

775013

GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2884
- (2) Folder title/number: (4)  
010 Civil Matters
- (3) Date: Jan. 1949 - June 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9990	e

(5) Item description and comment:  
Kinki

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

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(Compiled by National Diet Library)



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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
65. International Hunting Club	KMGR	I Corps	13 Jun 49
66. Transmittal of Report	8th Army	I Corps	15 Jun 49
67. Questions for Public Opinion Survey Team	KMGR	I Corps	16 Jun 49
68. Boy Scouts of Japan	KMGR	All Team	20 Jun 49
69. Regional Agencies of National Government in Kinki	Kinki L.		Jun 49
69A. Indigent Crippled Chinese National	IMGT	KMGR	22 Jun 49
70. Application for Occupation Forces Sale Permit	IMGT	SCAF	23 Jun 49
71. International Cemetery (Index)	IMGT	KMGR	23 Jun 49
72. Report from Japanese Prison Wardens	IMGT	25th Inf	24 Jun 49
73. Transmittal of Correspondence re Indian National, Nanak Singh SNAND	8th Army	I Corps	24 Jun 49
74. International Hunting Club of Kyoto, Japan	FEC	KMGR	27 Jun 49
75. Chinese National	KMGR	SMGT	28 Jun 49
76. Laxity in Community Chest Fund Accounting and Handling	KMGR	I Corps	29 Jun 49
77. Minsei-iin in the Administration of Public Welfare	KMGR	I Corps	30 Jun 49
78. Recommendation for a Public Work Project (Index)	NCAT	8th Army	30 Jun 49



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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
50. May Day Parades and Assemblies	KMGR	Team Com.	2 May 49
51. Draft of a Statement to be issued by Chief of Osaka District Prosecutor's Office Concerning April and Demonstration Case		KMGR	9 May 49
50A. Separation of Cities, Towns and Villages	8th Army	I Corps	3 May 49
52. Petition	I Corps	KMGR	10 May 49
53. Govonor and May Day	I Corps	KMGR	
53A. Anonymous Letter	I Corps	KMGR	11 May 49
54. Girl Scout Conference	KMGR	All Team	16 May 49
55. Parades, Demonstration and Assemblies	KMGR	All Team	17 May 49
56. Disturbances at Kobe City Hall During Council Meeting	HMGT	KMGR	17 May 49
57. Request for Service of Public Opinion Polling Team	KMGR	I Corps	24 May 49
57A. Compliance, Enforcement of VD Prevention Law	SMGT	KMGR	24 May 49
58. Abolition of Agricultural Land Department	KMGT	8th Army	31 May 49
59. Letter of Transmittal	CMGT	Korean D M	31 May 49
60. Indigent Crippled Chinese National	HMGT	KMGR	3 Jun 49
61. Petition from a Japanese Worker (Index)	I Corps	KMGR	8 Jun 49
62. Notification of Rejection to Applications for Public Assistance	HMGT	KMGR	9 Jun 49
63. Translation of Letter	I Corps	KMGR	
64. Translation of Letter	I Corps	KMGR	11 Jun 49



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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
34. Parades, Demonstrations and Assemblies	I Corps	I Corps Z/R	4 Apr 49
35. Resume of Conversation at the Regular Weekly Liaison Meeting Held at the 8th Army Military Government			5 Apr 49
36. Welfare Institutions	KMGR	All Team	11 Apr 49
37. Labor Education Program for April to June 49 167, 1948	KMGR	WMGT	12 Apr 49
37A. Enforcement of VD Prevention Law, Diet Law	KMGR	All Team	12 Apr 49
38. Public Opinion on Police Reorganization	KMGR9	All Team	14 Apr 49
39. Discharging Police Duties	KMGR	All Team	15 Apr 49
40. Reorganization of Liaison and Coordination Offices	8th Army	I Corps	18 Apr 49
41. Return of Toneyama Sanatorium to Possession of Osaka Municipal Government	CMGT	SCAF	20 Apr 49
42. Letter Addressed to Staff Correspondent Frank L. White from Chief of Police, Osaka	KMGR	I Corps	21 Apr 49
43. Direct Contact Between Japanese Agencies and Tactical Troops	I Corps	24th Inf	23 Apr 49
44. Request to Lay Gas Line by Japanese	I Corps	KMGR	26 Apr 49
45. Proposed local Ordinance on Assemblies	KMGR	I Corps	26 Apr 49
46. Domestic Relations	KMGR	I Corps	27 Apr 49
47. Youths's Day Plans	KMGT	KMGR	28 Apr 49
48. Enforcement of VD Prevention Law, Diet Law 167, 1948	WMGT	KMGR	28 Apr 49
49. May Day Activities	I Corps	KMGR	30 Apr 49



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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
16. Petition	8th Army	I Corps	1 Mar 49
17. Petition	8th Army	I Corps	1 Mar 49
18. Anonymous Report on "Boss" Activities in Kobe	KMGR	HMGT	2 Mar 49
19. Exhibition on National Service Law	KMGR	All Team	2 Mar 49
20. Report of Incident Involving Japanese Communist Party Officials	HMGT	KMGR	4 Mar 49
21. Questionnaire on Civil Information Matter	KMGR	All Team	7 Mar 49
22. Public Opinion on Police Reorganization	KMGR	All Team	7 Mar 49
23. Interview Rooms for Prisons and Detention House	KMGR	All Team	9 Mar 49
24. Coast Guard Station	HMGT	Tokyo NS	12 Mar 49
25. Use of Japanese Liaison Facilities	KMGR	All Team	14 Mar 49
26. Youths' Day - 5 May	KMGR	All Team	15 Mar 49
27. Permission to Produce "No Door is Shut"	HMGT	KMGR	15 Mar 49
28. Zenshinza Show Troups	KMGR	All Team	17 Mar 49
29. Conduct in Occupation Duties	KMGR	All Team	18 Mar 49
30. Alleged Abuse of Power and Infringment of Civil Rights	I Corps	KMGR	19 Mar 49
31. Women's Week, 10-16 April 1949	KMGR	All Team	24 Mar 49
32. Japanese Economic Recovery	KMGR	I Corps	24 Mar 49
33. Petition	KMGR	KI&CO	29 Mar 49



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SUBJECT	FROM	TO	DATE
1. Petition	KMGR	SMGT	4 Jan 49
2. Complaint of Chinese Mission	SCAP	8th Army	7 Jan 49
3. Tentative Outline for Women's Training Course	KMGR	All Teams	11 Jan 49
4. SCAP, CI&E Information Center (Index)	I Corps	H.O.MGT	11 Jan 49
5. Unemployment Insurance Collection Officials (Index)	SMGT	KMGR	26 Jan 49
5A. Japanese Public Assistance Report	I Corps	I Corps Z/R	2 Feb 49
5B. Japanese Welfare Report	HMGT	8th Army	8 Feb 49
6. Japanese Economic Recovery	I Corps	KMGR	10 Feb 49
X. Agricultural Reaearch and Extension (403)	KMGR	All Team	11 Feb 49
8. Birth Control	I Corps	I Corps Z/R	11 Feb 49
9. Raids and other Special Action by Japanese Law Enforcing Agencies	KMGR	All Team	12 Feb 49
10. Action of Occupation Forces	SMGT	KPC	15 Feb 49
11. Transmittal of Statement of Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry to U.S. Secretary of the Army		OMGT	18 Feb 49
11A. Anonymous letter of Complaint	KMGR	HMGT	21 Feb 49
12. Reassignment of Demobilization Section Personnel	KMGT	KMGR	21 Feb 49
13. Failure to Obtain Legal Action Against Foreign National	KMGR	KMGT	21 Feb 49
14. Petition of Kinki Region Governors' Conference	KMGR	I Corps	24 Feb 49
15. Petitions Received from Korean Organization and Individuals	SMGT	I Corps	24 Feb 49



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FILE UNDER NO.)

014

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

SUBJECT: Recommendation for a Public Work Project

FROM: NCAT

TO: 8th Army

DATE: 30 Jun 49

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. See 463 File

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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RJA/sy

30 June 1949

SUBJECT: Minsei-ian in the Administration of Public Welfare.

TO : Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. Attached in a special report of the Minsei-ian system in the Japanese public welfare program.
2. The purpose of this special report is to evaluate the validity of the Minsei-ian system in the Japanese public welfare program in the light of accumulated experience in working with and analyzing the system in Kinki Region.
3. It is recommended that higher headquarters explore this situation further and also urge the Welfare Ministry to re-evaluate the system in terms to its cost, effectiveness, and its potential effect on the future development of the welfare program.
4. Opinions of higher headquarters would be valuable for further guidance of this region and the teams.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:  
Report Kinki MG Region  
"Minsei-ian"  
dtd 30 Jun 49.

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain GE  
Adjutant

(17)



HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

30 June 1949

SUBJECT: Minsei-iin

TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. Continuing experience with and analysis of the public welfare program in Kinki Region indicate that the use of unpaid part-time persons in the public welfare program does not seem to be justified. It is assumed that their inclusion in 1946 was felt to be necessary due to the demoralization that existed at that time, and to the expected demands that would be made on the public programs. The estimated need did not materialize and evidence now exists that the Minsei-iin system has had an adverse, rather than a facilitating, effect on the welfare program. Among the several reasons that dictate against the continuing use of Minsei-iin in the public welfare program in Japan are the following:

a. Public funds and public programs, in a democracy, must be expended and operated by responsible public servants.

b. An applicant's need for public assistance cannot and must not be determined, as an official act, by his neighbor. The particular susceptibility of the Japanese to tolerate "boss control" makes this principle even more important. 81% of all the towns and villages (956), of Kinki Region have caseloads of 50 or less, and of these, 52% (495), have fewer than 25 cases. It can be assumed that, by and large, these towns and villages are the smaller ones, and that consequently undue influences would be heightened in these areas.

c. The presence of Minsei-iin has allowed the public welfare officials to be indifferent to the effective operation of the program to the point that the Minsei-iin, by default of the public officials, have assumed functions that, by law, are the responsibility of the public officials.

d. The large number of Minsei-iin, 125,000 in the nation, and 18,256 in Kinki Region, by the very volume, militates against effective



Ltr. Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, subj: "Minsei-iin", dtd 30 Jun 49.  
cont'd

program operation in that it is administratively impossible ever to be certain that such a multitude of volunteer persons is being trained in the basic purpose and policy, and in the working procedures, of the welfare program.

e. By the same token of numbers it is just as impossible to have assurance as to what interpretation of policy is being applied by these unpaid and uncontrolled persons.

f. Even though the Minsei-iin, by law, are responsible for determining the need and for giving "guidance" to applicants and recipients, a rather large paid administrative staff, a total of over 2637 paid public employees (excluding prefectural and district-(gun) paid staffs), has perforce been necessary to conduct the necessary paper control work. The data reveal such insupportable situations as villages that have from 1-10 families receiving public assistance, with 1 or more public officials and a Minsei-iin per family to carry on the business in connection with these few cases. A total of 192 towns and villages have caseloads of less than 15, in which this ratio generally prevails.

g. As the public welfare program in Japan moves into the future it is imperative that it become more professional and responsible, and as indicated in (d), above, it is simply impossible to devise a training program that will give assurance that such a host of unpaid workers as the Minsei-iin, will ever be reached sufficiently to guarantee effective and economical operations and the equitable consideration under the law due to each person in need.

2. Because of the factors outlined above this study was made to attempt to determine if the Minsei-iin could be replaced by full-time staff, and if so, what would be involved in such change. The basic data, consisting of the following information, were secured for each city, town, and village of the 6 prefectures of Kinki Region as of 31 March 1949:

Number of households receiving Daily Life Security Law assistance.

Number of public officials and clerical employees engaged in public welfare business.

3. The number of Minsei-iin actually authorized and active in the program.

The figures for paid staff did not include Prefectural and Gun (District) staffs. An attempt was made, by definitions, to eliminate from the count of paid employees the amount of duty time spent in non-



Ltr. Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, subj: "Minsei-iin", dtd 30 Jun 49, cont'd.

welfare activities by these employees in the small local units where the volume of work demands less than full time. The caseload figures included the total of all types of all Daily Life Security Law assistance benefits. Applications as such were not reflected, and also excluded were all non-DLSL activities, such as child welfare, pawnshops, etc. The data are analyzed with some reservations about the accuracy of the figures, due to the present confusion in Japanese public welfare statistics and the difficulty in measuring actual percentage of time spent in welfare activities by those who also perform other local non-welfare duties. It is suggested that this study not be considered definitive, but merely an exposition of broad obvious aspects and a general indication as to the areas that should be explored for future planning.

4. Reports from the prefectural military government team welfare officers, even in this third year of operation, expose the complete inability of the Minsei-iin to accomplish effectively the purpose of the program. Reviews of local office operations reveal practically no progress, except in those prefectures where a beginning has been made in having the paid officials take responsibility for the administrative functions. Reports are also replete with accounts of training meetings for Minsei-iin. Most searching analyses of these meetings describe their vacuity and lack of practical application to the job in hand.

