All yen in excess of amounts permitted to be brought in under the regulations summarized above will be taken up by Japanese customs officials, who will issue receipts to the repatriates.

(3) All dollars and dollar instruments will be appropriated by United States Army Finance Officers, who will issue in exchange yen to the amount permitted by the regulations summarized above, and receipts for the amount of the balance of the dollar and dollar instruments so appropriated. Amounts so collected against receipt will be deposited in "Special Deposit Account", and the Fiscal Officer, Hq. Eighth Army notified, who will direct proper disposition.

(4) Korean and Chinese repatriates departing from Japan are prohibited from taking out of the country currency, financial instruments, precious metals, and jewelry other than trinkets of value only to the owner, except as follows:

ITEM

REMARKS

Yen currency up to ¥1000 per person.

Any type yen currency within the limitations prescribed may be taken out.

Postal savings pass books and bank pass books issued by financial institutions in Japan and in the country to which they are being repatriated; insurance policies issued in Japan and in the country to which they are being repatriated; checks, drafts and certificates of deposit drawn on and issued by financial institutions in Japan and payable in Japan.

All yen in excess of amounts indicated in (4) above will be taken up by Japanese customs officials who will issue receipts to the repatriates.

c. In addition to the provisions of subparagraph "b" above, corps commanders are responsible that:

(1) Captains or masters of all repatriation ships, whether Japanese or United States, be furnished a passenger list (original and six copies). This list will be divided into army, navy, civilians (men, women, and children under 12 years of age). The list will show port of embarkation, port of disembarkation, and whether medical requirements have or have not been met. The captain or master should keep one copy of the passenger list for his log and turn over the original and five copies to the repatriation officer at the disembarkation port. The following distribution will be made by the repatriation officer of copies delivered to him: one retain; one to Japanese officials at reception center; one to Eighth Army; three to SCAP by most expeditious means available.

(2) Officers in charge of repatriation ports in Japan send daily reports on arrivals and departures at their ports direct to SCAP, operational priority, in the clear, giving name of ship, port of embarkation and number of repatriates aboard, broken down into army, navy and civilian. SCAP radio ZAX313 will be referred to at beginning of each report. Information copy will be sent to CG Eighth Army, attention Military Government.

(3) Port directors or other Allied military personnel in charge of ports embarking repatriates send sailing dispatches on all repatriation vessels leaving their ports. Addresses will be as follows:

(a) For disembarkation ports in Japan:

Port	Action Addressee	Info Addressee
Hakodate	CG, 11th Airborne Div	SCAP
	CG, Eighth Army	
	CG, IX Corps	

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addres</u>	<u>Info Addres</u>
Uraga	CG, 1st Cav Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army Fort Director Yokosuka CG, IX Corps
Maizuru	CG, 25th Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Tanabe	CG, 25th Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Nagoya	CG, 25th Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Kure, Utake, Ujina	BCOF, Kure	SCAF CG, Eighth Army Fort Director Kure
Senzaki	BCOF, Kure	SCAF CG, Eighth Army 9th New Zealand Brigade, Chofu

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addree</u>	<u>Info Addee</u>
Keratsu	CG, 2d Mar Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Hakata	CG, 2d Mar Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps Port Director Fukuoka
Kagoshima	CG, 2d Mar Div	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps Port Director Kagoshima

(b) For debarkation ports in Korea:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addree</u>	<u>Info Addee</u>
Kunsan (Gunzen)	CG, USAFIK	SCAF CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sec. Mil. Govt. Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div.

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addee</u>	<u>Info Addee</u>
Inchon (Jinsen)	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sec. Mil. Govt. Seoul Port Director CG, Korean Base Command
Mokpo (Moppo)	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sect. Mil. Govt. Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div.
Pusan	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sect. Mil. Govt. Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div.

(c) For debarkation ports in China and Formosa:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addee</u>	<u>Info Addee</u>
Kiirun	CG, Formosa Repatriation Group	SCAP CG, Eighth Army ComGen China

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addee</u>	<u>Info Addee</u>
Takao	CO, Formosa Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Shanghai	ComGen China	SCAF CG, Eighth Army CO, Shanghai Port Command
Amoy	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Swatow	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Ft. Bayard	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Haikow	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Sanya	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China
Haiphong (Hongay)	CO, Haiphong Ln Gp	SCAF CG, Eighth Army ComGen China

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addree</u>	<u>Info Addree</u>
Manchurian Ports	CO, Manchuria Ln Gp	SCAF
		CG, Eighth Army
		ComGen China
Tangku	CG, 1st Mar Div	SCAF
		CG, Eighth Army
		ComGen China
		CG, 3d Thib Corps
Tientsin	CG, 1st Mar Div	SCAF
		CG, Eighth Army
		ComGen China
		CG, 3d Thib Corps
Tsingtao	CG, 3rd Mar Brigade	SCAF
		CG, Eighth Army
		ComGen China
		CG, 3d Thib Corps
Laoyao	CO, Laoyao Ln Gp	SCAF
		CG, Eighth Army
		ComGen China
		CG, 3d Thib Corps
		CG, 6th Mar Div

On all United States Navy manned ships, Com 7th Flt and CTF 78 will be included among information addressees. On all SCAJAP Liberty ships departing ports in Japan for Canton, CTF 74 and Commodore Hong Kong will be information addressees.

- (4) Dispatches will be prepared in two parts. Information will be included in sailing dispatches as follows:

PART I. The code word "REFATS" will be the first word of the text, followed by name and bow or side number of ship, port of departure, actual time of departure, port of debarkation, and estimated time of arrival.

PART II.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ABLE	Total repatriates embarked
BAKER	Total Army repatriates embarked
CHARLIE	Total Navy repatriates embarked
DOG	Total civilian repatriates embarked
EASY	Total litter cases repatriates embarked
FOX	Repatriates have NOT been completely processed.

Dispatches will be condensed and prepared in the clear in the following form: The example covers the movement of 3,750 repatriates from Tangku to Uraga, 2150 army, 730 navy, 870 civilian, 14 litter cases completely processed.

From: Port Command Tangku

To : CG 1st Cav Div

Info: SCAT, CG IX Corps,
CG Eighth Army,
ComUSMACV China

REFATS X TARA MARU TANGKU 171300HOW

URAGA 230800HOW ABLE 3750 BAKER 2150

CHARLIE 730 DOG 870 EASY 14 PD

Note: The absence of FOX above indicates affirmative in processing.

5. Repatriation of Koreans from Japan.

a. Korean repatriates from Japan will be accepted in Korean ports in numbers not to exceed the daily average rate of flow indicated below. SCAJAF will control the flow into these ports through allocation of shipping.

Fusan (Tusan)	7,000
Kunsan (Gunzan)	1,500
Mokpo (Moppo)	1,000
Inchon (Jinsen)	1,000

b. Koreans to be repatriated from Japan will be embarked on vessels destined for ports in Korea in accordance with the following routing:

<u>Jap Name</u>	<u>Korean Name</u>	<u>Port of Embarkation</u>	<u>Port of Debarkation</u>
Keisho Hokudo	Kyongsang Pukto	Senzaki or Hakata	Fusan
Keisho Nando	Kyongsang Namdo	Senzaki or Hakata	Fusan
Chusei Hokudo	Chungchor-Pukto	Senzaki or Hakata	Fusan
Zenra Hokudo	Cholla Pukto	Sasebo	(Kunsan
Zenra Nando	Cholla Namdo	Sasebo	(
Keiki Do	Kyonggi-Do	Sasebo	(Mokpo
Kogen Do	Dangwon-Do	Sasebo	(
Chusei Nando	Chungchong-Namdo	Sasebo	(Inchon
	Northern Korea	Sasebo	(

c. Insofar as practicable Korean repatriates in Japan will be outloaded so that those destined for northern Korea will be placed on vessels bound for Inchon, and those destined for Cholla Pukto, Cholla Namdo and Chungchong-Namdo will be placed aboard vessels bound for Kunsan or Mokpo.

d. Korean liaison teams will be established to facilitate handling of Koreans at Japanese repatriation ports; namely, Sasebo, Hakata, Serzaki, and Shimonoseki. Teams will consist of two to four Koreans representing the Military Government Section, USAFIK. They will be attached to appropriate Eighth Army organizations for such duty as may be directed.

