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1. Encourage a feeling of public responsibility for the welfare of all children.

2. Let the public know where to obtain information and consultation concerning children's problems.

3. Acquaint the public with child welfare facilities available, and develop an attitude of responsibility for their operation and improvement.

4. Encourage support of laws concerned with child welfare.

5. Promote an understanding of the causes, prevention, and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

SECTION III
BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Juvenile Delinquency

A child is not delinquent because of inherited "bad blood." He is generally a normal child reacting normally to an unwholesome social situation. Many studies have definitely established a direct correlation between delinquency and social disorganization. It has been shown that delinquency is a product of harmful neighborhood conditions, inadequacy of community institutions, destructive use of leisure time and the unguided selection of associates and amusements.

These causes cannot be treated by individuals alone, least of all by the victims. It takes community cooperation to find solutions. In times of general poverty it is difficult to remove many of the causes; however, use of leisure time can be improved without great expense. It requires organization and planning. Youth groups using citizens' public halls, might plan nightly activities of singing, games, study, discussion, lectures, concert, or other types of recreation. Liaison between parents, teachers, and minsei-iin will help provide needed activity.

Even though delinquent children are fundamentally in need of the same type of treatment as other children with behavior problems, special agencies have been established to care for them in order to protect the community. Instead of a periodic rounding up of vagrants, constant referral to the child welfare centers should be encouraged. This is the responsibility of all persons, under the Child Welfare Law. At the center they are treated not as criminals, but as persons in need of special help. It is best to treat potentially delinquent cases before they have committed a crime, in order that cure be more possible and society be spared the inconvenience of criminal acts -- thus, the need to stress the reporting of pre-delinquents.

Information About Children's Problems

Child welfare centers are being established in each prefecture; at least 35 are now in operation. These centers are staffed with physicians,

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consultants, and where available psychiatrists and psychologists, who are prepared to examine children, recommend treatment, and for additional care refer them to doctors, foster homes, or institutions. Parents can visit the center for advice on health and behavior problems or bring their children in for examination. It should be emphasized that this is not a delinquent home, but a consultative bureau; through it parents can raise better children, who will be a pride to their family and a contribution to the progress of the nation.

Parents who do not live in reach of a child welfare center should contact the town minsei-iin, or inquire at the town office, requesting a visit by center officials. Minsei-iin can ask for advice from child welfare officials, and if necessary refer the problem to the child welfare center.

"Children's problems" may not be understood by parents. Specific examples are: truancy, retardation in school, thievery, bedwetting, temper tantrums, and nightmares.

Child Welfare Services

In addition to those mentioned above, some or all of the following services exist in most prefectures.

For all children:

Children's recreation centers -- stations for reading and recreation located in various parts of cities, under supervision of the welfare department. They feature movies, marionette shows, plays, group games.

Health centers -- under supervision of prefectural health department.

Playgrounds and parks.

Day nurseries -- for children of working mothers to receive daytime care.

School lunch program -- meat, skim milk, and canned goods are supplied, partly from the United States, as supplementary diet approximately three times per week to all city school children. The program is under the supervision of prefectural education departments.

For children requiring special attention:

Deaf and blind schools -- old buildings, poor facilities, and a poorly-rounded education program characterize these institutions. They usually receive limited financial support since parents are scattered throughout the prefecture and are generally poor.

Homes for juvenile training and education -- not reformatories, but rather special schools for pre-delinquents whose parents are unable to provide adequate care.

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Family courts -- for domestic cases and juveniles of 14-18 years who have committed or may commit crimes. Children under 14 years are under the jurisdiction of child welfare centers unless they have violated a criminal statute. Children under juvenile court jurisdiction may be referred to the child welfare center. (See PH&W Technical Bulletin No. 16, Sept 1948).

Laws

The Child Welfare Law requires, in addition to the general provisions listed in Section I, that:

Art. 20. Women report pregnancy to the town office.

Art. 21. Expectant and nursing mothers keep records in the "Maternal and Child Handbook" issued by the town office.

Art. 25. Persons discovering a child without adequate guardian report the case to the child welfare center.

Art. 34. The following acts be prohibited:

To make a show of deformed or crippled children.

To allow children under fifteen years to perform from house to house, or on the street, etc. for public show.

To allow children under fifteen years to engage in occupations where liquors are served.

To allow children to practice an obscene act.

The Labor Standards Law, Arts. 56 through 64 and Art. 69. Important features for the public to be aware of are included in a leaflet, "Protection of Working Children," which was sent to women's affairs officers, together with translation, on 21 October 1948.

The School Education Law requires in Articles 22 and 39 that parents or guardians send their children to elementary and secondary school until they become full 15 years of age. It requires (Art. 25) that when necessary the city, town or village give financial aid to send children to school. Chapter VI contains provisions for the education of handicapped children.

Themes Emphasizing Public Responsibility For All Children:

"Children, grown into adults, reflect the type of community from which they come."

"Not just the child, but the whole community benefits when he's well cared for."

"Care for children who associate with yours -- one delinquent can make ten more."

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Themes Encouraging the Support of Laws:

"The oyabun gains now by exploitation of your children; society loses tomorrow."

"Give children enough education to play a part in Japan's reconstruction."

"Are your children getting a fair chance at life?"

"Your children -- someday they'll blame you."

SECTION IV
METHODS

The following methods of implementation, for use by Japanese agencies or media, are suggested:

To Create an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency

Direct attention to the radio serial, "Bell Hill", Monday through Friday 1815-1830, which deals with problems of juvenile delinquency and child welfare.

Encourage the showing of the 35-mm commercial film, "Bell Hill", which is based upon the radio serial and was produced by the Ofuna Shochiku Motion Picture Corporation. Made in two parts, part one is in circulation at present and the conclusion was scheduled for release in January. The pictures will create concern for the problem and sentiment in favor of public action.

Use the CIE films, "Seeds of Destiny", and "Children's Supervised Play", for presentation together - the first one to create a concern for children's behavior and the second to point a way toward preventing future misguidance of youth. Encourage post-showing discussion pointing out community measures for preventing juvenile delinquency.

Encourage youth organizations to study their local problems and plan community activity to meet them. Arrange for newspapers to report outstanding examples of planned leisure-time activity in various towns.

Suggest to the public the importance of recreation for youth by showing the CIE films, "Junior Red Cross", "Youth for Tomorrow", and "Leaders of Tomorrow".

To Spread Knowledge of Consultation Services Available

Distribute posters on a prefecture-wide basis which advertize the existence of the center, and the consultation services provided.

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Produce streetcar cards, in cities in which child welfare centers are located, that list the problems and invite parents to visit for consultation.

Prepare a pamphlet, with the assistance of team and regional welfare officers, that explains how the center assists parents in solving problems of juveniles.

Broadcast a program portraying a home problem and its referral to the center.

Feature services of the center in newspaper articles and describe how a typical problem child is processed through the center. Arrange a tour of the center by the military government welfare officer with a photographer and writer from a local paper.

Inform PTA's through the prefectural social education magazine or a letter to school principals of consultation services available through the minsei-iin.