5. In Kinki Region there were 18,256 Minsei-iin, 86,326 cases, averaging 4.7 cases per Minsei-iin. With an average of as low as 3.2 cases per Minsei-iin in Shige Prefecture a goodly number must have less than that average, which fact is borne out by the detail data gathered from the prefectures. Even in the face of this situation there has been a recent movement by the Prefectural Minsei-iin Renmai to secure the appointment of both assistant and junior Minsei-iin.

6. The Minsei-iin are, by and large, economically successful members of their respective communities, and are more likely to be on a social and prestige par with the Mayor than with the local welfare official. The implications of this are obvious. Too often the local welfare official is the errand boy and the tea carrier for the Minsei-iin; certainly not one whose opinion will attract attention and respect. Yet under the present system, it is this very "unrespected" person who is responsible for conducting "training" programs for the Minsei-iin. In the face of this situation there is no incentive for the local welfare official to attempt to develop himself into a "welfare expert".

7. The surprisingly large number of paid officials and clerical persons engaged in the welfare programs, 2637 for the region, with the resulting small average caseloads per paid worker, indicates that, with



Ltr. Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, subj: "Minsei-iin", dtd 30 Jun 49, cont'd.

some exceptions, the Minsei-iin could be replaced without a significant increase in the number of paid officials. The largest average caseload per Minsei-iin, 9, is reported by the 2 cities of Nara Prefecture. In those same cities the average caseload per paid public welfare employee is only 65. It is significant to note that, in Osaka Prefecture, in the 56 towns and villages with caseloads of 25 and less, there are 83 paid public welfare employees, with an average caseload per paid public welfare employee of 10.

8. A recent spot check in Hyogo Prefecture by the Welfare Officer of the relationship between the costs of paid staff and of Minsei-iin revealed, for the prefecture as a whole, that Minsei-iin costs amounted to 21 percent of the public funds expended for welfare personnel services; and in addition, the prefectural Minsei-iin were allocated an amount half again as large by the Community Chest. The description of expenditures of these funds is confusing and impossible to check. They include administration, training, expense allowance, relief, reserve, other. The data show that there is no relationship between the number of Minsei-iin and their costs as among two districts and the three local offices analysed, even though the work load per Minsei-iin is the same. One district spends 3 times as much as the other, while one local unit has a cost per Minsei-iin 10 times higher as than the lowest unit. In Sumiyoshi-mura the 14 Minsei-iin cost only \$50,000 less annually than do the 2 paid officials.

9. The Hyogo data confirm that contained in the analysis of all prefectures, and show again the small work load per paid staff. The public funds now being spent on Minsei-iin certainly seem to be adequate to employ whatever number of additional staff would be necessary with the elimination of the Minsei-iin from the administration of the public welfare program.

10. The Hyogo Community Chest funds, 8% of the total collected in 1947-48, were spent in what seems to be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of SCAPIN 775, which makes the Japanese Government responsible for operating the public welfare program with public funds. In Wakayama Prefecture, the current year's allocation has given the Minsei-iin one-third of the total funds collected.

11. In this connection it is recognized that the size of the DSL caseload is not the full measure of the local welfare job, but it is the major portion; and the situation represented by this factor is, with certain necessary adjustments, that would be indicated by closer study, a true picture of the total situation.

12. The presence of the Minsei-iin in the administrative process tends to distract the officials, places them in an unrealistic setting with which



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Ltr. Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, subj: "Minsei-ian", dtd 30 Jun 49.  
cont'd.

they have not seemed able to come to grips, allows them to evade responsibility, and too often makes them responsible to two masters - the government and the Minsei-ian, who because of their heavy community influence must not have their views disregarded in the application of policy. There is nothing in good modern public welfare administration principles to support the continuing use of the Minsei-ian, and neither does there seem to be anything in the present Japanese welfare structure to indicate that they cannot be dispensed with. On the contrary there is every indication, from experiments now going on in several prefectures in this region, that both economy and effectiveness of operation would be enhanced by the complete elimination of the Minsei-ian.

WILEY H. O'MOHUNDRO  
Colonel Infantry  
Commanding



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HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RJA/sy

29 June 1949

SUBJECT: Laxity in Community Chest funds accounting and handling.

TO : Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. Reference: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, "Study of Community Chest", dtd 19 April 1949.

2. Attached is a report from the Hyogo Mil Govt Team which was submitted to it by the Hyogo Community Chest on the embezzlement of funds, from the amusement taxes allocated to the Chest, by Matsuji Hasegawa during the 1947-48 campaign. The offender was located by the police and charges preferred on 28 April 1949. He was tried on 4 June 1949, and is now in jail serving a four (4) year sentence.

3. This is the second instance in Hyogo that has come to light of malfeasance with Community Chest funds. In the Spring of 1948 Kihachiro Otani, Executive Committee member and Chief of the Public Welfare Section of the Prefectural Welfare Department, purchased futons with Chest funds, which he sold to member institutions at a personal profit. He was tried, convicted, with no sentence, but dismissed from office. He left Hyogo prefecture in February 1949.

4. The obvious and appalling lack of financial responsibility in the Community Chest accounting procedures invites such tampering with collected funds, and unless more rigid controls are instituted, future similar occurrences cannot be unexpected.

5. The dishonesties described in par. 2 and 3 above point out the necessity for an immediate and drastic improvement in the accounting and fiscal controls of funds handling the the Community Chests. It is recommended that the prefectural Chests justify their handling of funds by an annual, independent, certified audit of all financial transactions, that the member agencies be held to the same accounting, and that those persons handling large sums be responsibly bonded.

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Ltr. Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, subj: "Laxity in Community Chest funds accounting and handling", dtd 29 Jun 49 cont'd

6. It is further recommended that the Central Community Chest Committee begin an immediate study of the propriety of continuing to include amusement taxes as a source of income. A beginning was made, during the last campaign, when the national government and some prefectures refused to forego such taxes. Contrary to this trend, the Hyogo Chest actually increased its revenue from tax exempt performances in the last campaign. It is recommended that the Central Community Chest adopt a policy against the use of any and all public funds in achieving the campaign goals.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:

1. Report of Embezzlement
2. Chart of Nontaxable Performances (1947)

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant



## Report on Embezzlement of Community Chest Fund

## 1. Cause of embezzlement:

Hasegawa, Matuji became one of the irregular staffs of Community Chest Committee on October 1, 1947. His former occupation was an irregular staff of Zaidan Hojin Kyojo Kai (Mutual Aid Ass.) Hyogo Branch located in Welfare Section of Hyogo-Ken. From this time he had related to performances and also had experience in nontaxable performances. Therefore the Committee had made him take charge of nontaxable performances for the purpose of Community Chest campaign during the period of December 1, to April 8, 1948. At that time the Committee members were all unexperienced toward performances except Hasegawa so the committee had entrusted him entirely on managing (planning, conduction and collection) the campaign for Community Chest. But in any case he had to get approval of Executive Committee or of the Office chief. Around that time Hasegawa was attending the Office every day. Nevertheless it was usual to delay two or three months the acceptance of raised fund by the office for the reason of complication of the office work and frequency of performances. From this reason it can be said that there existed good opportunities to make chance to use the money for different purposes.

Hasegawa left for Kyushu on official business on July 28, 1948 saying that he will come back within one week. But he did not come back to Kobe for over a week, but notified by letter and wire that he is sorry but will surely be back by \_\_\_\_\_ th. Even then his return had been so late, the Committee felt suspicion on getting no payment from performances. From this reason the Committee investigated the theaters which showed performances around the month of July 1948. And on the other hand we applied for submitting of a report on nontaxable performances shown in 1947 to Hyogoken Kogyo Kyokai (Theatre guild) but they had been busy and also from having not sufficient workers it had delayed to October. From this report the Committee were able to find out the embezzlement of Hasegawa.

## 2. Development of embezzlement:

As soon as the Hasegawa's embezzlement was found out in October 1948 by Iwanii, Hiroyasu, clerk in the Community Chest office, the Committee investigated his residence in Biwa-cho 3-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe, and also his store, Hasegawa Shoten Co. Ltd. By these investigations it was found out he is staying at Shinwaso Ryokan in Motojima-cho 2-chome, Sasebo City, Kyushu. As well as sending a telegram of coming back to Hasegawa, one official of the Committee left for Kyushu, but at the time Hasegawa was there no more and could not find his whereabouts, and the official had to come back to Kobe unsuccessfully.

Several investigations later, it was found out that Hasegawa's real brother, Hasegawa, Suteji was living in 89, Shinohara Minamimachi 4-chome. The Committee had sent him to Kyushu to get Hasegawa but he did not come back, so again on January 1, 1949 the committee sent Hasegawa's brother with an official of the Committee to Kyushu but he was not in Sasebo nor in Hakata. According to a person concerned he was going around to collect money for he had been obtaining money by defraud.



Later according to the letters Hasegawa had sent to his brother, he had his address as, c/o Mr. Nakamura, Hashiguchi-cho, Fukuoka City. From having this information the official left Kobe on February 2, hitting for Fukuoka for the third time, getting contact with the Investigation Section of Fukuoka National Police Headquarters, but Hasegawa had the above mentioned Mr. Nakamura's place as a junction place, and after all the search had ended to nothing.

3. Disposal:

The event has a very serious meaning socially and the Committee hoped not to have this matter let out to the public for the Community Chest Campaign for the year of 1948 was just going to start at that time and was aware that it will give bad influence. The Committee tried to collect the amount on money back somehow and searched some other way which settle the event.

Nevertheless the situation became worse and no way was able to take place for its disposal so the Committee have handed the case to Hyogoken National Police Headquarters on March 29.

4. Remedial measure:

We have no word to apologize for the embezzlement which occurred last year. The Committee staffs have tried our best in disposal of the event, but the situation had become so worse as it was announced.

We shall continue for disposal in order not to repeat such an event in the future, and for that purpose we determine to revise and enforce our function.

Juse Enami, Director  
Central Community Chest



Chart of Nontaxable Performances in 1947 (Fiscal Year)

No:	Period of Performance	Name of Theater	Amount raised for Community Chest	Received by Community Chest	Embezzlement by Hasegawa	Remarks
1	1-10 Dec 47	Ichikawa Sarunosuke Theatrical Group	¥925,320.00	¥794,358.00	¥130,962.00	
2	12-18 "	Autumn Dance	153,735.00		153,735.00	
3	27-29 "	Sanyo	27,177.00		27,177.00	
4	"	Cinema	36,708.00		36,708.00	
5	13 Dec 47	K.M.C. Dance Party	4,920.00		4,920.00	
6	14 Dec 47	Yachio Gekijo	43,920.00		43,920.00	
7	27-30 Dec 47	Hogaku	39,225.00		39,225.00	
8	"	Hangeki	63,729.00		63,729.00	
9	"	Hankai	17,214.00		17,214.00	
10	"	Taiyo	69,771.00		69,771.00	
11	"	Hankyu	50,067.00		50,067.00	
12	"	Sanei	59,769.00		59,769.00	
13	"	Toa	29,370.00		29,370.00	
14	27-29 Dec 47	Shinei	30,168.00		30,168.00	
15	"	Kobe Toho	20,343.00		20,343.00	
16	1-11 Feb 48	Mataichi Kabuki	336,042.00		336,042.00	
17	27-29 Dec 47	Kokusai Toho	23,451.00		23,451.00	
18	"	Shochiku	69,537.00		69,537.00	
19	"	Aioi	57,018.00		57,018.00	
20	3-28 Mar 48	Takarazuka	1,177,200.00		1,177,200.00	
21	"	Sanei	106,795.20		106,795.00	



No:	Period of Performance	Name of Theatre	Amount raised for Community Chest	Received by Community Chest	Embezzlement by Hasegawa	Remarks
22	3-28 Mar 48	Hankyu	¥320,532.00		¥320,532.00	
23	1-8 Apr 48	Cinema	227,031.00		227,031.00	
24	3028 Mar 48	Toa	210,375.00		210,375.00	
25	"	Mikine	45,525.00		45,525.00	
26	1-8 Apr 48	Aioi	311,517.00		311,517.00	
27	"	Kokusai Toho	64,200.00		64,200.00	
28	"	Kobe Toho	169,401.00		169,401.00	
29	"	Shochiku	526,701.00		526,701.00	
30	27-29 Dec 47	Daichi	18,471.00	¥18,471.00		Payment made by Community Chest office Staff 15 Dec 48.
31	1-8 Apr 48	Shinei	290,178.00	290,178.00		" 4 Oct 48
32	"	Daichi	278,691.00	278,691.00		" 17 Jan, 2 Feb, 2 Mar 49
33	21-28 Dec 48	Hangeki	115,134.00	115,134.00		" 31 Dec 48
34	"	Hankai	97,149.00	97,149.00		" "
35	"	Hogaku	93,258.00	93,258.00		Payment made by Hasegawa 30 Jun. 48
36	"	Taiyo	269,676.00	269,676.00		" "
37	5 Dec 47	A.B.C.	116,150.00	16,150.00		Payment made by Community Chest Office Staff 17 Mar 48
38	13 Dec 47	Towa	2,500.00	2,500.00		" "



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No:	Period of Performance	Name of Theatre	Amount raised for Community Chest	Received by Community Chest	Embezzlement by Hasegawa	Remarks
39	27-20 Dec 47	Central	¥ 32,079.00	¥ 32,079		Payment made by Community Chest office Staff 13 Dec 48
40	1-8 Apr 48	Sanyo	190,485.00	190,485.00		" 31 Dec 48
TOTAL			6,620,532.00	2,198,129.20	4,422,403.00	

REMARKS:

Profit amount (raising amount) from nontaxable performances in 1947	¥6,620,532.00
Payment made to Community Chest Office	¥2,198,129.20
Embezzlement by Hasegawa	¥4,422,403.00



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CIV-MATTERS  
24 June - 49

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/km

28 June 1949

000.5

SUBJECT: Chinese National

TO: Commanding Officer  
Shiga Mil Govt Team  
APO 25, Unit 3  
ATTN: Legal-Government Officer

1. Reference is made to your telephone conversation 24 June 1949 regarding the status of a Chinese apprehended in illegal transactions of foodstuffs.

