

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

Description of contents

- (1) Box no. **3148**
- (2) Folder title/number: **(11)**
337: Conference File - 1949

(3) Date: **Jan. 1949 - Dec. 1949**

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
990, 9990	d, e

(5) Item description and comment:

Kyushu

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

FILE

7322

337
~~337~~

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

AGNGCE 337

DEC 23 1949

SUBJECT: Youth Affairs Conference

TO: Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
Chief, Hokkaido Civil Affairs District, APO 7
Chief, Kanto Civil Affairs Region, APO 500
Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245
Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
Chief, Tohoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 309
Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

1. It is desired that the following named personnel from the regions indicated attend a conference on youth affairs to be held in Tokyo on 9, 10, and 11 January 1950:

Mr. U.S.G. Bauguess	CAP-11	Chugoku Region
Mr. Wm. A. Gustafson	CAP-11	Hokkaido Region
Mr. M. B. Steig	CAP-12	Kanto Region
Mr. Paul S. Anderson	CAP-12	Kinki Region
Mr. Ralph Beer	CAP-11	Kyushu Region
Mr. Bernard S. Dobbins	CAP-11	Shikoku Region
Mr. Henry Blake	CAP-11	Tohoku Region
Mr. Edwin McTaggart	CAP-11	Tokai-Hokuriku Region

2. a. Personnel named above will report at 0845, 9 January 1950, to Lt. Col. Wm. M. Albergetti, Civil Education Officer, Civil Affairs Section, in the lobby of Radio-Tokyo Building which is located on Avenue A north of 10th street.

b. Prior to 6 January 1950, notification of expected arrival and departure hours will be furnished by telephone to the Civil Education Branch, Civil Affairs Section.

3. Each person named in paragraph 1 will be allotted twenty minutes during the morning session, 9 January, in which to discuss youth affairs problems peculiar to his area. This discussion will include



AGMOCE 337

SUBJECT: Youth Affairs Conference

a description of two problems which have been successfully solved and three problems which remain unsolved.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

8

[Handwritten Signature]
REC
Adj Gen
USA
O'Brien
Clerk

138238

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

10 Nov 1949

AGMGL 337

SUBJECT: Conference of Legal and Government Officers

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Confirmation of Telephone request.
2. It is desired that orders be issued to the following Civil Affairs Officers directing them to proceed to this headquarters for a conference to be held 17 and 18 November 1949.

Kinki

Mr. Foster Scott P-5
Mr. Kunio Kawata CAF-5

Chugoku

Mr. A. W. Van Benschoten P-5
Mr. Isamu Fujimoto CAF-4

Kyushu

Mr. John Kourk P-5
Mr. Ray Yoshida CAF-7

Shikoku

Mr. Douglas Campbell P-5

Tokai-Hokuriku

Mr. Willard Humber CAF-11
Mr. James Nakamura CAF-5

3. Purpose of the conference is orientation of these officers on interim and future functions of Legal and Government Officers.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

FILE

*Legal
Mvt.*

BASIC: Ltr. Hq Eighth Army, AGMEL 337. Subject: "Conference of Legal and Government Officers", dtd 10 Nov 49.

AG 337 - BA

1st Ind

GDO' G/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

NOV 15 1949

- TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
- Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
- Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245
- Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

For your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

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

10 Nov 1949

AGMGL 337

SUBJECT: Conference of Legal and Government Officers

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Confirmation of Telephone request.

2. It is desired that orders be issued to the following Civil Affairs Officers directing them to proceed to this headquarters for a conference to be held 17 and 18 November 1949.

Kinki

Mr. Foster Scott P-5
Mr. Kunio Kawata CAF-5

Chugoku

Mr. A. W. Van Benschoten P-5
Mr. Isamu Fujimoto CAF-4

Kyushu

Mr. John Rourke P-5
Mr. Ray Yoshida CAF-7

Shikoku

Mr. Douglas Campbell P-5

Tokai-Hokuriku

Mr. Williard Humber CAF-11
Mr. James Nakamura CAF-5

3. Purpose of the conference is orientation of these officers on interim and future functions of Legal and Government Officers.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

NOV 19 1949 11 30

FILE

BASIG: Ltr. Hq Eighth Army, AGMGL 337. Subject: "Conference of Legal and Government Officers", dtd 10 Nov 49.

GDO' G/md

AG 337 - BA

1st Ind

NOV 15 1949

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

- TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
- Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
- Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 245
- Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710

For your information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL GOULTER:

F. C. NASH
Lt. Col. AGD
Asst. Adj. Gen.



Chief Kyushu CA Region

FILE

HEADQUARTERS 24TH INFANTRY DIVISION
Kokura, Kyushu, Japan

APO 24
9 November 1949

AG 337 - D

SUBJECT: Meeting of Supply Personnel

TO : Commanding Officer
Kyushu Civil Affairs Region
APO 24-5

1. There will be a meeting of all supply officers and interested supply non-commissioned officers in the 24th Division zone of responsibility at the Kokura Educational Center Auditorium, Kokura, at 0900 hours 14 November 1949. The purpose of this meeting is the inauguration of the new property accountability system as prescribed by Circular 77, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 18 October 1949.

2. It is requested that the supply officer and interested non-commissioned officer personnel of your unit attend this meeting. It is requested that this headquarters (Attn: AG of S, G-4) be notified not later than 12 November 1949 of the personnel that will attend this meeting.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

/s/ Eugene R. Ekblad
/s/ EUGENE R. EKBLAD
Major AGD
Acting Adjutant General

*Capt Travis called 0845 - 1270
gave him names of Mr Wolinski &
Sgt Reider -*

BASIC: Ltr, Hqs 24th Inf Div., APO 24, subj: "Meeting of Supply Personnel", dtd 9 Nov 49.

1st Ind

EWJ/te

KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION, HQ & HQ DET, APO 24 UNIT 5, 12 November 49

**TO: Commanding General, 24th Infantry Division, APO 24
(Attn: AC of S, G-4)**

Mr. Michael Wolniak, DAC, CAF-9 and Sgt 1cl Kenneth F. Bieder, SM 38160037 will attend this meeting from Kyushu Civil Affairs Region.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

**HENRY E. RAINBOLT, JR
1st Lt., PA
Adjutant**

NOV 2 1949

NOV 2 1949

Welfare
FILE 337

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

NOV. 2 1949

AGMGFW 337

SUBJECT: Conference of Region Welfare Officers (OIC)

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. It is desired that orders be issued directing the officer in charge of the regional team welfare section to proceed to this headquarters for a conference on welfare matters to be held 15 and 16 November 1949. Major purpose of the conference is to discuss interim and future welfare operations.

2. Orders will authorize one day at this headquarters in addition to those specified above for purposes of discussing individual region welfare problems.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

<p>Info cy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief, Kinki Region Chief, Tokai-H. Region Chief, Kyushu Region Chief, Shikoku Region Chief, Chugoku Region 	<p>J. A. O'BRIEN CWO USA Asst Adj Gen</p>
--	---

71 1949 11 31

FILE

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMGPW 337, dtd 2 Nov 49, Subj: "Conference of Region Welfare Officers (OIC)".

AG 337 - BA

1st Ind

WHB/tr

Hq I Corps, APO 301,

NOV 5 1949

- TO: Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
- Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
- Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
- Chief, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 1050

For compliance.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

P. L. Nash

P. L. NASH
Lt. Col. AGD
Asst Adj Gen



337

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

AGMCL 337

27 Aug 1949

SUBJECT: City Government Conferences

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Request that the appropriate Civil Affairs Teams be notified that the conferences on city government sponsored by the Legal and Government Division, Civil Affairs Section, this headquarters, will be held in the following cities on the dates listed:

<u>City</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Maizuru	Kyoto	26-27 September
Tsuruga	Fukui	29-30 "
Uji-Yamada	Mie	3-4 October
Himeji	Hyogo	3-4 "
Hagi	Yamaguchi	6-7 "
Isumo	Shimane	17-18 "
Ogaki	Gifu	18-19 "
Yonago	Tottori	20-21 "
Kurume	Fukuoka	25-26 "
Yatsushiro	Kumamoto	31 Oct - 1 November

2. Detailed arrangements for these conferences will be made directly between this headquarters and the appropriate Civil Affairs Teams.