To Promote an Awareness of Child Welfare Facilities

Produce a series of newspaper features on the status of various facilities. There will undoubtedly be a number of points to criticize. Follow with the prefecture's plan for improvement and development of facilities published in the same paper. Produce additional features praising any improvements accomplished as a result of the plan.

Show CIE films, "Children's Supervised Play", and "Story of Local Government". Accompany them by posters or stereopticon slides showing local facilities available. Center discussion following the showing around using and improving facilities. As an interesting supplement to the film, "Story of Local Government", provide a stereopticon slide series on local expenditures for child welfare services.

Produce streetcar cards with pictures of dilapidated playgrounds or busy streets captioned, "Where Are Your Children Playing?"

Enlist public support for handicapped children's schools by displaying pictures and posters on such themes as "This school is part of your community", or "This could have been your child - it might be yours next".

Print leaflets that outline those parts of each law which the public should know, that explain the reasons for the statutes, and make an appeal for support in abiding by the law and reporting violators. Include suggestions for use in group discussions,and distribute leaflets to unions, women's organizations and PTA's.

APPENDIX

Numerous pamphlets have been written by Japanese authorities on children. Those specifically recommended by the Ministry of Welfare are:

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1. "What is the Child Welfare Law?" (Jido Fukushi-Ho To Wa). A simply written 8-page digest which also explains use of various facilities. Distribution was made in April 1948 - 2,000 to each prefecture. No charge. Intended for reproduction and further distribution to welfare officials, Minsei-iin, town office, women's organizations, schools.

2. "The Child Welfare Law." Thorough explanation by one of the drafters of the law, Matsuzaki, of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry. For child welfare officials. Distributed to all prefectures in April 1948.

3. "Nutrition for Infants." (Nyuji No Eiyo). Suggested diet for children from birth to one year of age (for use of all women). Will be sent on request from the Maternity and Infant Health Section, Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

4. "Prevention of TB in Children." (Kekkaku Yobo Wa Kodoma Kara). For specialists and leaders in women's groups. Will be sent on request from Anti-TB Association (Kekkaku Yobo Kai) No. 4, Block 1, Misaki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

5. "Children's Good Fortune." (Kodomo No Shiawase). Child welfare and home care. For general public. Price ¥60. From Shimizu Shobo, No. 7, Block 1, Ogawa machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

6. "Thoughts About Children." (Kodomo No Koto Ni Tsuite Kangaeru Sho) by Takeshima. Based upon experience in caring for children in institutions, suggests methods for handling children in the home. For parents. ¥150 from Hinata Shobo, No. 1447, Block 2, Nogata machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

7. "Series on Child Care." (Hoiku Sosho). 20 volumes, concerning all topics of psychology, recreation, education, etc. For nursery attendants and parents. ¥120 per volume from Banshodo, No. 1, Block 2, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

8. "Records of Abnormal Children." (Ijoji No Kiroku) by Goto Iwao. Case histories for specialists; understandable to parents. ¥70 from Dai Nippon Yuben-kai Kodan-sha, No. 19, Block 3, Otowa cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

9. "The Child's Viewpoint." (Kodomo No Mikata) by Takashi Inui. Children's psychology, understanding of character. For mothers. ¥20 from Shakai Kyoiku Rengokai, Hitosubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

10. "Red Cross New Welfare Series." (Sekijuji Hoken Shinsho) includes:

"Precious Babies." (Taisetsu No Akachan) by Saito.

"From Pregnancy to Birth." (Ninshin Kara Shussan Made) by Seigi.

¥60 per copy from Japan Red Cross, No. 5 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

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11. The monthly magazine "Aiiku" containing articles on health, child psychology, birth control, guidance, education, etc. For nurses and doctors. Sent to all prefectures. ¥7.50 per month from Boshi Aiiku Kai No. 5, Block 1, Morioka cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo. A branch of this association is located in each kencho.

12. "Fujin No Tomo." A monthly women's magazine.

13. "Shufu To Seikatsu." Contains many articles on these topics for women of good educational background.

The team civil education officer has the following books with reference material on the subject.

Pryor: "As the Child Grows."
Landis: "Adolescence and Youth."
Groves, Skinner and Swenson: "The Family and Its Relationships."
Rand, Sweeney, Vincent: "Growth and Development of the Young Child."
Gesell and Ilg: "The Child from Five to Ten."
Crow and Crow: "Our Teen-Age Boys and Girls."
Goodenough: "Developmental Psychology."

A display of these and other appropriate materials may be arranged at SCAP-CIE Information Centers.

<u>Japanese educational films related to child welfare</u>:

Title: "Nobiyuke Yoiko" (Grow Up Healthy Youngster) on diphtheria immunization.
Source: Nippon Manga, c/o Yamaguchi Bldg.
No. 30, 2-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Price: 35-mm ¥30,000 -- 16-mm ¥18,000

Title: "Junketsu" (Purity of Blood) on venereal disease.
Source: Miyako Eiga Sha, Chuo-ku, Shintomi-cho, Tokyo.
Price: Rental of 35-mm print. Price tentative ¥5,000 to ¥8,000. No 16-mm prints available.

Title: "This Town, That Town" (Ano Machi Kono Machi) on city clean-up campaign.
Source: Dentsu Motion Picture Co., No. 1, 7-chome West Ginza, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

Title: "Diary of a Health Nurse" (Hokenfu Nikki)
Source: Nishi Nippon Eiga Sha, No. 13 Oiichi, Yamaguchi City
Price: Estimated price for 16-mm ¥20,000 to ¥25,000

Title: "Boshi Techo" (Mother and Child Handbook)
Source: Hanabusa Yoko Educational Motion Picture Co.
No. 5, 1 chome, Maki machi, Chuo Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

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HEADQUARTERS
KOBE BASE
APO 317

MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 28

6 May 1948

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE OF NEWS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

1. In order that one outlet for news be maintained and correct information disseminated, the following base operating procedure will be placed in effect immediately:

a. Press Releases.

(1) All news emanating from Kobe Base units, either written or in pictorial form, will be channeled through the Public Information Officer, this headquarters, for release through established channels in higher commands.

(2) Items for release to service journals will be forwarded to the Public Information Officer, this headquarters, who will release such items through approved public information channels.

(3) Releases to radio stations, either here or abroad, will follow the same procedure as outlined above.

b. Inquiries

(1) Reference Eighth Army Circular 306 dated 15 November 1946.

(2) All requests to a particular section or unit for information, originating from the press, either American or Japanese, will be directed to the Public Information Officer, this headquarters.

(3) Inquiries relating to press or news events from military personnel from this or other commands will be referred to the Kobe Base Public Information Officer for necessary action.

c. Correspondents and Photographers. All American correspondents and photographers arriving in Kobe will be directed to the Public Information Officer, this headquarters, room 608, Shinko Building, who will conduct them on any tours and assist them in their approved mission. The Public Information Officer will ascertain that such correspondents have proper credentials in accordance with current directives and regulations.

