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A revised translation of Article 22 explains to some extent the difficulty encountered. The translation is as follows:

Article 22. (1) A person who has instigated taxpayers of national taxes not to file a declaration of the taxable standard (including the revision of declarations, this shall hereafter be simply called a declaration) or to file false declarations or not to withhold or pay national taxes, shall be imprisoned for not more than 3 years or fined not more than ¥200,000.

(2) The same shall apply to a person who has employed violence or threat on a taxpayer of national taxes for the purpose of dissuading him from filing a declaration, from withholding or paying national taxes, or making him file a false declaration.

It is to be noted that this translation leaves out the word "whoever" and confines itself to "a person who has instigated". A supreme court decision settling the translation problem will be most welcome but in the meantime procurators should not hesitate to bring action when the cases arise.

The action taken in Gifu was not a localized program, but a part of a drive sparked by the legal officer and regional commander. A total of 33 tax offices were closed at the time the 13 were closed in Gifu. Since the last article was written, more arrests have been made in this type of case. At the recent tax school conference held in Yokohama, the tax officials in charge expressed gratitude for the assistance given them in this matter by the military government people in the field.

In-Service Training of Municipal Police. - An in-service training course of 384 hours has been established for all municipal police who were a part of the old national police system and who have not had an equivalent course of training since 1 January 1948. The facilities of the National Rural Police are being used for this training and quotas have been established to maintain these institutions at one hundred percent capacity during 1949. If all municipal police forces participate in this program by filling their quotas, they will benefit by having well trained personnel.

Repatriation. - Section II, paragraph 8j, SCAPIN 1966 (18 Jan 49)

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provides that Japanese nationals returning to Japan, including persons returning to Japan from the Bonin Islands, are permitted to bring in the following:

"Personal effects, household articles, non-perishable foods, and professional instruments intended and reasonably necessary for the personal use of the individual."

SEE ALSO:

1. Interpretation of Japanese Laws (Civil Education)
2. Articles Explain Totalitarianism vs. Democracy (Civil Information)
3. New Book (Civil Information)
4. Comments on Tax Surveillance (Finance and Civil Property)
5. Removal of Undesirable Japanese Officials (Finance and Civil Property)

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Compensation for Damages. - SCAPIN 1195 of 11 September 1946 provides that there is no legal basis for considering claims for damages caused by allied military personnel. The Japanese Government itself, however, has been paying "solatia" to victims of injuries under the Welfare Ministry's Hatsu-shi No. 2 (8 Jan 47) and No. 1612 (27 Jan 47). The limits of ¥1,000 for a death or for total destruction of a dwelling, and ¥500 for injuries not resulting in death or for less than complete destruction of a dwelling have been unrealistic. In some instances prefectural governments have added additional amounts of ¥10,000 or ¥15,000 and have even given allowances for damages to land and cattle as pure gratuity to alleviate distress of the victims.

As of 1 February 1949 the amounts have been raised to maximums of ¥50,000 for a death, ¥60,000 for injuries, ¥10,000 for a dwelling, and ¥55,000 for real estate and personal property, which includes cattle, boats, carts, or anything of economic value. The new orders are Hatsu-shi Nos. 180 and 61 issued by the Welfare and Finance Ministries. Japanese who make claims directly to MG should be referred to the Welfare Ministry office for processing.

Recall Election Called Off Because of Fraud. - Recently, this headquarters received a copy of a recall petition filed in Koginu-mura in Ibaraki-ken. It was brought in by the liaison officer of the National Town and Village Association. The association claimed the petition was being circulated by disgruntled leftists who would resort to any means to obtain signatures. The region legal officer was advised and he contacted the team. The team called in the petition from the election commission for an examination of the names as required in Article 94 of the Cabinet Order on Local Autonomy. The election committee admitted it had no check of the signatures. Upon examination by the team, it appeared that some 125 names were written by the same hand.

The team then asked the election commission to make a spot check of the suspicious signatures. The team made a close surveillance of this check. It developed that 113 of the signatures were frauds. While the investigation was in progress the sponsors came in and asked to withdraw the petition. The election commission reconvened, denied the petition, and called off the election for which they had previously set the date.

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Local election commissions are failing to check the signatures on the mistaken assumption that this is not their duty and that questions can be raised by the recalled official in a court proceeding after the election. They are wrong in this view and may be so advised. It is their duty to investigate and take the necessary measures to determine validity of signatures. Where the petition does not have the required number of valid signatures and seals, it may be rejected without further delay. The problem of criminal action against the circulators of the Ibaraki petition is before the procurators at the present time.

SEE ALSO

1. Labor - Communist Background Reading (Economics)
2. Comments from the Field - New Voting Procedures (Civil Information)
3. Finance and Civil Property Section

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Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine. - The recent issuance of SCAPINS 1966 and 1971 is a further step taken by SCAP to turn over the operation of the customs, immigration, and quarantine service to the Japanese, with surveillance by MG teams.

SCAPIN 1966 is intended to place upon the Japanese government direct responsibility for control over entry into and exit from Japan of foreign and Japanese currency, precious metals, books and other literature, weapons, national treasures and important art objects, and articles infringing on patent rights, except for occupation property or property belonging to occupation personnel. MG will exercise surveillance over their activities.

SCAPIN 1971 is an initial move to extend immigration control over individuals as well, except for occupation forces or personnel accredited to SCAP. The Japanese government processes applications of persons desiring to visit relatives in Japan for compassionate reasons and, provided the logistic situation is not unfavorable, grants permission for visits up to 60 days, subject to approval by SCAP. The Japanese government's responsibilities, as outlined above, may be delegated to the Japan Travel Bureau or any other travel agency authorized to operate in Japan. It is now the responsibility of the Japanese agencies concerned to notify Eighth Army of immigration clearances, entry and departure dates, and, above all, cases where individuals fail to depart according to schedule. In all cases prior clearances will be given through Eighth Army channels and not directly by Japanese agencies to MG team customs, immigration and quarantine units. No individual not previously cleared by this headquarters should be permitted entry into or exit from Japan.

One of the current problems which has long faced customs and immigration officials is the question of yen exchange for foreign merchant seamen and passengers allowed ashore for a day or so. This may now be done under SCAPIN 1966, which authorizes local branches of the Bank of Japan (including many large Japanese banks) to exchange yen for US dollars at the military conversion rate. Most foreign merchant ships carry a supply of dollar exchange. Extension of conversion privileges at a later date to include Philippine pesos and perhaps the pound sterling and Hong Kong dollars is under consideration. In the event foreign exchange facilities are provided at Japanese ports of call, it is recommended that: (1) A large sign be

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placed at each place where transactions are made; (2) receipts bear a notation warning the individual that it is a one-way transaction (yen may not be reconverted to dollars in the event the entire amount is not spent); (3) it be clearly stated that Japanese currency may not be taken out of the country.

Another question is in connection with identification of missionaries in Japan. MG is responsible for notifying entrants of the necessity for reporting to the Provost Marshal to obtain identification cards which must be turned in upon their departure. Missionaries, however, are an exception in that they are not required to carry ID or AGO cards.

Employment of Nisei by the Japanese Government. - The Fukuoka Signal Center inquired whether employment of American and Canadian Nisei by the Japanese government would prejudice their acquisition of citizenship. SCAP replied as follows:

"1. The Ministry of Communications started working on this problem in ril 1948 and finally arrived at a plan which resulted in September 1948 n American Nisei being furnished certificates stating that their employ- ent by the Ministry of Communications did not require Japanese citizenship. The difficulty in Kyushu arose prior to the issuance of Ministry of Communications instructions that Japanese nationality was not required for temporary employees.

"2. Consideration is now being given to the issuance of instructions the Japanese Government which would protect the citizenship rights of all American and Canadian Nisei working for the Japanese Government and signed to duty with the occupation."

The issue originally arose as a result of the Communications Minis- y's requiring all employees to sign a form stating that they were Class 3 officials in order to collect some back pay due them.

The ruling of SCAP in this case gives real meaning to Article 22 of the Japanese Constitution insofar as Nisei are concerned, and clears up this very important question.

Legality of Prefectural Lotteries. - The Law for the Establishment of Certificates with Prizes, No. 144 of 1948, makes central government and prefectural government lotteries legal. The Diet, realizing that it was

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failing to transfer enough funds to local governments to operate adequately, passed the law. Its object is stated as follows:

"Article 1. In order to cope with the existing economic situation, this law is enacted for the time being as a temporal measure to supplement the central and local governments' revenues by absorbing floating purchasing power through the sale of the certificates with prizes."

Prefectures must get the approval of the office of the Prime Minister before setting up a lottery, and the Prime Minister is required to consult with the Minister of Finance before issuing the permit. The prizes cannot exceed the sum of the total issue. The highest prize cannot exceed 100,000 times the cost of a certificate or ticket. The Minister of Finance and the governor can allow any bank to handle the sale of tickets, except the Bank of Japan. The amount of commission to be paid on each ticket cannot exceed 10%. Lottery tickets cannot be resold by the purchasers. Claims for rewards must be made within one year or they lapse. Penal provisions are provided for misuse or misappropriation of the funds involved.

The law does not extend the right to hold lotteries to cities, towns, and villages.

Police Radio Communications to be Improved. - In answer to a report from the Nagano MG Team on the present inadequacy of the police radio system SCAP made the following answer:

"1. The radio requirements of the Japanese police have been studied and a plan has been developed to take care of deficiencies such as those mentioned in the basic correspondence. Necessary steps will be taken to implement the program as quickly as technical and economic conditions permit.