2. Attached hereto as an inclosure is a certificate from the Chinese Mission in Japan, certifying that Yo Kon Chi is a Chinese national.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

1 Incl:  
As indicated

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

FOR FILE

*File*  
*RD*

KM

75



775013

XXXXXXXXXX

Ref. No. 0525/TH49

Osaka, June 27, 1949

Subject : Chinese National  
To : Chief, Legal-Govt. Section  
Kinki Mil. Govt. Region  
Osaka, Honshu

1. Reference is made to your letter dated  
June 24 1949, subject: same as above.

2. This office certifies that one  
Yo Kon Chi (楊昆池) is a Chinese National.

MATTHEW T. H. LIU  
Chief  
Osaka Consular Affairs Office



775013

中華民國駐日代表團

CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN

XXXXX  
Tokyo

Chief, Legal-Govt. Section  
Kinki Mil. Govt. Region  
Osaka, Honshu



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
FIRST COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION  
441ST COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND

APO 301  
27 Jun 1949

SUBJECT: International Hunting Club of Kyoto, Japan

TO : Capt C. H. Hoagland, Kinki MG Region, APO 301

1. In response to my informal conversation with your assistant last week I have made further inquiry regarding the subject of hunting clubs and trap shooting in Japan and I have learned some additional information that might be of interest to you in making a decision regarding the formation of an organization of this sort in Kyoto.
2. At the present time there is a similar organization located at TAKARAZUKA (near KOBE). The manager of this club is a Mr. Horio Taichiro, whose business office is near the Osaka Post Exchange, in Osaka, Japan. This club was organized in May of 1948 and has about thirty prominent Japanese Nationals of Osaka, Kobe, and vicinity as members. They operate a trap shooting club that is open on Sundays only. Many members of the occupation forces utilize their trap range for recreational shooting, as guest members, and as guests of the Japanese members.
3. There is another similar club located in the vicinity of NEYAGAWA (near OSAKA). The President of this organization is a Mr. Konishi Jutaro, a prominent business man from Osaka. This club has been in existence for many years and has a large membership of prominent Japanese Nationals from Osaka and vicinity. Further information regarding this club was not known to my informant, a Mr. Koichi Kobiashi, owner and manager of a sporting goods store at the corner of Sembon Shi Mo Dechiuri in Kyoto. This man was formerly the professional guide and hunting companion of Maj Gen Swing, when he was Commanding General of I Corps.
4. The Zenryo Magazine, a popular sporting publication, has contained considerable information in the past few months regarding other organizations of this sort in Japan. There are two trap shooting clubs operated in Tokyo for Japanese Nationals. On the 5th of June of this year one of these clubs conducted a trap shooting contest to reestablish this sport as a nation wide pastime. Many shooters from all parts of Japan were invited to attend. It was also advertised that the club mentioned in paragraph two above intends to hold a similar shooting contest in July of this year. This magazine also contained information regarding a similar shooting club in Nagoya. Almost every large city in Japan has some form of



Subject: International Hunting Club of Kyoto, Japan 27 Jun 49

hunting club among its prominent Japanese citizens. The activities of these clubs are reported in the Zenryo magazine.

5. I am one of the Guest-members of the International Hunting Club in Kyoto and am personally acquainted with many of the Japanese nationals that are members and officers of the organization. As far as known, none of these members were officers in any of the armed forces of the Japanese Government, and it is a part of the constitution of this club that no one can become a member if he has been purged because of his political or former government position. I also know that most of these men are very prominent business men in Kyoto and vicinity who are well known to police and government officials. The club's by-laws require a high membership fee, and monthly dues that would prohibit membership to other than men of responsibility.

6. This report has been voluntarily submitted and in no way has any connection with my official capacity. I do not propose to inject any personal opinion into any decision that might be made in this case and submit this information solely for your consideration in arriving at a just and equitable decision.

RONALD F. THOMAS  
Major, Infantry



775013

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

MCC/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301, June 21 1949

TO: CO, Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25

Action taken in paragraph 3 of basic communication is in accordance with present policy.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

2 Incls:  
n/c

Charlie Ramsey  
CWO USA  
Asst Adj Gen



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, 014, subj: "International Hunting Club", dtd 13 Jun 49

014

2nd Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 1 July 1949

TO: CG, 1 Corps, APO 301

1. After the Kyoto Civil Affairs Team conveyed the opinion of this headquarters as stated in paragraph 3, basic letter, to the officers of the Kyoto International Hunting Club, additional data became available.

2. The additional data are stated in added inclosure 3. The two trap shooting ranges mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of inclosure 3 are located in Hyogo Prefecture. There are members of the club from the U. S. Armed Forces, namely, Itami Air Base, 25th Infantry Division, and Kobe Base. Japanese nationals also use the trap shooting club. They purchase their ammunition on the Japanese market.

3. Whereas such clubs have been in operation for approximately one year, and further, as the directives (reference paragraph 3, basic letter) on which the opinion of this headquarters was based were issued in the early days of the Occupation, it is recommended this correspondence be forwarded to the headquarters issuing basic directives to ascertain information on which to base an authoritative reply to the Japanese.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

3 Incls:  
1 & 2 n/c  
3. Added

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

*File*  
*PO*  
*13*  
*100*  
**FO**

100



775013

*Handwritten signature*

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

AGMGL 014.3

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Correspondence re Indian National,  
Nanak Singh ANAND

TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301

Attached copy of letter to The Attorney General, Japanese Govern-  
ment, is forwarded for your information and transmittal to the Osaka  
Military Government Team.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

1 Incl  
Cpy ltr, Hq Eighth  
Army to Japanese Gov  
dtd June 24 1949

/s/ J. A. O'Brien  
J. A. O'BRIEN  
CWO USA  
Asst Adj Gen

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

LEJ/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301, Jul 2 1949

TO: CO, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

C. R.

1 Incl:  
n/c

(13)



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGL 014.3, subj: "Transmittal of  
Correspondence re Indian National Nanak Singh ANAND", dtd 24 Jun 49

014

2nd Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 5 July 1949

TO: CO, Osaka Civil Affairs Team, APO 25

1. Attention invited to basic letter and inclosure.
2. Report directed by paragraph 4 of inclosure will be forwarded through this headquarters.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

1 Incl:  
n/c

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

*file*  
*AM*  
*AM*

*2*

*KM*



775013

Reports Control Symbol  
QJS-01NARA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25, Unit 4

TW/ao

OK  
014

24 June 1949

SUBJECT: Report from Japanese Prison Wardens

THRU : Commanding Officer, Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25  
ATTENTION: Legal and Government Officer

TO : Commanding General, 25th Infantry Division, APO 25  
ATTENTION: Staff Judge Advocate

In compliance with Operational Directive Number 25, Headquarters Eighth Army, cs, and Memorandum Number 31, Headquarters I Corps, cs, the enclosed report is submitted.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl: JOSEPH W. DONOVAN  
Report (Triplicate) Capt, Inf  
Adjutant

Information copy to:  
CG, I Corps  
(Thru: CO, Kinki MG Region, APO 25)

319.1 1st Ind RFS/km

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 28 June 1949

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301  
Attn: Judge Advocate

1. Information copy forwarded pursuant to paragraph 6b, Memorandum 31, your headquarters, 1949.
2. Originals of report forwarded to Commanding General, 25th Infantry Division.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl: GEORGE MINARIK  
Report Captain CE  
Adjutant

(72)



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

014

SUBJECT: International Cemetery

FROM: Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 301

TO: Kinki Military Government Region, APO 25

DATE: 23 June 1949

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO.

680

(71)



775013

OK  
014

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Japan)

HCS/vms

23 June 1949

FOR FILE

SUBJECT: Application for Occupation Forces Sales Permit

TIRU: Commanding Officer  
Kinki Mil Govt Regn  
APO 301  
TO: Supreme Commander for Allied Powers  
GHQ SCAP  
APO 500

File 2  
A

Attached application for opening an Occupation Forces Sales Section is forwarded for consideration and appropriate action.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD C. SHEPFIELD  
Maj QMC  
Executive

1st Ind

JCG/sy

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 28 Jun 49

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

1 Incl:  
Ltr, Mr Tanaka,  
Manager of Daimaru Dept Store,  
Kyoto, dtd 16 Jun 49.

G. M.

54

(70)



775013

16 June 1949

SUBJECT: Petition to open an Export Bazaar  
TO: Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government  
FROM: Shosuke Tanaka, Manager of Daimaru Department Store, Kyoto

We have heard that an Export Bazaar where purchases may be made in Occupation Currency has been opened at the Takashimaya Department Store in Tokyo and Osaka and also at the Nosawaya Store in Yokohama.

Since there are so many Occupation Forces personnel and dependents in Kyoto, Shiga and Nara area and tourists are steadily increasing, we would like to open a similar department at our store in Kyoto.

I will be more than obliged if you would grant us your special permission to conduct sales of Pure Silk, Woolen Fabrics and Cotton materials.

1. Our store is located in the center of Kyoto City and has a high reputation among the citizens of Kyoto.
2. Floor space of 1,320 square meters is available on the 6th floor for the project and if necessary the whole 6th floor can be used.
3. We will make available a separate elevator for the Occupation Forces and Foreigners, for the purpose of trading with this department.
4. We will have 20 employees who can speak good English for the convenience of Occupation Forces Personnel.
5. If the permission is granted, will make the necessary arrangements with the foreign banks to carry out the required financial details.

*Shosuke Tanaka*

SHOSUKE TANAKA  
Mgr. Daimaru Dept. Store



775013

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 317

091.4

22 June 1949

SUBJECT: Indigent Crippled Chinese National

TO: Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 25  
ATTENTION: Welfare Officer

1. Reference is made to basic communication Hyogo Military Government Team, 091.4. subject: "Indigent Crippled Chinese National", dated 22 November 1948.

2. In this communication it was recommended that an attempt be made to place Li Koo, indigent crippled Chinese National, in an institution where occupational opportunities and therapy were available and that the Ministry of Welfare be contacted for a decision regarding the responsibility for future care and economic security of Mr. Koo. Headquarters Eighth Army suggested through channels on 22 November 1948, that the Japanese officials responsible for the care of Li Koo make application through Japanese channels for authority to transfer him to a national hospital, such as Kawachi Ryo in Osaka, where rehabilitative therapy is available, and that assistance in cash might be available from public assistance funds in accordance with the patient's needs.

3. Request for authority to place him in a national hospital was made by the Hyogo Prefecture Welfare Section on 18 January 1949 and again on 22 March 1949. Additional requests have been made by telephone and in person when prefectural staff members were in Tokyo. No replies have been received from the Ministry.

4. The private hospital which houses the patient finds him a problem because he has no occupation and is occupying bed space needed for other patients. Constant inquiries are made concerning his disposition which is impossible until proper authority is received. The Chinese Ministry also has received no instructions.

5. A conference with the Japanese Ministry might facilitate their giving the necessary authority and this action is requested.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ Walter Kimball  
/t/ WALTER KIMBALL  
Major, Infantry  
Adjutant

69A



Ltr, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, subj: "Indigent Crippled Chinese National", dtd 22 Jun 49.