2. Memorandum No. 159, this headquarters, 1946, is hereby rescinded

OFFICIAL:
/s/Joseph C. Murphy
/t/JOSEPH C MURPHY
Adjutant General

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL MENOHER:
/t/ WILLIM N TODD,JR
Colonel GSC
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION
A B

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

WBK/lm

HEADQUARTERS
KINKI MIL GOVT REGION
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

000.76 28 Apr 1948

SUBJECT: Japanese Terminology for Civil Information Sections

TO : Commanding Officer, Kyoto Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Hyogo Military Government Team, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Fukui Military Government Team, APO 713
Commanding Officer, Osaka Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Shiga Military Government Team, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Wakayama Military Government Team, APO 25

Following information has been received from Headquarters Eighth Army on Japanese terminology for CI Sections:

"1. In view of the diverse translations used for the titles of Civil Information Sections in the field, and to avoid the undesirable connotations of some of the terms used, it is desired that the following terminology be applied to military government information sections:

a. Civil Information: Minkan (Civil or civilian) Hodo (Information or news).

b. Civil Information, Eighth Army: Minkan Hodokyoku

c. Civil Information, Region or Corps: Minkan Hodobu

d. Civil Information, Prefectural Team: Minkan Hodoka

2. These avoid the implication of Intelligence Division or CIC contained in "Joho" as well as the idea of governmental statement or communique suggested by "koho". "

BY ORDER OF COLONEL DEVINE:

/s/ J. E. Englehardt
/t/ J. E. ENGLEHARDT
Capt., AGD
Adjutant

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CITE ICBA 965

22 April 1948

Following radio from higher headquarters is quoted for your information, appropriate action, and future guidance:

"It has come to the attention of this headquarters that a number of governors have organized information bureaus in prefectural governments. Subject bureaus are now being studied by SCAP, GHQ, and it is anticipated that a policy will be provided in the near future to guide military government units in encouraging the establishment of prefectural government information organizations. Pending distribution of such policy, it is desired that military government units comply with the following:

(1) Organization of prefectural government information bureaus will not be encouraged or discouraged.

(2) Exercise close observation over activities of such information bureaus as may be organized by Japanese officials upon their own initiative.

(3) Discourage attempts of subject bureaus or any other Japanese agencies to obtain publicity by coercing representatives of information media.

(4) Report upon development of prefectural government information organizations, positively or negatively, in ANNEX E-2, monthly military government activities report (QCIE-02), beginning with report for April 1948."

SWING

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

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

1 April 1948

AG 312 - BA

SUBJECT: Policy File and Policy Index

TO: See Distribution

1. Enclosed herewith up to date Civil Information policy file for your information and use.

2. This file will be kept up to date and will be subject to inspection by a representative of this headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL EWING:

C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl:
As indicated.

DISTRIBUTION:
1 ea. IG Rcg and T
I Corps Z/R
1 AG Rec, I Corps

Info copies:
2 CI&E GHQ, SCAP
2 CG, Eighth Army

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

MISSION OF CIVIL INFORMATION

The overall civil information mission is to guide and assist the Japanese media of information, such as press and radio, in providing the individual Japanese citizen with factual knowledge about specific reforms so that he can take enlightened, voluntary action to protest his rights and discharge his responsibilities.

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FUNCTIONS OF CIVIL INFORMATION

The regional Civil Information Officer takes information plans sent out from higher headquarters and develops them into programs applicable to his particular region. He then sends the refined and specialized plan on to the teams for implementation. Later, he inspects the teams' performance, suggesting improvements, and acting as a clearing house for the sharing of ideas among different teams. His main job is to coordinate the work of the various teams in his region so that their information programs will reinforce each other across prefectural boundaries.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

PRIORITY OF CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

(From Ltr. Eighth Army AG 300.1 (MG-X), dated 9 Dec 1947)

1st Priority

Assist other sections of Military Government and other teams in promoting their information programs: OI 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

2nd Priority

Local promotion of national information programs: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

3rd Priority

Development and reporting on local information media and organization: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

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CIVIL INFORMATION REPORTS

1. Media Survey

Report Control Symbol -- QCIE - A
Authorization --- Eighth Army OD 57, 16 Aug 1947
Code ---- B
Remarks

2. Use by Media Survey

Report Control Symbol -- QCIE - 02
Authorization --- Eighth Army OD 57, 16 Aug 1947
Code ---- B
Remarks

3. Licensed Japanese Radio Stations

Report Control Symbol -- None
Authorization --- Ltr Eighth Army, AG 676.3 (CA), subj: Control of Japanese Radio Communication dtd 30 Sept 1946.
Code ---- A
Remarks

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EIGHTH ARMY OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVES PERTAINING TO CIVIL INFORMATION

No.	Date	Subject
85	17 Oct 46	Public Opinion Polls. Prohibits government-sponsored polls and establishment of prefecture offices to conduct public opinion polls (Rescinded by OD 5, 10 Jan 1947)
5	10 Jan 47	Public Opinion Polls. Rescinds OD 85, 17 Oct 46. Explains what types of polls may be conducted and by whom.
10	18 Jan 47	Land Reform. MG units directed to maintain periodic surveillance of the Japanese land reform program to include the election, composition and activities of land commissions and the registration, sale, purchase, lease and use of agricultural land. Observe and report.
22	1 Mar 47	Local Government Elections.
22/2		Local Government Elections.
57	16 Aug 47	Civil Information Activities.
67	15 Oct 47	Motion Picture Projection Equipment for Use by Military Government Units.

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SCAP DIRECTIVES PERTAINING TO CIVIL INFORMATION

SCAPIN #	Date		Subject
33	19 Sept	45	Press Code for Japan
43	22 Sept	"	Radio Code for Japan
66	27 Sept	"	Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech
146	16 Oct	"	Elimination of Japanese Government Control of Motion Picture Industry
51	24 Sept	"	Disassociation of Press from Government
287	16 Nov	"	Elimination of Undemocratic Movies
733	13 Feb	46	Censorship of Local Radio Broadcasts
735	14 Feb	"	Publication of Readers Digest in Japan
745	17 Feb	"	Action Regarding Banned Japanese Motion Pictures
776	28 Feb	"	Banned Books and other Publications
824	17 Mar	"	Confiscation of Propaganda Publications

SCAP Circular No. 27 3 June 1946

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I CORPS OPERATIONAL DIRECTIVES PERTAINING TO CIVIL INFORMATION

No.	Date	Subject
2	17 Oct 47	Civil Information Program

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CIVIL INFORMATION POLICY
LETTERS, MEMO'S, ETC

Date	From	To	Subject
10 Sept 46	I Corps	T & Rs	Survey of Periodical Publishing Companies
11 Dec 46	I Corps	T & Rs	Kami Shibai of Paper Plays
2 May 47	I Corps	T & Rs	AEP Reference Library Kits
17 Mar 47	I Corps	T & Rs	AEP Reference Library Kits
4 Apr 47	I Corps	T & Rs	Kamishibai on Typus Prevention
8 Apr 47	I Corps	T & Rs	Public Relations
20 Sept 47	I Corps	T & Rs	Press Releases
7 Nov 47	I Corps	T & Rs	Change in Operational Instructions No.2
20 Nov 47	I Corps	8th A	Civil Information Program, with 1st Ind from 8 A
22 Jan 48	Tokai R	I Corps	Prefectural Press Analysis with I Corps Ind to Tokai.
2 Feb 48	Kinki R	Teams	Radio Broadcast for Safety Week in Japanese
	I Corps	T & Rs	Radio: On Information Rpts
	I Corps	T & Rs	Radio: Priority of Information Reports
	Kinki R	8th A	Civil Information Program Rpts

Library of Congress Representative in Japan, Report No. 1
subj: Gift and Exchange of Publications.