"2. A report showing the details of the plan and the proposed schedule for implementing this plan is being prepared. Copies will be furnished interested headquarters when available.

The Nagano report pointed out that the waveband, 1995 kc, is not suitable for daytime use and is useless at distances in excess of 50 kilometers. It was pointed out that the 450 watt generators could only be used for short periods of time. Further, although a 4-6 kilowatt generator was

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approved for the prerectural headquarters, no plans were made for the eight local stations.

Recall Petitions.- Instances have been reported in which members of the canvassing group have filled in the names of the registered voters in advance and then simply presented the petition for the han or seal of the members of a family. The election commissions should reject such a petition for violation of Article 92 of the Cabinet Order on local Autonomy.

Article 92 provides that the representative "shall ask for the signing and sealing of the persons who have the right to vote". Article 94 also repeats the "sign and seal" provision. It also requires that the signatures on the petition be compared with those on the election register as an additional safeguard against fraud in this connection.

In view of the alarming number of recall petitions being filed, it is important that the election commissions understand their obligation to scrutinize petitions and reject them when proper to do so.

A year ago the Diet saw fit to amend Article 74 of the Local Autonomy Law by excepting from its provisions the right to file petitions seeking the repeal of tax laws. This action was taken after certain groups started a nation-wide drive to cancel all by-laws on electric taxes. These groups, though stopped from directly repealing the tax laws, have not given up the fight. Their method is now to petition for the dissolution of the whole assembly when tax by-laws which they don't like are passed. This amounts to a technique to evade the effect of the amendment to Article 74. If no petition to cancel tax laws can be filed, then it should follow that no petition to dissolve the assembly could be based solely on the ground that the assembly passed tax laws. However, Article 76, providing for dissolutions, was not amended along this line. Assuming an election commission would reject a petition to dissolve an assembly on this ground, what action the courts might take remains to be seen. Proper action is, of course, a further amendment by the Diet. In the meantime a court decision would be an acceptable substitute.

In theory, the recall and the initiative and referendum principle are to protect the public from the actions of public officials to support special interest groups, political parties, or favored classes. Typical now in Japan, these provisions are being utilized by minority groups and the Communist Party to stifle the will of the majority of citizens and to badger abd coerce public officials into following certain party lines.

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Only one-fourth of the United States have recall provisions and they have been resorted to in surprisingly few instances. It is an essential part of good government that some means be provided for holding public officials responsible to the electorate. In America the public is satisfied to retain an administration until the next regular election day to register their protest on questions of policy and the ordinary decisions of public servants. Recall has been reserved for serious cases of malfeasance or negligence in office. Any other use of the right is a perversion of a good principle of government.

Results of Recent By-elections. - The results of 406 reported by-elections held in Japan during the months of January, February, and March 1949 (205 for executives and 201 for assemblies) indicate there were 1802 candidates for 1189 offices, an average of slightly better than one and two thirds candidates for each office. Town and village elections comprise the bulk of the total and account for all of the 151 uncontested elections, (37% of the total). Interest in seeking public office was characteristically intense in the cities and extremely low in small communities. On the other hand, voting interest was higher in smaller communities, where an average of 80% of the registered voters flocked to the polls on election day, compared to 50% to 60% for the cities.

Independent candidates predominated both in total number of candidates and number of winning candidates. Though political parties usually enjoyed the upper hand in prefectural and municipal elections, it was at the town and village level that the voters most clearly demonstrated their penchant for personalities rather than parties and party platforms. In this year's reported by-elections nearly 90% of the successful candidates were independents.

As to political parties, the Democratic-Liberals fared best, electing approximately two thirds of their candidates.

The Socialist and Democratic Parties' local branches showed negligible activity, winning only 17 offices apiece.

Although the Communist position as a whole appears to have declined slightly since the general election, the party demonstrated further gains in Tokyo and Osaka, as well as in the Kanto region. Scattered elections in Nagano, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Saitama resulted in the Communists' polling anywhere from 20% to 30% of the valid vote (36.8% in the

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election for mayor of Ichikawadaimon Town, Yamanashi). Proximity to the party's central headquarters in Tokyo probably accounts for a good deal of their strength in the Kanto region, since representatives from Tokyo readily swarm into the target area to help direct the party's campaigns.

Results of the 406 reported by-elections held in January, February, and March 1949 are indicated in the following chart:

	Candidates	Winners
Democratic-Liberal	128	72
Democrat	40	17
Socialist	62	17
Communist	100	24
Minor Party	21	5
Independent	1451	1063
TOTAL	1802	1198

Review of Court Sentence on Koreans and Other Nationals. - A lot of time and paper work can be saved in cases involving petitions for review of Japanese court sentences imposed on Koreans and certain other nationals if at the time they are brought into the team the requirements of OD 27 of 1946 are reviewed to see if the petition is complete.

The OD does not authorize a blanket right of review of all sentences of Koreans, Formosans, or others formerly under the domination of the Japanese (exclusive of China or any part thereof). The right of review of sentence is limited to those cases in which the following conditions exist:

1. The person himself signs the petition, not some organization on his behalf.

2. The petition states that all remedies have been exhausted in the Japanese courts. This means that an appeal has been carried to the Supreme Court or there is a reason why no appeal was filed.

3. The petition states that the petitioner is intending to return to his homeland and gives details of steps taken in that regard.

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Unless the petition contains the above allegations it is not complete and would only be returned to the team to have it put in order. The cases in which they are actually intending to return home are rare. When this requirement is made clear, usually no further effort is made to get a review.

Even where the conditions do exist entitling the petitioner to a review, it is not a review of the whole case but is limited to the question of whether or not the defendant got a more severe sentence than would an ordinary Japanese under the same circumstances.

Special Elections to Separate Towns or Villages from Cities. - Quite a few elections are being held on the question of whether a town or village which was annexed to a city during the war years should be allowed to separate itself at this time. These elections should be carefully watched as many abuses have crept up in connection with them.

The Local Autonomy Law Amendment No. 196, passed in December 1947, provides that a former town or village which was annexed between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1946, inclusive, shall have the right to hold an election to determine whether or not it shall remain annexed or go back to its original status. The purpose of the amendment is to undo the injustice to those villages which were compelled during the war under police pressure to elect annexation to some neighboring city that was the site of a proposed war industry plant.

The villages merit sympathy in these contests. While MG maintains strict neutrality and impartiality this cannot be carried to the point of complete indifference to the outcome. Especially when the city authorities use public money to fight the separation, rig the polling places to favor the anti-group, engage in threats of tax reprisals against those who support the separation, and similar undemocratic tactics, the situation should not be ignored. A little advice and guidance to the city authorities before the election on what they should not do will reduce the number of court cases coming up afterwards.

One monthly report discloses that the prefectural assembly is holding up dissolution, after a favorable vote by the villagers. The amendment does not give the prefectural assembly the right to do anything but certify the results of the election and make a report of the matter to the Prime Minister. While the war-time mayors were all purged, their kind are still

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exerting a lot of influence to keep the status quo of pre-occupation days. The little villages concerned are down at the bottom of the political ladder and have no one to go to but the MG Teams for help in this type of fight. Special effort is recommended to see that these "small towners" aren't given any more blows than they have already had.

Street Stall Vendors Associations. - A number of the monthly reports indicate a renewed effort to do something about the street stall situation. In this connection attention is invited to Article 5 of the Local Autonomy Law amendment, known as Law No. 169 of 1947.

This amendment requires the street stall association officials who have had anything to do with the collection of taxes to submit a verified report of collections made within 30 days after the amendment became effective. Therefore, step one is to check to see whether or not such a report has been filed with the local tax officials. Next, have the report carefully studied for omissions or inaccuracies. The fact that the local tax office has accepted the report as correct does not necessarily mean that it is. These associations exerted tremendous influence in the past and continue to do so. If the report is correct and the association has accounted and paid into the local tax office the amount it owes in taxes, no further action under this article can be taken. However, if they have failed to file a report, or file a false report, they can be prosecuted and sentenced up to two years imprisonment and ¥200,000 fine. Further, where it can be proved that they illegally converted any of the tax money to their own use, the procurator can bring a proceeding to have the association dissolved and disbanded. The Supreme Court has already set up the rules and regulations governing this dissolution proceeding. Action under this provision might uncover a lot of much needed local revenue.

SEE ALSO:

1. Finance and Civil Property Section
2. New Meeting Procedures Adopted - Comments from the Field (Civil Information)

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Issuance of Shore Passes. - It appears that in several instances shore passes have been issued to passengers on ships in Japanese ports without the designation of a proper sponsor as provided in the letter, this headquarters, file AGPGL 014.331, 30 July 1948, subject: "Intransit Permits to Enter Japan".

Shore passes may be issued at the discretion of the local customs, immigration, and quarantine authorities, provided the individual concerned has been properly sponsored by a member of the occupation or persons accredited to the occupation. In addition, shore passes may be issued to individuals sponsored by representatives of authorized shipping companies or the Japan Travel Bureau for the purpose of taking conducted tours approved by SCAP.

SEE ALSO:

1. Combatting False Statements (Civil Information)
2. Election Publicity (Civil Information)
3. Finance and Civil Property Section

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Exchange of Sterling Currency for Yen. - Article 6, Cabinet Order No. 199, concerning SCAPIN 1966, provides for the Japanese Government's receiving dollar and sterling currency in exchange for yen currency. (The amount of sterling currency received from an individual is limited by the amount indorsed on his passport. Bank of England rules prohibit export of currency in excess of ten pounds, which is noted in the traveler's passport.)