091.4

1st Ind

RJA/sy

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 23 Jun 49

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

1. Reference: Ltr, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, 091.4, subj: "Indigent Crippled Chinese National", dtd 22 November 1948.
2. Paragraph 3 of basic letter shows an unreasonable delay on the part of the Welfare Ministry in handling this matter. Too often is Ministry action delayed. In a fact developing programs such as Welfare it is urgent that the Ministry act with more expedition.
3. It is recommended that PH&W, SCAP bring this matter to the attention of the Ministry.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

/s/ George Minarik  
/t/ GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant



775013

AG 091.4 - BA

2nd Ind

FLB/man

Hq I Corps, APO 301

Jul 8 1949

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

For action considered necessary or desirable.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

CHARLIE RAMSEY  
CWO USA  
Asst. Adj Gen



ACMGPW 091 (Japan) 3rd Ind  
SUBJECT: Indigent Crippled Chinese National  
(22 Jun 49)

Jul 14 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500  
(ATTN: Public Health and Welfare Section)

1. It is recommended that this matter be referred to the appropriate Japanese authorities for decision.
2. It is requested that this headquarters be informed of action taken.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

AG 095 (22 Jun 49)PH

4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS,  
APO 500, 3 August 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. The material covered in the original report has been discussed with the Ministry of Welfare. The Ministry of Welfare is aware of the situation and has been in touch with the Chinese Mission concerning the problem.
2. Mr. Koyama, Chief, Protection Section, Ministry of Welfare, states that plans had at one time been made to transfer the patient to a hospital at Atami but that these plans were disrupted when the patient refused to cooperate. He has been reported to the Ministry personnel as being an extremely uncooperative patient.
3. Public Health and Welfare Section will continue contact with Ministry of Welfare personnel.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A. J. REHE  
Major AGD  
Asst Adj Gen



775013

ACMCPW 091 (Japan) 5th Ind  
SUBJECT: Indigent Crippled Chinese National  
(22 Jun 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, 6 Aug 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

/s/t/ J. A. O'B

AG 091 - BA

6th Ind

WHB/uf

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 19 Aug 1949

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

/s/ C. R.

7th Ind

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 22 August 1949

TO: Chief, Hyogo Civil Affairs Team, APO 317

G. M.

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0.14

File

Distribution made to all teams

Regional Agencies of National Government in Kinki

Ea Section 1 copy

Kinki Liaison & Coordination Office,  
June, 1949.

Economic 2 copies

Summary Table

Page	Ministries	Osaka	Kyoto	Hyogo	Total
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6	Attorney General's Office	3			3
7	Education	1			1
7	Welfare	3	1	1	5
3	Agriculture & Forestry	2	2	1	4
10	Trade & Industry	1			1
10	Transportation	3	1	1	5
11	Postal Services	2	2		4
13	Tele-Communications	2			2
13	Construction	1			1
13	Supreme Court	1			1
	Total	29	7	4	40

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- Note:** 1. Unless otherwise indicated, the offices of the following agencies are located in Osaka.
2. In "Zone of Responsibility", "KR" stands for Kinki Region and, in case wider zone is handled, names of regions and/or prefectures are added.

I. Cabinet

1. Osaka Regional Office of National Personnel Authority  
(Jinjin Osaka Chiho Jimusho)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui
- Subordinate Organizations: None
- Functions: Enforcement of personnel administration for employees of the Governmental Agencies in accordance with the National Public Service Law.

II. Prime Minister's Office

2. Osaka Economic Stabilization Bureau (ESB)  
(Osaka Chiho Keizai Antei Kyoku)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui
- Subordinate Organizations: None
- Functions: Coordination of Government economic policies on regional level.
3. Osaka Regional Economic Investigation Bureau (EIB)  
(Osaka Kanku Keizai Gosea Cho)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui
- Subordinate Organizations: Prefectural EIB in each prefecture within ZR.
- Functions: Investigation of enforcement of economic laws.



4. **Osaka Price Bureau**  
(Osaka Chiho Bukka Jimukyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: a. Approval of official prices and charges.  
b. Collection of difference of old official prices and new ones.  
c. Enforcement of price control.

5. **Osaka Special Procurement Bureau (SPB)**  
(Osaka Tokubetsu Chotatsu Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama and Miye

Subordinate Organizations: Liaison offices at Nara and Tsu

Functions: Procurement for Occupation Forces.

6. **Kyoto Special Procurement Bureau (SPB) - Kyoto**  
(Kyoto Tokubetsu Chotatsu Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: Kyoto, Shiga and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: Liaison offices at Fukui and Otsu

Functions: Same as Osaka SPB

7. **Osaka Regional Police Headquarters**  
(Osaka Keisatsu Kanku Hombu)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Tokai-Hokuriku Region

Subordinate Organizations: NRP Headquarters in each prefecture within ZR.

Functions: Administrative Coordination of polices of NRP.



III. Ministry of Foreign Affairs8. Kyoto Liaison and Coordination Office (KLCO) - Kyoto  
(Kyoto Renraku Chosei Jimukyoku)Zone of Responsibility: I Corps ZR  
Kyoto (on MG Team level)

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: a. Liaison with Occupation Forces.  
b. Coordination between government agencies,  
central and local, on liaison affairs.  
c. Reparations and civil property.9. Kinki Liaison and Coordination Office (KKLCO)  
(Kinki Renraku Chosei Jimukyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: Same as Kyoto LCO.

(Note: Kobe LCO is not listed since its ZR is  
limited to Hyogo Prefecture)IV. Ministry of Finance10. Osaka National Tax Bureau  
(Osaka Kokuzei Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: Tax Offices in 83 places

Functions: Assessment and collection of national taxes.



**11. Osaka Finance Division  
(Osaka Zaimu Bu)**

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: Branches at Kyoto, Kobe,  
Otsu, Nara and Wakayama.

National Property Branches  
at Osaka and Maizuru

Detachments in 10 places

- Functions:
- a. Enforcement of laws and regulations concerning finance, account, business concerns and securities.
  - b. Management of fund of Deposit Bureau.
  - c. Supervision, management and disposal of national properties;  
Management of foreign properties to be restituted.
  - d. Supervision, maintenance and removal of designated reparations equipments of former Japanese arsenals.

**12. Osaka Custom-House  
(Osaka Zeikwan)**

Zone of Responsibility: KR (excluding Hyogo), Fukui,  
Ishikawa and Toyama

Subordinate Organizations: Branches at Maizuru, Tsuruga,  
Nanao, Fushiku and Wakayama.

- Functions:
- a. Customs, tonnage and miscellaneous customs dues.
  - b. Control of export and import and of vessels.
  - c. Statistics of export and import.



**13. Kobe Custom-House - Kobe  
(Kobe Zeikwan)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** Hyogo, Chugoku (excluding Yamaguchi) and Shikoku

**Subordinate Organizations:** Branches in Hyogo(3), Shimane, Hiroshima and Kochi;  
Detachments in 13 places

**Functions:** Same as Osaka Custom-House

**V. Attorney General's Office**

**14. Osaka Higher Public Procurators' Office  
(Osaka Koto Kensatsu Cho)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR

**Subordinate Organizations:** District Public Procurators' Office in each prefecture;  
Local Offices in 69 places.

**Functions:** Prosecution and other affairs pertaining thereto.

**15. Osaka Correction and Rehabilitation Bureau  
(Osaka Kyosei Hogo Kanku)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR

**Subordinate Organizations:** Prisons at Osaka, Kyoto, Shiga, Wakayama, Kobe, Himeji and Kakogawa;  
Detention Houses at Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe;  
Juvenile prison at Nara;  
Juvenile Detention House in each prefecture

**Functions:** Guidance and supervision of prisons, detention-houses, juvenile prisons and juvenile training schools.



16. Osaka Judicial Bureau  
(Osaka Homu Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: District Judicial Bureau in  
each prefecture (excluding  
Osaka)

Functions: a. Affairs pertaining to notary and judicial  
servener.  
b. Family register, registry and legal deposit.  
c. Protection of human rights.

VI. Ministry of Education

17. Osaka Office of Educational Institution Division,  
Education Ministry  
(Mombusho, Kyoiku Shisetsu Bu Osaka Shucchosho)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: a. Allocation and distribution of designated  
materials to schools.  
b. Reconstruction of war-devastated education-  
al institutes.

VII. Ministry of Welfare

18. Kinki Regional Office of Resident Anti-Epidemic Official,  
Welfare Ministry  
(Kinki Chiku Chuzai Boeki-kan Jimusho)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: Prevention of epidemics.



19. **Kinki Branch, Medical Bureau, Welfare Ministry**  
(Koseisho, Imukyoku, Kinki Shucchosho)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: a. Guidance and supervision of national hospitals and sanatoriums.  
b. Physician's national examination.

20. **Maizuru Regional Repatriation Relief Bureau - Maizuru (Kyoto)**  
(Maizuru Chiho Hikiage Engokyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: None

Subordinate Organizations: None

Functions: a. Temporary relief and quarantine of repatriates  
b. Collection of information on non-repatriates

21. **Chubu Demobilization Liaison Office**  
(Chubu Fukuin Renraku Kyoiku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR, Tokai-Hokuriku, Chugoku and Shikoku

Subordinate Organizations: Branches at Nagoya, Hiroshima and Zentsuji (Kagawa).

Functions: Demobilization

22. **Kobe Quarantine Station - Kobe**  
(Kobe Keneki Sho)

Zone of Responsibility: Osaka, Hyogo and Wakayama

Subordinate Organizations: Detachments in Kobe (2)

Functions: a. Quarantine of harbours and prevention of epidemics.  
b. Sanitary supervision of harbour labourers.



VIII. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

23. **Kyoto Farmland Office - Kyoto**  
(Kyoto Noohi Jimu Kyoku)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR, Fukui, Toyama and Ishikawa
- Subordinate Organizations: None
- Functions: Farmland reform.
24. **Kobe Animals and Plants Quarantine Station - Kobe**  
(Kobe Do-Shokubutsu Keneki Sho)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR, Tokai-Hokuriku, Chugoku  
(excluding Yamaguchi) and  
Shikoku
- Subordinate Organizations: Branch stations at Osaka,  
Nagoya and Tsuruga
- Functions: Examination of and control over animals  
and plants for export and import
25. **Osaka Forestry Bureau**  
(Osaka Eirin Kyoku)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR, Fukui, Ishikawa, Mie and  
Chugoku
- Subordinate Organizations: Forestry Offices in 29 places.
- Functions: a. Maintenance of State and public forestries.  
b. Recovery of devastated forests and pre-  
vention of devastation
26. **Osaka Office of Marine Products Board**  
(Suisan Cho Osaka Jimusho)
- Zone of Responsibility: KR, Fukui and Shikoku
- Subordinate Organizations: None
- Functions: Guidance and encouragement of collection  
and delivery of marine products and adjust-  
ment thereof



**IX. Ministry of Trade and Industry****27. Osaka Trade and Industry Bureau  
(Osaka Tsusho Sangyo Kyoku)**

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: Branch offices at Kyoto and Kobe;  
Detachments at Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nara, Otsu, Wakayama and Fukui

Functions: a. Trade affairs: Administration and supervision of local trade, commerce and industry  
b. Electricity, hydro-electricity, alcohol monopoly

**X. Ministry of Transportation****28. Osaka Land Transportation Bureau,  
(Osaka Rikuun Kyoku)**

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: Road Transportation Supervision Office in each prefecture

Functions: Supervision of land transportation and matters pertaining thereto, including National Railway.

**29. Kinki Maritime Bureau  
(Kinki Kaiun Kyoku)**

Zone of Responsibility: KR (excluding Hyogo) and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: Branches at Tsuruga, Maizuru, Tanabe and Wakayama

Functions: Supervision of ships and vessels, ship-building industry, crew, waterways and water transport.

(Note: Hyogo Prefecture is handled by Kobe Maritime Bureau, which has no other prefectures within its ZR.)



**30. Kobe Maritime Safety Headquarters - Kobe**  
(Kobe Kaijyo Hoan Hombu)

**Zone of Responsibility:** Hyogo, Osaka, Wakayama, Nara, Kochi and Tokushima and coastal waters of these prefectures.

**Subordinate Organizations:** Bureaus at Osaka and Kochi

**Functions:** a. Maintenance of maritime safety  
b. Prevention of smuggling and illegal entry

**31. Maizuru Maritime Safety Headquarters - Maizuru (Kyoto)**  
(Maizuru Kaijyo Hoan Hombu)

**Zone of Responsibility:** Hyogo (portion facing Japan sea), Kyoto, Shiga, Fukui and Ishikawa (excluding north and east side of Noto peninsula) and coastal waters of these prefectures.

**Subordinate Organizations:** None

**Functions:** Same as Kobe Maritime Safety Headquarters.

**32. Osaka Weather Bureau**  
(Osaka Kanku Kishodai)

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR

**Subordinate Organizations:** 12 meteorological stations and 4 observatories.

**Functions:** Meteorological observation and reports including weather forecast.

3. Ministry of Postal Services

**33. Osaka Postal Bureau**  
(Osaka Yusei Kyoku)

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR

**Subordinate Organizations:** All post offices in the area.

**Functions:** Postal service including savings and insurance.



**34. Osaka Postal Inspection Bureau  
(Osaka Yusei Kansatsu Kyoku)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR

**Subordinate Organizations:** Offices at Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Otsu, Nara and Wakayama

**Functions:** a. Investigation and disposal of crimes, offenses and/or accidents arising in connection with postal service

b. Inspection and investigation of postal service.

