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Description of contents

- (1) Box no. 2946
- (2) Folder title/number: (14)  
080: Societies and Associations

(3) Date: Jan. 1949 - June 1949

(4) Subject:

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(5) Item description and comment:

- i) Kyoto
- ii) Includes "Study of Social Organizations Program"
- iii) Includes Contents Lists

(6) Reproduction:  Yes  No

(7) Film no.

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773 013

O80 Societies and Associations

<u>NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
1.	24 Jan 49	The Present Statues of the Control Association Survey



775 013

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS  
APC 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

JCG/mo

AG 080 - BA

24 January 1949

SUBJECT: The Present Status of the Control Association Survey

TO : See Distribution

## 1. References:

a. Operational Directive 31, Headquarters Eighth Army, 21 April 1948, subject: "Elimination of Control Associations."


b. Chart showing the present status of the control association survey in the various prefectures, based upon the survey reports received the date (inclosure 1).

2. By informal approval of SCAP the prefectural governments were permitted additional time after 31 May 1948, the original deadline set in SCAPIN 1860, in which to complete the survey and the submission of reports on control associations. In order to expedite completion of the first phase of the program and to prevent further delay in the implementation of the dissolution and reorganization of these associations, Japanese prefectural governors will be advised to complete the survey and submit all the reports without further delay.

3. Prefectural governments will be instructed to submit a listing of all outstanding surveys of control associations. These lists will cite the laws under which these associations were organized, to include those laws listed in inclosure 4 to Operational Directive 31 or any other laws which may be applicable. The above lists of outstanding reports will be forwarded as an inclosure to the Monthly Control Association Report (OESS-17) for the months of January and February 1949.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

1 Incl:  
Chart of Control  
Association reports' status



C. C. CARTER  
Colonel, AGD  
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

2 ea MG Region & Team  
I Corps Z/R  
2 AG Rec, I Corps



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The Present Status of the Control Association Survey in the I Corps Area.

Name of Law

												Name of Law										
*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Cultivated Land Adjustment Un. Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Ordinary Irrigation Un. Law
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Hokkaido Land Works Un. Law
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Agr. Damage Compensation Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Veterinary Ass'n. Law
	*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		Civil Code
	*					*	*			*	*			*		*			*		*	Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (11000-19000)
*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Sericulture Law
*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Horse Ass'n. Law
		*	*		*		*		*	*	*			*		*			*		*	Industrial Un. Law
	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*		*	*		*		Pharmaceutical Law
*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Horse Shoers' Ass'n. Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Health Insurance Law
*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	National Health Insurance Law
*					*	*		*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Liquor Makers Un. Law
							*	*			*											Tobacco Monopoly Law
							*				*										*	Pilots Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (21000-39000)
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Commercial Code
		*			*																	Salt Monopoly Law
			*	*			*	*													*	Fishing Vessel Insurance Law
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Fisheries Ass'n. Law
						*																Fisheries Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (41000-59000)
						*																Pasture Land Law
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Forestry Ass'n. Law
*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Forestry Law
						*					*											Agr. Debt Clearance Un. Law
																						Agr. Coop. Un. Law
*	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Non-Juridical Persons
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		Law: None (Price Assessment Committee etc.)
Saga	Miyazaki	Oita	Nagasaki	Kumamoto	Kagoshima	Fukuoka	KYUSHU REGION	Toyama	Mie	Gifu	Ishikawa	Fukui	Aichi	TOKAI-HOKURICU REGION	Nagayama	Shiga	Osaka	Nara	AYOCHI	HIOGO	KINKI REGION	Remarks: (*): Already Received. ( ): Not Received Yet. (o): No Ass'n. Established Under This Law.  Name of Pref.



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The Present Status of the Control Association Survey in the I Corps Area.