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SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

1. Information programs:

   a. Board of Education Law (added program; maximum emphasis in September and October).

   b. Crop collection.

   c. Political reorientation.

      (1) Local autonomy.

      (2) Civil Liberties.

      (3) Code of criminal procedure.

   d. Tax collection.

   e. Health center development.

   f. Child welfare.

   g. Coal production (in producing areas).

2nd Priority

1. Information programs:

   a.. Labor-management relations. (Planning phase set back to October; maximum emphasis in November and December).

   b. National Public Service Law.

   c. Daily Life Security Law.

   d. Typhus and diptheria control.

2. Media development:

   a. Visual education program, with particular emphasis on utilization and programming.

See Letter HQ 8th Army
11 September 1948

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
Office of the Commanding General
APO 343

SCHEDULE FOR CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMS	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
SANITATION & INSECT CONTROL, OD 57, 20 June 46; OD 50, 24 June 47 (See Note 1)								
FISH & VEGETABLE DISTRIBUTION CONTROL OD 12, 13 Feb 48 (See Note 2)								
LOCAL AUTONOMY PROGRAM (See Note 3)								
DISEASE CONTROL (ENTERIC VD, TB, RABIES SMALLPOX, Trachoma) OD 57, 20 June 46; OD 38, 1 May 47; OD 50, 24 Jun 47 (Note 1)								
AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVES, OD 3, 9 Jan 48 (See Note 2)								
CIVIL LIBERTIES, OD 29, 11 Mar 46; OD 43, 14 May 47 (See Note 3)								
RURAL LAND REFORM, OD 10, 18 Jan 47 (See Note 2)								
LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS, OD 1, 5 Jan 46								
POLICE REORGANIZATION								
CROP COLLECTION, OD 28, 13 Mar 48 (See Note 2)								

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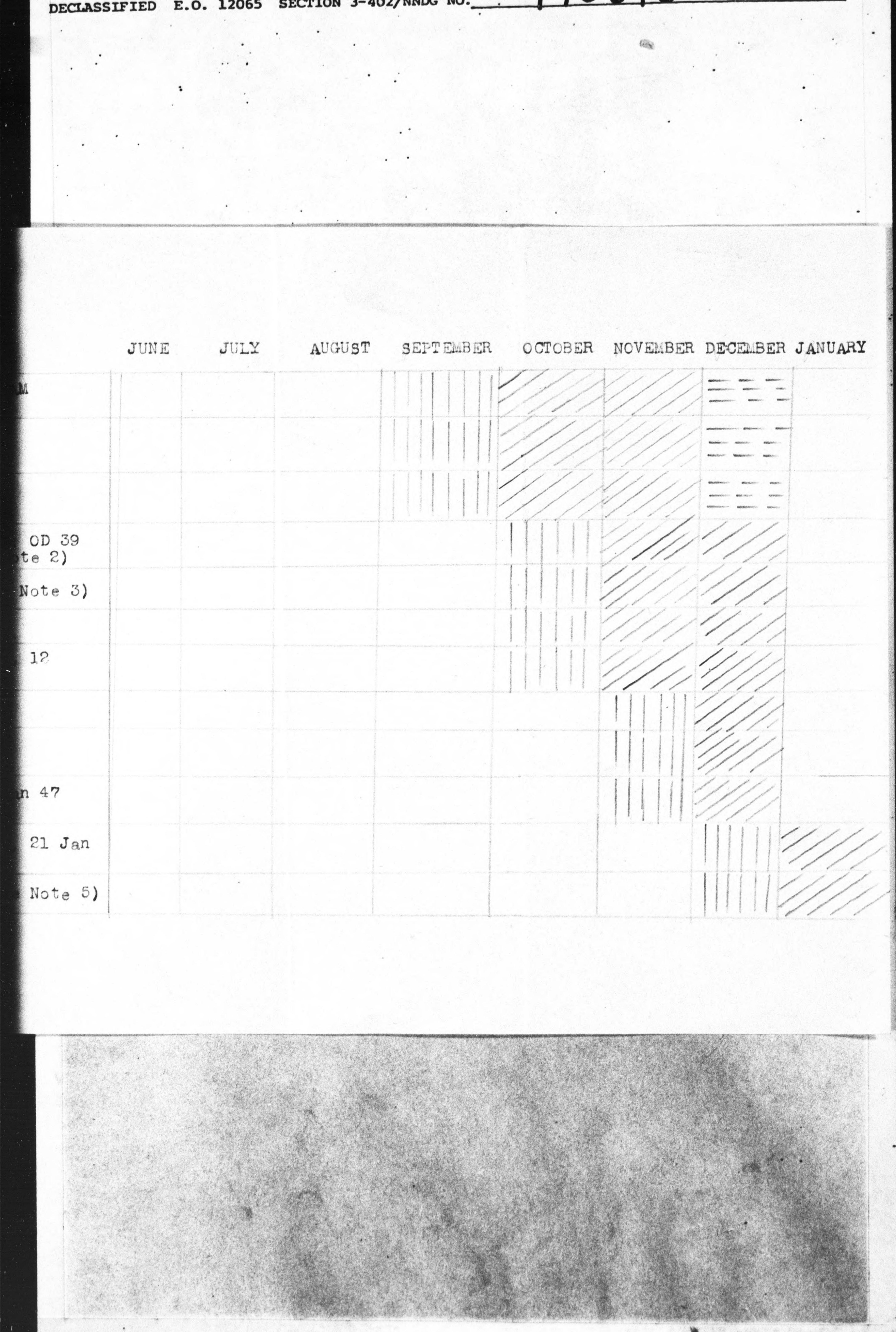
SCHEDULE FOR CIVIL
INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
(p.2)

PROGRAMS	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEP
NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE LAW PROGRAM (See Note 3)				
PNEUMONIA CONTROL, OD 40, 5 May 47 (See Note 1)				
DAILY LIFE SECURITY PROGRAM, OD 9, 14 Jan 47 (See Note 4)				
COAL PRODUCTION, OD 36, 24 Apr 47; OD 39 3 May 47; OD 26, 12 Apr 48 (See Note 2)				
CIVIL CODE AND CRIMINAL CODE (See Note 3)				
INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRATIZATION				
TYPHUS & DIPHTHERIA CONTROL, OD 27, 12 MAR 47 (See Note 1)				
ROAD TRAFFIC CONTROL (See Note 5)				
HEALTH CENTER DEVELOPMENT, OD 40, 22 Dec 45 (See Note 1)				
CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM, OD 9, 14 Jan 47 (See Note 4)				
NATIONAL INCOME TAX PROGRAM, OD 4, 21 Jan 48 (See Note 2)				
NATIONAL FIRE DEFENSE PROGRAM (See Note 5)				

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



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Program planning by region and prefectural team civil information officers; assistance to Japanese agencies in planning and organizing information programs and in preparing essential materials.