Although the cabinet order gives the Japanese Government the authority to cash sterling currency, the Bank of Japan is not able to do so because the British Bank in Japan will not accept it. Citizens of countries on sterling exchange may obtain yen currency by using letters of credit or financial instruments other than sterling currency. The British Bank in Japan will accept these instruments.

Therefore, at this time, only dollar currency is acceptable for yen. When the Bank of England changes its limitation policy, the Japanese Government will be able to implement the cabinet order more fully.

Habeas Corpus Act. - On 30 July 1948 the Diet passed the Habeas Corpus Act, Law No. 199, effective 28 September 1948. In the operation of the judicial system of a democracy this act is necessary and of vital importance. In America the process is described as an "extraordinary remedy." It is no doubt the most powerful process known to the law. The Japanese act incorporates the fundamental principles contained in the American and English statutes on the subject; however, the Japanese have no case precedents, such as the American courts inherited from the English courts, to guide the judges in making decisions on individual cases.

Some of the existing definitions of the writ are helpful in arriving at a full understanding of the procedure. The term means, "You have the body." In 29 Corpus Juris, page 6, a definition in the following language is used, "A writ of habeas corpus is directed to the person detaining another, commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner at a designated time and place." Also, "the name is derived from the significant words which it contained when the writs were issued by the English courts in the Latin language. It is a high prerogative, common law writ of ancient origin, the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be im-

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prisoned without sufficient cause. It is in the nature of a writ of error to examine the legality of the commitment, but it is not available as a writ for the review and correction of mere errors of proceedings as distinguished from jurisdictional defects. It is independent of the legal proceeding under which the detention is sought to be justified."

In State vs. Schraider (119 Am SR 913) the court held, "The writ of habeas corpus is the remedy which the law gives for the enforcement of the civil right of personal liberty." In Presto vs. Convent of Mercy (47 LRA 656) the court added an additional consideration as follows: "The writ of Habeas Corpus is a highly privileged writ and has had for its object the release by judicial decree, of persons, who are restrained of their liberty or detained from the control of those who are entitled to the custody of them." In State vs. Michel (54 LRA 927) the interest of the state is expressed in the following language: "The writ is essentially a writ of inquiry, and upon matters of which the State itself is concerned, in aid of right and liberty."

In origin it is said that the writ antidates the Magna Charta (15 June 1215); however, other writs were used for the same purpose. After Magna Charta the summary and effective writ of habeas corpus was put in general use.

The object of the writ is to give a person restrained of his liberty an immediate hearing so that the legality of his detention may be inquired into and be determined.

The general rule of law is that habeas corpus is a writ of right when reasonable cause is shown for its issuance. However whether reasonable cause exists is in the discretion of the judge, according to the rule laid down in Henry vs. Henkel (235 U.S. 219). In Vermont, Georgia, Maine, and Hawaii local statutes provide that the writ is one of right. The Federal Revised Statutes, in section 755, provide that it is a writ of right unless it appears from the petition that the party is not entitled to it. In Michigan it is a misdemeanor for all concerned to shift the custody of a prisoner with intent to evade habeas corpus. (Malcolmson vs. Scott 56 Mich 459)

The writ cannot be used to delay or postpone a trial or to change the form or mode of trial. Nor can it be used to determine whether a person

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has committed a crime, or to afford redress for illegal detention, to recover damages or other money award, or to determine conflicting rights to personal custody. Neither can it be used when suspended by an act of Congress or by the President of the United States when authorized to suspend the writ by Congress. Suspension of the writ, however, does not authorize the authorities to imprison citizens without legal cause, and if they do, they can be held to pay damages (Willoughby: Constitutional Law, page 517).

The Japanese law, in Article 26, provides a penalty of two years, maximum, or a fine of ¥50,000, maximum, for anyone who hides or removes a prisoner with the purpose of defeating the act.

Article 22 of the Japanese law provides that the Supreme Court may order the lower court to transfer the pending case, irrespective of the stage of its proceedings, for a direct review. This fact is important and good procedure.

All lower courts in Japan are required by Article 22 to give the Supreme Court progress reports of all proceedings pending under the act. This is a "follow-up clause" which forces the lower courts to act.

Under Article 12 the hearing on the writ must be held within three days after it is issued. However, not more than a week is supposed to elapse from the time the petition for the writ is filed and the time the hearing is held. This time limit may be shortened or extended as the case may warrant.

As of 1 January 1949 there have been 13 cases reported to the Supreme Court of Japan by the various district courts. In these cases four writs were granted but no defendants released, as sufficient grounds were not presented to afford release. This record indicates a conservative approach to the use of habeas corpus. The cases should be watched to see that the object of the law is not nullified by too narrow a construction of the statute. On the other hand, it is unwise to encourage too liberal a use of the process, which may result in abuses, such as every one who makes application being freed, with or without valid grounds.

Injunctions to Halt Elections. - The question has arisen as to whether or not the Japanese courts can give an injunction to restrain a holding of a recall election in cases where the election committee approves the list

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of signatures, notwithstanding alleged forgeries or other practices contrary to the Cabinet Order on the Local Autonomy Law.

The law applicable to this problem is Law No. 81 of 1 July 1948, entitled, "The Law for Special Regulations concerning the Procedure of Administrative Litigations." Article 1 of this law reads as follows:

"In addition to the provisions of the present law, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to an action for annulment or alteration of illegal disposition made by an administrative office as well as other actions concerning public legal relations."

When the election committee announces the date of the election it makes a "disposition" such as contemplated in Article 1 quoted above. Paragraph 2 of Article 10 reads as follows:

"When the court admits urgent necessity to prevent the irreparable damages which may be caused by execution of such disposition, in cases where an action as mentioned in Article 2 has been brought in, it may order, upon application or ex officio, by a ruling, the suspension of execution of dispositions. However, this shall not apply in case there is apprehension that the suspension of execution may inflict a material influence upon public interests or in case the Prime Minister raised an objection."

There have been six district court decisions interpreting Article 10 of Law No. 81. In four of the cases the injunction was granted and in two cases it was denied. The four successful cases are as follows:

Mito District Court. Kahashiro Wado et al, petitioner. Involved a dissolution election. Injunction granted.

Okayama District Court. Katsuori-machi, petitioner. Involved dissolution of assembly election. Injunction granted 8 September 1948.

Okayama District Court. Kuba Yamamura (mayor) of Takahara-machi, petitioner. Involved recall election. Injunction granted 25 August 1948.

Utsunomiya District Court. Enaka-mura, petitioner. Enjoined election to fill vacancy because dissolution was pending.

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The two unsuccessful cases are:

Hiroshima District Court. Fuchu-machi Election Committee, petitioner. Injunction denied in recall of town assembly case on 27 August 1948.

Mito District Court. An injunction was denied on 21 July 1948 in a case involving the recall of a town assembly.

In the last two cases the judges denied the injunction on the ground that democracy meant holding elections and that it would be undemocratic to enjoin an election. This reasoning does not apply to a special election in which the results of a regular election are apt to be cancelled out. Those persons desiring to have a special election have the burden of strictly complying with all the legal requirements set up to hold the election and if they fail to do so, they should be denied the privilege.

The first four cases set good precedents. If this information is passed on to parties involved in recall or dissolution cases it will prove helpful in reducing the number of such elections.

New Sea Patrol Craft. - In response to an appeal from the Okayama CA Team for more patrol boats on the Inland Sea to curb illicit trading, SCAP replies as follows:

"1. The inadequacy of Maritime Safety Board (Coast Guard) patrol craft on the Inland Sea as to type, number, and equipment is a matter of considerable concern to G-2 Public Safety Division. However, operating funds imposed by the austerity program under which the Japanese Government is functioning and present equipment, preclude the possibility of completely correcting these inadequacies at this time.

"2. Negotiations are current for the acquisition of twelve (12) additional patrol craft by the Maritime Safety Board. New construction provided for in current budget will further augment the number of available vessels. As these craft become available to the Maritime Safety Board additional craft will be assigned the Districts responsible for patrolling the Inland Sea."

Political Activities of Livelihood Co-op Employees Prohibited. - It appears from monthly reports that one of the political parties is making

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use of the livelihood cooperatives as a medium of spreading its political doctrines.

This type of activity is in violation of Par. 2, Art. 2 of the Consumers Livelihood Cooperative Association Law, No. 200 of 1948. Par. 2 provides that the associations "shall not be utilized for any political parties." Article 101 of the law provides that violators of the prohibition shall be subject to an administrative fine of ¥1,000, maximum.

The administrative authority empowered to assess the fine is definod in Article 97 and includes the Minister of Welfare, the governor, or the mayor of special cities. The authority of the Minister of Welfare may be delegated to the governor or mayor as provided in the law.

In an 18 December 1948 press translation, an article stated the following: "The development of our livelihood cooperative union movement is closely connected with the activities of the communist cells. Where the influence of the cell is strong, the cooperative unions are most active." This type of connection is contrary to the express provision of the law as stated above and presents a serious problem.

While a fine of ¥1,000 is not much of a penalty, if it is consistently levied against offenders, it will have its effect in cutting down the political activity that now exists.