6. Repatriation of Japanese from Korea. Japanese nationals from Korea will be repatriated on shuttle vessels returning to Japan from Fusan.

7. Repatriation from China.

a. Shuttles to be established between Japanese and Chinese ports, and other pertinent data appear below:

<u>Port in China Theatre</u>	<u>Port in Japan</u>	<u>Vessels per day in Japan</u>	<u>No. of Repatriates Carried</u>	<u>Total Ships Required</u>
Kiirun	Kure	1 Lib	3,500	16 Lib
Kiirun	Uraga	1 Lib	3,500	16 Lib
Kiirun	Kagoshima	Variable	500	Japanese
Takao	Kure	1 Lib	3,500	19 Lib
Takao	Kure	Variable	500	Japanese
Shanghai	Hakata	1 Lib	3,500	11 Lib
Shanghai	Hakata	1 LST	1,200	15 LSTs
Shanghai	Hakata	Variable	1,500	Japanese
Tanku	Sasebo	2 LSTs	2,500	36 LSTs
#Tsingtao or Laoyao	Sasebo	2 LSTs	2,500	34 LSTs
Canton or Haikou	Uraga	1 or 2 Lib	3,500	21-38 Libs
Amoy, Swatow				Japanese
Ft. Bayard	Kagoshima	Unknown	-----	Ships

Six (6) LSTs per week to Tsingtao; eight (8) LSTs per week to Laoyao. Above figures based on 80% Liberty shipping and 60% LSTs operational, and allowing two days at terminal ports in Japan and China.

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b. SCAJ reserves the privilege of shifting terminal ports of shuttles in Japan if and when additional reception ports are established or facilities at existing ports increased.

c. As Liberty ships become available for repatriation they will be assigned consecutively to shuttles operating from ports in China in the following order: Takao, Kiirun, Shanghai, Kiirun and repeat.

Similarly, LSTs will be assigned consecutively to shuttles operating from ports in China in the following order: Tangku, Tsingtao or Laoyao, Shanghai and repeat.

d. Japanese shipping assigned to repatriation from China will be employed to evacuate Japanese nationals in the following priority:

- 1st priority to Woy, Swatow and Ft. Bayard, to be cleared in the order named.
- 2d priority to Takao and Kiirun.
- 3d priority to Shanghai.

e. Two SCAJAF controlled hospital ships, with estimated combined capacity of 1,000 beds will be allocated to China theatre repatriation.

f. It is expected that additional hospital ships up to 5,000 bed capacity may soon be available, to be operated under SCAJAF control with Japanese crews and medical personnel.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHTELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Schanze
SCHANZE
G-1

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R E S T R I C T E D

C O P Y

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 42/1)

9 May 1946

REPATRIATION

1. Operational Directive Number 42, this headquarters, dated 13 April, subject: "Repatriation", is amended by deleting paragraph 4c (3) and substituting the following therefor:

"(3) Port directors, or other Allied Military personnel in charge of ports embarking repatriates, send sailing dispatches on all repatriation vessels leaving their ports.

(a) For debarkation ports in Japan:

Port	Action addressee	Information Addressee
Hakodate	CG, 11th Airborne Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, IX Corps
Uraga	CG, 1st Cav Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Port Director, Yokosuka CG, IX Corps
MAIZURU	CG, 25th Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Tanabe	CG, 25th Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Nogaya	CG, 25th Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Kure Otake Ujina	BCOF, Kure	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Port Director, Kure
Senzaki	BCOF, Kure	SCAP CG, Eighth Army 9th New Zealand

Operational Directive 42/1, Hq Eighth Army, 9 May 1946

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action addressee</u>	<u>Information addressee</u>
Sasebo	CG, 2nd Mar Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army COMFLTACT, Sasebo CG, I Corps
Karatsu	CG, 2nd Mar Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps
Hakata	CG, 2nd Mar Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps COMFLTACT, Sasebo
Kagoshima	CG, 2nd Mar Div	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, I Corps Port Director, Kagoshima

(b) For debarkation ports in Korea:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action addressee</u>	<u>Information addressee</u>
Kunsan (Gunzan)	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, EIGHTH ARMY Foreign Affairs Sec Mil Govt, Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div
Inchon (Jibsen)	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sec Port Director CO, Korean Base Command
Mokpo (MOPPO)	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sec Mil Govt, Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div

C O P Y

Operational Directive 42/1, H2 Eighth Army, 9 May 1946

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action addressee</u>	<u>Information Addressee</u>
Pusan	CG, USAFIK	SCAP CG, Eighth Army Foreign Affairs Sec Mil Govt, Seoul Port Director CG, 6th Div

(c) For debarkation ports in China and Formosa:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Action Addressee</u>	<u>Information Addressee</u>
Kiirun	CG, USAF China	SCAP CG, Eighth Army
Takao	CG, USAF China	SCAP CG, Eighth Army China Service Command
Shanghai	CG, USAF China	SCAP CG, Eighth Army China Service Command
Amoy	CG, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China
Swatow	CG, Canton Repatriation GROU	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China
Haikew	CG, Canton Repatriation Grou	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China
Sanya	CO, Canton Repatriation Group	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China
Haipheng (Hongay)	CO, Raipheng La GP	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China
Hulutao (Manchuria)	CG, Hulutao Repatriation Team	SCAP CG, Eighth Army CG, USAF China

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 543

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER.....42/2)

11 May 1946

REPATRIATION

1. Operational Directive Number 42, dated 13 April 1946, is hereby amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 2 b (4) is rescinded and the following is substituted

"(4) Furnishing DDT powder for medical processing which may be obtained by Allied authorities at the reception centers through regular supply channels. The Japanese Government will furnish all vaccines necessary for medical processing of all repatriates at repatriation ports in China and Japan through Japanese supply channels."

b. Paragraph 4 b (8) (a) (3) is rescinded and the following is substituted:

"(3) Quarantine procedures for cholera as outlined in memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN - 865) subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates" (Inclosure 1). Reference is also made to memorandum from SCAP on 6 April 1946, file AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 865) file AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, this headquarters dated 6 April 1946, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates" (Inclosure 2). In addition 1 1/2 cc cholera vaccine will be given during spring and summer months to all outgoing repatriates except those who can produce a valid certificate of inoculation against cholera within the previous four months

R E S T R I C T E D

Operational Directive No. L2/2, Subject: "Repatriation", 11 May 1946,
cont'd.

Repatriates arriving in Japan from China with a valid certificate of inoculation against cholera will be given 1 cc of cholera vaccine if the certificate is less than 1 month old. If the certificate is more than 1 month old or if no valid certificate can be produced then 1½ cc of cholera vaccine will be given. Ships crews carrying repatriates from China will be given a stimulating dose of 1 cc of cholera vaccine every 90 days during the period of March through October."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A. P. THAYER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

A. P. Thayer
SCHANZE
G-1

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
6 April 1946AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH
(SCAPIN - 865)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from China.
2. In the case of ships with repatriates from China which arrive without cases of cholera aboard:
 - a. Where the voyage has taken more than six days, all personnel will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine and debarkation and processing procedures will be performed as usual.
 - b. Where the voyage from China has taken less than six days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 2 a. above. In the event cholera is found, the procedure will be as directed in paragraph 3.
3. Ships which arrive in Japan with cholera aboard will use only the ports of Uraga or Sasebo until directed otherwise by this Headquarters.
 - a. Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.
 - b. All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case.
 - c. Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship provided for that purpose. Before the Arrival of hospital ships at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo, cholera patients will be removed to the isolation hospital at the reception center where strict isolation procedure will be maintained. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using 2% cresol solution), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.