Name of Law

										Name of Law		
*	*	*	*	i		*	*	*	*	Cultivated Land Adju'nt. Un. Law		
*	*	*	*	i		*	*	*	*	Ordinary Irrigation Un. Law		
o	o	o	o	o		o	o	o	o	Hokkaido Land Works Un. Law		
*	i	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Agr. Damage Compensation Law		
i	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Veterinary Ass'n. Law		
i	i	i	*	*		*	i	*	i	Civil Code		
i	i	i	*	i		i	*	i	i	Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (11000-19000)		
i	i	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Sericulture Law		
i	i	*	*	i		*	*	*	*	Horse Ass'n. Law		
i	i	*	*	*		*	*	i	i	Industrial Un. Law		
i	i	i	*	*		*	*	i	i	Pharmaceutical Law		
i	i	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Horse Shoers' Ass'n. Law		
*	*	*	*	i		i	*	*	*	Health Insurance Law		
*	*	*	i	i		*	*	i	*	National Health Insurance Law		
i	i	*	*	i		*	*	*	i	Liquor Makers Un. Law		
i	i	i	i	i		i	i	i	i	Tobacco Monopoly Law		
i	i	i	i	i		i	i	i	i	Pilots Law		
*	i	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (21000-39000)		
i	i	*	*	*		*	i	*	i	Commercial Code		
*	i	i	*	i		*	i	*	i	Salt Monopoly Law		
i	i	i	i	i		i	i	i	i	Fishing Vessel Insurance Law		
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Fisheries Ass'n. Law		
i	i	i	i	i		i	i	*	i	Fisheries Law		
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Com. & Ind. Coop. Un. Law (41000-59000)		
i	i	i	*	*		i	i	i	i	Pasture Land Law		
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	i	Forestry Ass'n. Law		
i	i	*	*	i		*	*	*	i	Forestry Law		
i	i	i	*	i		*	i	i	i	Agr. Debt Clearance Un. Law		
i	*	i	i	i		i	i	i	i	Agr. Coop. Un. Law		
*	*	*	i	*		*	*	i	i	Non-Juridical Persons		
*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	Law: None (Price Assessment Committee etc.)		
										Remarks: ( ): Already Received. (i): Not Received Yet. (o): No Ass'n. Estab- lished Under This Law.		
											Name of Pref.	
												SHIKOKU REGION
												Shime
												Kagawa
												Kochi
												Tokushima
												CHUGOKU REGION
												Hiroshima
												Okayama
										Shimane		
										Tottori		
										Yamaguchi		



## 080 SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

NO.	DATE	SUBJECT
1.	18 May 49	Study of Social Organizations Program
2.	21 Jun 49	National Public Service Employees and supervisors.
3.	28 Jun 49	Special Report on Adult Education
<del>4.</del>	<del>13 Jul 49</del>	<del>Elimination of Control Associations</del>



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KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

080

28 June 1949

SUBJECT: Special Report on Adult Education

TO : Commanding Officer  
Kinki Region  
APO 25  
ATTN: Civil Education Officer

1. In compliance with Reference Letter Headquarters 1 Corps, received 21 June 1949, requesting special report on present status of adult education course, the following information is submitted.

## 2. How course was started:

Upon receiving 1 Corps plan for the organization of Adult Education Courses, 28 December 1948, C.E. Section gave suggestions to the Prefectural and Municipal School Boards on holding such courses. In response the school boards worked out their plans with the promise from M.G. to assist in training of the discussion leaders.

## 3. What it planned to do:

- a. To educate large masses of people in democracy.
- b. To give the people a better understanding of their rights and responsibilities as citizens of New Japan.
- c. To cover work of departments such as Legal & Government, Economics, Labor, Public Health, Public Welfare, Civil Education and Civil Information.
- d. To offer 22 periods of study a week. Each class to meet 2 periods a week.

## 4. Organization:

This program outlines a course of study on the principles and processes of democracy. The courses of adult education are designed to be a very simple presentation of the factors of democracy aimed at the little man, the farmer and the fisherman of the towns and villages.

So that people may join the course at any time and receive the full benefit from those classes they attend, each period of this course is an entity in itself.

The total amount of the budget for the course is ¥1,330,000.00.

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Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, O80, suj: "Special Report on Adult Education" dtd 28 June 1949, cont'd.

