

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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 2981

(2) Folder title/number: (6)
Miscellaneous Letters

(3) Date: Apr. 1949 - Aug. 1949

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9990	e

(5) Item description and comment:
Kinki

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

INDEX

DATE	TO	SUBJECT
5 Apr 49	All Team Commanders	Miscellaneous Letter No. 1
10 May 49		" No. 2
7 Jun 49		" No. 3
11 Aug 49		" No. 5
Jul 49		" News Letter
Aug 49		" "

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS LETTER

Civil EducationAugust

In order that the work of Civil Education personnel at team level shall result in maximum accomplishment it is necessary that careful planning be done at this time. Such planning should take into account all anticipated activities during the next two or three months. In conformity with existing priorities in Civil Education, existing problems should be listed and dealt with according to urgency and importance. Such a list of objectives, together with progress attained toward their actual accomplishment or implementation, should be included in the regular monthly activities reports or in special reports. Care should be exercised to put first things first. Caution and sound judgment are required to prevent becoming involved in non-essential phases of education during the closing period of team activities in the Civil Affairs programs. Minimum surveillance must, of course, be continued. However, every effort should be made to strengthen Japanese school officials so that they will be ready to discharge effectively their increasing responsibilities. Initiative should be encouraged at all levels and confidence in their own ability to handle their own problems should be enhanced.

In organizing the work of Civil Education sections, preparatory to their closing in the near future, it is desired that files embracing all valuable and useful materials be brought up-to-date. No records should be destroyed which have any possible future usefulness. Materials of doubtful value should be removed from the files, but preserved and packed separately, so that after being transmitted to this headquarters they will be available for reference when needed. This culling of material on file in team Civil Education sections,

as well as the packing of seldom used materials for possible future use by regional headquarters, should be started at once and completed well in advance of the team's closing date. Following such a procedure will insure: (1) maximum availability of current materials in team Civil Education files; (2) maximum usefulness of records that are preserved for future reference; and (3) make possible orderly and efficient functioning of the Civil Education sections in the various Civil Affairs teams right up to and including the last day's operation. Care should be taken to include in the preserved files accurate information concerning the names, titles, addresses, and functions of Japanese individuals who have been most helpful in effectuating the policies and objectives of the Civil Education program. The possession of such information, in easily accessible form, will be of great value in carrying on what remains of the Civil Education program after the teams complete their work.

This headquarters desires to express appreciation for the enviable performance record and high morale being maintained at team level.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3-402/NRDS NO. 1

July 1949

Miscellaneous News Letter

Civil Education

In the light of recent developments, certain policies and practices which affect all Civil Education personnel should be emphasized.

As a means of implementing both the spirit and the letter of recent directives pertaining to the reorganization of Civil Affairs activities, it cannot be too strongly urged that all Civil Education personnel continue to devote themselves wholeheartedly and unreservedly to the accomplishment of established objectives. Example is a greater teacher than precept. May it never be said of any of us that in example we provided "too little too late". One or two cases of "job jitters" at this time could have an exceedingly deleterious effect upon the enviable record of combined accomplishments which has been achieved through the unselfish devotion to duty of all teams and all sections. All of us are occupying posts of leadership. True leaders do not retreat or relax their efforts at the time of greatest challenge. By measuring up to the challenge; by giving of our best right up to and including the last day that we are on the job, we can complete the assigned mission in a manner befitting American citizens. Genuine leadership is a dear commodity in any job market. We may rest assured that the merit and worth exemplified by personnel at all levels will not go unrecognized or unrewarded. To this end, it is desired that accurate and up-to-date records of job performances be kept on all personnel.

Recent experiences with the Zenshinza should serve to call attention to the need for the establishment by boards of education of sound policies relating to the use of school buildings. While there is an aroused interest

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5 402/RMS/RS

regarding the appropriate use of public school property, it is suggested that Civil Education Officers recommend to superintendents and boards of education that, as a matter of general policy itinerant performers be denied the use of school buildings and grounds. Exceptions to such a regulation should be made only with the prior approval in writing of the school board having jurisdiction over the property in question. It should be pointed out that this recommendation is in line with the widely publicized advocacy of the practice of schools serving as the centers of their respective communities. The school-centered community is an ideal which should be translated into practice as rapidly as practicable. However, the activities carried on in and by schools--whether educational or recreational in nature--should be locally generated and locally controlled. In other words, the local school-community should be encouraged to make the fullest possible use of local talent and local resources of all kinds.

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

MISCELLANEOUS LETTER
NUMBER 5

11 August 1949

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
I	General	1
II	Administrative	1
III	Public welfare	2 - 3
IV	Civil Information	4 - 5
V	Civil Education	6
VI	Economics	7

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
AFO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

MISCELLANEOUS LETTER
NUMBER 5

11 August 1949

TO: All Team Commanders

I General

As a means of implementing both the spirit and the letter of recent directives pertaining to the reorganization of Civil Affairs activities, it cannot be too strongly urged that all personnel continue to devote themselves wholeheartedly and unreservedly to the accomplishment of established objectives. Example is a greater teacher than precept. May it never be said of any of us that in example we provided "too little too late". One or two cases of "job jitters" at this time could have an exceedingly deleterious effect upon the enviable record of combined accomplishments which has been achieved through the unselfish devotion to duty of all teams and all sections. All of us are occupying posts of leadership. True leaders do not retreat or relax their efforts at the time of greatest challenge. By measuring up to the challenge; by giving of our best right up to and including the last day that we are on the job, we can complete the assigned mission in a manner befitting American citizens. Genuine leadership is a dear commodity in any job market. We may rest assured that the merit and worth exemplified by personnel at all levels will not go unrecognized or unrewarded.

II Administrative

Supply

1. Attention of all concerned is invited to Section IX, XII and XVI of Eighth Army Weekly Directive 46, dated 23 July 1949. These references deal with clothing and monetary allowances.

III Public Welfare

1. Attention is directed to Welfare Priorities for 3rd quarter of 1949, as contained in Letter Headquarters Eighth Army, subject: "Priority of Military Government Activities" dated 17 June 1949, which also includes list of current OD's in the welfare program. To enable this headquarters to present to higher headquarters the views of team region welfare officers regarding needs and direction of Japanese programs, it is desired that by 10 September 1949 there be submitted to this headquarters your suggestions in specific detail as to the fields or areas that in your opinion should receive continuing surveillance or supervision under the reorganized Civil Affairs operations. In essence this report should be the pulling together of your experience to date in the prefecture.

2. Reference: OD 6, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 24 January 1949, paragraph 7. This is called to your attention for clarification of questions that have arisen as to appropriate subjects for forwarding to higher headquarters. While the monthly activities reports are replete with information, it is possible that there are other data that have not been included in the monthly reports that would be of interest to higher headquarters. Special reports are invited under the referenced paragraph.

3. A telephonic request has been received through channels for suggestions of persons qualified to serve in the Welfare Ministry as translator and interpreter. Such a person should have facility in written and spoken English and Japanese. There are two such persons now in the employ of the Ministry, and the work load is too heavy. Only those persons who can handle both languages with what is almost "native-born facility" should be considered. There are no details regarding status, length of tenure, or salary - such details to be worked out between the suggested individual and the Ministry. It is not necessary that the person be one who has been in Public Welfare. The emphasis is on language skills. Suggestions can be made by telephoning this headquarters.