Incl. 1 to OD No. 42/2, Hq Eighth Army,
11 May 1946.

BASIC: Ltr, AG 720.h (6 April 46)PH. His Headquarters to Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates".
6 April 1946.

d. All personnel (except cholera patients) will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine.

e. During the quarantine period the feces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a two percent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.

f. A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same place as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.

g. The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

h. A hospital ship will be anchored off shore at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo to receive and treat cholera cases among the repatriates.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER.

/s/ B. M. Fitch
B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

Incl 1 to OD No. 42/2, Hq Eighth Army,
11 May 1946.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.4 (3 Apr 46)PH

APO 500
6 April 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 855) File AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, this Headquarters, dated 6 April 1946, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 855) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. Cholera is reported aboard incoming repatriation vessels from China. This is the beginning of the epidemic season for intestinal diseases and sanitary conditions in Japan are very poor at present. This makes a sweeping epidemic of cholera a real possibility.

3. Every effort is to be made to erect a barrier to the introduction of the disease to Japan. To attain this end:

a. The principle of allowing no case ashore will be applied by transferring cases from passenger vessels to hospital ships except initially before hospital ships can be anchored at the two ports of Uraga and Sasebo. It will be necessary to use the most rigid isolation technique at the shore hospitals where cases will be brought before the arrival of hospital ships. Most careful surveillance of this procedure is essential.

b. Allowing only ports where the quarantine facilities are adequate to be used by ships with cholera. At present these are Uraga and Sasebo. It is anticipated that within a month the port of Hakata will be available.

c. Ships from China without cholera may use the ports of Kagoshima, Kure and Hakata.

d. On ships which have cholera aboard, all personnel will be quarantined on the vessel for fourteen days after the appearance of the last case. All personnel immunized with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine. Stool examinations made to determine carriers. Surveillance to be exercised to assure that these procedures are carried out, that the ship is anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore so that personnel cannot swim ashore, that discharges from the vessel are not washed ashore and that all personnel are physically examined for cholera before disembarking. The vibrio of cholera will live in sea water.

e. The passengers and crew of these vessels will be treated in the same manner.

Incl. 2 to OD No. 42/2, Hq Eighth Army¹
11 May 1946.

BASIC: Memo, AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, Office of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 865), File AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates", dated 6 April 1946.

4. The most critical points in this program are:
- a. Strict isolation technique of the cholera cases which must be brought ashore before hospital ships can be made available.
 - b. The detection of carriers.
 - c. The prohibition of persons from visiting cholera ships while anchored in quarantine or from personnel escaping from quarantine.

/s/ J. W. Mann
J. W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 865)
plus SCAJAP
less Imperial Japanese Government.

Incl 2 to OD No. 42/2, Hq Eighth Army,
11 May 1946.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Office of the Commanding General
APO 342

42/3

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER 42/3)

14 May 1946

RECEPTION

1. Operational Directive Number 42, this headquarters, dated 13 April 1946, is amended by adding to paragraph 4a the following:

"Reception centers at Hakodate, Karatsu and Moji are placed on an inactive status. The Imperial Japanese Government has been ordered to be prepared to reopen these centers on ten (10) days' notice."

2. The Commanding General of each corps and the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, will exercise routine surveillance of the inactivation of the above-named reception centers and will insure that they are maintained by the Japanese authorities in such condition that they can be reopened on 10 days' notice.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Bowen
BOWEN
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M. Y.

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 42/4)

15 November 1946

42/4

REPATRIATION

Operational Directive number 42, this headquarters, dated 13 April 1946, subject as above, is hereby amended as follows:

1. The following sub-paragraph is added to paragraph 2 a:

"(4) Place an appropriate number of armed Japanese police to maintain order aboard all trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates, excepting Ryukyans."

2. Paragraph 3 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"3. TRAIN GUARDS: Corps commanders and the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces are responsible for providing guards aboard trains scheduled specifically to carry non-Japanese repatriates, excepting Ryukyans, to ports of embarkation, in accordance with the following:

a. To accept requests from local Japanese officials for placement of guards aboard such trains.

b. To place a minimum of one guard aboard each train for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the Japanese police and of lending necessary support and prestige.

c. To provide each guard with written orders.

d. To establish intra-corps relay points to facilitate the relief of guards.

e. To use direct communication in establishing relay points, without regard to corps boundaries.

f. To notify without delay all other commanders concerned of advance information of each shipment, including train schedule, route, number of passengers, number of cars, and the existence of any unusual circumstances. The commander at the point of train's origin is responsible for the prompt transmission of such information to all other commanders concerned.

775013

Operational Directive No. 42/4, Hq Eighth Army, 15 November 1946, contd.

g. To provide allied force guard(s) with sufficient rations for duration of trip.

h. To insure the prompt return of allied force guard(s) to place of origin on first available rail transportation."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
 NUMBER 43)

16 April 1946

RELIEF BOARD FOR VETERANS

43

1. References:

- a. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, (SCAPIN - 273), subject: "Relief Board for Veterans" (Inclosure 1).
- b. Letter AG 334 (19 Mar 46)PH, subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 273), AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, dated 13 November 1945, subject: "Relief Board for Veterans" (Inclosure 2).

2. Corps commanders and the commanding officers of military government units operating directly under this headquarters will maintain surveillance over all former Relief Boards for Veterans' facilities in their areas to insure that they are supervised by that agency of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians. The restriction of hospital care and medical treatment to veterans and their families is prohibited.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

OFFICIAL:

Schanze

SCHANZE
 G-1

CLOVIS E. BYERS
 Major General, GSC
 Chief of Staff

2 Incls:
 As indicated above.

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 info copies to BCOF and
 Com Nav Jap.

R-E-S-T-R-I-C-T-E-D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAPO 500
13 November 1945AG 334 (13 Nov 45) PH
(SCAPIN - 273)

MEMORANDUM TO : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : Relief Board for Veterans

The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to transfer supervisory authority of all hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and other hospital facilities of the Relief Board for Veterans, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to that agency of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs responsible for the hospitalization of civilians. Restriction of hospital care and medical treatment to veterans and their families in these institutions is prohibited.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

Incl #1 to Operation Directive No. 43,
Ho Eighth Army, 16 April 1946.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 334 (19 Mar '46)PH

APO 500
19 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 273), AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, dated 13 November 1945, subject: "Relief Board for Veterans".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 273) AG 334 (13 Nov 45)PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.
2. At the time of surrender, the Relief Board for Veterans had under its control thirty-eight tuberculosis sanatoria, twelve mental hospitals and one leprosarium.
3. The purpose of the directive referred to in paragraph 1 above, is to remove control of the above mentioned facilities from quasi-military agencies and to broaden the base so that medical treatment and hospital care may be made available to civilians.
4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Relief Board for Veterans to the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be made through the Home Ministry.
5. Responsibility that the provisions of the above mentioned directive are carried out rests with the Civil Affairs Teams.
6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

/s/ HAROLD FAIR
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt.Col., AGD,
Asst Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 273
less Imperial Japanese Government.

Incl #2 to Operational Directive No. 43,
Hq Eighth Army, 16 April 1946.

C O P Y

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

17 April 1946

NUMBER

Prescribed by 44 #24, add 25 Apr. 49

PAYMENT OF CERTIFICATES OF CREDIT BALANCE
HELD BY REPATRIATED JAPANESE PRISONERS
ER WAR

The following reply from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, contained in 1st Ind. to letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, subject: "Improper Certificates Covering Payment of Repatriated POW's, file AG 383.6, dated 27 February 1946, is published for information and guidance:

"1. The Japanese Government has been authorized by paragraph 4 of Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, General, Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file AG 140(8.Feb 46) ESS/FI, SCAPIN 721, dated 8 February 1946, subject: "Currency and Financial Instruments brought into Japan by Repatriates", to pay yen currency against yen exchange certificates carried into Japan by repatriates.