3. It is desired that, in addition to the Legal and Government Officer of the prefectural Civil Affairs Team, the regional Legal and Government Officer attend the participate in these conferences.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

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

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Eighth Army, AGMOL 337, Subj: "City Government Conferences",
dtd 27 Aug 49.

AG 337 - BA

1st Ind

CDO' C/s jm/md

Hq I Corps, APO 301.

SEP 2 1949

- TO:** Chief, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, APO 25
- Chief, Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region, APO 710
- Chief, Chugoku Civil Affairs Region, APO 248
- Chief, Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5

For your information and necessary action.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

Gkalle Hamser
 3. W. W. U.S.A.
 1st Lt. Adl. Gen.

FILE

**KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan**

AA/te

APC 24 Unit 5
5 August 1949

337

SUBJECT: Conference of Prefecture Health Department Sanitary Engineers.

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Civ Aff Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Saga Civ Aff Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Civ Aff Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Civ Aff Team, APC 24-1
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Civ Aff Team, APC 970
Commanding Officer, Oita Civ Aff Team, APC 24-2
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Civ Aff Team, APC 24-2

1. A four day conference of Sanitary Engineers who are employed by the Health Department for control of water supply will be held in Fukuoka from August 30 to September 2, 1949. This conference will serve as a short course and encouragement to these relatively young and inexperienced workers.

2. Engineers who have attended the three month course in sanitary engineering at Tokyo and are now employed by the Civil Engineering Department but are rendering services to the Health Department should attend.

3. A list of desired attendants is enclosed. Other qualified water works engineers who desire to attend can submit their request stating position and educational qualifications and experience.

4. Please submit the names of persons who will attend the conference and requests to attend to this headquarters before August 22, 1949.

5. The conference will be held in the Auditorium of Kyushu Civil Affairs Headquarters. Registration will commence at 0830, August 30, 1949.

**BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kyushu Civil Affairs Region, APO 24-5, subj:
"Conference of Prefecture Health Department Sanitary
Engineers," dtd 5 Aug 49.**

**6. Attendants can arrange for billeting reservations
by corresponding with Mr. Yoshida, Makoto Fukuoka Prefecture
Health Department, Fukuoka City.**

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

**HENRY E. RAINBOLT, JR.
1st Lt, FA
Adjutant**

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4
Water Supply Engineers now Actively Employed by
or for the Health Department

Prefecture

Name

Fukuoka

Yoshida, Makoto
Yoshida, Minoru

Saga

Iwaya, Mitsuo
Babasaki, Sakuichi

Nagasaki

Shibahara, Shigemori
Aikawa, Yohei
Honda, Shinzo

Kumamoto

Yamada, Tadahiko
Miyagawa, Munehide

Kagoshima

Matsushita, Saburo

Oita

Okajima, Nobuo

Miyazaki

Meriyama, Tadashi
Sugita, Futao

FILE

**KYUSHU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
HEADQUARTERS & HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan**

70/32

APC 24 Unit 5
16 July 1948

337

SUBJECT: Kyushu District Women's Affairs Conference

TO :	Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team,	APC 24 Unit 5
"	" , Nagasaki	" , APC 24 Unit 5
"	" , Kagoshima	" , APC 970
"	" , Kumamoto	" , APC 24 Unit 1
"	" , Oita	" , APC 24 Unit 2
"	" , Miyasaki	" , APC 24 Unit 2
"	" , Saga	" , APC 24 Unit 5

(Attn: Civil Education Section)

The attached inclosure for the September Japanese Women's Affairs Conference has been forwarded from Miyasaki.

The conference was planned by the prefectural Social Education Chiefs of Kyushu at their last meeting. Women's Affairs Officers of Civil Affairs Team have been invited to participate and to assist in the detailed planning of the program.

Any suggestions should be received in this Headquarters by 6 August.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILSON:

HENRY E. RAINBOLT
1st Lt EA
Asst Adjutant

1 Incl:
Kyushu District Women's
Affairs Conference

Kyushu District Women's Affairs Conference

In connection with women's affairs—chiefly women's organizations, a meeting will be conducted under the auspices of the Miyazaki Prefecture Social Education Section for women's leaders in each prefecture of Kyushu District to get together, study and discuss women's affairs, and promote liaison and cooperative activities between each prefecture, taking advantage of the opportunity of All Kyushu Social Education Chiefs Conference to be held also in this prefecture.

Date: : 29 and 30 September 1949

Place : Miyazaki Pref. Assembly Hall

Attendants: Civil Affairs Personnel

3 representatives from each prefecture
(1 in charge of women's education, pref soc educ sect
and 2 women's leaders)

Chiefs of prefectural Soc. Education Sections

About 30 representatives of this prefecture
(representatives of democratic organizations,
social education personnel, and some women's
leaders)

General Public (Audience)

Program (Tentative):

<u>1st day</u>	0900 - 1200	Lecture, Question & Answers (Miss Geiger or other lecturers)
	1300 - 1600	Conference on Democratic Organization and Administration Explanation of activities of women's organizations in Miyazaki Prefecture - Pref. Soc. Educ. Section Report on actual programs and activities of women's organizations - representative of groups Discussion
	1900 - 2100	Each Prefecture Women's Education Officials Meeting
<u>2nd day</u>	0900 - 1200	Conference, opinions and suggestions of each prefecture
	(0900 - 1200)	Kyushu District Social Education Chiefs Conf. (another place)
	Afternoon	Visit to Aoshima

JUN 28 1949

TO : 337 ; KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION HEADQUARTERS
AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
FROM : Kyushu Liaison and Coordination Office
SUBJECT : Report on National Gubernatorial Conference

KLCO No. 424

28 June 1949

Submitted herewith is a report on the above subject prepared
by Fukuoka, Ken Government.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

K. Futamata

(K. FUTAMATA)

Liaison Officer

of

Kyushu Liaison & Coordination Office

Inclosure: As mentioned above.

TO : KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION HEADQUARTERS
AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

FROM : Kyushu Liaison and Coordination Office

SUBJECT : Report on National Gubernatorial Conference

KLCO No. 424

28 June 1949

Submitted herewith is a report on the above subject prepared
by Fukuoka, Ken Government.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

(K. FUTAMATA)

Liaison Officer

of

Kyushu Liaison & Coordination Office

Inclosure: As mentioned above.

337 0

FUKUOKA PREFECTURAL GOVERNMENT

June 23, 1949

SUBJECT : Report on National Conference of Prefectural Governors.

TO : Commanding Officer,
Fukuoka Military Government Team.

THROUGH : Kyushu Liaison & Coordination Office

TROM : External Affairs Sec.,
Fukuoka Pref Gov't

We enclosed herewith, please find, a copy of the report on National conference of Prefectural governors which was held on June 8, 1949 in Kanagawa Prefecture.

For the Governor:

M. Anai

 Mamoru Anai
 Chief
 External Affairs Sec.,
 Fukuoka Pref Gov't.

Zen-Ji-Ren-Kai-Hatsu-Dai-23.

11 June 1949

TO: All Prefectural Governors.

FROM: Motoshige Ohseko
Director, general, Affairs Bureau,
National Association of Regional Prefectural Conference.
(Zenkoku Chiho Jiji Kyogikai Rengokai).

SUBJECT: Concerning Report on National Conference of Prefectural Governors.-

Regarding the captioned item, which was held on 8 June 1949. I wish to submit the following report:-

Particulars.-

- 1.- Date:- 8 June 1949 from 0940 to 1230 HOURS.
- 2.- Place:- At the Kanagawa Prefectural Office.
- 3.- Attend-ances: All Prefectural Governors.
Brigadier-General W.P. Shepard.
Staff of the National Association
Others.
- 4.- Subjects for Discussion:- (1) Concerning Previous arrangements towards the Prefectural Governors Conference under the auspices of the Government.