4. Observations of team Public Welfare officers indicate that while the social insurance programs are carrying on information activities, they are largely ineffectual, primarily because of the lack of direction and enthusiasm back of the materials. It is urged that the prefectural insurance and the plant insurance personnel take greater interest in developing informational programs that are related to the capacity of the insured to absorb the materials being used. The test of the validity of the information service is the knowledge of the program by the insured. It is not sufficient evidence to have the officials know the fine points about the program. The lack of appeals in any number is strongly suggestive that the individual insurees are not aware of their rights. Coordination with the team information section and between the welfare and information section of the prefectural government is desirable in improving the present programs.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.1(a) DATE 10/17/2001

5. Reference: OD 6, paragraph 4a (3) and 4d (2); and OD 59 paragraph 10. Attention is invited to the requirements of these referenced paragraphs that the inspections be made in person by the team welfare officer. It appears to be a wiser expenditure of effort to review and inspect fewer operations in the company of prefectural, district and city or local officials than to attempt a wide coverage by Japanese personnel employed by Civil Affairs teams. The presence of the involved Japanese officials can be used profitably to make each review and inspection a learning process for the officials, with the end that they can then increase the effectiveness of their own inspections and reviews.

6. In two prefectures the prefectural welfare office has established the requirement of a monthly written report from the district (gun) offices and their activities which include evaluation of the operations and personnel of town and village welfare operations. In one prefecture the welfare office has begun a monthly letter to all welfare sub-divisions, somewhat similar to the FH&W Weekly Bulletin. Both of these devices seem to be along the right road for eventual development of in-service training and supervision processes. It is brought to your attention for your study and discussion with Japanese officials.

7. Prior to the dissolution of the teams it would be desirable to have prepared by each welfare officer an evaluation of both the operations and the personnel of the Japanese public and private programs. Suggestive outline will be forwarded later on. In the meantime suggestions are desired as to type of materials that should be included in the evaluation report. This type of information will be of inestimable value in carrying on the program after 1 December 1949.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG 105.

IV Civil Information

1. Themes and Techniques:

Reference is made to recent Eighth Army letter (undated), subject: "Civil Information Themes and Techniques for Priority Programs -- August, 1949." Themes and techniques mentioned therein should be brought to the attention of responsible Japanese officials and to those in charge of the various media.

2. Labor Information:

Reference is made to letter, Eighth Army, dated 7 July 1949, subject: "Movie Films and Kamishibai on Labor Subjects". Prefectural labor officials should be reminded that they can obtain copies of these materials from the Education Section of the Labor Ministry. Needless to say, officials should be urged not only to obtain these materials but to use them wisely in their labor education programs.

3. Information Plan for the "Job Readjustment Program":

Reference is made to the above-mentioned Eighth Army letter (undated). All media should be encouraged to publicize the work of the Public Employment Security Offices. Note especially Paragraph 6: "The burden of informing workers of the Job Readjustment Program will fall mainly on FESO offices and management and labor organizations. Newspapers and radio stations will undoubtedly do most of the educating of the general public. A series of press conferences held by FESO and prefectural labor section officials would provide media and the public with an accurate understanding of the program. To explain the functions of FESO, 100 sets of opaque projector cards were recently completed by CIE and have been distributed to the teams. The inclosed materials ('Background Material on Job Readjustment Program' prepared by the Labor Ministry and "What Is FESO?") have been distributed to all FESOs and are being sent to prefectural labor sections.

4. Miscellaneous Letters Nos. 2, 3, and 4:

Newly-appointed Civil Information Officers and those who have been absent from duty (e.g., attending Civil Affairs School, etc.) should study carefully the three letters mentioned above in order to bring themselves up-to-date on Civil Information matters in the region. Newcomers in this field of work are often baffled by the great variety of programs and operations involved in Civil Information. It is the opinion of this headquarters that a careful perusal of the three letters will enable new personnel to "get started" without a great deal of lost motion. As has been pointed out before, Civil Information should guide and assist the prefectural information offices, the information personnel in the various kencho and fucho departments and sections, and the many media. Do not do their work for them.

5. Reading Rooms and Libraries:

Many Japanese libraries and reading rooms are little more than places where stacks and bundles of books and magazines lie in corners catching dust or where library personnel are engaged in a seemingly-endless task of keeping records. Civil Information Officers need not be expert librarians themselves to see what is wrong with the average Japanese library. Do not hesitate to encourage librarians to "clean up" their establishments. Remind them that libraries should be functional institutions and not museums. Encourage newspaper reporters to visit the libraries and to editorialize on their findings. It is the mission of public libraries to perform a public service. All concerned should be reminded thereof.

6. One-Line Editorials:

Many newspaper reporters complain that their editors or publishers hesitate to print lengthy editorials because of the shortage of newsprint. Remind these reporters that often one-line editorials can be used to "deliver a terrific punch". In recent years a number of American newspapers and magazines have tried this method and have found it to be very effective.

7. Visual Aids Program:

In recent months the Regional Civil Information Officer has noticed a certain degree of improvement in the operation of prefectural film libraries. This is an encouraging sign. However, guiding and assisting these film libraries is an endless task. Civil Information Officers should attempt to visit their film libraries at least once each week and should encourage visual aids officers and social education chiefs to do likewise. Once again, Hatusha 103 is an important document; encourage your Japanese officials to read and study it carefully.

V Civil Education

Recent experiences with the Zenshinza should serve to call attention to the need for the establishment by boards of education of sound policies relating to the use of school buildings. While there is an aroused interest regarding the appropriate use of public school property, it is desired that Civil Education Officers suggest to superintendents and boards of education that, as a matter of general policy itinerant performers be denied the use of school buildings and grounds. Exceptions to such a regulation should be made only with the prior approval in writing of the school board having jurisdiction over the property in question. It should be pointed out that this suggestion is in line with the widely publicized advocacy of the practice of schools serving as the centers of their respective communities. The school-centered community is an ideal which should be translated into practice as rapidly as practicable. However, the activities carried on in and by schools, whether educational or recreational in nature, should be locally generated and locally controlled. In other words, the local school-community should be encouraged to make the fullest possible use of local talent and local resources of all kinds.

VI Economics

Concerning Agricultural Land Departments at Prefecture Level

The need for continuing the activity of the Agricultural Land Department has been established by national law and these government sections are not to be absorbed into other prefectural departments. The 4th Indorsement from GHQ, SCAF to a letter from Kysto Civil Affairs Team emphasizes these instructions:

C O P Y

AG 602 (31 May 49) NR/A

4th Ind

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS, APO 500
30 June 1949

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Article Number 158 of the Law Concerning Local Autonomy (Law number 67, 1947) requires that a prefectural governor create an agricultural land department to administer matters relating to agricultural lands and reclamation activities.

2. Accomplishment of the initial program for the purchase and resale of land to eligible purchasers does not minimize the emphasis to be placed on the permanent administration of land reform legislation and reclamation activities.