Information reaches population groups for whom intended.

Program is carried forward by Japanese agencies which report progress from time to time to the civil information officer and are given guidance and assistance as necessary.

NOTES -- Programs listed above are in accordance with program plans of SCAP, GHQ, and are implemented through national media of information by the CI&E Section of that headquarters. Inasmuch as it is not feasible for military government units to undertake all these programs simultaneously, it is necessary to divide the total program into subordinate parts. Thus, the "Political Information and Education" program (Note 3) of CI&E Section, GHQ, is divided into "Civil Code and Criminal Code," etc., listed above. Other broad programs of SCAP, GHQ, listed in notes below, are similarly subdivided in above schedule.

Note 1 : Public Health
Note 2 : Economic rehabilitation
Note 3 : Political Information and Education
Note 4 : Public Welfare
Note 5 : Public Safety

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SECTION VI

CIVIL INFORMATION

1st Priority

Provide guidance and assistance to Japanese information media and organizations, governmental and private, in the planning and conduct of civil information programs, (OD 57, 1947).
Programs in order of priority are: information programs

a. Food distribution (OD 26 and 26/1-4, 1947)
Decentralization of schools (pending)
Tax collection (OD 4 and 4/1-2, 1948)
Agricultural production (pending)

b. Agricultural cooperatives (OD 3, 1948)
Coal production (in areas concerned)
Political affairs (pending)

c. Land reform (OD 10 and 10/1-3, 1947)
Insect and rodent control (OD 57, 1946)
Disease control (OD 40, 1947)

2nd Priority

1. Orient local information media and organizations concerning their rights and responsibilities; encourage development and promulgation of democratic ideas and doctrines in the form of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, editorials, and other information materials: OD 57 (1947)

2. 16-mm Motion Picture Program: OD 67(1947)

3. Organization and Development of Reading Rooms: OD 57 (1947)

3rd Priority

Surveys of media and Organizations: OD 57 (1947)

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ANNEX F

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 February-30 June 1948.

CIVIL INFORMATION

1. Critique of Action on Previous Corps Plan: The energetic and imaginative response of all military government teams to this headquarters first priority program in civil information (OI#2, Hq I Corps, dated 17 October 1947) was encouraging, and not only affected favorably the progress in the designated fields, but benefited all civil information officers by giving them valuable experience and an understanding of the nature and number of the tools with which they had to work. The second phase of the program, however, should find civil information officers rather in the role of perceptor than reporter or publicity agent. In short, the strengthening, by guidance and encouragement, of Japanese informational agencies is the objective. During the period 15 February - 30 June 1948 military government civil information officers will exert every effort to insure that the following objectives are accomplished.

(Note: Priority programs for the months of May and June cannot be accurately determined at this early date, but if necessary will be issued as supplements to this plan. Also, the programs listed are subject to the changing occupational picture and may be revised by this or higher headquarters, if heed arises.)

2. The Objective: The objective of the information program in I Corps is to insure that the individual Japanese citizen is provided with factual knowledge in specific fields so that he can take action to protect his rights and discharge his responsibilities.

3. The Method: The information approach for the current period will consist primarily of pushing certain national programs, using plans developed at higher levels and applying them to the local situation. (This does not preclude information programs on local problems). This consists of the following steps:

a. The civil information officer takes the suggested plan received from higher headquarters and initiates cooperative planning with the other officers on the team primarily responsible (for example, the economics officer, in the case of the Agricultural Cooperatives, food distribution, and electric power conservation programs). This plan should develop in detail answers to the following questions:

(1) What is the local situation?

(2) What population groups are interested?

(3) What information do they have to have?

(4) What action must they take to protect their rights and discharge their duties?

(5) What kinds of materials and media are necessary to reach them?

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b. The civil information officer calls in the responsible Japanese official, public or private, presents him with the military government plan for the prefecture, persuades him to prepare a plan, and guides and assists him in doing so.

c. The civil information officer requests the Japanese official to submit his information plan on the deadline date. It should contain the following items:

(1) A clear statement of the problem.

(2) The purpose of the information program.

(3) A list of specific appeals and themes.

(4) A list of media to be used, including frequency of use.

d. The civil information officer and the cooperating section review the Japanese plan and suggest improvements.

e. The Japanese official is then urged to launch the amended plan. The military government aids and guides him in carrying out the plan.

f. The information program goes out to the public under the imprint of responsible Japanese officials, with the Japanese assuming full responsibility for its success or failure.

g. The military government takes direct action only when absolutely necessary to plug holes in or stimulate the Japanese plan. This obviates the necessity for military government to prepare press releases. The latter is not a good practice for (1) it is a type of censorship, and (2) it inhibits exercise of initiative on the part of Japanese of newspapermen, and robs him of their independence. Develop the local Japanese media and as soon as possible place the entire responsibility for information on them.

4. The military government priority information program, on which the Japanese are receiving advice and assistance from SCAP, are as follows:

a. <u>February</u>

Priority No. 1 - Food Distribution (Fish and Vegetables)
" No. 2 - Tax Collection Supervision.
" No. 3 - Agricultural Association Dissolution
" No. 4 - Electric Power Conservation.
" No. 5 - Collection of Staple Foods.

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b. <u>March</u>

Priority No. 1 - School Decentralization
" No. 2 - Food Distribution (Fish & Vegetables)
" No. 3 - Tax Collection Program
" No. 4 - Agricultural Cooperatives
" No. 5 - Collection of Staple Foods

c. <u>April</u>

Priority No. 1 - School Decentralization
" No. 2 - Food Distribution (Fish & Vegetables)
" No. 3 - Agricultural Cooperatives
" No. 4 - Safety Week(See Annex E, Priority No.5)

d. <u>May & June</u>

Priorities from higher headquarters not yet established.

I Corps priority: Health Week (See Annex E, "Civil Education", Priority No. 6)

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HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301, (Kyoto, Honshu)

OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM)
NUMBER 3)

6 March 1948

UTILIZATION OF TACTICAL TROOP PERSONNEL
BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT UNITS

1. Reference: Cooperations Memorandum No. 10, Headquarters I Corps, subject: "Conduct of Occupational Duties," dated 27 May 1947.

2. Successful accomplishment of the occupation mission requires that close coordination of effort be maintained between Tactical Troops and Military Government Units. Participation of tactical troops in Military Government activities will serve to further troop training, educate all forces in the objectives of the occupation, and provide needed assistance to understaffed Military Government Units.

3. Military Government organizations are charged with responsibility for surveillance over Japanese compliance with Directives issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. This surveillance is best achieved by means of inspections of the area in question by a member of the occupation force. The inspections usually involve although they are not limited to, matters of an economic or governmental nature. Examples of routine inspections conducted by Military Government are those affecting industry, reparations, shipbuilding, land reform, staple food collections, tax collection, fish and vegetable control construction, courts, and distribution of electric power and solid fuels.