(2) Concerning the Autonomous Hall (jiji-Kaikan) Planned by the Autonomous Labor Federation (Jiji-RO-Ren)

(3) Concerning the Reforms on Local Tax and Financial Administration

(4) Concerning the President of the National Association and Members of the Regional Autonomy (Chiho Jiji Iin) Committee (representatives of prefectural governors).
- 5.- Progress of the Conference:- After an address by President Yasui, Mr Uchiyama, governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, was elected as chairman, who then reported that when the representatives of the Prefectural governors paid a visit on Lt.-Gen. Walker, Commanding General of the 8th Army, the general had informed them, that he would do his utmost for the revival of Japan, and that the representatives were deeply moved thereby. He then introduced Brig-Gen Shepard who was present. Brig-gen. Shepard made a speech, emphasizing the need of excellent leadership by the prefectural governors in order to make Japan acceptable as an important and welcome member of the world family of nations, and he expressed his desire to have the opportunity to visit each of the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

Prefectural governors to exchange intimate talks, and then he left the meeting. After this, the recently elected governor of Saitama Prefecture was introduced. Following the introduction, the Director of the General Affairs Bureau reported, that as a result of the Committee Meeting of Prefectural Governors on 7 June 1949, a proposal was presented to the Government, and that he has been able to secure the time for a Closed Round Table Talk as a part of the day of the Prefectural Governors Conference of 9th inst., and also, that the Tea Party of 7th inst. Participated by the ministers concerned by the Prefectural Governors, and by many other persons had been one of great significance (i.e. a great success). Dissussions then followed:-

- (1) concerning previous arrangements towards the Prefectural Governors Conference under the auspices of the Government.-

The question of whether or not a representative interpellation towards the prime Minister at the Prefectural Governors conference will be made was discussed, and it was decided that Mr. Yasui, Governor of Metropolis, will act as representative interpellator concerning the local tax administration, the readjustment of Government Agencies, rehabilitation from disasters, land improvements, counter-measures against unemployment, and the system of local administration after which each prefectural governor will make free interpellations.

- (2) concerning the Autonomous Hall (Jiji-Kaikan) Planned by the Autonomous Labor Federation (Jiji-Ro-Ren).-

The matter pertaining to donations for the construction of an Autonomous Hall Planned by the Autonomous Labor Federation was discussed, as a result of which it was decided to postpone the decision as agreed upon at the Committee Meeting of Prefectural Governors on 7th inst. Incidental to this matter, concerning the chairmen's Hall (Gicho Kaikan), since the prefectural Halls (To-Do-Fu-Ken Kan) are not for the sole use of Prefectural governors, and as these buildings can be put to ample use also by chairmen, the wish was expressed that these buildings be employed by them, and that the construction of the Chairmen's Hall be postponed for the time being.

- (3) Concerning the Reforms on Local Tax and Financial Administration-

Concerning the date to be submitted to Dr Shoup, reports and explanations were offered by Kanagawa Prefecture, which was the central motivating party in the preparation of the original plan, which was then accepted in its original form after earnest examination and deliberation.

- (4) Concerning the President of the National Association and Members of the Regional Autonomy Committee (Chiho Jiji Iin) (Representatives of prefectural governors).

President Yasui explained the circumstances regarding the appointment of the members of the Regional Autonomy Committee, and he stated that he will serve the post of member until the Extraordinary Session of the Diet until September, but that thereafter he desires some other prefectural governor to succeed to the post, but as previously decided by telegram, president Yasui unanimously acknowledged that he had accepted the post of president of the National Association under the stipulation of "one year more", and that as he is very busy with the administration of Tokyo Metropolis, etc., that he ardently desires someone else to take over the post. However, hereagain, he was unanimously recommended to the post.

(5) Matters agreed upon:-

- (1) That the data to be submitted to Dr. Shoup will be supplied by each prefecture, which will be entrusted to Kanagawa Prefecture as to their disposal.
- (2) That the government be requested to recognize the authority of the prefectural governors conference, and bear due responsibility in deliberating on its decisions and requests.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.2
Speech by General Shepard
TO: Prefectural Governors

Governor Uchiyama, Governors, Gentlemen, I bring to you the personal greetings of General Walton H. Walker the commanding General of the United States Eighth Army.

As the officer in charge of the Military Government Section of the staff at Eighth Army Headquarters, I also extend to you my own personal greetings. I am happy to be here with you this morning.

You gentlemen have a tremendous responsibility on your hands. Each of you as the governor of a Prefecture, holds a position of great honor and trust.

Japan can again take her place as a respected member of the family of nations but to do so will require expert guidance and leadership by you-the duly elected leaders in your prefectures.

You attained your present positions as the result of a free election by your fellow citizens. They know you and trust you and have honored you by electing you to a position of great trust and responsibility.

A country is as strong as its leaders- If a country has strong, just, intelligent, fearless leaders it will prosper and succeed.

The eyes of the entire world are upon you. They are watching every move you make. You are writing history - now, today and every day. Years hence, your children and your children's children will decide what kind of a leader you are today. They will judge you for your courage, your far-sightedness-your justice and above all for your loyalty to your country.

Never be guilty of doing anything by thought, word or deed that would harm or destroy your country.

To be great, a country must have loyal citizens. Loyal citizens will help to build their country - they will not tear it down nor advocate its overthrow.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958

with good, intelligent leadership on your part and with the full support of every loyal Japanese citizen, Japan can and will again take her proper place among the nations of the world.

I have confidence in you and I feel sure you are all equal to the task each of you must perform for your country.

I hope that someday I may have the opportunity of visiting each of you and talking to you personally in your own home prefecture.

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION

LABOR CONFERENCE

10 - 11 June 1949 - Beppu, Kyushu, Japan

ATTENDANCE:

Mr.	Warren	- Advisor on Labor Laws, SCAP
Capt.	Fousard	- Labor Relations Section, Eighth Army
Mr.	Letherbridge	- Labor Officer, I Corps
Mr.	Nickle	- Labor Officer, KNOR
Capt.	Stutz	- Kyushu Coal Board
Major	MacFadden	- Labor Officer, Kumamoto MGT
Capt.	Rasmus	- Labor Officer, Fukuoka MGT
Capt.	Johanson	- Labor Officer, Kagoshima MGT
Capt.	Foltz	- Labor Officer, Nagasaki MGT
1st Lt.	Laloug	- Ass't Labor Officer, Nagasaki MGT
1st Lt.	Childers	- Labor Officer, Miyazaki MGT
1st Lt.	Jaylock	- Labor Officer, Oita MGT
1st Lt.	Hali	- Labor Officer, Saga MGT
Mr.	Ogata	- Ass't Labor Officer, Saga MGT

10 June 1949

I. Japanese Conference 1900 - 1900

Mr. Warren, SCAP, conducted a meeting with Japanese representatives of the Labor Relations Committee and the Labor Standards Bureau of each prefecture in Kyushu. The Labor Officers took no part in the conference, but were in attendance. Mr. Warren outlined the revision of the Trade Union Law, and led a discussion of problems presented by the implementation of the revisions. His coverage of the subject was complete, but his delivery was brusque, and at times offensive. It is felt that much value was lost through this manner of presentation.

II. Introduction to Labor Conference (Nickle)

A. Schedule of speakers

1. Labor laws - Mr. Warren
2. Labor reports and 8th Army policies - Capt Fousard
3. I Corps policies - Mr. Letherbridge
4. Indigenous labor - Capt Rasmus
5. Oita labor schools - Lt Jaylock
6. Kyushu Coal Board activities - Capt Stutz

B. Personal background

Has been affiliated with the following agencies and organizations in past:

1. United States Employment Service U. S. Department of Labor.
2. Secretary of Council for Advice to Veterans on discharge from service; Three agencies of government plus two labor organization

Veterans Administration
National Selective Service System
United States Employment Service
American Federation of Labor
Congress of Industrial organizations

C. KNOR policies on labor

Region's place one of guidance and liaison, prefectural labor officers to be given as much latitude in work as possible.

III. Revision of Trade Union Law (Warren)

A. Bargaining provisions:

Authors of law wanted to provide for a single bargaining unit, but felt that Japanese people are not ready for it yet.

B. Questions and answers period.

1. (Ball) Can trespassing be labeled an act of violence?