"2. In cases of repatriates now in Japan where War Department Memorandum No. 19-er has not been followed in executing receipts or certificates issued to them abroad, the holder of the certificate should be advised to direct his request for payment to the Bureau of Foreign Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

"3. The Japanese Government has been charged with the responsibility of maintaining proper records and preserving the certificates in safekeeping.

"4. The question of authenticity will be determined by the Japanese Government, who may request assistance where necessary from the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers",

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

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Mil Govt Group

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER..... 45)

24 April 1946

RELEASE OF JAPANESE OCCUPATION CURRENCY

1. Approval has been granted to the Imperial Japanese Government for destruction of notes, now held in Japan, of the Southern Development Bank, Bank of Mongolia, Bank of Manchou, Central Reserve Bank of China, and Federal Reserve Bank of China.

2. All units having any of these notes in custody are directed to deliver them to authorized representatives of the Ministry of Finance.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

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

26 April 1946

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER..... 46)

ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUGAMO PRISON

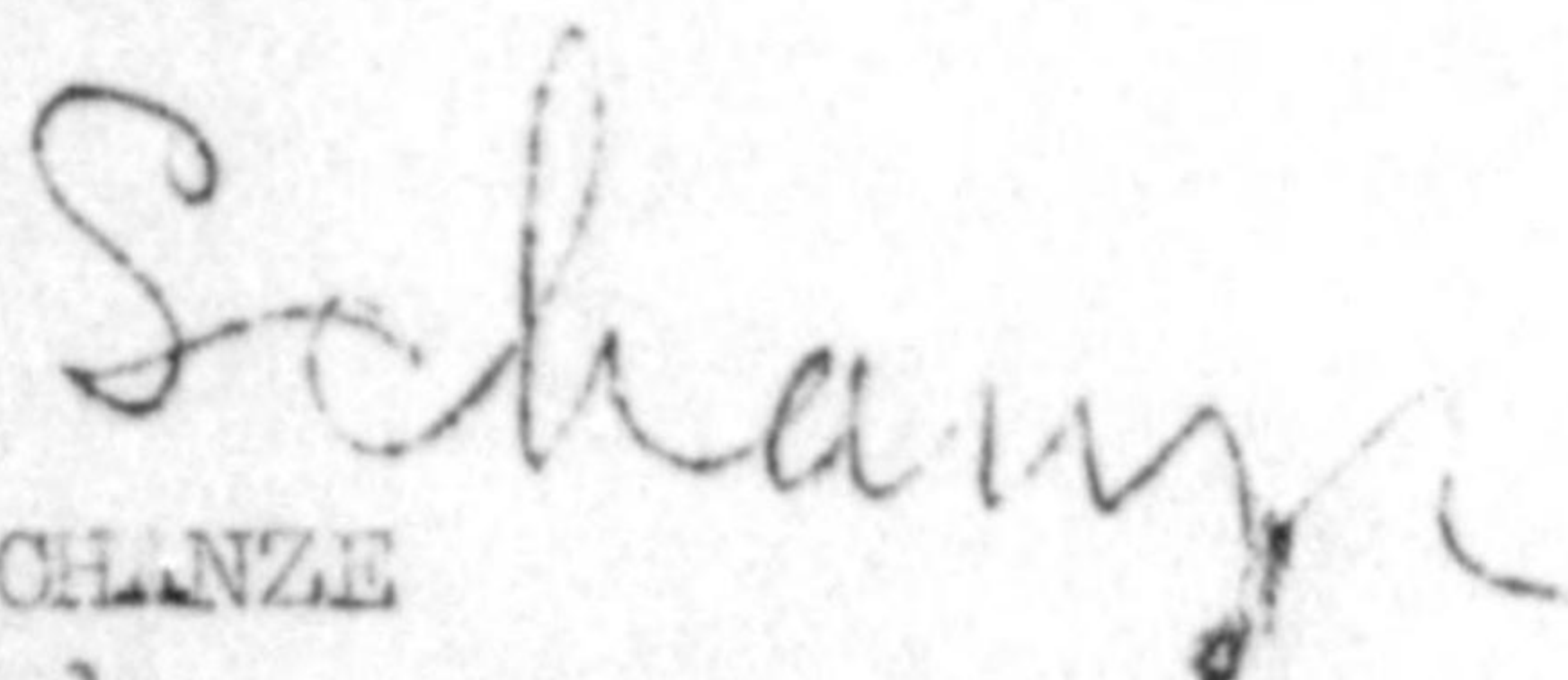
1. Effective 0001, 1 May 1946, the 138th AAA Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, is relieved of any further responsibilities in connection with Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan.

2. Effective 0001, 1 May 1946, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Sugamo Prison, will assume all responsibilities for Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, as directed by the Commanding General, Eighth Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:



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G-1

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46

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER..... 47)

29 April 1946

Rescinded By Circular 322 Sec. 5 par. 2 (1946)

~~Section IV, Operational Directive Number 2, this Headquarters, dated 6 January 1946, is rescinded and the following substituted therefore:~~

~~"Section IV - ISSUANCE OF PASSES IN TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA~~

1. Between the hours of 1800 and 0600, enlisted personnel stationed in the TOKYO and YOKOHAMA areas will be required to carry passes in accordance with the provisions of AR 615-275. These passes will be approved by an officer and will be signed also by the bearer.

2. Passes will not be required in the immediate vicinity of a unit barracks. Unit commanders will prescribe the area to be considered the immediate vicinity.

3. All military personnel, except personnel on official duty and officers, will be off the streets by 2300 hours.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL RICHELBERGER:

CLOVIS E. BYERS
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

A. E. Schme

A. E. SCHMEE
Colonel, GSC
Asst C/S, C-1

DISTRIBUTION "A" Plus "Z"

47

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)

NUMBER 48

*Rescinded by ODTB, 1 Apr 47
6 May 1946*

EXPORT PROCEDURE

1. Reference is made to, inclosed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 14 March 1946, (SCAPIN 814), subject: "Export Procedure", with attachments (1) through (8) inclusive. All future commercial exports from Japan will follow the procedure outlined in this memorandum.

2. The details of actual shipment are prescribed by paragraph 3, attachment (1) to reference memorandum. General supervision will be exercised over movement of the goods by military government units in port areas concerned. General supervision should include the following:

- a. Liaison with United States War Shipping Administration officials at ports of shipment.
- b. Contact with representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government authorized to handle the export of goods, and coordination between them and the United States War Shipping Administration on shipping instructions.
- c. Receive from the Japanese and transmit to this headquarters, in the manner prescribed in the above reference memorandum, all documents called for in connection with an export shipment.

3. The validated Application to Deliver for Export, (Form IE 200), is the proper authorization from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the exportation of any specific commodity or related commodities from Japan. The United States War Shipping Administration will certify the shipment on four (4) copies of validated Application to Deliver for Export form as follows:

Shipments authorized for delivery under application number _____ dated _____, cleared this port on _____

Condition of goods: _____

Comments: _____

BY: _____

The United States War Shipping Administration will then return three (3) copies to the representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government, retaining one (1) copy for their files. In so doing the United States War Shipping

48

Operational Directive Number 48 Hq Eighth Army, 6 May 1946, contd

Administration will act as an agent for the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in controlling exports from Japan and not as the agent of a commercial carrier.

4. The military government unit concerned will receive from the representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government, at the time of shipment, copies of shipping documents and other papers described in paragraph 3e, attachment (1), of the "Export Procedure". The forwarding unit will determine that certification by the United States War Shipping Administration has been properly made on the validated Application to Deliver for Export, Form IR 200, as described above, before the documents are transmitted to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A. P. THAYER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL

SHUTE
Acting G-4

1 Incl:
SCAPIN Memorandum 814, with
attachments 1 through 8 Incl;

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERSAG 091.31 (14 March 46) ESS/IE
(SCAPIN 814)APO 50c
14 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Export Procedure

1. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government follow the procedure outlined in the attachments hereto in preparing and delivering material for export.

2. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, makes no commitment and assumes no liability in processing or validating Applications to Prepare for Export and Applications to Deliver for Export.

3. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will make every reasonable effort to cause Japanese export items to be disposed of suitably abroad. However, it is distinctly understood that if the commodities covered by any of these applications become unsuitable or ineligible for export or cannot be imported into or sold in another country, approval may be cancelled or modified as to part or all of such commodities.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will be responsible for the accuracy of all information presented in applications and for the availability of material as described therein. This includes:

a. Responsibility for safeguarding any existing stocks of materials described as available for export, and preventing any disposal until and unless General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, determines that the material should not be exported.

b. Responsibility for insuring that Applications to Prepare for Export describe material which can reasonably be expected to be available at the times indicated with due regard for the available supplies of raw materials, coal, labor and any other essential operating supplies and production facilities.

c. Responsibility that the material actually shipped conforms to the specifications set forth in applications or shown in samples. Any deviations or substitutions will be made only with specific approval of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will obtain clear title to any material to be exported except that which is, or has been the property of governments or natural or legal persons outside Japan and of which General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, orders the restitution.

Incl 1 to CD No. 48, Hq 8A, 6 May 46.

1
COPY

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BASIC: Memo to I.J.C. AG 091.31(14 Mar 46)ESS/IE subj: "Export Procedure"(Cont'd)

6. Delivery of each shipment destined for the United States of America will take place on issuance of the on-board ocean bill of lading at the port of loading and title will pass to the U.S. Commercial Company on delivery. In the case of shipment destined for China or Korea in vessel of Japanese registry delivery of each shipment will take place ex-vessel, port of discharge, and in the case of shipment in vessel of any other registry delivery will take place on issuance of the on-board ocean bill of lading. Title will pass upon delivery. Time of delivery and transfer of title of shipments to any other nation will be specified hereafter, either in general instructions or as each shipment is authorized.

7. When samples of proposed exports are required, selections will be made by representatives of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, from samples made available by the Imperial Japanese Government. One will be delivered directly to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. One will be catalogued by the Imperial Japanese Government, maintained in an accessible store room in the Tokyo area, and will be available at all times to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, on request. The third sample will be packed for export and an Application to Deliver for Export, clearly marked SAMPLE in blocks 1 and 8, will be submitted. Simultaneously, the Application to Prepare for Export covering the material sampled will be submitted. If this Application to Prepare for Export has already been submitted, the Application to Deliver for Export covering the samples will be submitted as soon as the samples are packed and ready for export.

8. Specimen forms attached will be reproduced by the Imperial Japanese Government in English or bilingually in English and Japanese. Samples of the forms for reproduction will be furnished to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, for approval prior to printing. All such applications submitted to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will be executed in English and insofar as feasible will contain all information required by the form.

9. All such applications will be signed by the authorized representative of the Imperial Japanese Government or his delegate as approved by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ B. M. Fitch
/t/ B. M. FITCH
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General.

8 Incls:

- Atchmt 1 - Export Procedure
- Atchmt 2 - Specimen Form IE 100, Application to Prepare for Export.
- Atchmt 3 - Instructions for Submitting Specimen Form IE 100.
- Atchmt 4 - Specimen Form I E 200, Application to Deliver for Export.
- Atchmt 5 - Instructions for Submitting Specimen Form IE 200.
- Atchmt 6 - Specimen Form: Cargo
- Atchmt 7 - Specimen Form: Invoice
- Atchmt 8 - Bill of Sale to US Com'l Co.

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Export Procedure (Attachment 1) (Cont'd)

as indicated in the validation of the Application to Deliver for Export. In the case of shipments to Korea they shall be addressed to COMGEN USAFIK or his indicated designee. Documents may be returned directly to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, rather than to the Eighth Army for transmittal to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, otherwise, the procedure in 3a -- 3e above shall be followed. In the case of all shipments to China or Korea in vessels of Japanese registry, the Imperial Japanese Government or its agent will obtain from consignee at the port of destination two (2) copies of the cargo receipt, which shall be returned to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

4. General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, will provide a receipt for the bill of sale and other shipping documents and will transmit it to the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency as soon as feasible after receipt of documents.

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EXPORT PROCEDURE

1. Application to Prepare for Export

a. When the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency has reasonable assurance that a supply of a specific material is available for export in a given period, the Imperial Japanese Government or its officially authorized foreign trade agency will submit an Application to Prepare for Export (Specimen Form IE 100) to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Each application will be submitted in English and sextuplicate. One application will cover not only stocks of the material currently on hand and ready for shipment, but also quantities which can be available for shipment in the next few months. (See attachments 2 and 3; Specimen Form of Application to Prepare for Export; and Instructions for Submitting Application).

b. After processing by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, two (2) copies of the validated application will be returned to the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency. If the application is denied, the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency will be notified.

c. When General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers wishes the export of material for which the Japanese Government has not submitted an Application to Prepare for Export the necessary directive will be issued by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. Application to Deliver for Export

a. When the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency has material actually ready for export, covered either by an approved Application to Prepare for Export or a directive, it will submit eight (8) copies of an Application to Deliver for Export (Specimen Form IE 200) (See attachments 4 and 5; Application to Deliver for Export and Instructions for Submitting Application). Several such applications may be submitted within the limits of one approved Application to Prepare for Export, as quantities within the approved total are ready for shipment.

In most cases, the time for submitting the Application to Deliver for Export will be left to the Imperial Japanese Government or its officially authorized agency. However, in cases which require close coordination with shipping authorities, or in cases involving undue delay in delivery of material covered by an approved Application to Prepare for Export, a Directive will be issued by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, requiring submission of an Application to Deliver for Export.

b. Each application will be processed by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Four (4) copies of the validated application will be returned to the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency. Validation will include information as to country of destination, delivery of material, transfer of title, and time and place of shipment. If the application is denied the Imperial Japanese Government or its official agency will be notified.

3. On receipt of the validated copies of the Application to Deliver for Export, the Imperial Japanese Government or its officially authorized agency

Attachment 1

COPY

COPY

will:

a. Deliver the shipment to the agent of the carrier specified in the validation of the Application to Deliver for Export together with three (3) copies of a cargo shipping order (Specimen form attached, attachment 6) in accordance with instructions in the validation, and obtain from the agent, after the cargo is loaded, three (3) signed copies of an on-board ocean bill of lading and three (3) non-negotiable copies.

b. Deliver four (4) copies of the validated Application to Deliver for Export to the United States War Shipping Administration at the port of shipment and receive back from the United States War Shipping Administration three (3) copies certified by them.

c. Prepare the following documents:

- Five (5) copies of Bill of Sale and Transfer of Title. (see specimen form attached, for use in sales to U. S. Commercial Company, Attachment B).
- Six (6) copies of Invoice. (See specimen form attached, attachment 7).
- Six (6) copies of Packing List and Weight and Measurement Lists.
- Six (6) Copies of Inspection Sheets (if any).

d. Deliver one (1) signed on-board bill of lading plus a complete set of the documents listed in 3c above (with the exception of the bill of sale) to the ship's master in an envelope addressed, in case of shipments to the U. S. A., to U. S. Commercial Company or its designee at U. S. port of entry as indicated in the validation of the Application to Deliver for Export. In the case of shipments to another country, the envelope will be addressed to the appropriate government agency. Obtain from the ship's master a statement that this envelope has been received.

e. Return immediately to the Eighth Army for transmittal to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, the following documents:

- One (1) copy of the certified Application to Deliver for Export as received from the port authority.
- Five (5) copies of each of the documents prepared in 3c above.
- Two (2) signed copies of on-board bill of lading and three (3) unsigned copies (received from the shipping company in 3a above).
- The statement from the ship's master received in 3d above.