**35. Kyoto Office, Postal Savings Bureau  
(Kyoto Chiho Chokin Shikyoku)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** Kyoto, Nara, Shiga and Wakayama

**Subordinate Organizations:** Post offices in the area

**Functions:** Postal savings and other business pertaining thereto,

(Note: There are two other Postal Savings Bureaus in the Region, namely at Osaka and Kobe, which handle similar business in Osaka and Hyogo prefectures, respectively)

**36. Kyoto Office, Postal Life Insurance Bureau  
(Kyoto Kan-I Hoken Shikyoku)**

**Zone of Responsibility:** KR and Chugoku

**Subordinate Organizations:** Post offices in the area

**Functions:** Postal life insurance and annuity



XII. Ministry of Tele-Communications37. Kinki Tele-Communications Bureau  
(Kinki Denki Tsushin Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: Urban Area Administration  
Office in Osaka and Division  
in each prefecture

Functions: Tele-communication service

38. Kinki Radio Regulatory Office  
(Kinki Dempa Kanri Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Shikoku

Subordinate Organizations: Detachment at Kobe

Functions: Supervision of Radio

XIII. Ministry of Construction39. Kinki Regional Construction Bureau  
(Kinki Chiho Kensetsu Kyoku)

Zone of Responsibility: KR and Fukui

Subordinate Organizations: Depots in 16 places

Functions: Planning, Survey and Enforcement of  
public works controlled by State.XIV. Supreme Court40. Osaka Higher Court  
(Osaka Koto Saibansho)

Zone of Responsibility: KR

Subordinate Organizations: District court in each  
prefecture;  
Summary Courts in 13 places.Functions: Trial of civil and criminal cases and  
judicial administration.



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

NO. 080

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

SUBJECT: Boy Scouts of Japan.

FROM: KMGR

TO : Kinki All Military Government Teams .

DATE: 20 June 1949.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 014.

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775013

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

WT/sy

16 June 1949

File

*014*  
~~012~~  
SUBJECT: Questions for Public Opinion Survey Team

TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Military Government Section

Attached herewith are sample questions on political reorientation for possible use of public opinion survey team. Questions were requested by Civil Information Officer, your headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

1 Incl:  
4 cys of questions.

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

(67)

sy



Questions for Survey on Political  
Reorientation

1. Does Japan have a new constitution?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

The respondent will then be advised that Japan does have a new constitution.

2. Have you read the Constitution?

1. Yes
2. Partly
3. No

3. How many chapters does the New Constitution have?

1. 3
2. 11
3. 55

4. Who wrote the Constitution?

1. The Emperor
2. The Diet
3. The Judges

5. What is meant by the judiciary?

1. The courts and the procurators' offices.
2. The Finance Ministry
3. The Prime Minister

6. How is the Diet constituted?

1. The Tonari-gumi
2. The National Rural Police
3. The House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

7. Who selects the Prime Minister?

1. The Emperor
2. The Buddhist priests
3. Members of the Diet

8. Who appoints the Minister of State?

*Quel 5*



- 2 -

1. The Finance Ministry
  2. The Prime Minister
  3. The House of Representatives
9. Who owns the property of the Imperial Household?
1. The State
  2. The Diet
  3. The Supreme Court
10. Are all cruel punishments prohibited by law?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
11. A certain man is accused of a crime. He confesses. His confession is the only proof against him. Can this man be convicted or punished?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
12. A man is arrested. He is imprisoned for six months without a trial or without even a hearing. Is this legal?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
13. A person is told that he must work on a farm for five years. Is this legal?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
14. A young man is told by his uncle that he must be a Buddhist priest. Must the young man become a Buddhist priest?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
15. The parents of a ten-year old boy tell the boy that he must work in a factory six hours each day. Is this legal?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know



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16. Is a person free to choose or to change his residence?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
17. An accused person is unable to hire a lawyer. The State refuses to assign him a lawyer. Is this legal?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
18. What is Local Autonomy?
1. Election of governors, assembly members, mayors, and so forth by popular vote within local communities.
  2. Appointment by the governor<sub>x</sub>
  3. Appointment by the Diet<sub>x</sub>
19. Who is qualified to vote in local elections?
1. Anyone who owns land.
  2. Japanese citizens over the age of 20, residing in the same district over 6 months.
  3. Anyone who has not been purged.
20. Is the Tonari-gumi legal?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
21. What is the Supreme Law of the land?
1. Imperial Rescripts
  2. The Constitution
  3. Local regulations
22. What is the highest Court in Japan?
1. The Household Courts
  2. The Diet
  3. The Supreme Court
23. Is the purpose of the Local Autonomy Law to eliminate the tendency to look for instructions from the central government on purely local matters?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know



24. Local Autonomy may be interpreted as meaning that sovereignty rests in the hands of
1. The people
  2. The judges
  3. The Emperor
25. Is the Tonari-gumi a part of democratic government?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
26. Under the Meiji Constitution, were governors and other key officials appointed from Tokyo?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
27. When the voters are dissatisfied with the governor, mayor, headman, individual assemblyman or other officials of their village, town, city, or prefecture, do they have the right to remove these officials from office?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
28. If your officials are slow to act on <sup>an</sup> issue or you want to start legislation, can you force action with a petition signed by only two percent of the voters?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know
29. Under the New Constitution, are governors, mayors, and other officials elected locally or are they appointed?
1. Elected locally
  2. Appointed
  3. Don't know
30. a) May religious organizations receive privileges from the State?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Don't know



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- 5 -

b) Can a person be compelled to take part in a religious act, celebration, rite, or practice?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know



775013

014

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

AGMGCE 319.1

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report

15 JUN 1949

TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301

1. Forwarded for your information is a copy of the report submitted by Miss Dorothea Sullivan, Visiting Expert in youth leadership training, on completion of a six-months tour in this theater.
2. Miss Sullivan, Assistant Director of the School of Social Work, National Catholic University, Washington, D.C., is a recognized authority on youth problems, and it is believed that the subject matter contained in her report will be of considerable interest.
3. Circulation of this material to lower units may be made as considered desirable.
4. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

1 Incl:  
Rpt of Visit to Japan,  
4 Oct 48 - 1 May 49.

66



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BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGCE 319.1, dtd 15 June 1949,  
subj: "Transmittal of Report."

AG 319.1 - BA

1st Ind

JUN 23 1949

GHM/mo

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

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

1. The enclosed summary of Miss Sullivan's work shows an impressive grasp of youth group situation and makes sound proposals.
2. This material is for information and possible use.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

*Warwick Ramsey*  
 G. W. S. U. S. A.  
 Asst. Adj Gen  
 RECORDED  
 HQ I CORPS

1 Incl:  
n/c



14843

5800 C



775013

1 May 1949

014

FROM: Dorothea F. Sullivan, Visiting Expert  
TO: Chief, Education Division  
SUBJECT: Report of Visit to Japan, 4 Oct 1948-1 May 1949

FORWARD

In August, 1948 the undersigned was invited to go to Japan in September as a Visiting Expert to give youth leadership training for a period of approximately six months. The departure was made by plane from Washington, D.C. 20 September and, due to delays in MATS, the arrival date in Tokyo was 4 October. This precluded attendance at the orientation meeting planned for IFEL. This was unfortunate, not only because of the loss of the orientation material, but also for acquaintanceship with the duties and interests of the other members of the Institute. Because most of them were billeted in the same hotel, it was possible at odd times to make up this loss in some respects, but it did not provide a regular channel for the exchange of observations and suggestions that were mutually helpful. Moreover, because the youth leaders' institutes were scheduled out of Tokyo, it was not possible to attend the weekly IFEL staff meeting. In fact, it was late in winter before one heard these were being held. To utilize fully the benefits of such an assignment, it is hoped that any future plan may work out more advantageously in this respect.

The first two-week national conference for youth leaders was already one day in session before my arrival. This was followed by a succession of regional conferences of one week duration (already described in the IFEL report) which occupied the weeks up till Christmas.

After Christmas the time was devoted to working on reference material for those training youth leaders; field visits as described in separate reports; and two-week group work courses in the Schools of Social Work in Osaka and Tokyo at the request of the PHW Section.

In submitting this report, the writer wishes to express deep appreciation to the many persons who rendered her assistance, and regret that they are too numerous to mention by name.

Members of the CIE Section, PHW Section, and the regional and local M.G. teams were unfailingly helpful and thoughtful, often going far beyond the requirements of their duty, with personal time and inconvenience, to give every possible aid.

The Japanese--officials, members of the Ministries of Education and Welfare, the prefectural officials, students in conferences and courses--were invariably

Incl 1



courteous and cooperative. It is impossible to describe briefly the nature and extent of their zeal in making best use of one's time and to provide for one's comfort. Far beyond expectation, they consistently demonstrated their good will toward the accomplishment of one's assignment.

Although the writer had had some study in Oriental culture, she was not prepared for certain aspects which had considerable bearing on the work. Among these were the ready good humor of the Japanese which made it easy for us to laugh together. Another was the habit of circumlocution, which has not been stressed in anthropological studies and which at first was quite disconcerting. The general Japanese attitude toward the Occupation, as compared with that of other occupied countries had been described to me, but one must experience it to realize it fully. The detachment with which World War II, even the atomic bomb, was discussed, the willingness to sacrifice personal comfort and convenience to assist Americans, and the eagerness to identify common professional interests are impressive. Perhaps the most significant gesture was that made by little children throughout the countryside who often spontaneously left their play to run to the roadside to wave to an Occupation car. This kind of thing cannot be forced in small children, but must reflect that attitudes expressed in their homes by their elders. The sight of a baby waving its hand in greeting from the back of a mother who stood by the train or car doing the same is a picture not easily forgotten. Were this kind of cordiality expressed in a subservient or ultra-deferential way, it might be dismissed as inconsequential, but the spirit of camaraderie which pervaded it, gave a feeling of genuine friendliness.

The barefoot youth in Sapporo who missed our departure at the main station was dressed in only a thin student uniform on a cold, wet day, but he rode his bicycle to catch our train at the next station, to say goodbye and thank us. The long-haired, ragged farmer in Kyushu who said with an air of contentment, "I know I will never be able to study in America, but your visit here gives me something to tell the rural people to encourage them toward a better life,"--these are only two of the many incidents that give one sympathy for Japan and hope for her future. They also fill one with humility concerning one's own contribution.

It would be naive to indicate that these expressions are universal or official on the part of the Japanese people. All one can say is that they are actual and frequent and seem spontaneous and sincere. At least one can vouchsafe that the Japanese are meeting a bad situation with a grace and dignity that create an inspiring and gratifying atmosphere in which to work.

Generally speaking, the youth of the nation, as youth in all countries, are full of hope and courage, but like their elders in Japan, they suffer from a paralysis of uncertainty. In their organizational as in their personal life, they have been accustomed to unquestioning obedience and conformance with tradition. They are not materialistic, but the pressures all about them are predominantly so. They are understandably confused in their values. Their



psychology is that of children of a totalitarian state. They repeat superficial judgments pronounced upon them until they come to believe them themselves. Their group associations still follow the formerly predominant pattern of large meetings--speakers can tell them what to do, with passive assent and little subsequent activity. Leadership concepts which are taken for granted in a democratic country seem radical and upset them. They need help in developing objective criteria for group thought and action. Their need for financial support in organizational work is extreme.

Relatively little time has been given to aid youth organizations in Japan. The need for a well-planned, carefully worked out program of assistance is acute. They need close guidance, perhaps a directed demonstration project to help them learn the techniques of democratic leadership so that they know how to select and demand such leadership. Once they grasp it, they will not be easily attracted to any other.

At present only one member of the CIE Section is assigned to youth work. No single member of an M.G. team regards it as a primary responsibility. Yet the thoughts and activities of children and young people are influenced more by persons than textbooks. The youth leader's ideology is far more potent than the teacher's. When a totalitarian regime takes over, its first act is to dissolve all existing youth organizations and put a highly trained staff of dynamic workers in charge of building youth workers with all the allurements of uniform, buildings, camps, literature, and program equipment that appeal to youth. The effectiveness of this method has been demonstrated in country after country. Its indoctrination is so firmly ingrained that it has not yet been proven that time can eradicate it. These young people are not only the leaders of tomorrow--they are the door bell ringers, the placard posters, the soap box orators of today. They will get together in groups because that is the nature of youth. If we do not give them support and direction toward right values, they may turn elsewhere for it. There is no lack of raw material. There is tremendous need for good guidance.

To meet this need it seems advisable to utilize the services of American and Japanese group workers, people who can work with the age range of 7-25 years, which is where leadership is learned and values inculcated. Preferably, the youth organization personnel of CIE should be expanded to provide for experienced group workers who will plan and carry out an extensive program of leadership training and demonstrations of activity. This should include first of all a comprehensive study of current youth activities; establishment of leadership training courses in institutions of higher learning; securing and guiding the operation of community centers; camp programs; after-school center programs for adults as well as children and youth; rural youth activities; research in group psychology; the development of a Japanese literature on group work; aid to American private organizations (such as American youth hostels, boys' clubs, scouts, etc.) wishing to extend their programs; and special information and assistance to M.G. education officers.