5. Publicity:
  - a. 170,000 leaflets distributed among citizens through primary schools, lower secondary schools, and 300 civil agents.
  - b. Three kinds of poster totaling 300 pieces, put up in school districts, street-cars, etc..
  - c. 16 large sign boards.
  - d. Radio broadcasting.
6. Other stimuli added to the courses were:
  - a. Film recreation program.
  - b. Wide publicity of the courses through Primary School, LSS, USS, PTA, press, etc..
  - c. Encouragement of individuals in adult education courses to do their best to double the attendance.
  - d. 655 certificates were issued for the attendance of 10 out of 19 classes.

7. Statistics:
  - a. Municipal Adult Education (1st run)  
March 14 - May 18

	Site	Discussion Classes	Attendance
March	6 schools (32 sessions)	240 classes	9238
April	6 schools (52 sessions)	390 classes	8189
May	6 schools (30 sessions)	150 classes	4159
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 schools (114 sessions)</b>	<b>780 classes</b>	<b>21586</b>

- b. Prefectural Adult Education (1st run)  
April 18 - June 25

	Site	Discussion Classes	Attendance
April	13 schools (50 sessions)	158 classes	7514
May	13 schools (110 sessions)	356 classes	13900
June	13 schools (80 sessions)	256 classes	9895
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 schools (240 sessions)</b>	<b>770 classes</b>	<b>31309</b>

Consolidated Figures:  
19 schools (354 sessions) 1550 classes 52895

3



Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, 080, subj: "Special Report on Adult Education, dtd 28 June 1949, cont'd.

8. Evaluation:

The majority of the people attending the course feel that the meetings are successful and worthwhile. Lecturers and discussion leaders can improve their techniques by being more informal and friendly. Material presented should be more simplified and made effective by use of more visual aids wherever possible. It is felt that the program is filling a need, and is an excellent start in the right direction.

THOMAS W LIGON  
Colonel, CAV  
Commanding



*Labor*  
*080* *SOCS & Assns*  
*2002*

TELETYPE

21 June 49

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Mil Govt Team  
FROM : Commanding Officer, Kinki Mil Govt Region  
Cite : 371

Following message from headquarters Eighth Army quoted for your information.

Teachers of local government schools are not national public service employees and are therefore subject to the trade union law. Under this law supervisors are not eligible for membership in trade union and the civil service branch of SCAP government division has classified principals as supervisors. Teachers of national government schools are national public service which law does not exclude supervisors from membership in trade union. The suggestion was made that further information could be had if reference is made to NPA regulations 14-1, 14-2, 14-3. These regulations are published in the official gazette.

End.

1. Labor  
1. Educ.



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(Copy)

KYOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM  
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

HCO/tk

18 May 1949

080

SUBJECT: Study of Social Organizations Program

TO : Commanding Officer  
Kinki Region  
APO 25  
ATTEN: Civil Education Officer

Study of Social Organizations  
Conducted by Howard C. Oswalt

1. References Ltr I Corps, 10 February 1949., subject, "Studies of Mil Govet Programs"; Ltr Kinki Mil Govet Region, 11 March 1949, subject "Standardization of Studies of Mil Govet Programs"; and Ltr Kinki Mil Govt Region, 26 April 1949, subject "Study of Social Organizations".

2. Purpose: To summarize the progress made in social education, and to analyze the present conditions of PTA's, CPH's, youth groups and women's groups.

3. a. P.T.A.  
During the past year there have been two major reorganizations of the PTA's, the largest and most effective being conducted in October, November and December 1948. At that time, the Prefectural Secretariat issued a simplified model constitution (see incl 2-a); a model drawn up by a committee of primary and lower secondary school principals working with the PTA Study Club. Under the new constitution, the governing body is the general assembly rather than a council selected by block or class as was the case in the past (see incl 2-b). It will be noted, also, that under the new constitutions, the PTA ceases to be a supporting organization. Particularly in Kyoto City, the PTA's have been divorced from this function, the City now almost completely supporting compulsory education from taxes. Also, in the new PTA's membership has become quasi-voluntary, and has fallen off to some extent. Stress for the last few months has been on organization, and real programming has yet to be worked out. It is felt that the reorganization will open the way for the PTA Study Group (incl 2-c and 2-d) to do its most effective work in this field. The study club is currently working out such programs with City and Prefectural Secretariats, each of



Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, O80, subj: "Study of Social Organizations Program" dtd 18 May 49, cont'd.

which have one PTA consultant. It is planned that the main vehicle will be try-out PTA's, which will probably be set up in connection with an extended try-out school plan. In spite of reorganization, however, the PTA leans heavily on the School Boards for guidance, and the reorganization itself has been considered by many schools as an order. As such, it is neither complete nor is it completely understood (see incl 2-c and 2-f).

b. Youth Groups

Work with youth groups, as well as PTA's has been largely of a negative nature to date. Under the guidance of Mombusho, prior to July 1948, the Social Education Sections of both City and Prefecture were concerned mostly with organizing geographical, or district, youth groups along the lines of the war-time Seinen-kai. Mil Govt looked upon the Social Education Sections and found them bad from almost all points of view, and recommended drastic changes in personnel and functions. After almost a year's struggle, the chief of the Prefecture Social Education Section was transferred in September 1948. His transfer was followed in November by the resignation of the official in charge of youth affairs, who resigned rather than clarify his relationship to the Prefectural Seinen-dan. The district organization is, of course, organized along the traditional block-system lines (see incl 3-a, 3-b and 3-c); and its unhealthiness is demonstrated by the fact that its membership has taken a sharp drop since governmental support has been removed in spite of the fact that the former prefectural official has retained his connections with the organization (see incl 3-d). It is pointed out that the Prefectural Federation does not include Kyoto City, which had a federation of its own until it dissolved itself in December 1948 (see incl 3-c). The gradual disappearance of the district organization has been counterbalanced by the increase in the number of independent organizations, although there is reason to believe that these are not a great deal better than the Seinen-dan, many of them having been established by order of local governments or religious sects. The idea of special interest organizations, although it undoubtedly does exist in small groups, has not yet taken root in Kyoto; the tendency being still to set up bureaucratic organizations that look important on paper but really accomplish very little. For comparative programs of independent and district organizations, (see incl 3-e and 3-f).

c. Women's Groups

Women's groups in Kyoto have gone through much the same phase as youth organizations, although they have not



Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, CPO, subj: "Study of Social Organizations Program" dtd 18 May 49, cont'd.

been affected quite so greatly by the removal of governmental support (see incl 4-f). Yet they have raised more of a cry that they have lost their leadership. Among the women's groups, by far the largest is the district organization (see incl 4-a, 4-h and 4-c), there being both a prefectural federation and a city federation which are mutually independent. These groups, while badly organized along traditional block-system lines, have undoubtedly done much good, when instructed to. In addition to the district organization, there is the Akatsuki Fujin-kai (Dawn Association), organized along the same lines, but much smaller and more active (see incl 4-d and 4-g); and several other large groups probably the most active group is the Working Women's League--perhaps because it has no membership (see incl 4-e and 4-h). This organization acts as a sort of liaison for the Fujinbu of the Labor Unions, but is a great deal besides. Actually it has done, and is doing more than is indicated by the written program which is couched in the best Japanese vagueness. The real weakness of the women's movement in Kyoto is that the leadership is tightly held in the hands of a few women--not more than fifteen or twenty--all of whom apparently work through the district organizations and who have held that leadership since the beginning of the Occupation. Samples of the type of leaders are the two who lead the Working Women's League and the New Japan Women's League (similar to the Women Voters' League). The former is accused of being Communistic, although no factual evidence has been uncovered to date except her friendship with a member of the Communist Party. The latter, the wife of a large manufacturer, recently requested that Mil Govt investigate the tax levied on her husband which she felt to be too high, and then begged MG to stop investigating when it was revealed that several million yen had not been reported.

d. C.P.H.