3. Prefectural government reorganization plans should comply strictly with existing laws.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

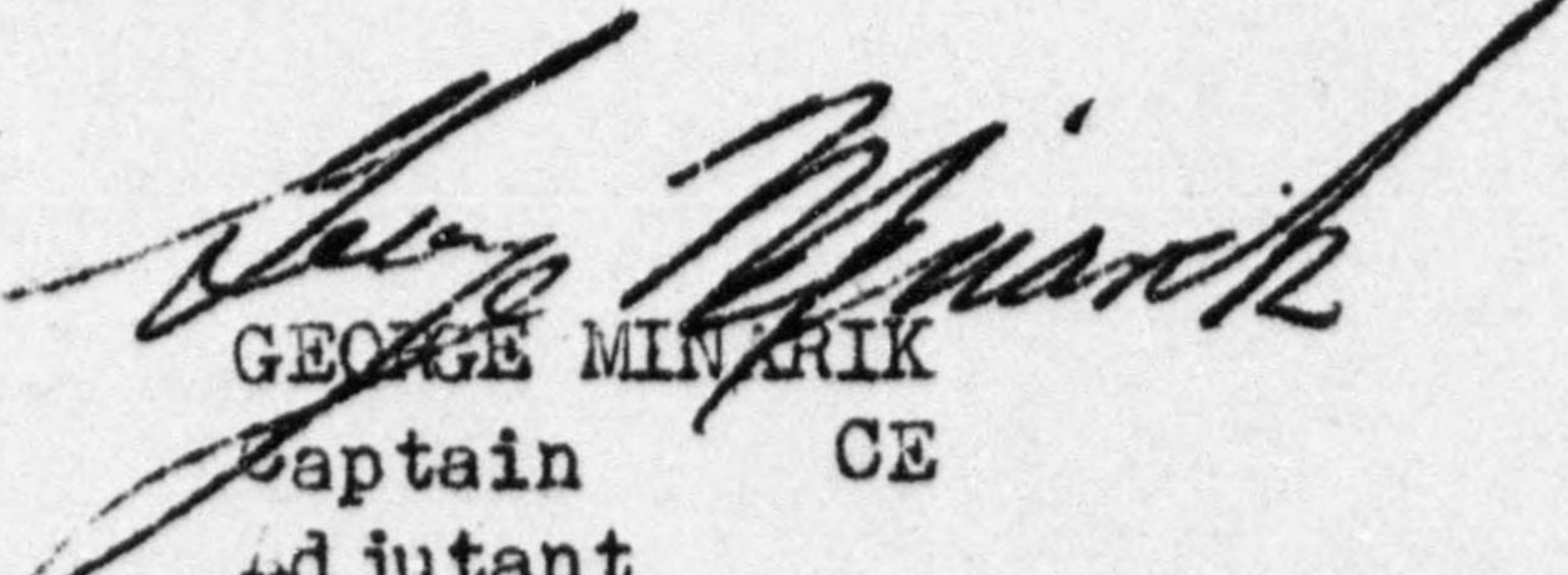
6 Incls:
w/d

/s/ Donald McLeod
/t/ DONALD MCLEOD
Captain, CAC
Actg Asst Adj Gen

C O P Y

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

DISTRIBUTION
"B"


GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

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

7 June 1949

MISCELLANEOUS LETTER
NUMBER 3

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
I	General	1
II	Administrative	1
III	Legal and Government	4
IV	Public Welfare	5
V	Civil Information	8
VI	Economics	11
VII	Finance and Civil Property	12

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3-402/NRDS NS.
HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
AFO 25 (Osaka, Honshu)

7 June 1949

I General

1. This the third of a series of monthly miscellaneous letters which this headquarters will issue. The contents are such as should be brought to the attention of team commanders. Of the items contained in these letters, some will be new and others of an explanatory nature of problems which continually arise.

II Administrative

1. References: Section XI, Weekly Directive Number 38, Headquarters Eighth Army dated 28 May 1949, Subject: "Showdown Inspection of Clothing and Equipment" and Messageform, File No. AG 420, dated 2 June 1949, Subject as above. Report of completed action required by above references will be submitted this headquarters not later than 16 June 1949.

2. Reference: Memorandum Number 28, Headquarters I Corps, dated 26 May 1949, Subject: "Traffic Control". The attention of all personnel will be brought to the above reference for compliance.

3. The attention of all personnel will be drawn to the special Savings Bond Drive currently being conducted by the Department of the Army, the purpose of which is to get all officers and enlisted men to adopt a regular program for the purchase of Government Savings Bonds. Team commanders will interview each individual who has no regular bond program and encourage him to adopt one.

4. Reference: OD #53/2 for 1948, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 20 May 1949, Subject: "Military Government Operational Reports". The above reference contains changes especially pertinent to Economics, Labor, and Finance and Civil Property operational reports.

5. Visitors: All information regarding official visits to this region will come from this headquarters. Japanese sources cannot be regarded as official and a check should be made with this headquarters in instances where teams are informed through Japanese sources.

6. Civilian Personnel Information:

a. Leave (local): Absence and Travel Authority will suffice for leave periods of three (3) calendar days or less. Leave orders will be required for periods in excess of that amount.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

b. Leave to ZI, Termination of Contract: Application will be submitted on EUD Ltr #3, accompanied by Exit-Interview and Re-employment rating form, all in five (5) copies. Application will be submitted as an inclosure to a letter with the 1st Ind of EUD #3 blank. Eighth Army accomplishes 1st Ind of EUD #3.

c. Application for Employment and local hire: Personnel submitting application for federal employment will submit SF 57, "Application for Federal Employment", in duplicate, accompanied by WD 74, "Position Description," in eight (8) copies. Those applying for the first time are required to submit WD 643A, "Personal History Statement, prepared in accordance with Section XVIII, Eighth Army Weekly Directive #16, 1948.

d. Promotions and Reclassifications: All promotions and reclassifications will be accompanied by WD 74, "Position Description" (7 copies) and organization chart showing breakdown of section in which employee is working.

e. Information: Information regarding civilian personnel and official visitors to this region can be obtained by contacting Mr. Perez, this headquarters, telephone Lightning 739.

f. A roster will be submitted to reach this headquarters by the 1st of each month showing all DAC's assigned or attached to teams with the following information:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| a. Full name | d. Duty assignment (clerk-steno, etc) |
| b. Grade | e. Expected date of termination
(if any) |
| c. Section | f. Leave status (those on lv ZI) |

7. The following memorandum from Kinki Liaison and Coordination Office is quoted for your information:

"1. Effective 1 June 1949, the Central Liaison & Coordination Office, which was hitherto an outer bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, has become an inner bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The name 'Central Liaison & Coordination Office' has been changed to 'Liaison Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs', also effective from 1 June.

2. The function and nomenclature of the local Liaison & Coordination Offices remain unchanged."

8. It is noted that some of the Teams are not complying with I Corps Letter file AG 210 - BA, subject: "Officer's Information Sheet", dated

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
 dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

3 December 1948. It is desired that one (1) copy of the Information Sheet be furnished this headquarters as well as I Corps Military Government Section. Information Sheets should be furnished on all newly assigned officers as soon as practicable.

9. The following Messageform, Headquarters I Corps, dated 2 June 1949 is quoted for information and compliance;

"SUBJECT: Handling of Firearms

The careless handling of firearms has resulted in the death of several members of this command during the past month. It is indicative of gross negligence on the part of the individuals concerned and a lack of proper training in the practice of safety precautions prescribed for the handling of firearms. This matter is of great concern to the Corps Commander. Commanders will take the necessary action immediately to insure that all military personnel of their commands understand the prescribed safety precautions and the fatal results that accompany their violation. It is desired that this matter be given constant command supervision and that refresher training in the safe use of firearms be included in all training schedules periodically."

10. Fire Losses

a. Monthly Activities Reports, Daily Incident Reports, G-2 Periodic Reports, newspapers, and other sources of information indicate a tremendous loss of property due to fires. This loss is a serious detriment to the Japanese economy, and especially so during the present austerity program.

b. Efforts to reduce the fire loss on the part of Japanese authorities are to be encouraged by military government personnel. The following avenues of approach to the problem are submitted for your consideration:

- (1) Campaigns on fire prevention and safety should be continuing affairs by all fire prevention and fire fighting personnel;
- (2) Stimulate fire insurance companies to increased activity in their campaigns of education on fire prevention. Reduced payments for fire losses mean financially stronger insurance companies;

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

- (3) Salvage operations should be prompt and closely supervised in order to prevent further deterioration of damaged, yet useable goods, and also prevent leakage into illegal channels.
- (4) General publicity urging greater protection against loss by fire of badly needed supplies during the present critical period.