Recent Rulings on Entrants into Japan. - Rulings issued recently by CINCFE on entrants into Japan are as follows:

Present policy precludes entry of individuals into Japan as commercial entrants if they would require the use of occupation force facilities. Further, house guests are not permitted to engage in business. There are no objections if the commercial entrant accepts accommodations in Japanese-operated commercial hotels.

Present policy precludes entry into Japan of male foreign nationals for the purpose of marrying Japanese nationals.

Present policy precludes entry into Japan of professional entertainers for occupation forces of Japanese personnel.

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

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Even though a grandfather residing in Japan is willing to take care of two grandchildren who have been residing in the United States and accustomed to American living, the matter of granting clearance is questionable. Only if investigation shows that the father is unable to establish a home in the United States will entry be granted.

SEE ALSO:

1. Dismissal of Teachers (Civil Education)
2. Additional Translations on Sale (Civil Information)
3. Comments on Annex E-2's for May 1949 (Civil Information)
4. Republication of Foreign Books and Pamphlets (Civil Information)
5. Satire on Communism (Civil Information)
6. Elimination of Control Associations (Economics)
7. Finance and Civil Property Section
8. Travel to Ryukyus (Public Welfare)

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

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

Leave in Japan for Civilians from Okinawa and Guam. - The Commander in Chief for the Far East has established a policy whereby contract employees in Guam and Okinawa, not to exceed ten at one time from each place, may enter Japan for leave.

Individual requests for entry into Japan must be submitted through the respective commanding generals so as to reach CINCFE ten days prior to the date of departure for Japan. The commanding general may cut orders, upon receipt of entry clearance from CINCFE, authorizing the employee leave in Japan for the length of time desired. The leave orders will serve as travel documentation and authority for entry into Japan.

Accommodations will be provided in Japanese Government-operated commercial hotels on a revenue basis, and travel to and from Japan will be performed at no expense to the United States Government.

SEE ALSO:

1. Recovery of School Property (Civil Education)
2. Finance and Civil Property Section
3. Application for Travel from Japan to Ryukyu Islands (Public Welfare)
4. Extractions from International Mail Packages (Public Welfare)

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

Policy file

External Recurring Log

Administration

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Civil Affairs Activities Report	MG-4	M	R	10th	8th Army CO #43 13 Aug 49 and SCAP ltr 26 Jan & 3 Feb 50	
DAC Time Report		Every 2 week	U	Monday	GHQ Gp CPR No 5 16 Dec 49	
Quarters Occupied by Civilian employees of ABCC	U-07	M	U	Not specified	8 A ltr 4 Nov 48	
Monthly Status Report Linguist Personnel a. Roster of DAC Linguists b. Roster Military Ling.	QCB-01	M	U	5th	Cir 69 8A 48	
Annual Records Disposition Report	AG-21 (R-1)	Annual	U	10 Aug	SR 345-920-1, 15 Mar 49, Cir 39 GHQ FEC 4 Aug 49	
Report of Officers Returning to ZI for Reassignment	CSGPA-31	M	R	25th	FEC Cir 22, 48	

External Recurring Log

Administration

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Personnel Receiving Additional Pay	CSGPA-98 (R-1)	Qtr	R	30th	DA SR 600-625-35, 19 May 49	
Advance Estimate of Enlisted Personnel Returning to ZI for Reassignment	CSGPA-163	M	U	26th	GHQ FEC Adm Memo No 63, 49	
Space Requirement for Overseas Movement of Personnel	CSGSP-29 (R-2)	M	R	10th	DA Memo 290-130-1, 48 & ltr GHQ FEC AG 510, 4 Nov 48 8A Cir 58, 49	
Report of Enlisted Personnel for Readjustment	QAG-20 (R-1)	M	U	10th	GH. FEC ltr AG 220.45 (9 Jul 49) AG-PF 9 Jul 49	
Monthly Personnel Roster (MRU)		M	U			
Monthly Personnel Roster	MG-3	M	U	5th	Ltr AG 330.32 8A, 18 Feb 47	

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

External Recurring Log

Administration

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Unit Manning Chart		M	U	26th	GHQ FEC, Adm Memo No 63, 49	
Monthly Statement of HQ Fund	QSS-27	M	U	5th	FEC Cir 1, 49	
Report of Amounts of Non-appropriated Funds on Deposit in Banks	QFD-10	M	U	25th	Cir 17 8A 49, Cir 1 FEC 49	
Monthly Statement of Operation and Net Working Capital	QSS-14 (R-1)	M	U	15th	Ltr GHQ FEC AG 123, 30 Apr 48 (FEC Cir 1, 49 is far better)	
Unit Fund Monthly Financial Statement	QSS-10	M	U	5th	Par 20a Cir 1, FEC 49	
Monthly Complaints	W-01	M	U	15th	Ltr 8th Army AG-W319.1 10 Aug 49	

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External Recurring Log

Administration

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Enlisted Personnel Status Report		M	U	1st	FHQ, FEC, Adm Memo No 63, 49	
APO Personnel Report	QAG-31	M	U	1st day each month	Par 19, GHQ FEC Manual of Post Operating	
Quarterly Penalty Matter Report	PO-1006	Qtr	U	7 Apr, Jul, Oct, Jan	DA SR 340-10-1, Ltr GHQ FEC AG 311.1 (22 Dec 48) AC-OB, 22 Dec 48, Sec XII WR Dir 49, 8A 15 Aug 49	
Annual Inventory of Penalty Matter	PO-1007	Ann	U	7 Jul	DA SR 340-10-1, ltr GHQ FEC, AG 311.1 (22 Dec 48) AG-OB, 22 Dec 48, Sec XII WR Dir 49, 8A 15 Aug 49	
Cost Accounting Report		M	U	5th	DA Cir 222 27 Jul 48 ltr 121.6 GHQ FEC 18 Jan 50	

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

External Recurring Log

Hq Comd

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Weekly Financial Statement	QSS-5	Wk	U	Saturday	Manual for Operations of Theaters AFPAC Motion Picture Installations AFPAC Motion Picture Service Oct 46, ltr	
					GHQ AFPAC AG 062.2 (24 Oct 46) SS, 24 Oct 46	
Station Notification	QSS-6	Da	U	Da	Same as above	
Solid Fuel Requirements	L-21	Qtr	U	4 Jan, 4 Apr, 4 Jul, 4 Oct	WD 70, 8A 50; ltr Hqs BCOF, QG/584/Maint 17 Jan 50	
Troop & Dependent Housing Status Report	QCE-07 (R-1)	Monthly	Confidential	20	Ltr Hqs BCOF Q0802/415, 15 Nov 49	

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

External Recurring Log

Supply

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Quarterly Report of Dependents	FS-02	Qtr	U	5th Mar, Jun, Sept, Dec	Cir 50, 49 8A	
Ammunition and Weapon Situation Report	O-4	Qtr	R	4th	Cir 4, 8A 50, & GHQ FEC Daily Bul No 34, 50	
Status of Equipment Report	G-1	Qtr	R	(15th) 20th of mo fol qtr	Cir 49, 8A 48	
Cost Accounting Report		M	U	20th	DA Cir 222, 27 Jul 48; ltr 121.6 GHQ FEC 18 Jan 50	
Report Required for Directly Employed Japanese Labor		M	U	15th	Ltr GHQ CA Section 13 Jan 50	
Indigenous Personnel Employed and Payment made for same	QGL-52	M	U	10th	Cir 28, 3A, 4 Apr 49	

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

External Recurring Report

Title of Report	R C S	Fre-quency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Supply Date Out
POL Estimate	QGD-29	M	U	4th	Kobe Base ltr 7 May 49	
Annual Estimate of Coal Required for Ensuing Fiscal Year		Ann			Verbal Instruction from 24 Inf Div	

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

External Recurring Log

Legal & Government

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Monthly Occupation Court Statistics	QJA-04	M	U	15th	8A OD No 55, 12 Nov 49	
Cases tried under Imperial Ordinance Number 311	ICO-2	M	U	10th	SCAPIN 1740	
Foreign National Report (Hiroshima Pref. only)		M		10th	Ltr BCOF, 7 Aug 46	
Fire Arms Report (Hiroshima Pref. only)		M		25th	Ltr BCOF, 9 Aug 46	
Crime Figures (Hiroshima Pref. only)		M		10th	Ltr BCOF, 3 Aug 46	
Ship Marks (Hiroshima Pref. only)		M		15th		

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External Recurring Log

Public Health

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Special Telegraphic Report Epidemic Diseases	MED-16	As required	U	Immediately	AR 40-1080, Cir 64, GHQ FEC 47; OD 40, SA 49	
Report of Insect and Rodent Control Activities	ENG-11 (R-1)	Mo & Qtr	U	25th	DA SR 420-45-7, 1 Aug 49; GHQ FEC Cir 39, 9 Oct 48	

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

External Recurring Log

Transportation

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Army Safety Program Exposure Report		M	U	3rd	Ltr GHQ SCAP, 20 Feb 50	3 MAR
Motor Vehicle & Personnel Utilization Report	QTC-52	Semi-Ann.	R	5th Aug 50	8A ltr 4 Jan 50	
Operating Cost and Utilization of Indigenous Harbor Boats	QTC-25	Qtr	U	10th	Ltr 8A, AGJW 569.15 (25 Aug 49) 1 Sep 49; MF 8A AG 400.12 (TO) (JO), 14 Oct 48	