It is clear that no one person, however capable, can fulfill these responsibilities. Youth and group work in Japan should not be thought of in terms of



play programs and hobby classes whether or not it takes the form of recreational meetings. It is not child's play. It extends into the houses and the farms, the universities and the factories. It is the laboratory and training ground for liberty and political leadership. It is the channel for an ideology discussed and practiced in daily life. America has no precedence for this. Its most thoughtful and courageous youth are striving for social justice for minority groups. With Japanese youth it is a matter of life or death, of democratic thought for the majority.

#### INTRODUCTION

Group work deals primarily with people who are influenced by group opinion. Therefore, its lowest age level is at approximately seven years. It is very potent at approximately 12 to 16 years because of the "gang" tendency which seems universal at this age. It reaches a more conscious and thoughtful level of operation in the 16 to 20 year olds when individuals begin to realize their own rights and powers as citizens. Above that age group activity is more rational than emotional, and leaders emerge who through well defined philosophies and techniques can influence large numbers of people.

Because youth is more teachable as well as more susceptible to group pressure than adults, youth organizations are able to inculcate in children and young people ideals and modes of operation which have a deep influence on their adult lives.

Attendance at youth group activities should be voluntary. Then one meets with an audience already well disposed toward the program.

There is a bond of fellowship among youth and youth workers which transcends the frontiers of nations. It is tied by a common enjoyment of similar activities at comparable ages. It is full of hope for better things for all people and is free from the cynicism of its elders. It is an age of physical energy and vitality. Its loyalty to its country and its school are fierce and often blind. It may doubt its parents' or teachers' authority but rarely that of its peers or youth leaders.

Being unsure of himself, the adolescent looks to those of his own age for approval and support, knowing that each generation faces problems differently.

Unscrupulous adults capitalize on these strengths and weaknesses. Youth has not had time to get historical perspective through living and reading;-- it can only rely on the words of those it loves and admires.

These things are true of the Japanese, as of all other nationalities. In America we have had to devise situations which will give children responsibility, reinforce family life, and permit them to learn the problems of the needy. We



have had to provide outlets for the excess of physical energy generated by protein and vitamin-stuffed healthy young bodies. We have carried the privilege of irresponsible play for children to an age level and degree which educators and psychologists question. American youth takes higher education for granted and does not revere learning. They see themselves as individuals of importance and demand their rights. Politics to them mean a casual concern as to the vague advantage of having one of two parties in power.

This is not true of Japan. The Japanese youth of today are accustomed to family responsibility. They know well what it is to be cold and hungry and in need of decent shelter. Many have never learned the basic principles of health, and others who know them are unable to observe them. They are conditioned to lack of privacy, to physical discomfort, and to the struggle to establish one's self as a respected citizen of the world. They have a great respect for age and a desire for higher education. They do not feel their importance or strength as individuals. Each finds it hard to believe he is entitled to or capable of exercising the powers of a democratic citizen. Politics to them mean actual physical survival, the right to hold a job, to seek after the truth and to protection for their property and persons.

These things can not be learned solely from books and lectures. They must be lived and felt. In youth organizations, free from curriculum requirements with less emphasis on economic and intellectual differences, children and young people develop their special talents and powers in small group meetings. Hopefully, it is under the guidance of wise men and women whose integrity is unquestionable and who can help them construct criteria for their future guidance.

Japan is "group-minded." Family groups, school groups, age groups, work groups, are cohesive and influence the daily actions of the individuals.

Moreover, the Japanese have highly cultivated the art of social relations. Their etiquette makes for orderly life patterns and good working relationships. Cooperation and service to the community are in their tradition. These factors are of great value in any country, but especially in one of low economy. They give stability and furnish excellent background against which to develop new youth movements.

#### REPORT

The report of the youth leaders' training conferences has already been incorporated in the IFEL report of March, 1949. Since this youth leadership program was in many ways separate from the main institute, it may be well to augment the detail and offer suggestions as to how future projects of this sort might profit by this experience.



There is no doubt that we reached a large number of persons and that the participation by attendants was good. Ultimate benefit can not be gauged until much more time has passed. That the conferences were enjoyable as well as profitable to all concerned is a fact. What the participants will do with the material covered is a guess one can only hazard. The Japanese zeal for learning is well known, as is the pattern of close attention to lecture material, but little subsequent action. Close follow-up work with individuals and small groups needs emphasis.

#### Status Quo

The writer was not brought here primarily to study youth organizations but rather to give training to leaders of existing organizations. So far as is known to me, no single comprehensive study of youth organizations has been made. This seems to be an imperative need. No clear picture of the status quo exists. Some general observations are apparent. Youth groups are in dire financial straits, having little literature, few records of membership or activity, and very vague objectives such as "raising the level of culture" or "peace". No one seems to know what are the qualifications for membership, what goes on at the meetings, how many groups are functioning in a given community, or what is the philosophy behind the leadership.

Yet this is the group that is the war potential, the group that is always cultivated by militaristic powers. Even if this background material were known to the instructors, a week's conference can not be considered adequate to change the psychology of leadership, much less introduce new concepts.

#### Literature

The content of publications of existing youth organizations had not been scanned before conferences, but this is now in process. No American group work literature has as yet been put into Japanese. One is not overlooking Kilpatrick's "Group Education for a Democracy" in remarking this. This book is a compilation of speeches given before the war, with the addition of two chapters on the learning process. The speeches express ideas which in light of current expression by the author may not represent his present thinking. The speeches are concerned with problems brought about in the United States by the depression and do not resemble the current situation there or in Japan. This book, however, was the only item available in Japanese for reference use in the training conferences. In my opinion it would not be used for this purpose at present in the United States. The chapters on the learning process are valuable but very technical and seem far above the educational level of the conference attendants.

New material on democracy which is being evolved by the Occupation contains the general philosophical background. What is needed is material or methods of organizing and guiding group action; studies of leadership problems; records,



with marginal annotations, of youth meetings; surveys of youth programs throughout the world; reciprocal responsibility of the individual and the group; criteria for youth movements; and suggested activities for child and youth groups.

#### Meeting Places

The problems of meeting places and finances were pointed out in my report of the training conferences. We are expecting Japanese youth to do what no other youth group in the world has done to date--namely, to finance its program by individual membership dues. With the present economic situation it seems a fantastic expectation in this country.

#### Potentials

The 16-25 yearolds in Japan are undoubtedly the most neglected group. The majority of them receive no regular personal guidance, no financial aid, and little or no supervision in their practice of democratic procedures. Yet they organize. Occupation personnel seem unaware of the potential dangers of youth organizations. This danger has not been much felt in the American experience, and unless one has studied developments in other countries, one may misread finger posts, or miss them altogether. For example, the people of Austria thought it was merely an adolescent fad when their boys started wearing white socks. It later turned out that this was the symbol of the Youth Groups sponsored by the Nazis, and at the time of the anschluss, the rest of the uniform was added. Current fads of long hair and high getas for male Japanese students should not go unnoticed. These may or may not have a significance. Those who saw the May Day parade in Tokyo remarked upon the predominance of youth in new, identical raincoats.

Young Japanese are easily led. Who leads them and toward what will determine the future of the country. They are capable of great self sacrifice and endurance of hardship. They are unaware of their rights and duties as free citizens. Their present feeling of paralysis, probably caused by disorientation, seems to prevent their moving. They are eager to become respected citizens of the world. We must try to help them develop according to the best ideals of their own tradition, with clear principles of democracy, not to be confused with those superficial aspects of American culture which are novel and attractive.

#### Relation to Government

The present youth cannot divorce from its thinking that it should be a mass movement, with compulsory membership, at the beck and call of every government official. This is the totalitarian pattern. Unfortunately, the Seinen-Dan, which was the former government supported group has retained its name, but not its financial support. Since Seinen-Dan means "youth organization", a generic term, it is almost impossible to discuss in public the subject of



have previously been thought to be the responsibility of government officials but it is only by wide citizen participation that Japan can be lifted above its present living and health standards.

Activities which require little money, like hiking, nature study, etc., should be stressed. A program similar to that of American youth hostels would be beneficial.

Discussion techniques need to be taught and practiced. The Japanese, including the women, seem to be excellent discussants when experienced leadership is provided.

More opportunity should be given for informal contact with Americans. Discussion clubs for young people might be arranged to cover the myriad questions they have concerning life in the United States, and provide opportunities for exchange of information and fellowship. Certain simple regulations could be drawn up to safeguard such discussions. This plan has worked well in Occupied Germany. It would also save the time of M.G. team personnel and visiting experts who, by demand of the Japanese, must devote considerable time to such matters even though their information on a particular subject is no more than that of any average man.

Pottery is a popular Japanese craft which has received little notice as a good club activity. It is inexpensive and not too difficult. Moreover, its therapeutic value in relieving tension is well recognized by psychologists. This, coupled with the practical value of articles made, merits special mention of it as a desirable center of activity interest.

#### Communism

However democracy may overlook the importance of youth work, one may be sure that communism never does. Therefore, it seems pertinent to note here some observations made in the pursuance of giving youth leaders training. So far as is known to the writer, the extent of communist influence in non-communist Japanese youth groups has not been studied. We may take it for granted that some exists. It would be valuable to ascertain how many children and youth are enrolled in communist youth groups and the extent in which these mingle and influence other groups. One notices a sharp bitterness expressed toward communists by non-communists here which has no parallel in the United States, probably because of the difference in degree of real fear. In Hokkaido the students told us of direct threats. The communists say, "If you keep cooperating with Americans, we will remember you--look at the map and see how much closer we are to Russia."

Among both Americans in Japan and Japanese there seems to be a little knowledge of what communism actually is and does. It is regarded as a dread disease, very contagious and usually incurable. This results in a helpless,



youth organizations without confusion. The government officials and other leaders are eager for aid in clarifying their mutual responsibilities. Some help has been given here but much more needs to be done. It was recommended to the Ministry of Education after the training conferences that a job description be worked out for prefecture officials in charge of social education which includes youth organizations.

#### Present Leadership

Two factors noted are the advanced age of youth leaders, and the leadership of women's girls', and coeducational groups by men. This latter, though different from the usual American pattern, is probably not presently a matter of concern although we have recommended that wherever young girls are present in groups, older women should be there as chaperones.

Some of the leaders of 16-25 year old groups are aged 50 and 60. This should be discouraged on the grounds that young adults can furnish their own leadership and should be able to speak for themselves. However, the older men might be retained as "advisers" (Not spokesmen) or encouraged to become leaders of groups of younger children who need adult guidance.

In Osaka and Tokyo there are group work study clubs now functioning. These should provide the needed impetus to building a professional body of knowledge.

#### Areas of Concern

##### Rural Youth

Since 50% of the population is agricultural more attention should be paid to rural youth. The rural life in Japan is so different from that of the United States that special study should be made of the needs and interests of its youth. Farmers and fishermen are two groups much courted by Communism. The guidance given these occupational groups as far as activities are concerned should be carefully worked out in cooperation with the proper section. Leadership techniques are generic and adaptable to all settings. So are principles of program building. Certain economic or vocational groups on the other hand need the help of persons familiar with their way of life.

##### Program Material

Youth groups in the past have stressed ultra-nationalism. At present they are at a loss for suitable activities with which to engage and attract members. Their current trend seems to be "cultural" and they get discouraged because farmers do not seem to be interested in music or factory workers, in drama. With the economic conditions so pressing, they should be encouraged to form interest groups dealing directly with social and economic problems. These



defeatist attitude, and the average person's suggestions for combating it remind one of laymen discussing a cure for cancer. There is a real need for thorough study of the tenets and techniques of communism. One cannot combat what one knows little about.

Courses in the study of communism should be established for Occupation personnel and Japanese with highly qualified instructors who can refute its errors.

The general attitude toward youth with communist affiliations is that they have joined through evil motivations. This is an erroneous premise. Most young people join communism with idealistic and unselfish motives. They, therefore, should be dealt with accordingly and shown the logical conclusions to the effects of that ideology on individual and family rights. It is not impossible to reconvert communists.

The techniques of communism in group action should be made widely known and techniques with similar effect should be carefully watched. It was not in my schedule to attend any meetings in which a group vote was taken on any important issue. However, in our class discussions the following techniques were noticeable. They may or may not have been deliberate but in any case Occupation personnel should watch for them:

1. Interpreters who did not maintain clear channels of a communication between group and instructor.
2. Members of the group who argue back and forth consuming much time and permitting no one else the floor.
3. Questions asking minute and unimportant details.
4. Speakers who, when the question is thrown open for discussion, say, "You must forgive us but we Japanese are not used to discussion and therefore we cannot express ourselves well"--which has a paralyzing and undermining effect on group participation.
5. Questions which divert the discussion leader to a topic of his known interest but which is irrelevant to the matter at hand.
6. Final speakers who use the last few minutes of the meeting to say, "These suggestions are fine for America, but we have tried them and they don't work here"--followed by applause from a section of the audience.

There are others too numerous to mention, but all Americans should be alerted to techniques that stop group thinking and action or nullify the effect of the speaker.