4. It is desired that Commanding Generals, 24th and 25th Infantry Divisions coordinate patrol activities of units of their command with Military Government Teams located in the area of their responsibility, to assist in necessary surveillance inspections. Patrols will contact the appropriate Military Government Team for orientation and receipt of instructions, and will perform such surveillance as is required. Military Government activities of the patrol will be limited to the mission assigned by the team commanders.

5. Commanding Officers of Military Government Teams will coordinate their activities with appropriate tactical troop commanders to insure that maximum benefit is derived from the services of the troops made available. Patrols reporting to Military Government Team Headquarters will be properly oriented as to the mission they are to perform, and a clear description of the duties and responsibilities of the patrol will be made.

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Check sheets will be prepared by each Military Government Team for each of the projects to be checked. These sheets will serve as a guide for the patrols in their exercise of surveillance, and will be properly filled out and left with the team commander on return to Military Government Headquarters. In the event a special check is desired, and no regularly scheduled patrol is available, a request for dispatch of a special patrol may be made to the nearest tactical unit.

6. It is not the intent of this memorandum that coordination, as described above, between tactical troop and Military Government Teams, be subject to an undue amount of written correspondence. Coordination can best be achieved by means of informal conferences between the appropriate commanders involved, and through the scheduling of inspections to insure maximum utilization of available personnel.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

/t/ Eugene E. Harrison
Brigadier General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:
/s/ Peploe
/t/ PEPLOE
G-3

DISTRIBUTION

20 copies to 24th Div Hq
20 " to 25th Div Hq
5 " to each MG Region I Corps
5 " to each MG Team I Corps
3 AG Records

INFO COPIES:

2 copies Hq Eighth Army
Attn: MG Section

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

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION
APO 317

WEL/eo

000.7

29 February 48

SUBJECT: Information Activities for period 15 Feb to 30 June 48

TO : Commanding Officer, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO 317

Submitted herewith is a statement of objectives in the Information Section for the period 15 Feb to 30 June 1948:

1. To give information to the Japanese people of this prefecture on certain matters to the end that they are thereby persuaded to act in consonance with certain occupational objectives. Sample groups and informational projects are the following:

Group	ACTION DESIRED
Farmers	Put land to maximum use. Dispose of goods through legal channels.
Manufacturers	Produce for the optimum benefit to Japanese economy.
Dealers	Offer lawfully-got goods at lawful prices.
Consumers	Shun the blackmarket. Report blackmarketeers
Teachers	Improve selves professionally.
Publishers	Get the facts and print the truth.

Priority for these projects will be established through reference to Hq I Corps letter, "Military Government Plan" dtd 9 Feb 48 and through consultation with other sections of this team.

2. To encourage the establishment of information sections in those Japanese organization and offices that are directly concerned with the advancement of occupational objectives, and to guide them in their attempts to use available information media. (Such sections are already functioning in the prefectural Public Works and Public Health Departments and in the Kobe Tax Office.

3. To continue to compile significant data on the information media available in this prefecture. The greater portion of this work has already been completed but revisions and additions shall constantly be in order. Statistics on newspapers, radio-listenership and organizational membership, as examples, shall be changing continually.

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BASIC: Ltr, CI Section, Hyogo Mil Govt Team, APO317, subj: "Information Activities for period 15 Feb to 30 June 48" dtd 29 Feb 48.

4. To acquaint key media personnel with major military government objectives and to increase the measure of their support to these objectives. This shall be done by personal visit, letter, and telephone.

5. To relay to other sections of this team significant information as it develops. Daily surveillance of major Japanese-language newspapers with local coverage shall be maintained and translations of typical articles prepared. English-language newspapers shall be circulated routinely.

/t/ Walter E. Lutz
CI Officer

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

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

AG 300.1 (MG-X) 9 December 1947

SUBJECT: Priority of Military Government Activities

TO : Commanding General, I Corps, APO 301
Commanding General, IX Corps, APO 309
Commanding Officer, Chugoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Mil Govt Region, APO 317
Commanding Officer, Tokyo-Kanagawa Mil Govt Dist.

1. In order to aid military government team commanders in planning their work to the end that the major efforts of available personnel be devoted to the most important subjects, there is inclosed a list of activities considered most important at this time, arranged in order of their priority. It should be understood, however, that while the most important activities should consume the major part of the time of military government teams, some attention may have to be devoted to activities of lesser importance. The list should be used in planning military government work during the period from now until the end of March 1948. Prior to that time the list will be revised in line with new developments and directives issued by the Supreme Commander. Too, in view of the possible early issue of additional directives, it may be necessary for regional and prefectural team commanders to make minor modifications prior to the end of March.

2. Nothing in these inclosures should be construed to give priority to any section of military government to the detriment of another section. The priority given is by activity within each section. Sufficient copies are inclosed to permit distribution to prefectural teams in case you desire to do so.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL RYDER:

/s/ R Schafer
/t/ R. SCHAFER
Lt. Col AGD
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
List of activities

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

SECTION V

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

1st Priority

Conduct required school inspections: OD 92 (1946) - Inspection of Japanese Education Institutions.

2nd Priority

Maintain surveillance over, encourage and assist in the reorganization and decentralization of the school system: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

3rd Priority

Assist and encourage the Japanese in the civil education program with special attention to the in-service training of teachers, adult education, development of democratic youth organizations, and the screening of teachers: OD 19 (1947) - Civil Education Program.

4th Priority

Assist other sections of the team in promoting their information programs: OD 57(1947) - Civil Information Activities.

5th Priority

Local promotion of national information programs: OD 57 (1947) Civil Information Activities.

6th Priority

Development of and reporting on local information media and organization: OD 57 (1947) - Civil Information Activities.

7th Priority

Maintain surveillance in the fields of religion, arts, and monuments: OD 21 (1947) - Funerals, Memorial Services, Monuments for War Dead, Militarists and Ultranationalists; OD 65 (1947) - Extension of Aid to Missionaries.

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

HYOGO MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
APO 317

31 October 47

SUBJECT: Objectives for the Period 1 November 1947-31 January 1948

TO : Commanding Officer
Hyogo Military Government Team
APO 317

The following are the minimum objectives which this Section hopes to accomplish during the three months period from 1 November 1947 to 31 January 1948:

a. Selection of one school and concentrating on the Improvement of the physical plant to demonstrate what can be done with available material.

b. Accomplishment of a program whereby Prefectural Government School Inspectors become much more active in their work to include unannounced, informal inspections at frequent intervals.

c. A higher standard of sanitation and cleanliness in the schools.

d. Increased effectiveness of the Parent Teachers Organizations.

e. Perfecting a system of magazine collection and distribution to CI&E Libraries to provide them with sufficient copies of recent magazines.

f. Getting information to women's organization on, and conducting classes in, discussion technique.

g. Getting more information to Japanese women through the schools and women's organizations, on preparation of imported foods.