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

External Recurring Log

Mess

Title of Report	R C S	Frequency	Cl'n	Due Date	Authority	Date Out
Installation Food Service Report	QMG-59	M	U	(1st) 5th	Cir 5, 3A 49	

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

MEMORANDUM)
:
UNNUMBERED)

2 June 1950

LEAVE OF ABSENCE IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO RETURN TO ZI

CP Memo No 10-50, GHQ FEC CPS, APO 500, dated 15 May 1950 is quoted in part for information and guidance:

"3. In view of the fact that, during their employment, many employees are unable to avail themselves of leave for travel in the Far East, it is the established policy of this Headquarters that employees may, upon written request through Section Chief to the Civilian Personnel Officer, be granted up to 30 calendar days leave of absence (annual leave or leave without pay) immediately prior to return to the Zone of Interior. The granting of such leave does not automatically entitle individuals to Special Service rest hotel facilities, the provision of Staff Memorandum 55, SCAP and FEC, 1949, being applicable.

a. It is incumbent upon the employee to insure that his requested date of departure from the command takes into consideration the desired period of leave and allows sufficient time for completion of personal business and clearing of this Headquarters upon return from leave.

b. The Civilian Personnel Officer ordinarily will not give favorable consideration to requests for postponement of departure date, for the purpose of taking leave, after booking arrangements for return travel have been completed.

c. While employees granted such pre-separation leave of absence must be carried on the time and attendance reports of their employing Sections until actual departure from Japan, they will be dropped from position control and strength records as of date of entry in a leave status.

d. In view of provisions of leave regulations which prohibit the granting of leave immediately prior to separation without return to duty status favorable consideration will not be given to pre-separation leave requests filed by locally-separating employees."

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

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DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

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Policy

HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 14)

29 May 1950

USE OF OFFICIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES

1. References.

a. Message Form, Headquarters Eighth Army, 8 September 1949, (AGGO 451) subject as above.

b. AR 700-105, 30 June 1948, with Change 3, dated 20 June 1949.

2. Non-Reimbursable Transportation

a. In accordance with the provisions of above cited references, military passenger vehicles may include the following usage, in addition to that confined to the actual performance of official duties, without reimbursement or collection of fares:

(1) Transportation of military and civilian personnel between their domiciles and places of employment.

(2) Special usage as provided in paragraph 28, AR 700-105, to include:

(a) Transportation of school pupils to and from school.

(b) Supervised recreational, welfare and morale building activities.

(3) Essential transportation of dependents for movement to and from dispensaries, hospitals and commissaries.

b. The foregoing usage is predicated on the nonavailability or inadequacy of public transportation. Normally, official bus or bus type vehicles operating on schedule routes will be utilized in providing this service; however, the use of sedans and trucks, ¼-ton, 4x4 in specific instances is authorized to supplement inadequate transportation, or in lieu of nonavailable bus or bus type vehicles.

3. Reimbursable Transportation - All use of military passenger vehicles for other than the actual performance of official duties and/or as provided in paragraph 2 a above, will be on a reimbursable basis at the following established rates:

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a. Hourly, "Taxi-Dispatch" Basis

(1) Sedans: $0.30 for the first hour or fraction thereof, and $0.20 for each subsequent hour or fraction thereof.

(2) Trucks, ½ ton 4x4: $0.25 for the first hour or fraction thereof, and $0.15 for each subsequent hour or fraction thereof.

(3) Hourly rates apply from time of dispatch from motor pool to the time of release of vehicle.

b. Milage Basis:

(1) Sedans. Gasoline Consumption factor of 14 miles to the gallon, plus reimbursement at the rate of $0.07 for each gallon of gasoline used. (Approximately $0.02 per mile).

(2) Trucks, ¼-ton 4x4: Gasoline Consumption factor of 16 miles to the gallon, plus reimbursement at the rate of $0.07 for each gallon of gasoline used. (Approximately $0.15 per mile).

(3) Reimbursement for gasoline will be in accordance with the price quoted in the current Quartermaster price list for the type of gasoline used.

4. The rates applied above is predicated on the following nonofficial usage.

a. Strict minimum taxi service and recreational transportation to provide for essential living conditions, welfare and reasonable recreation for military and civilian personnel who otherwise would be without transportation.

5. Payment of Fares

a. Payment will be made in military payment certificates at the time the vehicle is used.

6. Use of Passenger Vehicles Between Place of Employment and Domicile

In view of the fact that no public bus transportation is available between North Camp and Chugoku Civil Affairs Region Headquarters, the following policy will govern the use of ¼-ton vehicles between domicile and place of employment.

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a. In general it will be the responsibility of each civil affairs section chief to designate one vehicle from their allocation for the purpose of transporting personnel of the section between place of employment and quarters.

b. Vehicles not currently authorized to be dispatched overnight will be turned in to the motor pool upon completion of the day's work and re-dispatched the following day. Under no circumstances will other vehicles remain in possession of an individual to whom dispatched without prior approval of the Deputy Chief or the Motor Sergeant, unless dispatched for an official mission.

7. Trip tickets (Vehicle Equipment Operational Records, NME Form 110) will be completed in detail to show the number of passengers carried and indicate that the specific trips were for other than official purposes. The following symbols will be shown on trip tickets to properly identify each trip:

a. "O" (Official Business)

b. "N" (Non-official including bus transportation)

c. "R" (Recreational)

8. The following procedure will govern use of passenger vehicles for official purpose on extended field trips in connection with civil affairs activities:

a. Requests for such vehicles will be furnished to the Motor Sergeant at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of anticipated date and time of departure together with the following additional information:

(1) Destination and expected period of absence.

(2) Whether vehicle operator (Japanese National) is desired; if not, name of person who will assume responsibility for the vehicle. Person assuming responsibility must possess special authorization permit, as well as motor vehicle operator's permit. If driver is desired, the motor officer will furnish his name to requesting party for inclusion of driver in special orders. (NOTE: Requesting party is responsible for having driver included in Special Orders or Letter Orders).

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b. Requests for Wednesday and Saturday must be made twenty-four (24) hours from 1200 hours of Wednesday and Saturday.

9. The individual concerned is to report to the Motor Sergeant prior to departure to sign a receipt for extra tools, tires, fuel cans and other special equipment necessary for the journey. This extra equipment must be turned in after completion of the journey and receive the receipt.

a. It will not be necessary to obtain a loan of gasoline or lubricants from the Japanese Police. For information of all concerned, no provisions have been made to effect reimbursement in kind and will not be made by this headquarters. There are sufficient refilling points, mainly, Tottori, Matsue, Yamaguchi and Okayama to obtain fuels, if not, vehicle should carry extra fuel cans.

b. A locking staple has been installed on each jeep. Although locks are not available for issue, those desiring the added security obtained by locking the vehicle should provide their own locks, otherwise vehicles must be stored under guard.

c. It is suggested that tools be removed from vehicle during overnight parking and kept in personal possession of the driver or occupant as a precautionary measure.

d. Tops will not be taken down or removed from jeeps except by permission of Deputy Chief or Motor Sergeant.

10. Recissions: Memo #26 Headquarters, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, 19 September 1949, Office Memo, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, 19 May 1950 and Unnumbered Memo, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, 7 September 1949.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 11)

6 May 1950

DISASTER PLAN SOP
FOR
HEADQUARTERS CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION

1. Area Commander: The General Officer Commanding British Commonwealth Occupation Forces is the area commander for Hiroshima Prefecture (less island of Eta Jima) and Police District of Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture pursuant to paragraph 2b, Operational Directive Number 37, Headquarters Eighth Army, 13 July 1949, subject: Disaster Plans.

2. Grouping of Units:

a. In order that detailed local plans can be prepared, BCOF has divided the area into groups for purposes of planning, preparation, and implementation.

b. Group Commander: The Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region has been designated Commander of Group Eight.

c. Group Eight includes Chugoku Civil Affairs Region and all units and installations attached thereto, Kure area, including Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission units and North Camp Dependent Housing Area, Hiro.

d. Group Commanders are responsible to see that:

(1) Their units and sub units are fully acquainted with their Group Disaster Plan and are trained in its application.

(2) All equipment, tools, fresh water, etc. required for use in an emergency are maintained in good order and are inspected and tested regularly.

(3) Plans are reviewed monthly.

e. Group Eight will be prepared to send one liaison officer to report to Headquarters, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces conference room on demand. Liaison officer will bring with him:

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(1) Jeep and driver

(2) Bedding

(3) Eating utensils

(4) Equipment including pistol and ammunition

(5) The driver will be similarly equipped

3. For the purpose of this SOP, phases are as indicated below:

a. Phase A - Code word ABLE. Warning of typhoon or tidal wave expected to strike within 24 hours, but not before 12 hours.

b. Phase B - Code word BAKER. Warning of typhoon or tidal wave expected to strike within 12 hours, but not before 6 hours.

c. Phase C - Code word CHARLIE. Warning of typhoon or tidal wave expected to strike area within 6 hours, but not before 3 hours.

d. Phase D - Code word DOG. Imminent typhoon or tidal wave to strike area within 3 hours. Also: flood, fire, or volcanic eruption not as yet constituting a disaster, but capable of developing into one within a short time.

e. Phase E - Code word EASY. Typhoon or tidal wave actually striking area. Flood, fire or volcanic eruption of sufficient intensity or size as to constitute a disaster, also earthquake.

f. Phase F - Code word ALL CLEAR. Disaster passed.