III Legal and Government

1. Local Elections

a. Between the 15th of April and 31st of May, the military government teams of Kinki Region submitted reports on 45 elections, in accordance with Operational Directive 19, 1949. The elections ranged from those of a small village to larger ones on a prefecture-wide scale.

b. Attention is invited to paragraph 4 of OD 19, which states that military government teams will "observe" each election. Webster defines "observe" as "to pay attention to, to watch, to inspect or to take notice." The former OD on elections required "surveillance", which is defined as "oversight, close supervision or close watch". It will be noted that the difference between observation and surveillance is one of degree; observation being less than surveillance.

c. Information has been received that SCAP received notice of announcement of elections through Japanese channels prior to the time the election commission had made known the announcement of election to the military government teams. It is desired that election commissions be advised to inform military government teams the same day they make the public announcement, and further, that the MG-19 report be submitted promptly.

2. Political Parties

Cabinet Order No. 64, 1949 (Official Gazette No. 902, 4 Apr 49) on "Controlling Organizations" merits very careful reading. On the subject of reading, the following publication is recommended for all Legal-Government officers, "Communism in Action", House Document No. 754, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Library of Congress, Washington D.C., for 25¢ a copy.

3. Police Telephone

A number of military government teams have a police telephone

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12055 SECTION 5-402/RRDS NS.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

in the office, usually in the Legal-Government Section. The police report that about 35% of the traffic on the police network is from military government. Much of the traffic on this telephone is of non-police activity, and includes reports on sweet potatoes, crop collections, rice quotas, etc. This apparent discrepancy will be corrected.

4. Petitions for Recall

The recall provisions of the Local Autonomy Law have been found to be excellent procedures for controlling public officials, however; like many other government safeguards, they are subject to misuse and abuse. There appears to be a movement afoot now that each time an organized minority becomes dissatisfied with some government action, they threaten the government officials with recall and start circulating petitions. Public officials are expected to comply with the wishes of the majority of their constituents, and if a majority of the voters is honestly dissatisfied, the official should be removed, but the tendency has been for the people to sign petitions without reading them and without coming to a decision in their own minds. They sign merely because someone else has done so and because it seems the popular thing to do. Education on the proper use of recalls and the individual's responsibility for making up his own mind is badly needed to offset the misuse of this privilege by organized minorities.

5. Election of Agricultural Land Commissioners

The attention of Legal-Government officers is invited to paragraph 6 on page 12 and item 6 on pages 37-39 of Bulletin #185, Weekly Summary of Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAF, which pertains to the second general election of city, town, and village agricultural land commissioners to be held during August, 1949. These elections will be observed and reported in accordance with OD 19, 1949.

IV Public Welfare

1. OD 6 of 1949 requires the submission to 8th Army of inclosures 2, 3 and 4 and a copy of the Japanese monthly public assistance statistical report which the prefecture sends to the Welfare Ministry. It is desired that copies of all the above be submitted to this headquarters at the same time, and not later than the submission of the MG-4 monthly report.

2. Due to the increasing intensity of the "austerity program" the accumulation of accurate data regarding the increase in unemployment is essential for proper planning and guidance of prefectural welfare officials. The definition of employment and unemployment, as used by the ESS

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

of GHQ, SCAF, has been sent to each welfare team officer. It is desired that beginning with the month of June the best prefectural estimates be submitted to this headquarters each month along with the reports mentioned in 1. above. Analysis of the unemployment data in terms of their effect on the public assistance caseload and prefectural plans in this regard is also invited.

3. By 27 June 1949 a list of Repatriation Camps and Housing Projects referred to in OD 23 of 1949 will be submitted to this headquarters, with an indication for each as to compliance with SCAF FHMJG 97 of 22 March 1949, and a special report in the event of non-compliance. Negative reports are desired. Care should be exercised to include all projects publically owned.

4. It is desired that the June 1949 Annex B-2 (QPH-01) - Inclosure 1 to OD 6 of 1949 - include in par. 8 a, a listing by nationality (cases and persons) of foreign nationals, excluding Koreans, receiving public assistance in any form. Subsequent monthly Annex B-2's will report only changes as indicated in Par. 8 of Report Outline (Inclosure 1 to OD 6 of 1949).

5. Several cases have recently been made public in which Minsei-iin have been intimately involved in welfare operations - as private ventures - other than their official duties. It is suggested that this matter be discussed with the prefectural welfare officials from the point of view that it is most undesirable for individual Minsei-iin to have any private welfare interests for reasons which are quite obvious. This is particularly undesirable in instances when Minsei-iin are owner operators or managers of institutions, work-shops, lodgings or vagrant homes - but is not meant to include Minsei-iin serving on boards or operations managed by the Minsei-iin Renmei as an organizational enterprise. Special reports of undesirable practices are invited.

6. One prefecture of this region has issued minimum education standards for public welfare officials - graduation from former middle or new high school; and another prefecture is studying the question. In view of the fact that permanent progress cannot be made unless a floor is set for personnel in the public welfare program it is suggested that the matter of minimum education qualifications be brought up for consideration of the proper officials, especially since the Civil Service reform will eventually reach down to the local levels of government. It will be objected that salaries are too low to attract persons of such education, but the increasing unemployment makes the present time and the next months the most appropriate time to undertake such a reform.

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

7. Copies of a basic letter from Shiga MG Team with approving indorsements from SCAP on down regarding the pooling of the various tax premium collection staffs for the various social insurance programs have been distributed to each welfare officer. It is urged that this device for greater efficiency and more adequate coverage of subject plants be brought to the attention of the insurance officials for adoption, with the suggestion that they observe the operation of the plan in Shiga prefecture.

8. On 24 May 1949 the Community Chest Boards of Kinki Region met in Osaka to discuss campaign plans for this year. The theme of the observations seems to have been dissatisfaction with last year's planning, particularly with the preparation of the budgets and with allocations. It is suggested that as soon as possible the MG welfare officer begin contact with the Community Chest Board to re-emphasize sound budget, control and allocation principles while the meeting is still fresh in the minds of the board members.

9. There is evidence of increasing numbers of girls between 16 and 18 taking employment in tea houses, ostensibly due to economic need in their families. The Child Labor Law does not specifically prohibit such employment, even though work in restaurants and places of entertainment is prohibited. Labor Ministry Ordinance No. 8, Article 13 is being translated and will be forwarded in a few days. In the meantime it might be advisable to begin liaison with the team labor officer in this matter so that coordination can be achieved which will result in protecting these children from the hazards of the environment of tea houses, and other such places.

10. As a follow-up of recent information sent to teams by SCAP it is desired this headquarters be furnished, by 20 June, a list of all former private reformatories by name, location, status after transformation, and present ownership and management, with number and types of children presently accommodated. Special reports are desired in those cases which indicate failure to comply with the directive of abolishment as private reformatories.

11. The new Ministry complaint procedure should be carefully analyzed with the prefectural officials, as its establishment will perforce make adequate basic application and case handling procedures and controls mandatory. It would appear that such devices as written applications, case registration, application controls, recording of intake and investigation interviews, and securing of documentary evidence of eligibility or ineligibility would become essential operations. It is suggested that the complaint procedure be used as a leverage to institute these elementary standards in the local office routines. The complaint procedure suggests

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

that the Minsei-iin be kept out of the procedure, which seems to be another factor for urging the prefectural welfare officials to place more and more administrative functions in the hands of the public officials and less in the Minsei-iin.

V Civil Information

1. Themes and Techniques for Priority Programs: Reference is made to recent (undated) Eighth Army letter, subject: "Civil Information Themes and Techniques for Priority Programs -- June, 1949." Points mentioned therein should be brought to the attention of prefectural officials in charge of information and also to those in charge of the various media. Officials should be encouraged to submit detailed plans to the CI Officer as to how they intend to implement themes and techniques locally.