Ans: Yes. The legal term "act of violence" is open to liberal interpretation. Japanese courts have no power to contempt or injunction. Employer should ask for provisional relief upon act of violence by union. Should publicize production control (legal notification).

2. (Stutz) Must the local unions hold a secret vote to decide action upon receiving strike orders from National headquarters?

Ans: Definitely. Moreover, when a local is dismissed from a National Union for a non-strike vote, the local should have right of redress.

3. (Lethbridge) Can management sustain a union in strike?

Ans: Yes. Management legally may, but when doing so they may refuse collective bargaining.

4. (Poussard) Please clarify grievance procedures.

ANS: A complaint should be initiated by a union member to Labor Relations Committee. Decision of LRC binding. Employer may appeal to Central LRC within 15 days - decision binding; may also go to court within 30 days to ask for relief - court order effective over LRC ruling (LRC may also go to court). Court only checks legality of LRC action.

5. (Poussard) Explain enforcement ordinance of TU law.

ANS: Employer may refuse collective bargaining if court proves union representatives do not truly represent laborers.

Election of representatives neither compulsory nor precluded by law.

6. (Lethbridge) Outline the responsibilities of National Unions over actions of locals.

ANS: If local don't elect delegates according to law, national does not represent employees and is therefore out of line; same applies to collection of dues from locals - if employer contributes to local, national is at fault.

C. Definitions:

1. Conciliation: An attempt by one or more persons to effect a meeting between two parties. Conciliator officers do suggestions, merely promotes discussion of differences.
2. Mediation: A hearing, before one or more persons, airing all grievances, and culminating in a decision by the mediator which may or may not be accepted by the differing parties.
3. Arbitration: Same as mediation, but resulting in a legally binding award.

IV. Labor reports and Eighth Army policies (Poussard)

A. Labor surveillance report.

1. Narrative report - questions from higher headquarters only a guide. Report should show activities of Japanese for SCAP, and of MG for Eighth Army. A concise narrative with no statistics.

B. Discussion of liaison and relations between various headquarters and teams.

V. Welcoming Address (Major Cookrell, CO, Oita MOT)

11 June 1948

VI. I Corps work and policies (Lethbridge)

A. Reports

1. Corps has new strike report form which will be put into use as soon as it is approved.

B. Indigenous labor

1. Control incongruous - it is a G-4 function in higher headquarters, but in MG is a function of labor officer, whereas it should be supply officer's duty (this is Lethbridge's personal opinion). An attempt is being made to relieve MG of all indigenous labor responsibilities.
2. MG labor officer is not responsible for accuracy of other units time sheets. MG only a collecting and consolidating agency.

VII. Indigenous labor (Nassau)

A. Discussion of Corps conference on new QAB 23 and 22.

1. Original certificates kept at team - only consolidated go forward.
2. Care must be exercised to insure use of correct project code (Ltr., HQ 8th Army, dtd 28 April 1948, subj: Operative and Productive Labor Report).

B. Will arrange a conference between Major Treese, Capt Nassau, and Mr. Wickle to establish standard accounting procedures for indigenous labor throughout region.

VIII. Oita labor school (Jaycock)

(Oita Prefecture has only ten heavy industries, employing 60,000 organized laborers).

- A. Schools first organized June 1948; preparations began March 1948.
- B. Expenses - Management paid salaries to attendees, union paid transportation.
- C. Original school in Oita, later expanded to three other locations. 8,000 graduates to date.

- DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958
- D. First school was tuition free, second and later ones on tuition basis (\$70 per student paid by union)
 - E. Subjects are running a union, electing officers, forming constitutions, etc.
 - F. One Japanese in labor section, Gita MOT, devotes full time to school guidance.

IX. Coal Board Activities (Stats)

- A. Excessive disputes at present (CP agitated). Laborer's rights used as basis for strikes.
- B. Unions often purposely misconstrue Coal Board advice and decisions. Solution: Place locked glass-covered bulletin boards in mine areas, and post Coal Board and other official notices in them. Then if material is disturbed, offender may be prosecuted.

X. Conclusion (Mickle)

- A. Feel meeting was effective.
 - 1. Should have a similar conference every two months for 2 1/2 days.
 - 2. Aso Kanke Hotel decided for next conference, because of central location.
- B. Study office structure with an eye to delegating all detail work to subordinates. This will allow labor officer more time for important work.
- C. Request list of discussion subjects for next conference from prefectural labor officers.

337
700

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

AA/ky

APC 24 Unit 5
28 April 1949

SUBJECT: Sanitation Conference

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APC 24-5
Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APC 24-1
Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APC 970
Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APC 24-2
Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APC 24-2

1. A conference of prefectural Sanitary Engineering Division officials in charge of insect and rodent control will be held at the Oita City Health Center on May 12, 1949, starting at 0900. Attendance of the Division Chief and the subsection chief in insect and rodent control is desired.

2. Plans for the 1949 fiscal year sanitation program will be discussed.

3. It is desired that Team Public Health Section inform the Health Department about this meeting, and submit names of attendants to KMGR, Public Health Office before May 9, 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958
File
HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

337

AG 337 - LM

22 April 1949

SUBJECT: Discussion on North Atlantic Pact

TO : See Distribution

1. Reference TWX Headquarters Eighth Army EX 48693,
21 April 1949.

2. The following quoted message from the Department
of the Army (WX 87289) will be brought to the immediate
attention of all personnel under your command:

"Pending final ratification of the North Atlantic
Pact, it is improper for military personnel to dis-
cuss this matter publicly except under the most
unusual circumstances and then only after explicit
policy clearance. It is requested that available
personnel under your jurisdiction refrain from
public speeches or writings on the North Atlantic
Pact without specific clearance in each instance
by this office. Signed William Frye, Assistant
to the Secretary of Defense."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

A & C

Less 24th Inf Div

2
MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
JAPAN CHAPTER
APO 343

File
337
At the February 1949 general meeting of the Military Government Association in Tokyo, the Honorable William J. Sebald, American Minister, Chairman of the Allied Council for Japan gave an address on "The Meaning and Functions of the Allied Council for Japan".

Because of the importance of this subject matter, this entire address is reproduced not only for the information and benefit of the members of this association but also for each military government unit in Japan.

Cecil G. Tilton
President
Yokohama
23 February 1949

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
18 February 1949

by the

HONORABLE WILLIAM J. SEBALD,
AMERICAN MINISTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN

It is with great pleasure that I have accepted your kind invitation to give a talk this evening on any subject which might be of interest to you. I have chosen the subject "The Meaning and Functions of the Allied Council for Japan".

In recent months public notice of the Allied Council has often centered on the few seconds which the Members every two weeks have spent in taking official cognizance of a blank agenda. This ritual has obscured the fact that the Allied Council was created as an instrument of post-surrender policy in Japan and has during its life contributed substantially to the fulfillment of Occupation policies. Unfortunately, the Council has more and more become a platform on which to parade certain national propaganda aims whose burden have been to prove that all the world is out of step but Soviet Russia.

You will readily appreciate that when discussing an instrument of national and Allied policy, in such times as these, it is seemly and proper only to draw upon documents which have already been made public. I shall therefore base myself upon documents which are available to any serious student. For the background to the Council's formation, I would recommend a careful reading of relevant portions of former Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes' book "Speaking Frankly".

It must be recalled that as the war with Japan was drawing to an end in the summer of 1945, there was general agreement that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers charged with the Occupation of Japan should be an American, and specifically General Douglas MacArthur. While the major burden of the war in the Pacific had been borne by the United States, there was at no time any attempt to monopolize the Occupation of Japan for the United States. American emphasis was pointedly in the other direction--towards making the Occupation an Allied responsibility, without thereby hobbling the Supreme Commander's freedom of executive action in case of disagreement between the Allies.

At London, in September 1945, Mr. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, broached to Mr. Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, the subject of forming a Far Eastern Advisory Commission whose duty would be to review the policies governing the Occupation. Mr. Molotov, the Soviet foreign commissar, professed at that time to be disturbed by the demilitarization policy being pursued by the other Allies, and specifically, with the swift disarmament of Japanese troops and their repatriation to the Japanese home islands. The London meeting of Foreign Ministers had been called to discuss the terms of peace treaties with European members of the Axis, but Mr. Molotov attempted to crowd onto this agenda the subject of an Allied Control Council for Japan.