4. This headquarters will:

a. Prepare and maintain up-to-date disaster plan.

b. Hold disaster exercises as directed by the Chief.

c. Coordinate disaster plan of this headquarters with the plans of the tactical units in the area. Direct communication is authorized among Chiefs and Commanders to insure coordination.

d. Ascertain that counterparts of the unit sections in prefectural governments are aware of their responsibilities in the event of disaster.

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MEMO No. 11, 6 May 50 (cont'd)
SUBJECT: Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

e. Ascertain that the Chugoku Regional Disaster Relief Planning Boards have been organized as required by Prime Minister's Notification, Sori Cho Kukuji No. 159, 21 September 1948 and are in a state of readiness to act in the event of disaster.

5. Actions to be taken by Regional Headquarters during Phase A are:

a. Report immediately to Headquarters, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, the impending occurrence or occurrence of disaster in Kure-Hiro area. This report will also state any special action, such as the evacuation of an area, taken to protect the lives and property of Allied Nationals.

b. Maintain a staff duty officer in the Region Administrative Office at all times. Further if a disaster is imminent, to maintain such other personnel on twenty-four hour duty as the Chief may direct.

c. If there is a threat of a disaster within the Kure-Hiro area, hold all vehicles in the motor pool for disaster duty.

d. Insure that units attached to Group Eight and the local Japanese government agencies have been warned of an impending disaster.

6. Actions to be taken by Regional Headquarters during Phase B are:

a. On receipt of Warning Baker, this headquarters will institute a listening watch at clock hours on two (or one, if two are not available) battery wireless receiving sets on the frequency of the BCOF Broadcasting Station, Kure.

7. Actions to be taken by Regional Headquarters during Phases C, D and E will vary in accordance with the area in which the disaster occurs or is expected to occur.

a. If disaster occurs, or threatens, the Kure-Hiro area the following actions will be taken:

(1) Command of all Civil Affairs personnel and troops attached thereto in Kure will be assumed by the senior officer present.

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

MEMO No. 11, 6 May 50 (cont'd)
SUBJECT: Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

(2) Personnel of Chugoku Civil Affairs Region and units attached thereto shall be consolidated into a single unit and the general provisions of this disaster plan SOP will apply.

(3) All personnel including dependents of Group Eight will be alerted and, except for those detailed to special duty, will remain at their quarters or such other place as the senior officer may designate.

(4) Evacuate personnel and dependents of Group Eight, if necessary. (See inclosures 1 and 2)

(5) Establish an armed guard over all areas or buildings evacuated. For guard and evacuation purposes two areas are established. Area one (1) includes all buildings occupied in Kure. North Camp, Hiro, is designated as area two (2). In the event of evacuating either area a military officer or an officer type DAC will be placed in command of the guard established over the area. If both areas are evacuated, two military officers or two officer type DACs will be used. Sufficient transportation will be furnished guard details to allow them to leave the area if such becomes necessary to protect their lives.

(6) Extinguish all open flames, gasoline stoves, and the like. In buildings of light construction all electrical switches in fuse boxes will be opened.

(7) Any other action deemed advisable by the Chief.

b. In event the disaster or impending disaster is not in the Kure-Hiro area this headquarters will function as follows:

(1) Maintain normal duties insofar as possible.

(2) Implement applicable provisions of Memorandum No. 10 this headquarters dated 6 May 1950, subject: Disaster Plan.

8. Actions to be taken by this headquarters during Phase F are as follows:

a. Report to GHQ by the most expeditious means available any disaster which affects 50 or more indigenous families. Reports will include location and extent of disaster and action taken by responsible agencies to provide emergency aid.

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b. When it is clear that official agencies are unable to meet emergency needs, GHQ, (and Headquarters Eighth Army G-3 Section) will be advised of supplies and services required, listing them in order of priority.

(1) Items

(2) Quantities

(3) Nearest known source of supply (military or civilian)

(4) Mode of transport (rail, truck, aid)

(5) Routing (if normal routing is impossible)

Except in gravest emergencies military supplies and equipment will not be released to Japanese agencies without the approval of GHQ.

c. In the event of disaster in the BCOF area, the Chief will:

(1) Maintain liaison with Headquarters, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces for the purpose of:

(a) Rendering any assistance possible to that headquarters.

(b) Coordinating all efforts in extending aid to the civilian population.

(2) Submit reports, every two hours, to Headquarters, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces by the most expeditious means available stating:

(a) The location and magnitude of any damage.

(b) Requirements of assistance.

(c) Casualties.

(d) Any other relevant information.

(3) Ensure immediately the security of the Group Eight areas against looting.

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

MEMO No. 11, 6 May 50 (cont'd)
SUBJECT: Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

(4) Make a survey of damage, etc.

(5) Restore, rehabilitate or construct emergency facilities in the following order.

(a) Water supply.

(b) Medical facilities pending evacuation of casualties to hospital.

(c) Make emergency repairs within the Group Eight area in the following order.

Latrine facilities
Emergency lighting
Ablution accommodation
Emergency housing
Temporary mess facilities
Other essential utilities to safeguard public health

d. Upon receipt of reports of material releases by tactical units, this headquarters will ensure that expendable supplies not required and non-expendable supplies and equipment are returned to supplying tactical units at the earliest possible time.

7. In order that the Kure exchange may function at maximum efficiency during a disaster, certain non-essential numbers will be blocked off. List of the numbers affected is attached as Appendix "D" to BCOF Occupation Instruction 12/5 dated 11 April 1950. The blocking off of these numbers will be ordered by Headquarters, British Commonwealth Occupation Forces when considered necessary.

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

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MEMO No. 11, 6 May 50 (cont'd)
SUBJECT: Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters
Chugoku Civil Affairs Region

8. Rescission: Memorandum No. 14, this headquarters dated 27 July 1949, subject as above and all inclosures attached thereto.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF:

3 Incls
1. Evacuation Plan Kure-Hiro Area
2. Overlay of Emergency CP Quarters
3. Typhoon SOP

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

OFFICIAL:

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

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

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EVACUATION PLAN
TO ACCOMPANY
REGION DISASTER PLAN SOP

1. General:

a. The evacuation of an area will normally be initiated only on the orders of the senior officer present. However, in an emergency, evacuation of an area may be initiated without orders for the purpose of protecting life and property.

b. Insofar as possible, all persons to be evacuated will be given as much prior warning as time will allow. When this warning order is issued, persons to be evacuated will be advised as to the amount of personal possessions they will be able to remove with them.

c. Prior to issuing the warning order for evacuation the Motor Sergeant will be ordered to prepare all vehicles for evacuation duty. He will then inform the senior officer present as to how many vehicles, with drivers, he has available. (For evacuation purpose the Motor Sergeant will have priority on all vehicles and qualified drivers. No vehicle will be dispatched to an individual other than to Region Chief, Deputy Chief, Evacuation Officer, Mess Sergeant, and the Region Medical Officer.

d. In the evacuation of an area the following priorities will govern--

(1) Personnel, including dependents, with the minimum essential equipment.

(2) Government property and records.

(3) Remainder of personal property.

2. Emergency Quarters and C.P.: (See attached overlay)

3. Evacuation of Area One (Kure):

a. The provisions of this paragraph are based on the assumption that it is not necessary to evacuate Area Two (North Camp).

b. The following personnel will be responsible for duties shown:

(1) The Chief, or, in his absence, the Senior Officer present:

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(a) See that the warning order is issued.

(b) Approve the actual evacuation plans.

(c) Issue the evacuation orders.

(d) Supervise the execution of the order.

(e) Appoint an evacuation officer from among the officer type DAC or military officer.

(2) Deputy Chief:

(a) Will prepare the evacuation plan.

(b) Will assist the Chief in supervising the execution of the plan.

(c) On the issuance of the warning order he will move to the new area. Transportation will be furnished by the Motor Sergeant. On arrival in the new area he will---

1. Designate which portion of the area will be used by Regional Headquarters, for troop billets and an aid station.

2. He will then allocate office space in the portion of the area designated for Region Headquarters.

(3) Headquarters Commandant:

(a) Will be responsible for distribution of weapons.

(b) Will evacuate supplies. (If time and circumstances allow).

(4) Region Administrative Assistant:

(a) Issue warning order.

(b) Prepare all classified files and permanent records for evacuation.

(c) Be responsible for the movement of the records to the new area.

Incl No 1 to MemoNo 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950

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(5) Motor Sergeant:

(a) Will be responsible for the provisions of 1c.

(b) Will aid the Deputy Chief in preparing the actual evacuation plan. (This aid will be limited to matters pertaining to motor transportation only).

(c) Will be responsible for the evacuation of motor pool records and equipment.

(6) Evacuation Officer:

(a) On receipt of the warning order he will---

1. Issue two days emergency rations to all personnel.

2. Prepare kitchen equipment and non-perishable rations for evacuation. One 2½ ton truck will be furnished by MTO for this purpose.

3. See that water trailer is filled. This trailer to be pulled by the truck furnished to the kitchen.

4. Have civilian personnel and troops billeted in the detachment area roll full packs less shelter halves.

5. Responsible for the movement of personnel and troops to the new area.

6. Any other actions deemed appropriate that can be accomplished in the time available.

(7) Region Public Health Officer:

(a) Will accompany the Deputy Chief to the new area and aid in selecting the aid station unless there are sick or injured to be cared for in the old area. In such eventuality, he will supervise their evacuation to a hospital or such other place as is deemed appropriate.