f. In the case of shipments to China and Korea in vessels of Japanese registry, one less copy of all shipping documents will be submitted, no bill of sale is necessary, and no validation of the Application to Deliver for Export by United States War Shipping Administration is required. If possible certification of actual shipment should be obtained from the Japanese port authorities or customs. In the case of shipments to China the set of documents given to the ship's master shall be addressed to COMGEN CHINA or his designee

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Specimen Form IF 100

FROM: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

TO: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

: For Official SCAP Use.
: SCAP Case No. _____
: Date received: _____
: _____

----- APPLICATION TO PREPARE FOR EXPORT -----

- 1. (a) Commodity: _____
- (b) Commodity Group: _____
- 2. Quantity: (indicate Unit) _____
- 3. Rate: _____
- (a) Total covered by this application: _____
- 4. Reference Number of the Imperial Japanese Government: _____
- (b) Quantity available now: _____
- (c) Future deliveries covered by this application: _____
- 5. Manufacturer or supplier (if agent, give principal also):
NAME: _____
- 6. Estimated Value (Total in Yen) FAS: _____
- ADDRESS: _____
- 7. Location of goods: _____
- 8. Proposed port of shipment: _____
- 9. Time required to move goods from location to proposed port: _____
- 10. Former importers and consumers abroad to the extent known (if space is not adequate attach separate list)

COUNTRY

NAME

ADDRESS

- 11. Proposed packaging:
 - a. Packaging material: _____
 - b. Type of Package: _____
 - c. Number of items to each package: _____
 - d. Weight of Package: _____
 - e. Measurements of Package: _____

Attachment 2

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Attachment 2 (Cont'd)

12. Detailed commodity information -

a. Breakdown by type and grade (give all available information on style, trade and technical names, specification, certificates of quality)	b. Unit Price of each type (in yen)	c. Quantity of each type	d. Date Available

- e. Are samples of this material available on request? _____
13. Are all essential raw materials and operating supplies available to carry out this proposal? If not, what is required? _____
14. Anticipated quantity which will be available monthly after the period covered by this application: _____
15. Certification by: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
(or its official agency)

The undersigned certifies that the information contained in this application is true and correct, and that this application is made in full knowledge of the provisions set forth in the Memorandum of 14 March 1946 from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Signed: _____
for _____ (Agency)

16. Validation by
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING SPECIMEN FORM IE 100
APPLICATION TO PREPARE FOR EXPORT

1. Six (6) copies of this application in English shall be submitted by the Imperial Japanese Government or its officially authorized agency covering a specific quantity of a specific commodity which one manufacturer or supplier has available for export or plans to have available for export on specific dates in the near future.

2. An application shall cover only a single "article" as listed in the classification used by the Japanese Department of Finance in its publication in English of monthly and annual returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan, except that a single application may cover all sizes of a single article, even though they are listed separately in these returns. For example, all sizes of cotton yarn may be included in one application, although separate classifications are established by the Japanese Department of Finance for "up to No. 20; up to No. 40; up to No. 60; up to No. 80". With this exception, a separate Application to Prepare for Export must be filed for each "article".

3. Do not fill in the blocks marked "For official SCAP use".

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC BLOCKS OF FORM IE 100

1. Block 1:

a. Commodity - Indicate, for identification purposes, the "article" description as included in the listing of Japanese Department of Finance monthly and annual returns on the Foreign Trade of Japan.

b. Commodity Group - Indicate the "article" group from the same classification. For example: Skins, Hairs, Horns, Tusks and manufactures thereof.

2. Block 5:

Manufacturer or Supplier - List the name and address of supplier or manufacturer from whom the Imperial Japanese Government or its authorized agency will obtain the material covered by this application. If the supplier is only acting as agent, indicate also the name and address of the principal.

3. Block 6:

Estimated Value - Indicate, for information purposes only, the estimated total value of the commodity covered by this application including estimate of all costs until delivery of the material FAS.

4. Block 7:

Location of Goods - Give the present location of the commodity to be exported or of the factory at which the goods will be manufactured. If the commodity covered by the application is at more than one location, indicate all locations and cross reference to question twelve (12) to give specific types and grades of commodity and the quantity at each location.

5. Block 8:

Proposed Port of Shipment - Give the port from which it would seem desirable to ship the commodity. If more than one, give all ports and indicate type of commodity and quantity proposed for shipment from each port. (The

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Instructions for Submitting Specimen Form IE 100, Application to Prepare for Export; Instructions for Specific Blocks of Form IE 100 (Attachment 3)
Cont'd

actual port of shipment will be designated by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers at a later date in validating the subsequent Application to Deliver for Export.)

6. Block 9:

Time Required to Move Goods - Estimate the number of days required to move finished and packaged commodity from the factory or present location to the proposed port.

7. Block 10:

Former Importers - Furnish all available information as to countries importing this commodity before the war in order of importance, and names of principal importing concerns in each country. List also principal ultimate consumers in each country. This information is of great importance in determining foreign markets abroad for Japanese goods and all pertinent information should therefore be supplied. If the information has been submitted on a previous application, refer to that application and do not submit the information again.

8. Block 11:

Proposed Packaging - Give all available packaging information in as much detail as possible.

9. Block 12:

a. Detailed Commodity Information - The description of commodities must be sufficiently complete to make possible accurate identification of each type and grade. All trade names and identification should be used to aid descriptions. Indicate any certificates of quality which have been issued or will be issued in connection with commodity covered by this application.

b. In giving future dates on which material could be available indicate the extent to which these dates are dependent on the date of approval of this application by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. For example, if manufacture or preparation of the material will not begin until approval from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is received, indicate this fact together with the time required, after approval is received, before first supply of material could be available for shipment.

c. Indicate whether or not samples are available. In some instances it may be necessary to ask for samples of materials covered by this application, but they need not be furnished except upon request. Applications should not be delayed until samples are available.

10. Block 14:

Anticipated Future Availability - Give an estimate of the monthly rate at which the commodity covered by this application is expected to be available for export in the period directly following the last date in block 12d above.

COPY

Instructions for Submitting Specimen Form IE 100, Application to Prepare for Export; Instructions for Specific Blocks of Form IE 100 (Attachment 3) cont'd.

11. Block 15:

Certification - This certification will be signed by the authorized representative of the Imperial Japanese Government or his delegate as approved by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

12. Block 16:

Validation by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers - The validation will be entered in this block by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in approving the Application. This validation will authorize preparation for export of the material described in the application as amended.

COPY

Specimen Form IE 200

FROM: THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

: For Official SCAP Use

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

: SCAP Case No. _____

: Date received: _____

- - - - - APPLICATION TO DELIVER FOR EXPORT - - - - -

Pursuant to Application to Prepare for Export No. PE _____ validated
on _____ (date), permission is hereby requested to deliver the following
material for export:

1. a. Commodity: _____ b. Group No. _____		2. Date: _____	
3. Quantity available for immediate shipment; (Specify Unit) _____		4. Proposed port of shipment; _____	5. Estimated value (in yen) FAS _____
6. Present location of commodity: _____		7. Manufacturer or Supplier; (If agent give principal also) Name: _____ Address: _____	
8. Detailed Commodity Information: a. Type and grade of commodity _____		b. Quantity _____	c. Number of Packages _____
		d. Unit Value (in yen) _____	

Attachment 4

COPY

COPY

Attachment 4 (Cont'd).

- 9. Complete description of packaging:
 - a. Packaging material
 - b. Type of package
 - c. Contents of each package (number of items, etc.)
 - d. Measurements of each package: _____, _____, _____.
 - e. Weight of each package: Net _____, Gross _____.
 - f. Total weight of shipment: _____.
 - g. Marks: _____.