Mr. Byrnes had meanwhile already submitted on August 22, 1945 a proposal to Mr. Bevin for the formation of a Far Eastern Advisory Commission. On the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 1.4

understanding that the United States would support British wishes that the Commission include India as a member, and be empowered to meet in Tokyo as well as Washington, the British Cabinet gave its approval to the American proposal for a Commission. The Soviets at one time agreed to the August 22 proposal but later withdrew their approval. Growing out of this original United States proposal, the Far Eastern Advisory Commission first met in Washington on October 30, 1945.

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission was never entirely satisfactory to many of its members. The Soviets refused to participate in it. While Australia and New Zealand were represented on it, both these Dominions, whose proportionately important contributions to the war in the Pacific entitled them to a respectful hearing, objected to the Commission's purely advisory functions. Great Britain associated itself with the views of Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Byrnes in his book recounts that he had assumed Soviet intransigence at London to be due to their dissatisfaction with progress on the European treaties, and that in an effort to satisfy the Russians the American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr. Averill Harriman, was instructed to call on Premier Stalin with a personal letter from President Truman. After reading the letter, Premier Stalin, presumably somewhat curtly, said, "The Japanese question is not touched upon!" Another indication of Soviet interest in Japan was Mr. Molotov's bland confession that he would be more willing to discuss the Italian peace treaty if Mr. Byrnes would agree to a "Control" council in Japan.

Soviet abstention and the views of the Dominions and Great Britain indicated that the subject of Japan would require some treatment at the Moscow meeting of Foreign Ministers. Out of the Moscow meeting, indeed, came agreement on the terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission (to supersede the Far Eastern Advisory Commission) and the Allied Council for Japan. The terms of reference of the Far Eastern Commission and of the Allied Council are both contained in the communique issued in Moscow by the Foreign Ministers on December 27, 1945.

With regard to the Allied Council for Japan, it should first be noted that it is not an "Allied Control Council" as had been desired by the Soviet foreign commissar. By its terms of reference, the Allied Council was formed "for the purpose of consulting with and advising the Supreme Commander in regard to":

- One: implementation of the terms of surrender;
- Two: the Occupation and control of Japan;
- Three: the directives supplementary thereto.

It was also vested with certain restricted control authority which I will define later.

The first three points are specific in that the Allied Council's function is consultative and advisory only. Furthermore, the Terms of Reference abound with qualifying phrases. Paragraph Five, for example, contains the provision that the Supreme Commander will "consult and advise with the Council in advance of issuance of orders on matters of substance, the exigencies of the situation permitting". As though to ensure that no authority is wrested

from him, however, the text adds immediately: "His decisions upon these matters shall be controlling". In other words, the Supreme Commander will consult with the Council on matters of substance when his controlling decision has been made that the matters on which he consults are of substance and that the exigencies permit him so to do.

Again in Paragraph Seven, the language is left deliberately vague and sought apparently to provide for the eventuality that the Supreme Commander might find it necessary to appoint Japanese cabinet ministers or replace them. That eventuality has not arisen.

In contrast to the generalities of the terms in which the Allied Council's duties are defined, the rights and duties of the Supreme Commander are specifically enjoined. In Paragraph Five, for instance, "The Supreme Commander shall issue all orders In all cases, action will be carried out under and through the Supreme Commander who is the sole executive authority for the Allied Powers in Japan".

The Supreme Commander's responsibilities could hardly be couched in more specific terms.

From the text of the Terms of Reference and from the background of the framing of these Terms, one can reconstruct what must have been the intent of the Foreign Ministers at Moscow: The Soviet demand for a "control council" was rejected; while primary emphasis was in favor of the Far Eastern Commission charged with defining Occupation policy, a concession was made to the Soviet position and a parallel body of less scope was organized in Tokyo with the express proviso that its function be advisory and consultative only, leaving executive decision with the Supreme Commander whose freedom of action would be circumscribed only by policy decisions issued by the Far Eastern Commission.

An interesting detail of the Allied Council is to be found in the provision that its chairman should be the Supreme Commander himself (with permission to deputize that chairmanship). While the Supreme Commander represents all the Allies jointly, he is yet a citizen of the United States and an officer of the United States Army. Hence it is slightly anomalous that the Foreign Ministers should have specified that simultaneously with representing the Allies, the Supreme Commander should also represent the United States. The point may never have occurred to the Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow and is only of technical interest at this time. This is but another of the multiple "hats" worn by General MacArthur. (The point is particularly interesting, if not too significant, since the distinction had at one time occurred to policy makers in the United States. You will recall that while General MacArthur signed the surrender terms on the U.S.S. Missouri on behalf of the Allies, Admiral Nimitz signed them on behalf of the United States. There was thus in the opinion of the United States, at that time, a distinction between the representative of the Allies and the representative of one of them.

Exceptions to the Allied Council's purely advisory and consultative functions are found in Paragraph Six of the Terms of Reference. Here are defined the only control functions of the Allied Council. These control functions

consist in this: that the Supreme Commander must withhold action if a member of the Council disagrees with him (or his deputy) regarding the implementation of a policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission concerning:

- One: a change in the regime of control of Japan;
- Two: fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure;
or
- Three: a change in the Japanese Government as a whole.

Just what are these three conditions? A search of the records does not indicate clearly what is meant by them but they are repeated in the Terms of Reference establishing the Far Eastern Commission. In the latter it is provided that interim directives will not be issued to the Supreme Commander dealing with these three points prior to policy decisions by the Commission. You will appreciate the difference: as for the Commission, no interim directives will be issued; as for the Council, action can be held up by challenge.

Mr. Byrnes' explanations to newspapermen on these three items at his press conference of December 31, 1945 are far from explicit. Regarding the change in the government as a whole, Mr. Byrnes apparently believed that the Supreme Commander could by-pass the problem entirely by piecemeal appointment of ministers. The problem however has never arisen and hence further examination of the alternatives could only be of academic interest.

Concerning point Number Two -- a change in the constitutional structure of Japan. Any United States interim directive ordering a constitutional change would presumably require prior Far Eastern Commission approval. This problem has not yet arisen, and it is doubtful that it will arise, although it is a possibility.

It is worth noting parenthetically that the terms of reference of both the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan presuppose issuance of policy decisions by the Commission and directives by the United States Government or by SCAP on all vital matters affecting the administration of Japan. This assumption has proved incorrect, however, as the Japanese Government very early in the Occupation showed an ability to make the necessary decisions, often at SCAP suggestion. Thus, when a new constitution was enacted in 1946 and when the Katayama Cabinet resigned in 1948, no directives were required and the legal right of the Far Eastern Commission or of the Allied Council to intervene never arose. The terms of reference of the Allied Council have therefore in practice been outmoded for some time.

Point Number One -- a change in the regime of control of Japan. Only recently a challenge was made in this respect under the Terms of Reference not of the Allied Council but under the parallel provision of the Far Eastern Commission. Ambassador Panyushkin contended that the interim directive of the United States government to the Supreme Commander on December 10, 1948 concerning economic stabilization constituted a change in the regime of control of Japan. The United States Government's reply rejected the Soviet interpretation and stated, in part, that the directive in no way affects the regime of control in Japan which consists of the authority in Japan of SCAP, the chain of command to SCAP, the policy making authority in Washington, the Far Eastern Commission and the United States Government, operating within the Terms

of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission.

How are the interests of the United States and the prerogatives of the Supreme Commander safeguarded in the Terms of Reference for the Allied Council? The variations in language within the Terms of Reference of the Council furnish one safeguard: emphasis on the consultative and advisory nature of the Council contrasts with the strongly specific language reserving the controlling executive decisions to the Supreme Commander. In his broadcast to the American people reporting on the Moscow meeting Mr. Byrnes said: "The proposals we offered regarding Japan make it clear that we intend to cooperate with our Allies and we expect them to cooperate with us. But at the same time our agreement safeguards the efficient administration which has been set up in Japan under the Supreme Allied Commander".