/t/ RICHARD B ENGEL
Major FA
CI&E Officer

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

EXTRACT FROM KINKI MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION MEMORANDUM DATED 6 SEPTEMBER 1947
****

VI. Civil Information and Education

g. The Information Operational Directive has been published. CI&E should concentrate on a few items at a time. Japanese National CI&E employees may handle details.

h. News releases should be written without reference to individuals on the team. It is frequently advisable for military government to encourage Japanese officials to release such materials rather than release it from the team.

j. SCAP circular No. 12 of 1946 prohibits dissemination of books to the Japanese.

EXTRACT FROM: ANNEX E

To I Corps Military Government Plan for 15 November 1947-15 February 1948.

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

During the period 15 November 1947 - 15 February 1948 military government CI&E officers will exert every effort to insure that the following objectives are accomplished:

INFORMATION

Objectives for the information program are outlined in Operational Instructions No.2, this headquarters, dated 17 October 1947. In addition, information officers will coordinate with other sections in developing effective publicity for programs described elsewhere in this directive.

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

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

RSA/ts

AG 014 - BA

21 August 1946

SUBJECT: Citizens' Public Halls

TO : See Distribution

1. Inclosed is copy of Ministry of Education, Hatsusha No. 122, subject: "Citizens' Public Halls, An Outline of Creation and Management", dated 1 July 1946.

2. SCAP CI&E Section is cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Government in constructing more detailed plans of operation for the halls. Information will be forwarded by this headquarters as received.

3. It is tentatively the policy of this headquarters not to initiate any action concerning the establishment of the halls. This policy is subject to immediate change.

4. If individual Japanese persons request advice from Military Government regarding the halls, policy of this headquarters is.

a. To insist upon responsible leadership.

b. To encourage new, liberal groups such as youth groups, farmers' unions, etc., to assume leadership.

c. To discourage the traditional method of policy control of local agencies by central authorities, officially and unofficially.

d. To emphasize provision for the use of the democratic method in making collective policy decisions for the halls.

e. To emphasize the opportunity afforded by this type of community center for having democratic town meetings which will:

(1) Discuss and try to solve community problems, and

(2) debate national policy.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

1 Incl:
as indicated.

/s/ Lawrence E.Nobles
/t/ LAWRENCE E NOBLES
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION
2 ea MG Team I Corps, Z/R
3-AG Rec Sec I Corps.

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COPY

1 July 1946

THE CITIZENS' PUBLIC HALL
An Outline of its creation and management

1 Aims of Instituting the Citizens' Public Hall

What Japan of tomorrow needs most, is that all her people, becoming highly cultured, form a habit of independent thinking and peaceful cooperation, thereby paving the way for peace-time industries and a new democratic Japan. To accomplish these objectives, further popularization of education is of vital importance. In Japan, education has spread to every walk of life, thanks to the functioning of the elementary or youth schools. Our future school education, however, should not be restricted to young people alone, but a helping hand should be extended to all people, regardless of age, sex or occupation, to let them get acquainted and help each other towards the elevation of their own culture.

It stands to reason, therefore, that a C.P.H. should be opened in all cities, towns, and villages throughout the country where people may assemble to talk, discuss, and read books in order to obtain information for their work and life in general and cultivate friendship.

The C.P.H. is a cultural organization, as well, combining in one the functions of an adult school, a library, a museum, a public hall, an assembly hall of inhabitants and a technical and industrial advice bureau. It is really the center of cultural bodies to which will belong, as members, young men and women of the place. This is also a fountain-head of local progress and development by way of being a link between various associatins and organizations.

The initiative should not be taken by officail hands, but left to the civilians, who will betake themselves to cooperate with each other with all their combined device and originality and contribute from their own purse to the support of the institution.

II. Policies

1. The C.P.H. is really a democratic organization for social education where people assemble for instruction, and mutual help and guide in the elevation of their culture.

The C.P.H. is not to be formed at the official order, but born of the people's wishes and co-operation and supported ideally, by their own purse and brain.

Inclosure 1

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

2. The C.P.H. is also an organization for social purpose where people may cultivate their friendship, get trained in harmonious co-operation, so as to lead them to attempts on self-government and improvement of their own towns and villages; so the institution should be the place pleasant to frequent, but not too tight and square.

3. The C.P.H. is a motor to drive forward the local industrial activities, fuelled with popular culture; so various local organs of politics, education, and industry, must join in its management, thereby making cultural and industrial activities go hand in hand.

4. The C.P.H. is a place to train the people in the democratic ways. So it should be managed in such a way as to give every man regardless of sex, age, or wealth equal treatment and train him in the habit of expressing his frank opinions and of listening to others in an open-minded fashion, through free to discuss and debate afterwards, paying, however, due respect to each other's natural feelings as a man.

5. The C.P.H. is also a meeting place of urban and local cultures. Recognized authorities in various cultural fields should be invited from urban centers so that people in the country can have opportunities to listen to their talks, while men should be sent up to town to let them know the conditions in the country. Thus by facilitating mutual understanding among the Japanese, the institution should be made a powerful aid to the reconstruction of Japan. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, and for the people. Naturally, all kinds of organizations of the place should cooperate with it. As a matter of fact, younger generations, who should play the leading part in the building of a new Japan, must be especially encouraged to participate in its creation and management for the benefit of their own community.

6. The C.P.H. is an organization on which depends local development, and must be managed in such an elastic way as to adapt itself to the local situations and living conditions of the people. Care should be taken not to cast it into rigid type, a formal and undemocratic undertaking.

III. On Instituting and Management of the C.P.H.

1. The C.P.H. must be shaped and moulded according to peculiar local community needs,

2. Under the existing conditions, it is extremely difficult to construct a new building, so choose the most suitable building located in the central part of the place, such as a youth school building or an elementary school house, a gymnasium,

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the town-hall a factory dormitory, or some such available, existing buildings. If besides them, there should be a library, a museum, or a local people's house, attach any of them to this institution or make use of it as its branch. Utilize all the available privately-owned facilities, if any, for the same purpose, with the owner's approval.

3. One C.P.H. for each town or village will be the rule, but, if possible, get some suitable buildings available as its branch.

4. Place the institution under town or village administration as one of the local establishments.

IV Its Management.

1. The C.P.H. is to be started with the people's voluntary wishes and run by their cooperation. Naturally, the funds for its support should come, as a general principle, from the local treasury and individual donations. If, however, a farmers' union, a farmers' administrative union or any other labor unions can defray some of its expenses from their funds, the community should accept the offer of its aid and make the most of it. But it should be clearly understood from the first that no single organization is to monopolize its management simply because of its great financial aid.

2. If the treasury alone cannot support the institution, establish some organization for the smooth management and support of the C.P.H. with aids offered by individuals enthusiastic for the maintenance of it.

3. All affairs relevant to the C.P.H. will be executed by the C.P.H. committee whose members will be elected by all the people of the town or village in the same manner as in the case of the town council. But if the local situations demand it, the committee may be elected, on consultation of the C.P.H. Preparatory Committee mentioned below in Paragraph (2) of Article VIII, from among representatives of various fields most competent and enthusiastic for the undertaking; from such for example, as the town or village council, the school board, school teachers, leaders of various industrial or cultural organizations and any other influencial men of the place.