2. Economic Recovery Program: Once again, all officials and other with whom CI Officers work should be reminded of the above program. Those who sponsor and conduct lectures, meetings, discussions, conferences, and other "get-togethers" of one kind or another should be urged to make repeated references to economic recovery in their various programs. Any device or technique which might result in making the average citizen more conscious of the "nine points" is worth trying. Civil Information personnel should work closely with prefectural economic recovery committees. As was stated in Miscellaneous Letter No. 2, this headquarters, dated 10 May 1949, it is desired that these prefectural committees be given a "tremendous push" during the summer months.

3. Enforcement of Alien Registration Laws: Prefectural information personnel should be reminded to give suitable publicity to matters pertaining to the strengthening of enforcement of the alien registration laws. Reference is made to Minji Ko No. 975 addressed to all prefectural governors on 30 April 1949 by the executive assistant to the attorney general. CI Officers should coordinate with Legal and Government Officers regarding this matter.

4. Abuse of Process: Publicity should be given to the proper use of the recall provision of the Local Autonomy Law.

5. Town and Village Information Committee Meeting Programs: The above technique, recently written up in an Eighth Army memorandum, has many desirable features. The idea of using local talent extensively for the information and entertainment parts of the program is worthwhile. In the promotional business there are always many different avenues of approach; mixing business with pleasure ("the bitter with the sweet") has always been an effective approach. CI Officers should bring the

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.02/HRMS NO. 12/10/00

BASIC: Ltr Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

sample Shikoku Region program, attached to the Eighth Army memorandum to the attention of prefectural and local officials. Many of them will immediately see the merits of the plan.

6. Countering Communists Propaganda on Repatriation: Reference is made to Eighth Army letter, dated 21 May 1949, subject as above. CI Officers should study carefully Paragraph 3 of the letter which lists suggested techniques that may be used by Japanese agencies, individuals, and media in spiking untruths perpetrated by the Communists Party. The press releases attached to the letter, samples of a series prepared by PIO, GHQ. over the past several months, may be used to advantage. CI Officers should note Paragraph 5: "Any quotations to be attributed to occupation sources should be taken only from PIO releases."

7. Eighth Army M.G. Bulletin, 10 May 1949: CI Officers are urged to note carefully the following items in the above-mentioned publication: "Town Meetings Multiply" (cover), "Comments from the Field" (Pages 15, 16, and 17 -- bring these paragraphs to the attention of prefectural information and visual education personnel; remind them of informational activity in other prefectures), "SOP Valuable to Successor" (Page 18), and "Stereopticon Conversion Attachment" (Pages 13 and 19). Pages 33 through 36 contain some excellent devices used in tax collection information campaigns. Note especially Nagasaki (tax classes in the schools), Ehime ("questions and answers" on taxes in the local newspapers), Wakayama (poster contest), and Shikoku ("tax badge of honor").

8. Civil Information and the Press: The following was stated as Eighth Army policy at the Regional CI Conference in Yokohama in March of this year: "Keep Military Government out of the newspapers. Minimize handouts; maximize good clear information to the press. Let the newspapers develop this information as they see fit. Keep Military Government in the background."

9. Posters, Leaflets, Pamphlets, Et Cetera: CI Officers are once again reminded to forward to this headquarters 33 copies of worthwhile posters, leaflets, pamphlets, et cetera which are prepared and produced by public or private agencies in their prefectures. These copies will be distributed among the other prefectures of the Region and among the other regions of I Corps. Ideas and techniques are "where you find them." Many are to be found in these materials. Thus far, most of the Kinki prefectures have cooperated excellently. Needless to say, on the team level these materials should be circulated among the sections to which they pertain and among the Japanese officials with whom CI Officers work. They should not be "buried" in the files before maximum use has been made of them.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.402/RMDS NO. 7-1-00

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

10. Visual Education Program:

a. As has been previously stated, many groups and organizations are not aware of the availability of films and projectors. Visual aids personnel and film library committees in the prefectures should be stirred into action. Up-to-date lists of films and other visual materials should be circulated through kencho departments and sections so that personnel in those departments and sections will know what is available to them for use in their information programs.

b. Various officials have permitted the large stereopticon projectors to remain in storerooms for months, taking very little interest in this phase of the visual education program. To plan an effective program with a workable schedule should not require months. If properly publicized, showings of SCAP, CIE opaque projector cards such as "Let's Look at Ourselves," "Courtroom Procedure," "In Order to Bring Up Good Children", and "America in Action" should draw large audiences, thus furthering the information mission. Wide and wise use of the stereopticons is recommended; Japanese officials should not be permitted to neglect this equipment.

c. In accordance with a telephone message recently received from the Educational Film Unit, CIE, SCAP, attendance reports are now required on all films circulated by SCAP, including the so-called "short subject" or "special subject" films such as "Old Dog Tray", "Nellie Bly," "Old Folks at Home," "Pueblo Boy," and others -- SCAP-circulated British films as well as American films.

11. Bulletin Boards: Bulletin boards are always an important media of information. Those in charge of them should be encouraged to keep them attractive, neat, and up-to-date. In many parts of the Region, especially in the rural areas, these boards have been neglected. Town and village officials have permitted them to "go to seed". This matter might well be brought to the attention of prefectural information personnel and also district ("gun")chiefs.

12. Public Opinion Survey on Tax Education Program: The above survey was recently completed and a report thereof has been forwarded to higher headquarters. Copies will be sent to the Teams in the near future. CI Officers are reminded that no publicity will be given the survey (Ref: letter, I Corps, same subject as above, dated 8 April 1949). The following recommendations were made:

Information programs dealing with tax education must be further strengthened and vitalized on all levels. Civil Information Officers should, if at all possible, confer weekly with tax officials in their

BASIC: Ltr Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

prefectures, suggesting new ideas, new techniques, new devices. Frequent liaison with all of the media of information should be maintained. They should be reminded again and again of their civic responsibility to give the people sound, accurate, and reliable information.

The various themes and techniques suggested by Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army, and by other headquarters should receive constant attention. Especially effective at this time might be the use of "town hall meetings" conducted not by Military Government but by the Japanese tax officials in all of the cities and towns of the prefectures. Officials in charge must be impressed with the necessity for using language which the average person will understand. Also effective might be the organization of tax familiarization courses in schools at which simple tax problems are presented, with emphasis on filing procedures.

Tax office personnel should be reminded that they are the servants, not the masters, of the people. As such, they should act accordingly.

The necessity for publicity dealing with accurate records of income cannot possibly receive too much emphasis.

Briefly, tax collection must remain first on the Civil Information priority list for many months to come.

13. Weekly Newspapers: If properly guided and assisted, weekly newspapers, many of them published in the outlying towns and villages, can be developed into excellent informational media. On their field trips, CI Officers should try to find time to visit the editors and reporters of these publications or perhaps to hold press conferences with representatives of several such weeklies. An attempt should be made to build up the idea of "reader acceptance." Although many of these papers are now facing financial difficulties and newsprint shortages, when conditions become more favorable, those that have striven to give the reader "his money's worth" (those that have worked to serve the best interests of the general public) will enjoy a greater degree of prosperity than their less responsible competitors.

VI Economics

1. Release of Medical and Kitchen Equipment: In reparations plants which have been evaluated by Japanese evaluation committees, medical and kitchen equipment and supplies have been listed in the reports and in many cases given an inventory number. SCAP has been approving requests to release these items from reparations custody. In some cases the releases

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5 402/RMS/RS
BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

have covered all the equipmet in sizable company-owned hospitals. Requests for release contain sufficient description of each item by nomenclature and inventory number, if any.