It must be recalled that under the Terms of Reference of the Far Eastern Commission the United States is charged with the duty of issuing interim directives pending action of the Commission whenever "urgent" matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the Commission. It will be readily appreciated that the word "urgent" is elastic and permits executive action undeterred by non-agreement in deliberative bodies.

The function of the Allied Council as an instrument contributing to efficient military government is thus shown by a careful examination of its Terms of Reference, and the context of its formation, to have been intended to be consultative and advisory only. Deliberations of the Allied Council have been of positive assistance to the Supreme Commander on several occasions notably in the matter of Japanese fishing areas, the scope of the land reform program, and the confirmation of the verdicts of the major war criminals and their execution.

Smooth performance of the duties of Occupation in Japan have contrasted markedly with the rocky road travelled in Europe. It is sad but well-known that the post-war world has been subjected to an unconscionable amount of wrangling about the meaning of documents which at their drafting appeared to mean the same thing to all the participating drafters. Fortunately, however, it has become patent to world opinion that the misunderstandings have more often than not been deliberately concocted by a certain great power, namely, Soviet Russia. The parlous conditions in Europe might well have been repeated in Japan had the West continued confident that agreement was possible with the Soviets. But fortunately for Japan, the performance of the Soviet representative at the London Conference of Foreign Ministers put all the world on its guard. By the time of the Moscow meeting in December 1945, the United States, represented by Mr. Byrnes, had to make sure that the primary responsibilities of the United States in the Occupation of Japan would not be sabotaged by deliberate obstructions in multi-national deliberative bodies. The executive decisions of the Supreme Commander had to be protected and ensured. This was done.

In conclusion, it might be helpful to attempt to evaluate the contributions which the Allied Council for Japan has made, not only to the occupation of Japan, but through its American chairmanship, to the foreign policy of the United States. I have in my previous remarks analyzed the limitations which of necessity were placed upon the functions of the Council. It was

never intended to have control functions in the sense that its deliberations would directly interfere with the authority of the Supreme Commander. On the other hand, as an Allied body, its deliberations have from time to time had considerable influence on the implementation of policies, or proposed policies, under consideration by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. If the Council now appears to be an anachronism, the fault lies not in the original conception of the Council, but rather in the fact that the Council has been overtaken by events.

The principal objectives of the Occupation having already largely been carried out, it is logical to assume that the Supreme Commander has few occasions to call upon the Council for advice or consultation--in fact, aside from any desire to do so, I know of no reason why he should now consult with the Council.

On the other hand, the Council having been established by inter-governmental agreement, it must by its terms of reference continue to meet not less often than once each fortnight. This of course affords opportunity for sounding partisan national viewpoints, with the result that the Council suffers by reason of its use as a propaganda medium. At the same time, however, the Council does serve as a symbol for the international character of the Occupation and as such, to some extent, adds prestige to the international aspect of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

J.M.G.T # 2.4

HEADQUARTERS
KUMAMOTO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN

APO 24 Unit 1
17 February 1949

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Section Chiefs
Governor Sakurai
Chief of Foreign Affairs Section

1. A conference of public officials will be held at the First Girls' School, Kumamoto City, 25 March 1949. This conference will last from 0900 to 1145 and from 1300 to 1530.
2. The following officials will be invited by the governor to attend:
 - a. All prefectural department heads.
 - b. All prefectural assemblymen.
 - c. All mayors or headmen of cities, towns, and villages.
 - d. Assembly chairman of "c" above.
 - e. Heads of women's organizations in "c" above.
3.
 - a. This conference is called for the purpose of discussing the latest information regarding directives and programs bearing on the social, economic, and political phase of Japanese life as they pertain to the operational plans of Military Government and the nine-point economic recovery program.
 - b. Staff members should confine their talks to the latest phases of operation, avoid repetition or generalities, and endeavor to present specific matter which the audience can find of value.
 - c. The audience will be encouraged to ask questions at the conclusion of each speaker's talk.
 - d. Speakers will prepare their talks in writing for translation into Japanese for the interpreter.
 - e. It is imperative that speakers stay within their time limit both for the talk and question period.
 - f. All section chiefs will plan to attend the opening ceremonies and remain until the morning recess period and all return again at the afternoon recess period and remain for the closing ceremonies.
 - g. If practical, each section will have graphs, charts, or posters displayed in assembly hall showing their activities or comparative activities between guns, towns, etc.

Inal

4. The Foreign Affairs Officer or his representative will act as moderator who will explain to the audience how the conference is to be conducted, introduce the speakers, explain the question and answer period, to include a word of caution to state questions briefly, clearly and loud enough so that all might hear the question. He will also be responsible that the assembly hall is properly prepared for the conference.

5. The attached program is submitted for your information and guidance.

/s/Frank C. Seitz
FRANK C. SEITZ
1st Lt Inf
Commanding

A TRUE COPY

John C. Barronton

JOHN C. BARRONTON
1st Lt Inf
Adjutant
Kumamoto Mil Govt Team

Incl 1

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CONFERENCE

Kumamoto Ken 25 March 1949

Kumamoto Girls' First School,

Kumamoto City

I Introduction

- A. Welcome address by Governor 0900
- B. Welcome address by SMGO 0905
- C. Moderator's Remarks 0910

II Discussion

- A. Economics - Mr. G. K. Blackwood 0915 - 1000
Chief Economics Section
 - 1. Questions and Answers
- B. Civil Educations - Mr. W. B. Pedersen 1000 - 1025
Chief Education Section
 - Women's Affairs - Miss H. Vandaveer 1025 - 1050
Chief Women's Affairs Section
 - 1. Questions and Answers
 - Recess 1050 - 1100
- C. Public Health - Capt R. C. Wallace 1100 - 1145
Chief Public Health Section
 - 1. Questions and Answers
- D. Legal and Government - Capt J. P. Biggs 1300 - 1345
Chief Legal and Government Section
 - 1. Questions and Answers
- E. Public Welfare - Lt J. B. Martine 1345 - 1430
Chief Public Welfare Section
 - 1. Questions and Answers
 - Recess 1430 - 1435
- F. Civil Information - Capt L. W. Greene 1435 - 1520
Chief C I Section

III Conclusion

- A. Closing remarks by SMGO 1520 - 1525
- B. Closing remarks by Governor 1525 - 1530

Amney a - Incl 1

1 Each Team

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Henshu)

JBM/ay

11 March 1949

337
AG 337 - BA

SUBJECT: Notes on Buddhist Conference

TO : See Distribution

1. A copy of notes resulting from a conference held on 18 September 1948 with leaders of Buddhist sects is attached for your information and appropriate action.

2. Your attention is especially directed to the paragraph indicated by red pencil at the top of page three. Compliance with the 3rd sentence thereof is desired.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

[Signature]
C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
As indicated.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 ea MG Region & Team
- 1 Corps Z/R
- 3 AG Rec, I Corps
- 3 MG File

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SECTION

NOTES ON CONFERENCE (COL BURNS AND CHURCH DIGNITARIES)
18 September 1948

I don't think I have been in a room with so many high and important churchmen before. I am not going to try to introduce each one of you to the military personnel. I am Colonel Burns, Military Government Officer, I Corps; Mr. Scott is our Legal and Government Officer, Mr. Anderson, Civil Education; Capt Koons, Information Officer; and Mr. Takeuchi, Central Liaison Officer of the Japanese Government.

Before I tell you about the purpose of this meeting, I would like to set a little background for it.

When the Occupation Forces first arrived in Japan, they did not know what to expect. It was an army coming into a foreign country, the people of which they did not know very well. During the past three years of Occupation, the Occupation Forces have come to know the Japanese people. As they observed the courage and the fortitude with which the Japanese people attacked their problems and how hard they worked, the mission of the Occupation Forces changed. Our mission then was to make Japan a peaceful, democratic country. Today we might add to those two objectives an additional one, to make Japan a peaceful, democratic, and friendly nation.

Today we Americans feel that we are engaged in a great humanitarian effort in Japan. We believe that democracy is more than an ideal. We feel that it is of practical interest and value to every individual. And so you find the American Occupation Forces, represented by the Military Government Section, interested in every aspect of the political, economic, and social life of the Japanese. We are interested in public health, public welfare, public education and in the social security of each Japanese citizen. We have brought over from America well trained specialists in each of these lines. With the assistance and cooperation of the Japanese people, we feel that we have already done a great deal. I feel that the cooperation of the Japanese people and their public officials is due to the real belief that they have in our sincerity. We appreciate this confidence in us.