(b) Will take command of all medical personnel in CCAR and units attached thereto.

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(c) Will be responsible to see that sick and injured are cared for by the medical personnel mentioned in paragraph b above.

(d) Will ascertain the location of the nearest hospital as soon as time will permit so that prompt evacuation of sick or injured may be ensured.

(8) All Officer Type DAC's:

(a) To report to the Chief or Senior Officer in command at the time for assignment of duties.

4. Evacuation of Area Two (North Camp):

a. The provisions of this paragraph are based on the assumption that it is not necessary to evacuate area one (Kure).

b. All persons evacuated from area two will be quartered in the headquarters building, third floor, until the emergency is over or until more suitable housing can be provided.

c. The following personnel will be responsible for the duties shown.

(1) Chief or the Senior Officer present:

(a) See that a warning order is issued.

(b) Approve the evacuation plan.

(c) Supervise the execution of the evacuation plan.

(d) Will appoint evacuation officer from among officer type DAC or military officers.

(2) Deputy Chief:

(a) With the aid of the MTO he will prepare the actual evacuation plan.

(b) Will be in charge of the actual evacuation of the area.

(3) Region Administrative Assistant:

(a) Will issue the warning order.

Incl No 1 to Memo No 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950

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(4) Region Motor Sergeant:

(a) Will perform the duties outlined in paragraph 1c.

(b) Will make all transportation available for evacuation purposes.

(c) Will aid the Deputy Chief in preparing the transportation plans for the evacuation.

(5) Mess Sergeant:

(a) Will be responsible for the evacuation of military kitchen equipment and non-perishable rations if such is deemed necessary. Transportation will be provided after the evacuation of personnel is complete.

(b) Arrange for the feeding of evacuees.

(6) Evacuation Officer:

(a) After evacuation has been completed, provide as many beds, cots, mattresses etc., as necessary for the use of the evacuees.

(b) Establish a guard over the evacuated area if such is necessary. Guards will be chosen from among the enlisted type military and civilian personnel.

5. Joint Evacuation of Area One and Two:

a. Should it become necessary to evacuate both areas at the same time, the primary consideration will be the movement of personnel, including dependents to a new area. All available transportation will be used to evacuate women, children, sick, and wounded with a minimum of personal belongings. Troops and male civilian personnel will be marched to the new area under the Evacuation Officer. (If time and circumstances allow, troops and male civilian personnel may be moved by motor after the evacuation of the women, children, etc.)

b. In general, the duties of the various officers will be the same as those outlined in paragraph 3b with the following exceptions:

c. Deputy Chief will be responsible for the actual evacuation of North Camp and will designate quarters for women and children in the new area.

Incl No 1 to Memo No 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950

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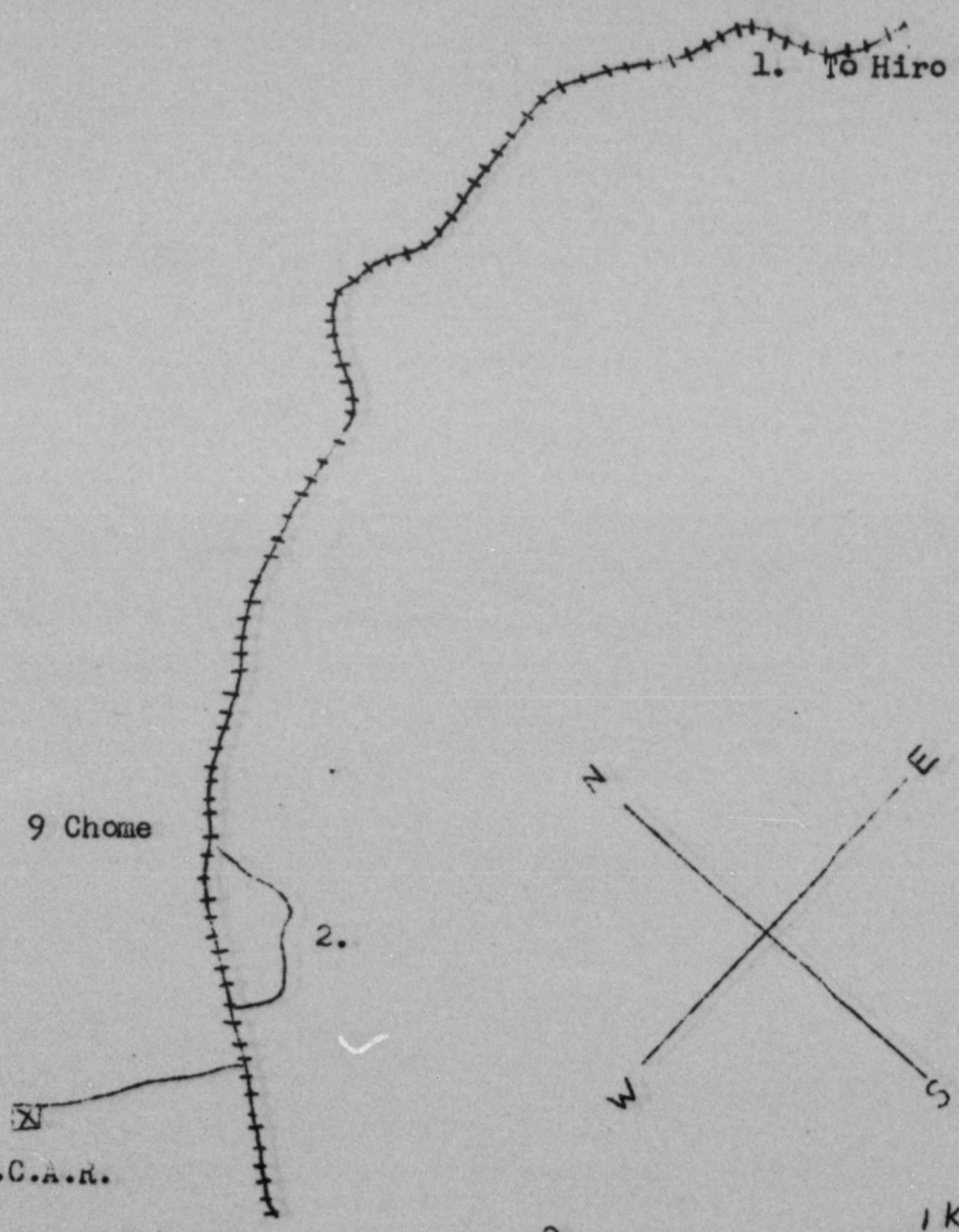
EVACUATION AREA
TO ACCOMPANY
EVACUATION PLAN, DISASTER SOP

1. Shukutoku Girls' High School
   a. Motor Pool
   b. Detachment Supply
   c. New C.P. for CCAR
   d. Aid Station
   e. Kitchen
   f. Troop billets
   g. Dependent billets

2. Washo Junior High School (alternate area)



NOTE: Locations are approximate

Incl No 2 to Memo No 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950

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TYPHOON STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

1. General

a. Purpose - To prescribe methods by which typhoon information will be disseminated and the precautionary measures to be taken to minimize danger to personnel and damage to the installations and equipment in the Chugoku Civil Affairs Region area of responsibility.

b. Standard Designations of typhoon alert conditions are prescribed as:

(1) Condition III - Winds of fifty (50) knots or more anticipated within forty-eight (48) hours.

(2) Condition II - Winds of fifty (50) knots or more anticipated within twenty-four (24) hours. This condition corresponds to BCOF Phase A (ABLE).

(3) Condition I - Winds of fifty (50) knots or more anticipated within 12 hours. This condition corresponds to BCOF Phases B (BAKER), C, (CHARLIE), D (DOG) and E (EASY).

(4) All Clear - Typhoon has passed - no further damage. This corresponds to BCOF Phase F (ALL CLEAR).

2. Organization - Command Post to be designated as "Typhoon Station", will be established in the Administrative Section, this headquarters, with telephone numbers as listed below:

	Office	After Duty Hours
Chief, C.C.A.R.	22633	55531
Deputy Chief	22642	55538
Administrative Section	22476-22576	
Supply Section	22794	
Public Health Section	22634	55540
Public Welfare Section	22067	22317
Motor Sergeant	22427	55556
Charge of Quarters	22476-22576	22476-22576

3. Warnings

a. G-2 Section, Eighth Army, receives, evaluates and disseminates to appropriate staff sections and to subordinate commands pertinent reports of cyclonic disturbances received from North Pacific Typhoon.

Incl No 3 to Memo No 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950

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Warning Service, (2143rd Weather Wing), throughout an emergency period.

b. Visual Typhoon Warning System

(1) A flag pole will be erected on the most conspicuous point within group areas.

(2) Red pennants will be displayed to denote the state of readiness in force as follows: (See paragraph 3d basic Disaster Plan SOP for Hq., CCAR)

(a) Phase A - One red pennant

(b) Phase B - Two red pennants

(c) Phase C - Three red pennants

(d) Phase D - Four red pennants

Above pennants to be issued to groups by BCOF BOD.

4. Establishment of Typhoon Alert Phases and Conditions - Typhoon alert phases within the BCOF area will be announced by Hq., BCOF while typhoon alert conditions in the other areas within the Chugoku Region will be announced by the area commanders concerned.

5. Operational Control - Typhoon station, this headquarters, will become operative on a 24 hours basis upon receipt of instruction from Hq., BCOF, and will be responsible for the prompt dissemination of messages and instructions received from Hq., BCOF or higher headquarters, to units attached to Group Eight.