There is an anxiety on the part of American personnel concerning the possession of communist or "radical" literature. I believe this is unfounded but it is certainly widespread. I heard many stories of people who had had "liberal" tendencies who were discharged or transferred because they were believed to have leftist sympathies. I knew of no first-hand instance of this. When I said I had confidence in the workings of civil service and the Justice Department and reminded the speakers that the person under suspicion does not always divulge to his friends the whole story, there were cited cases of injustices worked against seemingly innocent parties. These may exist, but recent happenings in the United States demonstrate the need of the United States Government for vigilance.

However, some reassurance needs to be given employees that their job futures will not be jeopardized because they own or read communist literature in order to keep themselves intelligently informed.

#### Religious Youth Groups

Japanese youth evidences considerable interest in the subject of religion, especially in its bearing on the conduct of citizens in a democracy. The Christian churches and the Occupation are at present working along parallel lines. Although Christians are a minority group in Japan, they are vocal, organized units. Therefore, it would seem wise to encourage the formation of youth groups in Christian churches. It has been my understanding that this has been considered a responsibility of the Religions & Cultural Resources Division. Certainly very few leaders from religious youth groups, either Buddhist or Christian, attended the training conferences. Later, when it became known that a Catholic university professor was working with youth groups in Japan, I received many requests from Catholic priests, as well as other denominational groups, to help them in this field. When asked why they had not sent leaders to the conferences, they said they had had no knowledge that the program was being offered. Some of the YMCA and YWCA leaders were also church group workers so that to some extent the field was touched as far as the Protestants were concerned. However, it seems desirable to give aid to the comparatively large Catholic segment, particularly since they are eager for help and when the Catholic Church is universally recognized as the uncompromising foe of communism. When the requests came to me, there was no time available in my schedule to meet them, but one hopes they can be included in future planning. The Buddhist Temples as well as the Christian churches can usually provide meeting space, so needed by youth groups. What religious, moral, or ethical training they include with recreational or educational programs is surely an asset to the aims of the Occupation as well as to the spiritual development of Japanese youth. If they are penalized by being excluded, we are open to charges of emphasizing only material and physical well-being.



### Settlement Houses

These fall under the supervision of PH&W Section. Yet they offer youth programs and meeting space for groups activities. Some are private agencies, but there is a large number of settlements under governmental auspices which have been used chiefly as day nurseries and workshops. Without interfering with the current activities, after-school and evening club groups could find meeting space there. Some of the finest youth work in America for low-income families has been developed through settlement houses. It should not be difficult to work out some plan with PH&W to develop such a program here.

### Coeducation and the Five-Day School Week

While these have to do with the school curriculum, they affect youth groups and many questions concerning them are asked. The Japanese do not understand why these two changes are advocated and ask many questions concerning the historical development and proof of benefits of these ideas.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Re Mechanics

In future planning an effort should be made to attach to visiting experts an interpreter who will carry through continuously during the expert's visit. Much time and effectiveness were lost by making use of a different interpreter in each town visited. If an interpreter can be secured who is interested in the same field, both he and the expert can gain much from continuous association in regard to building up their own professional knowledge.

Experts should have time to study conditions in Japan before being asked to teach or give advice. A well-qualified expert can say how he prefers to do this. Much that is good in the United States is impractical here, and the time of the expert and Japanese is wasted if the expert is put in a teaching position before he has investigated the local situation.

"One night stands" and large meetings at which one uses a new interpreter are not particularly valuable. Local team officers are probably more effective in such circumstances. The expert should meet chiefly with small groups of key people and for more lengthy contact.

Lectures given to Japanese should be prepared in advance and detailed outlines distributed. The Japanese are used to the system of German universities and find it difficult to follow without this help.

The range of subjects should be limited and agreed upon in advance. It is impossible to discuss with profit a subject on which one has only casual knowledge and not time for preparation.



Re Military Government Officers

Military Government officers should have more assistance in understanding youth work. An institute of several days' duration would, I think, be welcome by them. It should be planned well in advance with questions and problems solicited from them, and the discussions based upon these. Too often youth work is relegated to a 19-year old G. I. whose only qualification is that he has been a boy scout. These young men have been trying to do a job that requires a person with specific professional training and experience from an adult point of view in youth and group work.

High priority should be given youth work on the list of education officers' duties.

Re Cooperation with other Sections

Cooperation with Christian church groups should be established, and their leaders invited to participate in training courses. This should, of course, be worked out with Religions & Cultural Resources Division, but will undoubtedly meet with their approval as their personnel should not be expected to give youth and group work training.

Cooperation with PH&W Section should include the scheduling of courses in schools of social work, in addition to planning for group work in settlements and institutions.

Cooperation concerning the rural youth groups should be worked out with National Resources Section to promote programs similar to those of the 4-h Clubs.

Re Institution of Higher Learning

Courses in recreational leadership should be included in the undergraduate college curriculum; club work for extra-curriculum activities should be included in the teacher-training; group work courses should be included in the basic curriculum of the schools of social work.

Re Facilities

The use of buildings for youth centers is a pressing and an immediate need. They cannot be currently financed by the Japanese. One cannot carry on a youth program without building and program facilities.

Literature on group work should be added to GIE libraries, Japanese translations made, and original Japanese material on the subject developed.

Re Travel to the United States

It is hoped that some plan can be made for training Japanese youth leaders in the United States. Observation visits of a few months might be sufficient



for very experienced workers, but those less experienced should have at least a year -- nine months in a school which offers professional group work training and two months in a summer camp program, especially one dealing with children of low-income families.

#### Re Studies Needed

A comprehensive study of existing youth organizations, their objectives, activities, finances, and membership qualifications should be made. Attendants at youth leadership training conferences should be carefully checked as to their need for and use of material offered. At present it is said that the same people go to all courses and do not use the material, but maintain a kind of hierarchy of leadership which is informed but not active.

Opportunity to study communism under expert guidance should be offered Americans and Japanese. Perhaps this could be part of an in-service training program for M.C. officers. Leadership and community organization techniques are also subjects in which courses should be offered Americans.

A study of the group factor in Japanese psychology and tradition is desirable. This should cover all forms of group cooperation and association, group sanctions, prestige and power components, and the reciprocal responsibilities of the individual and the group.

#### CONCLUSION

The foregoing report represents findings resulting from direct assignment in training group leaders, observations made on field trips, and many conversations with Americans and Japanese. There were many requests for consultation and activity which time did not permit. There is no doubt as to the great need and interest for this work on the part of the Japanese.

In closing I would like to add that the experience in Japan has been highly gratifying to me personally. The effort required to enter into a psychology so alien to the western one was taxing but rewarding. It has given me not only many new ideas and friends, but also added insight and perspective on our American Culture.

---

Dorothea F. Sullivan



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RFS/ktn

014

13 June 1949

SUBJECT: International Hunting Club

TO: Commanding General  
I Corps  
APO 301  
Attention: Mil Govt Section

2208

1. A group of businessmen and others in Kyoto City have organized the International Hunting Club, Japan. The address of the office is No. 38, Shurakumawari, Minami-cho, Nakayo Ward, Kyoto City, Japan. A list of the principal officers is attached as Inclosure 1. The purpose and rules of the club are set out in Inclosure 2.
2. Indications are that all members possessing hunting guns have them legally and duly registered. The club now wishes to extend its activities to include trap or skeet shooting or a similar shooting range using clay pigeons. Plans for the range are quite advanced, in that the location has been selected, consent of owners of the site and adjoining land obtained, blueprints drawn, etc. Prior to beginning of actual construction, the president of the club sought an opinion from the Kyoto Military Government Team as to the legality of building, maintaining and using a shooting range.
3. After considering the policies set out in existing directives, namely, SCAPINs 50, 181 and 1586, and Operational Directives 75, 1946 and 20 for 1947, this headquarters recommended the Kyoto Military Government Team to advise the International Hunting Club as follows:
 

"Directives from higher headquarters permitting retention of hunting guns by the civilian population of Japan are based on the theory that such guns will be used to augment the food supply, produce hides, and destroy harmful pests. Further, there are other directives which prohibit organizations and conduct tending toward militaristic practices or military training under various guises.

03408

(65)

PT 14763 Incl 1

4477



775013

Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, 014, subj: "International Hunting Club", dtd 13 June 1949

It is therefore the opinion of this headquarters that the extension of hunting club activities to include construction and use of a skeet or trap shooting range at this time is contrary to occupation forces policies."

4. This report is submitted for your information and whatever action is deemed advisable.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

- 2 Incls:
- 1. List of officers
- 2. Prospectus & Rules

*George Minarik*  
 GEORGE MINARIK  
 Captain CE  
 Adjutant

AG 014 - BA

1st Ind

JUN 21 1949

MCC/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

TO: CO, Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25

Action taken in paragraph 3 of basic communication is in accordance with present policy.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

- 2 Incls:
- n/c

*Charlie Ramsey*  
 Charlie Ramsey  
 C. W. U. U. S. A.  
 Asst. Adj Gen



14963



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, 014, subj: "International Hunting Club", dtd 13 Jun 49

014

2nd Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 1 July 1949

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

CIA

1. After the Kyoto Civil Affairs Team conveyed the opinion of this headquarters as stated in paragraph 3, basic letter, to the officers of the Kyoto International Hunting Club, additional data became available.

2. The additional data are stated in added inclosure 3. The two trap shooting ranges mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of inclosure 3 are located in Hyogo Prefecture. There are members of the club from the U. S. Armed Forces, namely, Itami Air Base, 25th Infantry Division, and Kobe Base. Japanese nationals also use the trap shooting club. They purchase their ammunition on the Japanese market.

3. Whereas such clubs have been in operation for approximately one year, and further, as the directives (reference paragraph 3, basic letter) on which the opinion of this headquarters was based were issued in the early days of the Occupation, it is recommended this correspondence be forwarded to the headquarters issuing basic directives to ascertain information on which to base an authoritative reply to the Japanese.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

3 Incls:  
1 & 2 n/c  
3. Added

*George Minarik*  
GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

03408

PA 15582

3



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, 014, dtd 13 June 1949, subj: "International Hunting Club."

AG 014 - BA 3rd Ind

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

LEJ/mo

JUL 8 1949

Request information on which to base a reply.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*Charles Ramsey*

CHARLES Ramsey  
C. W. B. U.S.A.  
Asst. Adj Gen



3 Incls:  
n/c

AGMGL 331.2

4th Ind

JUL 18 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500  
ATTN: Natural Resources Section

Forwarded in accordance with telephone conversation Col. Schenck.

3

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

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

3 Incls  
n/c

6.9  
6/9

5582

4



775013

Ltr, Hq, Kinki MG Reg, File 014, subj: "International Hunting Club",  
dtd 13 Jun 49

AG 080(13 Jun 49)GB/PSD 5th Ind

7874

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500,  
15 August 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

While there has been no change in the policy prohibiting organization and conduct tending toward militaristic practices or military training, there is no objection to the operation of trap and skeet shooting using clay pigeons.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

A. J. REHE  
Major, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

3 Incls: w/d

AGMGX 6th Ind

AUG 18 1949

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

2534

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

CA

1. Inviting attention to 5th Ind.
2. Information will be disseminated in a forthcoming Operational Directive.

8

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

BA 17871



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki MG Region, file 014, subj: "International Hunting Club",  
dtd 13 June 49.

AG 014 - EA

7th Ind

CDO' C/sjm/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

AUG 22 1949

TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25.

*C. A.*



*Summarized for CA teams in  
misc comments etc. for Sept. '49  
RJS*

89290



775013

CIVIL AFFAIRS ROUTING SLIP

CHIEF		PUBLIC WELFARE		ECONOMICS	
EXECUTIVE		PUBLIC HEALTH		INDUSTRY	
ADJUTANT		PH NURSE		NAT RES	
CHIEF CLERK	3	S.N. PRGP		LABOR	
SUPPLY				LEGAL & GOVT	PPD
PERS SEC		CIVIL EDUC			
REPORTS SEC					
CIVILIAN RPTS		CIVIL INFO		FIN&CIV PROP	

FILE \_\_\_\_\_ ACTION \_\_\_\_\_

FOR YOUR FILE & INFO \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

*This can go to file as contents have been included in misc comments letter for Sept 1972*



775013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

CET/wd/ys

AG 403 - BA

June 11 1949

SUBJECT: Translation of Letters

TO: Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 25

Attached as inclosure 1 and 2 are translations of letters, addressed to Headquarters I Corps, forwarded for your information and any action you may deem necessary.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

2 Incls:  
1. Translation No. 5871 (A & B)  
2. Translation No. 5872

/s/ Charlie Ramsey  
CHARLIE RAMSEY  
CWO USA  
Asst Adj Gen

014

1st Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 16 June 1949

TO: CO, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, APO 301

1. For your information.
2. Direct communication is authorized with the Shiga Military Government Team in conducting any investigation and police surveillance undertaken by your headquarters.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

1 Incl:  
1. n/c  
2. w/d

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

64

KM



775013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

CET/wd/ys

*File*

AG 403 - BA

SUBJECT: Translation of Letters

TO: Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 25

*5*

Attached as inclosure 1 and 2 are translations of letters, addressed to Headquarters I Corps, forwarded for your information and any action you may deem necessary.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

- 2 Incls:
- 1. Translation No. 5871 (A & B)
- 2. Translation No. 5872

/s/ Charlie Ramsey  
CHARLIE RAMSEY  
CWO USA  
Asst Adj Gen

014

1st Ind

RFS/km

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 16 June 1949

TO: CO, Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25

*MR*

For your information.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

*KM*

- 1 Incl:
- 1. w/d
- 2. n/c

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

(63)



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
WAKAYAMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25

GR/cs

091.4

9 June 1949

SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance.