10. Certification By: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
(or Officially Authorized Agency)

The undersigned certifies that the information contained in this application is true and correct, and that this application is made in full knowledge of the provisions set forth in the Memorandum of 14 March 1946 from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to the Imperial Japanese Government.

Signed: _____

for _____ (Agency)

11. Validation by
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

12. Certification by War Shipping Administration

COPY

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING SPECIMEN FORM IE 200
APPLICATION TO DELIVER FOR EXPORT

1. Eight (8) copies of this form will be submitted in English when material is actually ready for export. A single application will cover only the quantity of one commodity, from one supplier, included under one approved Application to Prepare for Export (or one Directive to the Imperial Japanese Government to make material available for export) which is ready for immediate shipment.
2. Information given in various blocks of the application will parallel, insofar as possible, the information submitted in the related Application to Prepare for Export.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECIFIC BLOCKS OF SPECIMEN FORM IE 200

1. Block 3:
Quantity Available for Immediate Shipment - This quantity, plus the quantities in previously approved Applications to Deliver for Export will not exceed the total quantity approved in the matching Application to Prepare for Export. The quantity in any one Application to Deliver for Export need not, however, equal the total of the matching Application to Prepare for Export. Separate Applications to Deliver for Export may be filed as one lot of the material is ready for shipment.
2. Block 5:
Estimated Value - This is for information only. Include estimates in yen of all costs until delivery of the material FAS.
3. Block 8:
Detailed Commodity Description - This should match exactly with the information in question 12 of the matching Application to Prepare for Export. Include statement of any certificates of quality which have been issued for this material.
4. Block 9:
Complete Packaging Description - Include all available details.
5. Block 10:
Certification - This certification will be signed by the authorized representative of the Imperial Japanese Government or his delegate as approved by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.
6. Block 11:
Validation by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers - The validation will be entered in this block by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, in approving the application. This validation will indicate the time and place for delivery of the material covered by the application, the consignee, port and country of destination and the shipping instructions.

1 500

COPY

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Instructions for Submitting Specimen Form IE 200, Application to Deliver for Export (Attachment 5) Cont'd

7. Block 12:

Certification by War Shipping Administration - The United States War Shipping Administration will certify in this block the date the material clears the port of shipment. This certification will be entered when the material is actually exported.

Attachment 6

COPY

SHIPPER: _____
ADDRESS: _____
TELEPHONE NO. _____

CARGO SHIPPING ORDER

CONSIGNEE: _____
DESTINATION: _____
DATE: _____

MARKS & NUMBERS	QUANTITY & TYPE PACKAGES	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT - LBS	CUBE - FT	REMARKS

The above cargo was received in apparent Good Condition this Date: _____

(Signature of Warehouse-Checker)

(Signature of ship's checker)

COPY

775013

Shipper's Invoice No. _____

Date: _____

INVOICE

of _____ bales/packages delivered by _____ for shipment

on _____ (name of vessel) from port of _____ to _____ (port and

country of destination) _____ consigned to _____ (name and location of con-

signee) covered by Application to Deliver for Export Number _____

validated on _____ (date)

Marks, numbers and quantity	*Manufacturer's numbers	Weights and Measurements	Full description of goods

The merchandise covered by this invoice has been properly marked, tested, fumigated and inspected as required by the laws of the country of destination.

We certify that the above invoice is true and correct.

Agency of the Imperial Japanese Government

By: _____

Title: _____

*Manufacturer's numbers - This column must include manufacturer's grade, quality, marks, numbers, or symbols.

COPY

TRANSFER OF TITLE TO JAPANESE MERCHANDISE

For and in consideration of the undertaking of U. S. Commercial Company, an agency of the United States of America, to dispose of the merchandise hereinafter described pursuant to an agreement entered into between U. S. Commercial Company and the War Department of the United States of America, and in consideration of the benefits to be derived by the undersigned from the performance of the terms of said agreement, the undersigned transfers and delivers the said merchandise and all title and ownership therein to U. S. Commercial Company, free and clear of all claims and interests:

<u>Merchandise</u>	<u>Description & Markings</u>	<u>Quality</u>
--------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------

The undersigned warrants that it has sole and exclusive title and ownership to the merchandise above described and that there are no outstanding claims against or interests in said merchandise or any part thereof.

It is understood that U. S. Commercial Company will dispose of the above described merchandise and will account for the proceeds thereof in accordance with the direction of the War Department of the United States of America pursuant to the aforesaid agreement.

The undersigned agrees that it shall in no event make any claim or demand whatsoever against U. S. Commercial Company or any subsequent recipient of said merchandise in connection with said merchandise or any of the proceeds thereof.

Dated: _____
An Agency of the Imperial Japanese Government

By: _____

Title: _____

ENDORSEMENT

The merchandise described in the above Transfer of Title is delivered to U. S. Commercial Company for disposition pursuant to agreement heretofore entered into between U. S. Commercial Company and the War Department of the United States of America.

Dated: _____
For the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers

By: _____

Title: _____

775013

49

No 49 Emergency Alert Plans (Secret) 16 May 46

Cor

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER.....50)

17 May 1946

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC IN POISONOUS BEVERAGES

1. References:

(a) SCAP Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government (SCAP II 871), dated 9 April 1946, subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

(b) Memorandum, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, File AG 455(9 Apr 46)PH, dated 9 April 1946, subject: "Information of General application Concerning Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government" AG 455(9 Apr 46)PH, SCAP II 871), subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages", dated 9 April 1946.

2. The Commanding Generals of all corps and bases, and the General Officer Commanding, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces will:

(a) Assist the prefectural authorities in making inspections of all distilleries, producers, wholesalers, and vendors of intoxicating liquors to insure that poisonous beverages do not become available to occupation force personnel.

(b) When any suspected poisonous liquors are found, immediately seize such liquors and cause them to be tested for tolerances, as provided in paragraph 3 of this directive. If it be determined by appropriate laboratory tests that such liquors are poisonous, they will be turned over to the Japanese police and destroyed.

(c) Institute the prosecution of persons for the possession or sale of liquors found to be poisonous, under Operational Directive Number 23, this headquarters, dated 11 March 1946, subject, "Establishment of Military Occupational Provost Courts".

(d) Institute extensive publicity through I and E and P.R.O. agencies covering the dangers of consuming poisonous liquor and purchases of liquor from black market or unlicensed dealers.

3. Commanders named in paragraph 2 will insure a uniform system of testing alcoholic beverages, using the following procedure:

50

Opnl Dir No. 50, Hq Eighth Army, 17 May 1946 (cont'd)

(a) Examination of alcoholic beverages for poisonous agents will normally be done by Japanese medical laboratories.

(b) Examination in United States Army laboratories and general hospitals will be done only at the request of unit surgeons or provost marshals. A minimum of eight ounces (250.00) will be submitted for analysis. Testing procedures will be as prescribed in Inclosure 1, "Methods of Alcoholic Beverage Analysis".

4. Beverages containing any of the following ingredients are considered unsafe for consumption:

- (a) Methyl alcohol in amounts in excess of 1.00 mg/ml or 0.1 per cent.
- (b) Phenols.
- (c) Chloral hydrate.
- (d) Cyanides.
- (e) Heavy metals.
- (f) Aldehydes in amounts in excess of 0.20 mg/ml or 0.02 per cent.
- (g) Ketones in excess of U.S. standards for whiskey.
- (h) Fusel oil, in excess of U.S. standards for whiskey.

5. Sales of alcoholic beverages to occupation force personnel will be made only from inspected distilleries or licensed prefectural stores selling package liquor acquired from these distilleries, or establishments duly licensed by Japanese authorities to dispense liquor.

6. Commanders designated in paragraph 2 are authorized to close any place of business violating the terms of this directive, and to supervise the destruction by the Japanese police of all liquor found on the premises. Such places of business will be permitted to reopen only with the approval of the commander closing them.