But still the Japanese people have not made the progress toward democracy which is necessary. The well educated and intelligent people understand to a large degree, but the large mass of people have just a faint idea of what democracy means.

Incl #1

Any efforts towards making Japan completely democratic must provide for the social securities; the Japanese people must understand what their civil rights are, what the rights of man consist of and mean, and when to demand them. So the fundamental problem which lies before the Japanese people today is one of being educated as to what democracy means. The Japanese public officials are aware of this problem and are trying to solve it. It is more than just a problem of appropriating money by the prefectures, it is a problem for every intelligent Japanese citizen to see that the people completely understand democracy.

We have already enlisted the services of newspapers, radios, and editors, but there is one large group of people in Japan which we feel can do a great deal towards this very worthy purpose. That is the reason why I have asked you gentlemen to come here today. We are interested in enlisting the freely given support of the various Buddhist churches in promoting public health, public welfare and social security in order to improve the living standards of the people. We want your assistance in bringing practical knowledge to the mass of people of democracy, of the rights of man, of his civil liberties. We want you to develop among your people an appreciation of the dignity of the individual as a man.

We are asking your assistance because we know that the churches have millions of adherents and are organized to reach them. Churchmen are among the best educated and the most intelligent people in Japan. You have great influence among the people. We feel that this is an opportunity for the churchmen to add to their interest in the spiritual welfare of their adherents, their efforts to improve public health, public welfare, and social securities.

We appreciate that the real and complete development of these programs depend on a sound economy in Japan. It is obvious that it requires money to build hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged and poor. To get that money, Japan must have a sound economy. To this end, you have an opportunity to influence your flocks, your adherents to support such things as crop collections, to avoid blackmarkets, and to see that fish and vegetables and cereals are properly and honestly distributed to all the people. The blackmarket is the enemy of the poor man. He does not have the money to buy in them.

All these matters of public health, a sound economy, public welfare are tied in with a complete knowledge of democracy. So we are asking the churches to support these various programs. Your support will involve a certain orientation and reeducation of your lower clergy. They will have to leave their temples and go amongst the people if they are going to be successful in this endeavor.

It is not our intention here to indicate how you should carry this program out if you should decide to adopt it. Any action that you and your church takes, must be completely voluntary. We appeal to your

intelligence and understanding of human nature and your desire, which is fundamental in Buddhist church, to help your fellowmen.

Military Government has teams in all prefectural areas. They are very closely associated with Japanese prefectural officials. All these teams are being instructed to give you whatever assistance, suggestion and advice you may need. I know that some of the churches have already initiated some of these programs. But I do not know of any instances where they have asked our specialists to help them carry them out. The other Japanese officials have learned to trust us and we do want the churchmen to have confidence in us too.

Americans feel that they are engaged in Japan in the greatest humanitarian effort that the world has ever seen. We are doing our part by sending food to help the Japanese people. I think it is only logical to ask the Japanese clergy to assist in this humanitarian effort.

I do not see any point in having a discussion about this matter here as I realize that you are responsible to your church and would like to discuss this matter with it. Military Government is not seeking any credit for giving you this idea. We simply ask that you propose it to your church organization to see what they desire to do about it. We would prefer that you make these decisions separately, though there is no objection which I can see of discussing it among church groups if you wish. I am going to ask that any publicity put out on this (any announcements to the press that you wish to make regarding decisions that you may take) be not put out before the 25th of September. Please do not do it before the 25th of September. Do it on or after the 25th. I wish to reemphasize that any action you take is entirely voluntary. I simply set the date as the 25th in fairness to all churches so that no one church gets greater credit for having been the first to adopt a program, so that the churches can get credit for the initiative in this matter.

Mr. Takeuchi, have you anything you wish to add?

Mr. Takeuchi: May I say a few words? I shall be glad to be the liaison agent between the churches and Military Government.

Colonel Burns: I would be very glad to answer any questions that these men may have.

Question: This word "social securities", what is the meaning or activities?

Colonel Burns: You have probably read about the Beveridge Plan which was just enacted into law in England. It provides for the economic welfare of the individual from the time he is born until he dies. It provides for poor families who are about to have children, allowances for widows and widows with children, allowances for wage earners who are out of work or are sick, for the aged and provides for the burials of men and

women who die without any money. So you see, it provides security for an individual from the cradle to the grave. It represents the highest development of social security in the world today. If you are not familiar with it, I think you would find it worthwhile reading.

Maybe they would like to know how this idea of social security fits in with the ideas of separation of church and state. The church can see that the individual gets everything that is due him under the law. The church can do a great deal to explain to the working men, who are very quick to learn the benefits of the union, what some of the responsibilities are that go with it. It can inform the people about hospitals that are available for the sick and invalid and see that the sick people get into them. While we do not consider that it would be desirable for the church to back any political aspirant, we feel that it would be entirely proper for the church to instruct the people as to the type of man to elect. We appreciate what this is going to mean to the churches. To a certain degree, they will have to submerge their own interests. But I am sure they will agree that it is one of the prime doctrines of the Buddhist belief that an individual should subordinate his own interests for the benefit of his fellowmen.

Question: I believe that this Military Government has the territory of Kinki?

Colonel Burns: It is all the territory of I Corps - Kinki, Kyushu and Tokai.

Question: When you follow this program for the entire territory of Japan, does it mean that outside the I Corps area it will be the same?

Colonel Burns: I can get in touch with the IX Corps Military Government Officer and explain this to him and I will.

Question: Is there anything printed in the way of pamphlets along the lines you have spoken today?

Colonel Burns: We have documentary material for public welfare, etc. and we shall be glad to get copies and send them to you.

Mr. Scott: The SCAP libraries throughout Japan have means of getting material which the Japanese may want. The libraries can get them.

Colonel Burns: I would like to know later how many would be interested in receiving a list of publications that we can get for them. If they will tell Mr. Takeuchi, we will get a list for them.

Question: We are holding a monthly meeting within our organization for social welfare work and if there would be a possibility of having someone from Military Government come to these meetings and explain the programs, we would be very much pleased.

Colonel Burns: We shall be very glad to supply you with speakers. That is exactly what I meant by Military Government being ready to assist you.

HEADQUARTERS
MIYAZAKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 24, UNIT 2

BDD/tu

2 March 1949

337

SUBJECT: Conference of Prefectural Sanitary Engineering
Officials.

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyushu Mil Govt Region
Hq & Hq Det, APO 24 Unit 5.
(Attn: Public Health Section)

1. Reference: Kyushu Mil Govt Region, Ltr, dtd
11 Feb 1949 subject, "Conference of Prefectural Sanitary
Engineering Officials."

2. The following named officials are to attend
the conference 24 & 25 March 1949.

- a. Mr. Moriyama, Tadashi
- b. Mr. Torihara, Nin
- c. Mr. Kawano, Kihei
- d. Mr. Sugita, Futao

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

ROBERT B GUNN
1st Lt, Inf
Adjutant

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
 HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT
 Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

AA/tn

APC 24 Unit 5
 11 February 1949

337

SUBJECT: Conference of Prefectural Sanitary Engineering
 Officials.

TO : Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, APC 24-5
 Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, APC 929
 Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, APC 929
 Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, APC 24-1
 Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, APC 24-2
 Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, APC 24-2
 Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, APC 970

1. A conference of prefectural officials responsible for environmental sanitation and water supply control programs is to be held at Kyushu Military Government Region March 24 and 25, 1949. This conference program was arranged with the assistance of Fukuoka Public Health Department whose officials have sent announcements (in Japanese) to the Health Departments of all prefectures in Kyushu. Quarters for the conferees will be arranged by Fukuoka Health Department.

2. The purpose of the conference is to discuss and clarify problems and to encourage these officials in their work.

3. The conferees will be divided into two groups, one group will discuss water supply control and the other will discuss general environmental sanitation.