TO: Commanding Officer, Einki Mil Govt Region  
APO 25

1. The form for notification of rejection to applicants for public assistance prescribed as Form No. 1 (copy attached) in Welfare Ministry Instruction No. 106, dated 21 April 1949, (Sha Otsu-Hatsu No. 106, Incl 3 to SCAP Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 122), is similar to that in use in Wakayama Prefecture since 11 August 1948. The form used in Wakayama however provides the following features which are believed to be desirable:

a. The Wakayama form combines any action, whether approved, rejected, discontinued, or changed, and keeps to a minimum, the number of forms which welfare offices must keep.

b. The Wakayama form is simple yet flexible enough to meet practically any situation.

c. The Wakayama form incorporates on the notification form itself, written notice of right of appeal. This is felt to be particularly important in view of the appeal provisions now contained in the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law.

2. The Wakayama form (copy attached) has been in use in this prefecture for some time and has been found to be very satisfactory. Copies of the form were forwarded as inclosure 1 to Ltr, this Hq. file 091.4, dated 21 October 1948, subject, "Japanese Public Welfare Administrative Procedures".

HAROLD G. DOTY  
Lt Col, Inf  
Commanding

2 Incl

- 67
1. Welfare Ministry Notification of Rejection Form.
  2. Wakayama Prefecture Notification Form.



775013

*Copy to HQ* 014

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Wakayama Mil Govt Team, APO 25, subj: "Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance". dtd 9 Jun 49

091.4

1st Ind

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 21 Jun 49

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301

1. The Ministry notification form provides for notification only of a rejection of application. Article 8 (3) of Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 17, however, provides for the filing of a complaint against any decision of the local office amount of grant, change of grant, discontinuance of grant, etc.

2. The observations in basic letter regarding the advantages of the Wakayama form over the Ministry form are obvious. It would seem desirable to provide for a written official notification that would cover all case decisions, including the granting of assistance.

3. It is recommended that the Welfare Ministry be urged to consider the extension of the present procedure to cover all case decisions of the local welfare offices, and to include on the written notification form a statement describing the appeal procedure.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

2 Incls:  
n/c

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

FOR FILE

*Done*



775013

AG 091.4 - BA

2nd Ind

FLR/mn

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 28 Jun 1949

TO: CG, Eighth Army, APO 343

For consideration of recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of  
1st indorsement.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls:  
n/c

/s/t/ Charlie Ramsey  
CWO USA  
Asst. Adj Gen



775013

AGMCPW 005 3rd Ind  
 SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance  
 (9 Jun 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, 6 Jul 1949

TO: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, APO 500  
 (ATTN: Public Health & Welfare Section)

1. It is believed that the form described in basic communication has merit in that by requiring notification of all official case decisions it represents a step ahead of the existing Welfare Ministry regulation requiring notification only to rejected applicants for assistance.

2. It is recommended that the form be forwarded to the Welfare Ministry for consideration of its use in all public assistance administrative agencies.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

2 Incls  
 1 cy ea w/d

/s/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN  
 CWO USA  
 Asst Adj Gen

AG 091.4 (9 Jun 49)PH

4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500  
 12 July 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

The form described in basic communication appears to be an improvement in welfare administrative procedures and it will be included in the discussions to be held with Civil Affairs officers and officials of the Ministry of Welfare attending the IX Corps Welfare Conference in Sendai between 12 - 16 July 1949.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

2 Incls  
 1 cy Incl 1-2 w/d

/s/t/ DONALD McLEOD  
 Captain, GAC  
 Actg Asst Adj Gen



775013

AGMCPW 005  
5th Ind  
SUBJECT: Notification of Rejection to Applicants for Public Assistance  
(9 Jun 49)

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343, 14 Jul 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301  
(ATTN: CA Welfare Section)

2 Incls:  
n/c

/s/t/ J. A. O'B

AG 091.4 - BA

6th Ind.

WMB/mn

Hq I Corps, APO 301, 21 Jul 1949

TO: CO, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25

2 Incls:  
n/c

/s/ C. R.

091.4

7th Ind

RJA/may

Hq Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 23 July 1949

TO: CO, Wakayama Civil Affairs Team, APO 25

2 Incls:  
n/c

G. M.

File  
FOR FILE

from



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

014

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

SUBJECT: Petition from a Japanese Worker

FROM: 1 Corps

TO: KMGR

DATE: 8 Jun 49

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO.

*See*  
w4.06

(6)



775013

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 317

ITM/mk

091.4

3 June 1949

SUBJECT: Indigent Crippled Chinese National

TO : Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 25  
Attn: Welfare Officer

1. Reference is made to basic communication Hyogo Military Government Team, 091.4, subject: "Indigent Crippled Chinese National", dated 22 November 1948.

2. In this communication it was recommended that an attempt be made to place Li Koo, indigent crippled Chinese National, in an institution where occupational opportunities and therapy were available and that the Ministry of Welfare be contacted for a decision regarding the responsibility for future care and economic security of Mr. Koo. Headquarters Eighth Army suggested through channels on 22 November 1948 that the Japanese officials responsible for the care of Li Koo make application through Japanese channels for authority to transfer him to a national hospital, such as Kawachi Ryo in Osaka, where rehabilitative therapy is available, and that assistance in cash might be available from public assistance funds in accordance with the patient's needs.

3. Request for authority to place him in a national hospital was made by the Hyogo Prefecture Welfare Section on 18 January 1949 and again on 22 March 1949. Additional requests have been made by telephone and in person when prefectural staff members were in Tokyo. No replies have been received from the Ministry.

4. The private hospital which houses the patient finds him a problem because he has no occupation and is occupying bed space needed for other patients. Constant inquiries are made concerning his disposition which is impossible until proper authority is received. The Chinese Ministry also has received no instructions.

5. A conference with the Japanese Ministry might facilitate their giving the necessary authority and this action is requested.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

(60)

LOUIS C. HUTTON      WALTER KIMBALL  
Major, Cavalry      Major, Infantry  
Executive Officer      Adjutant



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317, subj: "Indigent Crippled Chinese National", dtd 3 Jun 49

O91.4

1st Ind

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 21 Jun 49

TO: CO, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317

Returned per telephone conversation with Major Moore this Headquarters, 20 June 49.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

FOR FILE FILE #

my



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
OSAKA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 25

JE/mo  
31 May 1949

SUBJECT: Letter of Transmittal

TO : Korean Diplomatic Mission  
Osaka Branch Office  
ATTN: Mr. Lee

1. Transmitted herewith is a request for information concerning NARASAKI, Tomiko, Korean Kinra Nando, Reisui-gun, Reisui-mura, Hoseido 17 Block, c/o RI, Eishu. The assistance of your office is requested in obtaining the information desired in the attached letter.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL KOWALSKI:

*AS*

THEODORE J. COOK  
Major, Infantry  
Adjutant

Incl: 1. Letter from Subject's Father  
2. Portrait of Subject



(59)

592

6/11/5  
one

*Reisui-PM6*

*014*



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

014

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

SUBJECT: Abolition of Agricultural Land Department

FROM: KMG

TO : 8th Army

DATE: 31 May 49

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. *See 403 file*  
~~319.1 Agriculture Report~~

58



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

014

SUBJECT: Compliance, Enforcement of VD Prevention Law

FROM: SMGT

TO: KMGR

DATE 24 May 49

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. See 720 File

57A



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

RSA/th

014

24 May 1949

SUBJECT: Request for Services of Public Opinion Polling Team

TO : Commanding General  
Headquarters I Corps  
APO 301  
ATTN: Mil Govt Section

1. The Adult Education Course has now been carried on for more than three months in the Kinki Region, and in two prefectures, Shiga and Nara, has been completed the first time through. Civil Education in Kinki has been called upon by higher headquarters a number of times to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. This has been done only from subjective evidence so far and has not been completely satisfactory.

2. Request the services of the Public Opinion Poll attached to Civil Information Section, I Corps during the months of June and July to prepare an attitude test on democracy which will be given to attendants to the course and also to the general public as a control. It is proposed to give the test to urban as well as rural people in Osaka, Nara, and Wakayama. It will require the assignment of the team to Kinki Mil Government Region for the period of the study.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

FILE

B  
9/

59



775013

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 317

17 May 1949

SUBJECT: Disturbances at Kobe City Hall during  
Council MeetingTO: Commanding Officer  
Kinki Military Government Region  
APO 25

1. In compliance with oral instructions from your head-quarters, forwarded herewith as inclosures 1 and 2, a chronological report of the disturbance that occurred during a meeting of the City Council in Kobe on 14 May, and a report of a subsequent meeting with the Japanese officials involved.

2. In view of the apparent psychology which was used by the Council Chairman and the Police in this instance, it is recommended that no further action be taken at this time.

2 Incls:  
As indicated/s/ G. K. Crockett  
Col., Infantry  
Commanding

(56)



775013

BASIC: Ltr, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, subj: "Disturbances at Kobe City Hall during Council Meeting" dtd 17 May 49

000.1

1st Ind

WHO/km

Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, APO 25, 20 May 1949

TO: CG, I Corps, APO 301  
Attn: MG Section

1. For your information.
2. Attention invited to inclosures pertaining to interference caused by spectators at the Kobe City Council meeting on 14 May.
3. The Kobe City Council enacted the ordinance on parades and demonstrations by a vote of 31 to 12 at the 19 May session.

2 Incls:  
n/c

WILEY H. O'MOHUNDRO  
Colonel INF  
Commanding

*File*  
*19 RB*

*KH*



775013

HEADQUARTERS  
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION  
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

014

17 MAY 1949 WT/sy

SUBJECT: Parades, Demonstration and Assemblies

TO: All Team Commanders  
ATTN: CI Officers

1. Attention is invited to letter, headquarters, I Corps, subject: "Parades, Demonstrations, and Assemblies", dated 4 April 1949.

2. It is desired that maximum publicity be given to the sample ordinance mentioned in Paragraph 3, above-mentioned reference, especially in those prefectures which have not yet adopted similar ordinances applicable in the cities within their respective prefectures. Newspaper editors and reporters should be encouraged to prepare editorials on the matter. Responsible officials connected with the other media should be urged to discuss the matter at their meetings and forums. Prefectural liaison officers and prefectural information officers can obtain, through their own channels, Japanese copies of a similar ordinance passed in Osaka Prefecture in 1948.

3. In the prefectures which have already passed such ordinances, it is desirable to encourage publicity reminding the general public of the provisions thereof. The point should be stressed that such regulatory ordinances are not depriving people of their rights under Chapter III of the Japanese constitution but are designed to protect other constitutional rights of other people. Persons assembling and parading on the streets have the constitutional right to assemble and parade, but so do persons using public streets for traffic purposes in the normal course of business. To allow one the unregulated use of the street would deprive the other of his constitutional right. Article 21 of the constitution states that freedom of assembly is guaranteed, but it does not follow that the group may assemble at any time and place without considering the rights of others. Reasonable regulatory measures to insure the use of a constitutional right, to protect the rights of others and to serve the public welfare, have been found necessary in any organized society.

BY ~~NAME~~ OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain GE  
Adjutant

(55)



775013

FILE UNDER NO.

No. 080.

INDEX SHEET  
SYNOPSIS

*See 080*

SUBJECT: Girl Scout Conference .

FROM: KMGR

TO : Kinki All Military Governmet Teams.

DATE: 16 May 1949.

DOCUMENT FILED UNDER NO. 014.

(54)



775013

*cross index  
312*

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

LEJ/md

AG 312 - BA

11 May 1949

SUBJECT: Anonymous Letter

TO: Commanding Officer, Kinki Military Government Region, APO 25

Attached letter forwarded to your headquarters for necessary investigation and report to this headquarters.

*File*

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

1 Incl:  
Anonymous Letter

/s/t/ A. SEIPEL  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj General

AG 312

1st Ind

HLM/ms

Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25, 2 September 1949

TO: Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301

1. Enclosed is a summary copy of the report on an investigation of a Japanese tax official conducted by the Osaka National Tax Bureau pursuant to the request contained in the basic letter.

2. Mr. Imanishi, chief of General Affairs Section, at Higashiyama Tax Office was thoroughly investigated but apparently was found guilty of no misconduct warranting any disciplinary measures.

FOR THE CHIEF:

2 Incls:  
1. n/e  
Add:  
2. Investigation Report

GEORGE MINARIK  
Captain CE  
Adjutant

FOR FILE

*724*

*May*

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