The problem of establishing sound CPH's remains an unsettled one in Kyoto Prefecture. It will be noted that the majority of them are owned and operated by governmental agencies, or by a combination of government and independent organizations (see incl 5-a, b, c and d).

4. Conclusions: There is only one conclusion, it appears, that can be reached from the above study: that social organizations are still a long way from being democratic. Although government support has been removed from PTA's, women's and youth groups at the prefectural level, membership at the local level remains only quasi-voluntary; and the local governments control the CPH's almost entirely. In almost no group is there an understanding of parliamentary procedure, let alone a feeling of Democracy. Even the student governments are far



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Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, ORO, subj: "Study of Social Organizations Program" and 10 May 49, Cont'd.

from democratic--recently the students of one or two departments of Kyoto University decided "democratically" that the whole university would go out on strike on receipt of instruction from the headquarters of the All Japan Students Autonomous League in Tokyo. There is a great need of leadership, but it seems almost impossible to break through the tight minority at the top to find good prospective leaders in all organizations. New constitutions are written, when advice is given, but they are written by the so-called leaders, ratified by "mutual consent" (no objections), filed, and apparently forgotten. There is a lack of individual consciousness by the organizations--all the women leaders in Kyoto appear to work through the district organizations, and the existence of independent organizations is more sporadic. It is easier to work with what is already there than to form an organization of your own. Kyoto has found as yet no effective way of solving the riddle. It is hoped that the problem of PTA's can be solved eventually with try-out organizations; and perhaps CPH's can be improved in the same way. But the basic problem of arousing active interest on the part of the members, except at intervals, is not touched. The real interest seems to be, on the part of leaders, greater and yet greater prestige and power--not in establishing democracy, nor even in solving PTA's problems; and the rabbits do not seem to be held away. As long as these attitudes exist, there seems to be no answer.

4. Youth organizations by type.

5. Recommendation: It is believed that the best way to solve the problem of adult education course, or organization of leaders, is through the adult education interest, but it has been noted that in this course the people are beginning to take an active part. In Kyoto City, some of the teachers have asked for an advanced course. It is believed that this course should include lessons on parliamentary procedure and a Women's League. In a country in which the people have been suppressed, it is natural that, on the release of pressure, each individual should try to establish for himself a position of power, and it is believed that through the so-called leaders course we have supported these individuals in this position. It is asking a great deal of human nature to request these individuals then to set in motion new procedures which would destroy their new found powers. For that reason, it is recommended that instead of attempting to work through the organizations, as we have done unsuccessfully in the past, we work indirectly through adult education classes and through the schools. If the Regional Office agrees with this point of view, it could be of great

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Ltr, Kyoto Mil Govt Team, CPO, subj: "Study of Social Organizations Program" dtd 18 May 49, cont'd

help to the teams by preparing further courses for adult education to be conducted in a manner similar to the present courses.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

HAROLD C SHEFFIELD  
Major, QMC  
Executive

5 Incls

1. Directive issued by Pref. School Board concerning Social Organizations.
- 2.-a. Prefectural Model Constitution of PTA.  
b. Sample constitution of old PTA.  
c. Constitution of Kyoto PTA Study Club.  
d. PTA program suggested by PTA Study Club.  
e. Organizations of PTA by type--Prefecture.  
f. Organizations of PTA by type--City.  
g. Sample program of PTA.
- 3- a. Constitution of Prefectural Youth Federation.  
b. Constitution of City Youth Federation.  
c. Sample constitution of district organization.  
d. Youth organizations by type.  
e. Sample program of independent organizations.  
f. Sample program of district organizations.
- 4 -a. Constitution of Federation of Kyoto Pref. Women's Org.  
b. Constitution of Federation of Kyoto City District Women's Organizations.  
c. Sample constitution of district organizations.  
d. Constitution of Akatsuki Women's Association.  
e. Constitution of Working Women's League.  
f. Women's organizations by type.  
g. Program for Akatsuki Fujin-kai.  
h. Programs for Working Women's League.
- 5- a. CPH sample constitution.  
b. CPH sample constitution.  
c. CPH sample program.  
d. CPH organizations by type.