After release from reparations custody, items in arsenals and laboratories may then be processed for release as enemy-surrendered supplies under the provisions of OD 25 (9 Apr 49) as amended.

2. Economics Section Chiefs are reminded that for compliance with Letter 014-BA, Headquarters I Corps, dated 10 February, 1948, Subject: "Japanese Economic Recovery," teams must submit progress of the Economic Recovery Program in the monthly activities report.

3. Reference: Letter, Headquarters I Corps AG 430-BA, dated 31 May 1949, Subject: "Illegal Use of Premium for Over Quota Delivery of Rice". The above reference letter contains information which was embodied in the 6th Indorsement from GHQ SCAF to a special report submitted by Shiga Military Government Team. Shiga is responsible for getting to the roots of this problem.

VII Finance and Civil Property

Education of the Japanese people relative to their responsibilities in paying taxes and of the benefits that accrue to them from tax revenues should be made a program of continued interest and effort on the part of all sections of the military government teams. It is desired that wherever possible this aspect of education and orientation be made a part of all programs irrespective of the basic purpose of the section. Through the correlation of benefits and duties the tax program assumes a far more realistic proposition. By tying it in with specific benefits afforded the people they can be made to appreciate the equity and necessity for it far more rapidly than by countless reams of detached publicity and propaganda.

Wherever desirable the cooperation of the local tax officials should be sought. Their attitude and presentation of material however are of utmost importance to insure an interesting and understandable discussion. Where extended programs are contemplated it is highly desirable that the material be reviewed in advance to insure that matters of universal interest are presented. The team tax surveillance officers should work closely with the other sections on these matters. They should be certain that tax officials who have a sympathetic attitude to the peoples problems be used. Failure to recognize the importance of making the discussions interesting and "down to earth" threatens the success of the meetings.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 5.402/RRBS NS.
BASIC: Ltr, Hq Kinki Mil Govt Region, subj: "Miscellaneous Letter #3",
dtd 7 June 1949 cont'd.

Model orientation forms of addresses are being prepared by the Osaka Regional Finance Bureau and will be made available to all teams. Where specific problems require specialized approaches, this office will endeavor to meet these needs and coordinate the presentation material and obtaining of adequate and qualified tax personnel for the presentations upon request.

BY ORDER OF COLONELO 'MOHUNDRO:



GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - Ea Team Kinki Region
- 1 - Ea Section this Hq
- 1 - File

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

10 May 1949

MISCELLANEOUS LETTER
NUMBER 2

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
I	General	1
II	Administrative	1
III	Civil Education	1
IV	Civil Information	1
V	Economics	3

O. Civ. Education

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

10 May 1949

I General

1. This is the second of a series of monthly miscellaneous letters which this headquarters will issue. The contents are such as should be brought to the attention of team commanders. Of the items contained in these letters, some will be new and others of an explanatory nature of problems which continually arise.

II Administrative

1. Reference: Section III, Daily Bulletin Number 89, Hq I Corps 11 Apr 1949, Subject: "Conduct of Military Personnel on Allied Electric Cars". The contents of this reference will be brought to the attention of all military personnel.

2. The special daily telephone report to the administrative section this headquarters of items of interest to the Corps Commander does not relieve technical sections of their responsibility of routine or special reports through their own channels.

3. All teams are reminded to check O.D. #53 to see that it is being followed in preparation of MG-4 reports.

III Civil Education

SCAP AND 8TH ARMY INTERPRETATIONS OF JAPANESE SCHOOL LAWS.

a. Koreans have requested in some prefectures that their children be given separate class-rooms in Japanese schools. Under the present law the Koreans may not have separate class-rooms or separate Korean teachers in public schools.

b. There should be no subsidies to the private schools by the prefectures. They may grant loans if they wish, but in general they should be discouraged from doing so because this is not a proper function of prefectural governments.

IV Civil Information

1. THEMES AND TECHNIQUES FOR PRIORITY PROGRAMS: Reference is made to the recent (undated) Eighth Army letter, subject: "Civil Information Themes and Techniques for Priority Programs - May, 1949." It is suggested

that the points mentioned therein be stressed again and again by CI Officers in their conferences with prefectural officials and the various media. Officials should be encouraged to submit their plans regarding the implementing of these specific themes and techniques to CI Officers. Remember the Civil Information mission - "SUGGEST, SUPPORT, SURVEY, STIMULATE."

2. CONSTITUTION MONTH: May is Constitution Month. Prefectural governors have been requested to develop suitable programs for the month's observance. The cooperation of the daily and weekly newspapers, the magazines, and organizations of all kinds should be enlisted to insure a maximum amount of publicity. Civil Information should encourage Japanese officials to give an extra "push" at this time to local autonomy, the civil liberties, the revised criminal code, and other aspects of political reorientation. Japanese officials should forward copies of discussion materials to youth groups, labor unions, women's groups, and other organizations.

3. JAPANESE INFORMATION PLAN FOR FOOD PRODUCTION AND COLLECTION 1949:

Reference is made to the Eighth Army memorandum of 14 April 1949 with attached plan. Prefectural officials must be encouraged to establish plans of their own, based upon the plan submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. CI Officers should call officials' attention to Paragraph V, 1 and 2 (third page of Japanese plan). Stress the point that the Japanese must not lean on Military Government, but must take the initiative themselves.

4. ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROGRAM: The Regional Civil Information Officer has devoted much time to the publicity committee of the Kinki Economic Recovery Committee. He has reminded the committee repeatedly of the "tried and true" media, of the need for developing new devices and new techniques. He has stressed the inexpensive media - newspapers, radio stations, and meetings of all kinds. Team Civil Information Officers should urge local prefectural economic recovery publicity committees to call upon their regional counterparts for advice and guidance. It is desired that these prefectural committees be given a "tremendous push" during the summer months.

5. CI & E READING ROOMS: Present policy of higher headquarters is to allow these reading rooms to "run their course". If their maintenance constitutes a drain on prefectural or local budgets or if their daily attendance figures do not warrant their continuance, CI Officers may advise Japanese officials to close them and to turn over their stock of publications to citizens' public halls or to other agencies. The existence of expensively maintained and operated CI&E reading rooms in the large cities that already have the COM CI&E information centers should certainly not be encouraged. Advise Japanese officials often of the austerity program.

6. VISUAL AIDS PROGRAM.

a. Certain prefectural film libraries are mailing attendance reports to this headquarters. CI Officers should advise their prefectural film libraries that this is not called for by either OD 57 or Matsusha 103.

b. Widespread publicity should be given to film showings. Film library committees must be stirred into action. Liaison between Japanese officials and agencies that can use the films effectively and the visual aids officers might well be improved. Many CPH, agricultural, and health officials know little or nothing about the visual aids program. Many youth groups, women's groups, and labor unions do not know that films and projectors are available. The visual aids personnel must keep them informed.

c. The visual aids officers should work closely with all groups that have an interest in developing visual materials. Each prefecture can start in a small way. It is not necessary for Tokyo or other places to act first. Many prefectures have added short Japanese subjects to their film supplies. This should be encouraged. Civic groups such as PTA's, CPH's, and agricultural cooperatives can afford to purchase films and other visual aids materials and donate them to film libraries. Agencies should be warned against purchasing films "sight unseen". All interested persons should attend previews of these films before any decisions to purchase are made.