7. Reports of violation of this directive will be forwarded to this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

A. P. THAYER
Colonel, GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

SCHAMBE
Asst C/S, G-1

1 Incl:

"Methods of Alcoholic Beverage Analysis"

DISTRIBUTION: "1" plus "1"
2 copies to each MG Hq & Co and each
Hq & Hq Det MG Gp and BCOF

"Methods Of Alcoholic Beverage Analysis"

Place 50 ml of whiskey in a distilling flask, add 50 ml water, mix, and using an efficient condenser, slowly recover 50 ml of distillate.

TESTS TO BE PERFORMED ON DISTILLATE:Methanol:

To 5 ml of sample add 2.5 ml potassium permanganate 2%, 0.2 ml conc sulfuric acid; let stand three minutes. Add 2 ml 5% oxalic acid, 1.0 ml sulfuric acid, and shake until decolorized. Add 5 ml of Schiff's reagent, let stand 1 hour. Read against standards of 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6 mg methanol/ml.

(Schiff-Livove Reagent. - Dissolve 0.5 gm basic fuchsin in 200 ml hot water, and cool. Dissolve 6 gm sodium bisulfite in 100 cc water. Add fuchsin solution to bisulfite solution, and quickly add 10 cc conc HCl. (3500 cc. Let stand until solution is a pale straw color; store in amber bottle. Will keep for two to three weeks).

Acceptable liquors are liquors with less than 1.0 methanol/ml.

Aldehydes:

Take 1 : 100 dilution of distillate. To 5 cc of diluted liquid add 0.25 ml Schiff-Livove solution. Place in incubator at 37° C. for ten minutes. Acceptable liquors will be colorless, or have a very faint pink color. Definite pink or violet color is not acceptable. (Sensitivity - 1 : 5000 on diluted distillate).

Ketones, acetone, isopropyl and tertiary butyl alcohols:

To 2 cc of distillate add 3 cc distilled water and 10 cc mercuric sulfate T. S. (Denige's reagent); heat on boiling water bath for 3 minutes. No precipitate forms in three minutes if liquor is acceptable.

(Mercuric sulfate T. S. - 5 gm yellow mercuric oxide in 40 cc distilled water. Add while stirring 20 cc conc sulfuric acid. Add 40 cc distilled water; let stand until dissolved.)
Sensitivity - 1 : 1000.

Phenols:

To 3 ml distillate add 2 ml Millon's reagent. Heat on water bath for three minutes. Acceptable solution will have no color.

(Millon's reagent. - Dissolve 50 gm mercury in 50 cc conc nitric acid. When solution is complete add 100 cc distilled water.)

Methods of Alcoholic Beverage Analysis. (continued)Chloral hydrate:

To 5 ml of distillate add 1.5 cc Fessler's reagent. Heat to boil. Chloral hydrate gives a bright red precipitate in a clear green solution. Acceptable liquors contain no chloral hydrate.

(Note: Orange or grey precipitates are due to aldehydes and/or alcohols, and will be disregarded.) (Fessler's reagent. - See T. S. 227).

Cyanides:

To 3 ml of distillate add 5 drops in NaOH; add 3 drops ferric chloride (sat.). Heat to boil, add excess 10% sulfuric acid; add 5 drops ferric chloride (sat.). Cyanides give intense blue precipitate. Acceptable liquors contain no cyanides.

Fusel Oil:

Mix 20 cc of whiskey with 20 cc of distilled water and shake the mixture with 10 cc of ether. Allow the mixture to stand until separation takes place. Separate the ether layer and allow it to evaporate spontaneously on a watch glass. The residue has no disagreeable or irritating odor.

Heavy metals:

Evaporate 10 cc of whiskey to 5 cc and dilute with 10 cc of distilled water. Acidulate with 5 drops of HCl and add 5 cc of hydrogen sulfide T.S. No precipitate is formed before or after rendering the mixture alkaline with ammonia T.S. (Hydrogen sulfide T.S. - saturated aqueous solution H_2S . Pass H_2S through cold distilled water. Keep in small amber bottles. Should have strong H_2S odor and form precipitate of sulfur with ferric chloride.)

Ammonia T.S. - 325 ml ammonia water, Merck (S 1000 cc.)

Alkaloids:

Acidulate 10 cc of whiskey with 5 drops dilute HCl. Evaporate to 5 cc. Dilute with distilled water to 10 cc and filter. Add a few drops of mercuric potassium iodide (L Mayer's reagent.) The mixture develops no precipitate.

(Mercuric potassium iodide T.S. - Dissolve 1.358 gm mercuric chloride in 60 cc of distilled water. Dissolve 5 gm potassium iodide in 10 cc water. Mix: (S 100 cc.)

Incl No. 1 to Operational Directive No. 50, Hq Eighth Army,
17 May 1946.

M. F.

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

OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVE)
NUMBER.....50/1)

7 December 1946

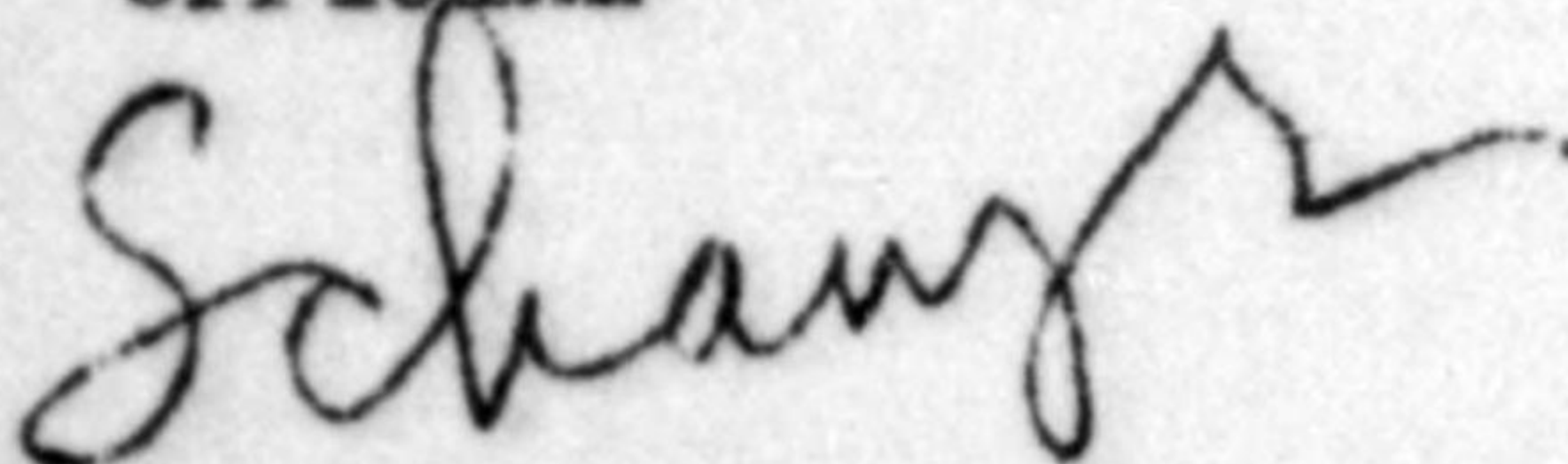
So much of inclosure number 1 Operational Directive Number 50, this headquarters, as reads "Read against standards 0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, mg. Methanol/ml.", is rescinded and the following is substituted therefor:

"Read against standards prepared simultaneously with the unknown and containing 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2 mg. Methanol/ml in 5 cc of a 45% solution of ethyl alcohol in water. These are most easily prepared by diluting the appropriate quantity of a stock solution containing 2 mg. Methanol/ml. of 45% ethyl alcohol solution to a total quantity of 5 cc., using 45% ethyl alcohol as the diluent."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

Clovis E. Byers
Major General GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL



SCHANZE
Asst C/S, G-1

DISTRIBUTION "A" plus "2"
2 copies to each MG Hq & Hq Co and each
Hq & Hq Det MG Gp & BCOF

50/1