6. Communications - All resources at the disposal of this headquarters will be utilized to maintain the communication network during typhoon or disaster phases.

7. Upon receipt of notification of "Typhoon Alert Phases" affecting Kure-Hiro area, the provisions of basic Disaster Plan SOP, this headquarters, (See paragraph 5, 6, and 7) will apply.

Incl No 3 to Memo No 11 (Disaster Plan SOP for Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region), 6 May 1950.

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Policy

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HEADQUARTERS
CHUGOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 182

MEMORANDUM)
:
NUMBER 10)

6 May 1950

DISASTER PLAN

1. References: Operational Directive Number 6, Civil Affairs Section, GHQ, dated 1 April 1950; and Occupation Instructions 12/5, Headquarters British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, dated 10 April 1950.

2. Definitions:

a. Area Commander: The Commanding Generals, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions and the General Officer Commanding British Commonwealth Occupation Forces, are designated as area commanders.

3. Responsibilities for Action and Relief Measures:

a. The Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division is responsible for the action of all troops and United Nations Nationals in the division zone of responsibility with the exception of those under air force or naval control.

b. The Commanding General, 25th Infantry Division is responsible for actions of all troops and United Nations Nationals in his zone of responsibility except those under control of Kobe Base, Kyoto Post Command, Air Force and Navy.

c. The General Officer Commanding British Commonwealth Forces is responsible for the action of all troops in his zone of responsibility. (Hiroshima Prefecture, less island of Eta Jima, and the Police District of Iwakuni).

d. The Chief, Headquarters Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, is responsible for:

(1) Preparing and maintaining in current status detailed plans to govern the action of personnel in the event of a disaster in the area occupied by Chugoku Civil Affairs Region.

(2) Coordination of Chugoku Civil Affairs Region Plan with the plans of tactical units in the Chugoku Region. Direct communication is authorized among Chiefs and Commanders.

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(3) Protection of lives and properties of members of the United Nations.

e. In connection with disaster planning, this headquarters will:

(1) Ascertain that counterparts of the unit sections in prefectural governments are aware of their responsibilities in the event of disaster.

(2) Ascertain that the Chugoku Regional Disaster Relief Planning Boards have been organized as required by Prime Minister's Notification, Sori Cho Kokuji No. 159, 21 September 1948 and are in a state of readiness to act in the event of disaster.

f. In the event of a disaster, this headquarters will:

(1) Ensure that Japanese officials do not shift governmental responsibilities to private or quasi-public agencies except as provided for in the law. Exceptions provided in the law do not relieve officials of ultimate responsibility; for example, with inability in particular instances of the Japanese Red Cross to furnish emergency medical aid it will devolve upon government officials to secure and supply such aid.

(2) Act as liaison agency between Occupation Forces and Japanese governmental relief agencies in providing aid to other than occupation personnel. Immediate control and emergency relief will be applicable to Japanese and non-United Nations Nationals only as it is necessary to protect the lives and property of members of the United Nations.

g. Tactical units located in the Chugoku Region will:

(1) Coordinate releases of supplies with this headquarters.

(2) Maintain complete records of materials released and the receiving agencies.

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(3) Following the emergency phase of the disaster, report release to Headquarters, Eighth Army, transmitting information copies to this headquarters.

h. Upon receipt of reports of releases by tactical units, ensure that expendable supplies not required and non-expendable supplies and equipment are returned to supplying tactical units at the earliest possible time.

4. Japanese Government Responsibilities:

a. The Japanese Government will assume full responsibility for the relief of all affected persons with the minimum of assistance and direction from Occupation Forces. Assistance and direction is to be offered only when the Japanese Government and their local officials are unable to comply fully with the relief standards included in the Disaster Relief Law.

b. The Japanese Red Cross Society will be required, upon direction of prefectural officials, to furnish medical teams to the prefectural health department for use in time of disaster and to coordinate all voluntary agency participation in disaster relief operation.

5. Reports made by this headquarters:

a. Observe and report on the work of Japanese officials in the affected area paying particular attention to preservation of order and provision of emergency health and relief assistance.

b. Report to General Headquarters by the most expeditious means available any disaster which affects 50 or more indigenous families. Reports will include number of casualties, location of disaster, extent of damage and action taken by responsible agencies to provide emergency aid.

c. Advise General Headquarters (and Headquarters Eighth Army G-3 Section for information purposes), when it is clear that official agencies are unable to meet emergency needs, of supplies and services required, listing them in order of priority, with the following information:

(1) Items.

(2) Quantities.

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(3) Nearest known source of supply (military or civilian).

(4) Mode of transport (rail, truck, air).

(5) Routine (if normal routing is impossible).

Except in gravest emergencies military supplies and equipment will not be released to Japanese agencies without approval of General Headquarters.

d. In the rehabilitation phase following a disaster, this headquarters will observe and report on the action taken by the responsible departments of the prefectural government to facilitate restoration of the affected area.

6. Rescission: Memorandum Number 40, this headquarters, dated 11 December 1948, subject as above, as amended by Memorandum Number 6 and 21, this headquarters dated 15 February and 21 April 1948 respectively.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

LARRY M. HAGA
DAC, GS-5
Adm Asst

DISTRIBUTION
"A" "B" "C"
3 - HQ BCOF
1 - Hq 24th Inf Div - Info
1 - Hq 25th Inf Div - Info

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

LG

Policy

ITINERARY
GENERAL DANFORTH AND COL MERKLE
24-25 February 1950

24 February 50

0745	Col Kowalski and Col Truden will report to General Danforth on the General's private car
0800-0815	Section Chiefs meet General Danforth and Col Merkle in the office of Col Kowalski
0815-0845	Discuss administrative matters: Gen Danforth, Col Merkle, Col Kowalski and Col Truden
0845-0910	Inspect motor pool
0915-0935	Inspect Detachment barracks, supply room, EM Club, Post Exchange and Detachment mess
0940-0945	Inspect Matsumoto House (women's billets)
1000-1015	Information Section
1015-1030	Education Section
1030-1100	Economics Section
1100-1115	Public Health Section
1115-1130	Public Welfare Section
1130-1145	Legal and Government Section
1200-1230	Lunch at Detachment mess
1230-1410	Visit Hiroshima by automobile
1410-1500	Enroute to Miyajima on boat
1500-1615	Visit Miyajima
1615-1745	Enroute on boat from Miyajima to Kure
1755	General Danforth's railway car
1830-1930	Col Kowalski's quarters
1930	Dinner at North Camp Officers' Club

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ITINERARY
GENERAL DANFORTH AND COL MERKLE

25 February 50

0830-0945 Conference with Governor of Hiroshima, Chief Chugoku Liaison and Coordination Office, Mayor of Kure City, Chief Regional NRP, and Chairman Hiroshima Prefectural Assembly

LADIES OF GENERAL DANFORTH'S PARTY

24 February 50

0900 Mrs Kowalski and Mrs Truden join the ladies of General Danforth's party on the General's railway car at Kure station

0930 Party visits BCOF wool warehouse, and Kure area

1200-1230 Lunch at Detachment mess

1230 For the remainder, same as General Danforth

25 February 50

Arrangements later

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

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

320 (Jan 14 1950)CAS-X Jan 14 1950

SUBJECT: Relationship Between SCAP Section and Civil Affairs Organizations

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs Region, APO 7
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. Forwarded for information are copies of a check sheet to this Section from the Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Far East Command.

2. Violations of paragraph 5 will be reported to this Section.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

1 Incl:
5 cys of check sheet
fr C/S, dtd 9 Jan 50

/s/ J. A. O'Brien
/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Administrative Office

COPY

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COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: Subject: Relationship between SCAP Sections and Civil Affairs Organizations

Note From: CofS To: Civil Affairs Section Date: 9 January 1950

No.

1. 1. Reference is made to G.O. #24, 29 December 1949, which established a Civil Affairs Section of this headquarters. The purpose of this check note is to provide a tentative guide covering the procedure which sections will follow in their dealings with Civil Affairs field units. As experience is gained in the use of this new organizational structure, it is expected that changes in this procedure guide will be proposed.

2. The Civil Affairs Section is, in effect, a headquarters for the Regions. The relationship of the Regions with the Chief of the Civil Affairs Section is similar to that existing between the divisions of any other SCAP section and its chief. It follows that the personnel of the Civil Affairs Section must continue to be thoroughly conversant with the activities carried on by its field units. The activities of the Civil Affairs Section will be operational in character, as opposed to policy making. The policy making responsibility of other SCAP sections in their respective fields will continue as heretofore. As a consequence, the Civil Affairs Section will have no cause for contact with Japanese Government agencies at the national level.

3. Functions of the Civil Affairs Section:

a. Provide operational direction to the Regions.

b. Maintain close liaison with appropriate SCAP sections in order to be familiar with the conditions which give rise to missions assigned to field units.

c. Transmit information received from the field units to the appropriate GHQ staff sections.

4. Directives setting forth missions placed upon field units will receive the usual staff coordination, the latter henceforth to include the Civil Affairs Section. Such directives, after approval, will be finalized by the initiating section and dispatched through the AG.

5. Except under unusual circumstances, there should be no necessity for direct communication between SCAP sections and the Civil Affairs Teams in the field. Transmission of instructions, requests for reports, etc., will be accomplished through the Civil Affairs Section.

Distribution:
All SCAP Sections

/s/ E. M. A.
/t/ E. M. A.

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