V Economics

MG-11 REPORTS

a. In all Eighth Army Economic Conferences, as well as in O.D. 53, emphasis is placed on brevity of MG-11 reports. These reports are to list trends and important events. Data is usually available from other sources, and only such data as necessary to support a trend is required in the report, unless called for in a special directive such as in Land Reform, etc. Items of special importance should be made the subject of a special report, and forwarded separately. (Labor, Annex "C", is supposed to follow a definite outline and form, to include data).

b. Many teams fail to follow this policy, and as a result the MG-11 (2) reports are long, and are filled with non-essential data. Reason for this is assumed to be lack of information for a complete report without unessential data.

c. It is the opinion of the undersigned that there is too much "competition" between prefectures, and sections within Region, to get out long reports. When this is done, a report is naturally filled with non-essential items.

d. Other discrepancies

(1) Teams will say "Additional information has been, or will be, forwarded in a special report", and the report was never, or will not be, submitted.

(2) Often, teams will list a situation, or problem, one month then fail to "follow-up" in the MG-11(2) reports for the following month.

(3) Sometimes, a team will list a problem, then fail to state what action was taken, or will be taken by the Japanese and the team. Follow through.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'MOHUNDRO:

George Minarik
GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1-ea Team Kinki Region.
- 1-each Section this Hq
- 1-File

CE

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

5 April 1949

Miscellaneous Letter

Number 1

TO: All Team Commanders

I General

1. This is the first of a series of monthly miscellaneous letter which this headquarters will issue. The contents are such as should be brought to the attention of team commanders. Of the items contained in these letters, some will be new and others of an explanatory nature of problems which continually arise. It is hoped these letter will prove of value in the coming months.

II Administrative

1. Often reports are requested from military government teams directly from higher headquarters (ie, I Corps, Eighth Army or SCAP). When such a report is given, an information copy of the report will be sent this headquarters.

2. There have recently been more cases of reports coming in late. Make every effort to have reports in on time.

3. Special reports from teams are to be signed by the Team Commander.

4. This headquarters has recently been receiving requests for correspondence which should be available in team files. This indicates that files are not being carefully kept. Remedial action is called for.

III Legal and Government

1. OCCUPATION FORCES APPROVAL OF ADVERTISED PRODUCTS The following is quoted from Ltr. Hq. 8th Army, file AGMGEM 000.5, subj: "Advertisement of the Kyoto Industry Company" dated 24 Feb 49. "This headquarters has not approved or recommended any specific product for use by the Japanese people; consequently any advertisement to the contrary is a misstatement." The reference correspondence has been forwarded to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with a recommendation that the Japanese Government be instructed to prohibit such advertising practices."

2. THE USE OF SWORDS AS THEATRICAL PROPERTY The following is an extract from letter hq 8th Army, file AGGT 353.8, subj: "Use of Swords as Theatrical Property", dtd 21 Feb 49; "It is felt that imitation or

simulated swords, of either metal or wood, do not come within the intent of directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers nor within the purview of Japanese Imperial Ordinance 300. It is recognized that as long as theatrical scripts approved by the Occupation Forces for production by the Japanese call for use of swords, allowances must be made for use of either or both genuine and simulated swords.

"This headquarters has directed the Japanese National Rural Police to assure that all genuine swords now in the possession of theatrical companies or motion picture studios be registered with and licensed by the appropriate police officials as is presently required for individually owned swords.

..... Simulated swords need not be registered with the police nor is the possession of them considered illegal when retained for use as theatrical property."

3. TAX SURVEILLANCE A radio message from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Cite ZX 36937, dated 20 Jan 49, is quoted for your information and guidance:

"Part 1. It is reported that United Nations Nationals in Japan subject to Japanese tax laws have violated said laws subjecting them to criminal liability therefor.

"Part 2. The assessment and collection of Japanese Government taxes against United Nations Nationals are civil matters and as such come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government. It is not intended that the occupation authorities assume the functions and responsibilities of the Japanese tax collection agencies. However, where Japanese tax officials are prevented from carrying out their legal duties by United Nations Nationals who thus violate Japanese laws, criminal prosecution in Military Occupation courts is in order.

"Part 3. The Japanese authorities are being advised of the general contents of this message."

4. INTERVIEW ROOMS Early in March this headquarters sent to each team a letter and plan for interview room (Kei So Hatsu No. 114, from Chief, Criminal Affairs Dept. NRP Hq) to be installed in penal institutions. It is desired that surveillance be given the construction and use of these rooms.

IV Economics

1. It is desired that all teams survey the possibilities of submitting the 10 day crop collection reports (telephonic) to this headquarters within 2 days after the 10 day period. Some reports have arrived five days late in this headquarters.

2. Of 47 towns and villages spotchecked by the EIB in 5 prefectures,

7 were found to have paid three times the price of rice using the revised quota - not the preplanting quota. In one village, the farmers did not receive their preplanting quota until the revised quotas were published. In another village, there was no record of eight farmers turning in any rice; however, these farmers claim they turned in their revised quota and have a receipt for payment of the rice. In some cases individual farmers never received their preplanting quota-only the revised quota.

3. This headquarter has received information that MG Teams will be asked to submit a list of ways to implement the "Nine Points" in the Economic Recovery Program in the near future.

V Labor

References:

- a. Toku-Cho-Sho-Otsu-Hatsu No. 91, dated 10 March 1949, subject: Handling of Allowances for Dismissal and Retirement of Allied Forces Employees.
- b. Weekly Directive #26, Section VIII, dated 5 March 1949, subject: Cancellation of Service Procurement Demands.

Receiving Officers are required to review procurement demands to ensure that employees are given thirty days notice before termination of the contracts. Thirty days notices is also required when employees are transferred from a procurement demand to labor requisition even through there is no actual break in the employees work. Failure to give this thirty day notice results in large payments of discharge allowances for which no services are received.

VI Public Welfare

1. To eliminate duplication of effort it is desired that whenever the Team Welfare Officer has a translation made of Japanese welfare material, public, private, or news items, that a duplicate copy be made for forwarding to this office. In this way, this office, when the material has regional significance, can arrange to send copies to other teams.
2. On 23 March 1949 Kinki Region prefectural welfare officials attended the first meeting of the Kinki Region Disaster Planning Board in Osaka. The meeting was a preliminary one, as the Prime Minister has not yet sent down instructions to the Governor of Osaka for the establishment of the board. Further activity will occur during the month, and the attention of the Team Welfare Officers is directed to this matter, in view of O.D. 61 of 1948, and the inclusion of Disaster Planning in the current 8th Army Priorities List.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12053 SECTION 5 402/NNDS NS.

3. In view of the increasing number of newspaper items about inadequately operated institutions, and in view of the fact that prefecture welfare officials do have the necessary authority to insist on properly run institutions (especially as so much of the cost is being borne by public funds), it is urged that prefectural welfare officials be brought to an awareness and acceptance of their responsibilities, and that appropriate action be taken. There can be no excuse for a continuation of neglect and improper care of inmates in institutions, especially when the matter is remedial. Particular attention is urged on those institutions in isolated locations. A continuation of adverse justified publicity can do only harm to welfare programs in general.

4. Attached is copy of excerpt from Ordinance No. 7 of the Ministry of Labor, which is presented for your attention as a reference for pointing out to prefectural welfare officials that such matters as position classification, qualifications for employment, promotion within a service, in short, "the Merit System", are not contrary to present day Japanese public administration. In view of the fact that only with a "Merit System" can the public welfare services in Japan develop fully and adequately, it is urgent that efforts be made to produce a change in traditional Japanese thinking and to secure acceptance of this principle.

5. Reference is made to O.D. 14 of 1949, which while does not apply to welfare, is still of interest to the Welfare Officer on account of the many instances in which the programs contained therein cut across the welfare field. These points of liason might profitably be brought to the attention of the Japanese welfare officials as opportunity permits.

6. Attached is copy of translation of Sha-Hatsu No. 324 from the Ministry of Welfare dated 25 February 1949. The situation concerned here is one that while it has not as yet appeared in Kinki Region, may well face us in the near future as lay-offs from employment continue. The instructions affirm the principle that public assistance must be applied for and considered on an individual basis.