4. In order to stimulate discussions, one topic has been assigned to each prefecture for a 15 minute address and this is to be followed by a group discussion of at least 15 minutes. Team Public Health personnel can render assistance to the Japanese in preparation of their speeches. Advice of the Regional Sanitary Engineer will be provided on request. Thirty five copies of the address should be printed for distribution to the conferees.

5. Two copies each of the program, which gives discussion

Ltr, Kyushu Mil Govt Region, APD 24-5, dated 11 Feb 1949,
subj: "Conference of Prefectural Sanitary Engineer Officials".

topics, a brief outline, and the prefecture assigned to the
subject, and a list of prefectural personnel concerned are
enclosed.

6. Teams are requested to submit the names of conferees
to this office before 5 March 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL HILTON:

CHARLES L. BACHTEL
1st Lt SIG C
Adjutant

- 2 Incls:
1. Conference program
2. List of possible conferees

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS OF PREFECTURAL SANITARY ENGINEERING
DIVISIONS IN KYUSHU

DATE: March 24 & 25, 1949. At 9 a.m.

PLACE: Kyushu Region Military Government, Conference Room.

Conferees will be Sanitary Engineering Division Chiefs, subordinates in Insect and Rodent Control and Water Supply Control and those employees of the Civil Engineering Section responsible for sanitary structure design.

P R O G R A M -- March 24

1. General Meeting of all conferees.

Welcome by Governor Sugimoto.

Mr. Alexander - Functions and Aspirations of Sanitary Engineering Div.

Prof. Tanaka - Health Department Water Supply Control-Relationship to Civil Engineering Department.

PART 1 WATER SUPPLY CONTROL

1. Water Works Act -- The existing act and how it can be used as authority to perform necessary inspections. Scope of act - (depends on individual ^{cooperation} construction) The act as legal authority for review and approval of new construction plans. Stipulations regarding water testing. What are they? Suggestions for improvement of act. (SAGA PREFECTURE)
2. Methods for control of water supplies.
 - a. Periodic physical inspections for:
 - (1) Structural defects
 - (2) Operating deficiencies, and advice as to means of improvement.
 - (3) Examination of plant records.
 - b. Periodic analysis of water samples by Prefecture or Health Center Laboratory as a spot check. Larger water works should install Laboratory for regular testing.
 - c. Periodic reports of water works to Health Department listing desired operations data, and water test results. Date desired. Forms.
 - d. Review and approval of new construction plans and inspection and approval of completed water works to assure it is built according to approved plan. (NAGASAKI PREFECTURE)
3. Simple water works. Desired regulations -- Items for inspection and control. (KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE)
4. Device for treatment of sewage or waste from buildings and slaughter houses. Codes and regulations regarding feces disposal and treatment (existing and tentative). Suggestions for Code improvement. (FUKUOKA PREF.)
5. Examination of water. Standard methods. Discussion of their interpretation. Shortcomings of these tests. How will they be improved. Which tests should most water works be conducting so that they can control operations and accumulate useful data. (MIYAZAKI PREF.)

6. Planning for new water works or extensions. Present Japanese practices -- desired practice -- investigation of water sources -- quantities, qualities -- tests to determine necessary or best method for treatment -- other factors affecting selection. (KUMAMOTO PREF.)

PART II CONTROL OF INSECT & RODENT BORNE DISEASE

1. Review of the insect and rodent control program, its purpose and scope.
 - a. Sanitary teams -- Present practices of operation, personnel, supervision, efficiency. in appraisal of the work.
 - b. Suggestions for the improvement of Sanitary Team services: Personnel, salaries, training, organization, and supervision. The role and importance of the prefectural Sanitary Engineering Division in this work must be emphasized. (OIT. PREF.)
2. Typhus Control
 - a. Means of disease transmission.
 - b. Methods of prevention.
 - c. Suggested program for control by Sanitary Department and Sanitary Teams. (NAGASAKI PREF.)
3. Insect Control
 - a. Purpose of control -- which insects and diseases.
 - b. Methods of control -- their limitations.
 - c. Suggested program for control by Sanitary Teams.
 - d. Prevention of insect borne diseases in small communities and rural areas. (KUMAMOTO PREF.)
4. Use and importance of the Health Education and Information Section of the Prefectural Health Department. Type of posters, articles, announcements, etc. for each purpose, when and how to disseminate information. "Eisei Iin". (KAGOSHIMA PREF.)
5. Control of mosquitoes in rice paddies. Report on investigation made in Fukuoka prefecture. (FUKUOKA PREF.)
6. Environmental Sanitation Inspectors "Eihatsu 318" (15 Nov. 1943). Their purpose and scope. Discussion of how they can guide activities of Sanitary Teams. Sanitary surveys, their purpose, design, and use. (MIYAZAKI PREF.)
7. Cleaning Laws -- and present practices in Japan for garbage and trash collection and disposal, and nightsoil collection and disposal. Importance of cleanliness to Sanitation program. A practical and desired plan for assuring such services. The duty of the Health Department in cleaning. (SAGAMI PREF.)
8. Sanitary Engineering Section or Division -- Argument for and against. (FUKUOKA PREF.)

PROGRAM ^{MARCH 25}
February 9

1. Discussions.
2. Excursion.

NAME OF POSSIBLE ATTENDANTS

PREF.	CHIEF SAN ENG.DIV.	IN CHARGE OF IN- SECT & RODENT	WATER SUPPLY ENG(COURSE 1)	SANITARY ENG. (COURSE 2)
FUKUOKA	Dr.Fujioka	Mr.Oho	Mr.Yoshida, Makoto	Dr.Fujioka, Koki
NAGASAKI	Mr.Tiara	Mr.Fukuda	Mr.Shibahara, Shigenori**	Mr.Ikawa, Yohei**
SAGI	Dr.Miyazaki	Mr.Koji	Mr.Iwaya, Mitsuo	Mr.Mizuta, Gonsaku
KUMAMOTO	Dr.Kaizuka	Mr.Morie, Tokuji	Mr.Yamada, Tadaniko	Mr.Iwashita, Nobuteru
KAGOSHIMA	Dr.Kadomatsu	Not known	Mr.Yamada, Toshihiro*	Mr.Matsushita, Saburo*
OITA	Dr.Kurihara	Mr.Matsuda	None	None
MIYAZAKI	Mr.Setoguchi	MR. INOUE OR Not known MR. TORIHARA	Mr.Moriyama, Tadashi	Mr.Sugita, Futao

* Mr.Yamada is employed by the Civil Engineering Department and Mr.Matsushita by the Health Department.

** Both men from Nagasaki who took the Sanitary Engineering courses are full time Health Department employees.

FILE

KYUSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS ATTACHMENT
Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

J25/scl

AFPO 929

19 January 1949

FILE
337

SUBJECT: Officer to Attend Conference on Manual for Courts Martial

- TO :**
- Commanding Officer, Fukuoka Mil Govt Team, AFPO 929
 - Commanding Officer, Saga Mil Govt Team, AFPO 929
 - Commanding Officer, Oita Mil Govt Team, AFPO 24-2
 - Commanding Officer, Kumamoto Mil Govt Team, AFPO 24-2
 - Commanding Officer, Nagasaki Mil Govt Team, AFPO 929
 - Commanding Officer, Kagoshima Mil Govt Team, AFPO 970
 - Commanding Officer, Miyazaki Mil Govt Team, AFPO 24-2

1. On 27 and 28 January 1949 a two-day conference will be held at Kyushu Military Government Region Headquarters in Fukuoka for the purpose of familiarizing the personnel of Kyushu Military Government Region with the provisions of the new Manual for Courts Martial.

2. It is requested that an officer from your team be designated to attend the Conference. In making designation it is suggested that due consideration be given the qualifications of the individual for a. absorbing Courts Martial material, b. at a later date producing that information for the benefit of other members of the team and c. the length of time the officer will probably serve with the team.

3. It is further requested that the designated individual report to the Conference Room at this Headquarters no later than 0730 on 27 January 1949 equipped with writing materials and a copy of the Manual for Courts Martial U. S. Army 1949.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL MILTON:

CHARLES L. MONTGOMERY
1st Lt Sig O
Adjutant