7. Attention is directed to 8th Army Public Welfare priorities for the 2nd quarter, April, May and June 1949. In view of the increasing demands on the time and attention of the Welfare Officers by the multitude of programs, it is suggested that as much time as possible be spent within the indicated priority items. It is easy to get off on minor programs, and due to the great need still existing in the major programs, this is a matter of serious importance.

VII Finance and Civil Property

1. The Japanese Diet passed a tax bill recently establishing 30 June as the date set for filing the first provisional self-assessed income tax returns of the calendar year 1949. Income will be computed as of 1 June 1949 in preparing these returns.

2. Special awards of bonus money will be made by the Ministry of Finance to the various administrative efficiency, investigations completed, discipline maintained in the office, and the date collection goals were achieved.

The award money will be received by the tax chiefs. Such funds are not personal awards to be shared among the staffs, but are intended to be used to enhance the office morale and should be spent for the staff's general welfare.

It appears desirable that tax surveillance officers inquire into the receipt and expenditure of these funds to insure their proper usage.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL O'NEILL:

George Minarik
GEORGE MINARIK
Captain CE
Adjutant

- 2 Incls:
- 1. Welfare Ministry
Instruction
- 2. Ministry of Labor
Ordinance No. 7

Welfare Ministry Instruction

Saa-natsu No. 324

dated 25 February 1949

TO : Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or Prefecture
FROM : Director of Social Affairs Bureau of Welfare Ministry
SUBJECT : Application of Daily Life Security Law

Because of the delayed or suspended salary payment in companies and factories due to the recent economic depression and the scant receipts of officials of governmental and public offices due to the year-end salary adjustment, there has increasingly been found employees, in localities, applying for living assistance under the Daily Life Security Law on the reason of their needy living. It is presumed that some of them demand persistently to local public offices directly en masse in tense excitement.

With regard to the counter-measure, it is supposed you are taking appropriate actions considering the circumstances thoroughly. Pertaining to the application of the subject Law to such a request, stern attention will be given to maintain the strict enforcement of the Law in accordance with the following principles but not to make mistakes in the enforcement thereof taking expedient measures to patch up for the moment, and you will handle to make it known thoroughly to the organs concerned to the effect.

Besides, the examples actually occurred in Tokyo Metropolis and Saitama Prefecture, Inclosure I, are sent to you.

1. Delayed or unpaid salary does not mean the exhaustion of income resources as unemployment. It is expected, as a matter of course, to be paid in the near future. In this case borrowing is possible securing the right to demand salary to the operator of a factory or company etc., or other tentative measures to overcome the distressed conditions are available. All the exertions should be conducted for this, and it cannot be said that they are under the conditions requiring the protections stipulated by the subject Law.

2. It is matter of course that, in case the subject person receives little parting already with any thing to sell and he is recognized not to be able to keep the minimum standard without any means to get income, the subject Law will apply to him the same as general needy persons.

Incl 1

In commencing the assistance in this case, the minimum living standard will be determined strictly with individual families through the report of Minsei-iin. Attention will be given to avoid absolutely the group-handling the grant a definite amount uniformly.

3. In case protection commences in accordance with the proceeding paragraph, the application of the Law Article 33 will be naturally considered.

4. Furthermore, as these persons, being different from the actual recipients, are of living ability, the deficient portion of the living cost is to be fulfilled if they take ways to get provisional income using any spare time.

You will make all your efforts to research the positive measure conferring with the enterpriser or other organs concerned.

Besides, if such a living uneasiness continues, positive actions will be taken: for instance, to assist them to get the suitable jobs of companies, factories etc. through the Public Employment Office.

Inclosure I.

1. Example in Tokyo Metropolis.

Extract from the Tokyo Shimoun (16 February 1949).

"The labor unions of the two factories of Shibaura and Shinagawa of the Ikegai Oki Electric Company, the Meidensha, the Haraguchi Wireless and the Japan Wireless appealed to the Labor Standard Bureau not enduring the unpaid or delayed payment of the salaries. However, as they cannot make their living, they have applied the Metropolis Welfare Bureau for protection to receive living assistance and will see Mr. Yasui, Metropolis Governor. This interview has a different meaning from the former way of the labor union. Each worker will visit as a needy person of the Metropolis individually on occasion without any connection one another.

The action of the Metropolis therefor. Approximately 300 persons forces themselves into the offices three times and requested the answers on paper. The Metropolis replied, showing the instruction to the chiefs of the wards, that they would take action after investigating the actual conditions of individual families.

2. Example in Saitama Prefecture.

Extract from the Saitama Shimbun (17 Feb 1949).

"The management conditions of medium and smaller enterprises have recently been worsened gradually. They are generally gasping for the funds. The unpaid or delayed salaries have covered two-thirds (i.e. about 30,000 laborers) of approximately four hundred factories that have labor unions in the prefecture. 3,500 employees of the Fuji Industry Co. Omiya Factory, the Eikosho Co. Konosu Mill and other three factories have appealed to the prefecture welfare section that all of them be protected as recipients under the Daily Life Security Law.

The action of the prefecture therefor.

The prefecture authorities have answered that the application thereof will be considered with individual families after the investigation of the actual status.

Incl 1^a

Ministry of Labor Ordinance No. 7

May 8, 1948

The Ordinance on Personnel of Employment Security System shall be decided as follows:

Minister of Labor

Kato Kanju

Ordinance on Personnel of Employment Security System

Art. 1. This Ordinance shall be applied to the official of the Employment Security Bureau, the Branch Offices of the Employment Security Bureau, the prefectural Employment Security Section and the Public Employment Security Office (hereinafter called simply the "Employment Security System") of the Labor Ministry according to the provisions of pars. 1 and 2 of Art. 9, the Employment Security Law. However, this Ordinance shall not be applied to the following persons:

1. Liaison agents:
2. Employee engaged in simple work.

Art. 2. In case of the application of this ordinance, all the people shall be accorded equal treatment regardless of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin.

Art. 3. The appointment of officials and all other personnel matters shall be managed according to the following regulations with regard to their actual ability:

1. The position classification System shall be established, whereby all position in the Employment Security System are classified be classes which are prescribed according to kinds of duties, and by grades which are laid down according to the complexity of duty and the degree of responsibility.
2. The vacancy of position shall be filled up by the officials in the Employment Security System as many as possible. The Minister of Labor shall give the chance that the right official in the Employment Security System can be promoted to the most suitable for him.

Annex 2

3. In case of filling up a vacancy by an official in the Employment Security System, a competitive examination shall be given. The competitive examination shall be done in the ability and aptitude test, the selection from the previous service records, or both. However, the position specially authorized by the Minister of Labor may be permitted to select the right person from the actual proof of his ability without giving the competitive examination.
4. In case the vacancy cannot be filled up by the officials in the Employment Security System, it may be filled up by the officials of other bureaus, boards or sections. In this case the preceding provision shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Necessary matters regarding the position Classification System and the Competitive Examination shall be stipulated by other regulations.

Art. 4. The wages for officials shall be classified according to their positions as many as possible. In this case, the length and merit of service and other records may be taken into consideration.

Art. 5. The service records of officials shall be periodically drawn up for the purpose of deciding the merits and efficiency of their service. The form of the service records and other necessary matters shall be stipulated by other regulations.

Art. 6. The Minister of Labor shall take up the investigation and research necessary to increase the efficiency of officials and shall take appropriate steps to assure it.

Supplementary Provisions:

This ordinance shall be enforced on the day of its promulgation. However, the matters stipulated in Art. 3 shall follow the previous example till the details necessary for the enforcement are provided for. In this case the spirit of this Ordinance must be observed.