It will be proper to have 3 to 8 members and it is preferable to include some educators and women among them.

4. The Committee has to discharge the following duties:

(a) to form and decide on various projects and plans, definite measures for the management of the institution, raise the

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funds required for its maintenance with the assistance of the local authorities and the C.P.H.patrons body, and

(b) act as a go-between with the industrial and cultural organizations of the place.

5. The director of the institution will be elected from its committee members or appointed thereto by the Mayor on his nomination by the committee; his term will be one year or thereabouts: and care should be taken to elect a person most fit for the post with very good understanding of educational work and enjoying public confidence. He may be re-elected.

6. The personnel of the C.P.H. work either full time or part time, secretaries being made responsible for its management. They are called "Shuji", and nominated by the committee, and appointed by the Mayor of the town or village. To appoint youth school or elementary school teachers as part-timers is of course, not objectionable, but if financially possible it is preferable to get as many qualified and competent men as possible, work full-time.

7. For the management of the C.P.H. the support of the whole town or village is of course, necessary, and besides its regular personnel, influential men and intellectuals of the place should be asked as lecturers or advisers, and especially undergraduates come down for the holiday or cultured men on their way from Tokyo could be asked to render assistance so as to avail every possible opportunity for mutual enlightenment by co-operation.

VI. The C.P.H. Organization and its Facilities.

The C.P.H. Organization and its facilities should be determined by peculiar local conditions and demands of the people as well as the funds and materials at its disposal. Therefore, they need not be standardized. A maximum elasticity should be given to it. The following is given as an ideal form, which may be useful in shaping each individual institution.

1. The C.P.H. will have the following departments,to each of which will be attached one secretary who will be made responsible for the activities of his department.

a. General Culture Department
b. Library Department
c. Industry Department
d. Social Gathering Department

2. Besides these four, the following may be added, if need be:

a. Physical Training Department
b. Social Work Department
c. Health and Welfare Department

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3. The C.P.H. will have the following facilities proportionate to its scale:

a. Classrooms
b. Drawing Room
c. Auditorium
d. Reading Room
e. Specimens Exhibition Room
f. Workshops
g. Recreation Room
h. Lecturers' Room
i. Playground

The above shall be shared by the institutions (e.g. schools and town or village hall) in which the C.P.H. is housed.)

4. The C.P.H. will have the following equipped, funds permitting,

a. A projecting machine
b. A magic lantern
c. Wireless sets
d. Corn-powdering machines, threshing machines, electric repair implements, and others needed for technical guidance in trades (which will naturally vary in kind according to the living conditions of the people, such as farming districts, villages nestled in hills, fishing villages, or industrial districts).

e. Books for general culture and information
f. Papers and magazines
g. Phonographs, musical instruments, and other means of recreation and amusement.
h. Various aids to physical training.

VII. The C.P.H. Activities

1. General Culture Department will have

a. The general culture department will have the following two classes open all the time for attendants of both sexes who want more opportunities for education than they have had, giving them instruction in subjects of general culture, aiming thereby to train them in good citizenship harmonious to the practical needs of society they belong to.

(1) Men's Class
(2) Women's Class (or Mothers' Class)

(a) The Men's Class will have as its pupils the graduates of youth schools and other men; and give instruction on the following subjects:

1' Current problems, common sense in civics, and social morality.

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2' Home life conducted on scientific lines.

3' Domestic economy, nursing, domestic sanitation, and sewing.

(c) The Men's Class and the Women's Class need not necessarily be conducted separately, but be combined, or, at least, in some subjects common to both.

b. The General Culture Department will, in its instruction aim at the mutual enlightenment of its pupils as to good citizenship, holding frequently seminar debate meetings, social gatherings and also giving them healthy recreations such as talkies, theatrical performances and music, thereby achieving the motto of "Learn and Enjoy".

c. As regards the courses of instruction, the secretary of the department will plan the order of the day and program on approval by the committee, and they will be conducted regularly all the time, for which the said secretary will be responsible, assisted by leaders of the place in various fields, leading members of various organizations and lecturers invited from urban centers.

d. A monthly meeting will be held once a month by the General Culture Department which all the C.P.H. members will attend.

2. The Library Department

a. The library department will purchase books for general culture and scientific magazines, to which people of the place will have free access in the reading-room.

b. The books owned by the department will be freely loaned out. The department will also hold readers' meetings, both in and out of the building, guiding people in what to read and how. Elementary schools should make their library facilities available to Citizens' Public Halls.

c. The department will also exhibit for visitors the general data of the locality, the administration of the place, various diagrams on technical education, new books and old, and material expository of current topics. These articles on exhibition will be replaced from time to time with up-to-date material, appealing to the eye and thereby giving the visitors complete bird's-eye view of the actual conditions of the place they live in as well as those of the trade and commerce they follow.

d. The secretary of the department will be responsible for the purchase, keeping in good condition, and loaning out of books, as well as guiding people in the art of reading.

3 The Industry Department

a. The department will be responsible for scientific technical guidance to the people in various trades, providing

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means of "object lessons" i.e. various kinds of tools and instruments to which the general public will have free access.

b. The department will have, if judged necessary for technical education, various facilities and equipment, such, for example, as workshops for flour-making; food-stuff; preparation home-spun cloths, tanning leather, articles made of straw, manure making, little works of art produced by people of the place, repairing bicycles, to which various organizations will have free access, and on application, will undertake the repairing of agricultural implements and tools, etc.

c. The department will go out among the people to guide them in the art of conducting more scientific and rational mode of life.

d. As regards technical instruction in trades, diagrams, tables, and other material appealing to the eye, will be exibited.

e. A technician with long scientific training and experience will be appointed secretary of the department and made responsible for the above duties.

f. Regarding debates, the participants must always be trained, first of all, in the proper way of conducting debates so that they will not become hostile to each other as a result of badly conducted debates.

4 The Social Gathering Department

The department will plan and hold for the benefit of the people, such meetings, for the sponsorship and management of which the department willbe responsible.

a. Lecture-meetings
b. Training courses in various subjects
c. Debates
d. Free-for-all-talks
e. Courses in cultural subjects
f. Talkies
g. Theatrical performance
h. Concerts
i. Listening-in to radios
j. Athletic meets
k. Meetings for exchanging opinions on the administration of the town or village.
l. Various exhibitions

The secretary of the department will be responsible as prompter of the above as well as inviting suitable lecturers.

5 Other Activities Suggested

a. Besides the foregoing, the C.P.H. will conduct

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the following activities.

(1) Helping students and other young men in their studies and character-building.

(2) Conducting investigations and researches in the living conditions of the villagers.

(3) Editing and publishing enlightening papers and pamphlets.

(4) Running a public nursery, a public kitchen, a village or town workshop.

(5) Simple doctoring and sanitary guidance.

b. The C.P.H. will house the headquarters of the Young Men's Association. Young Women's Association, Women's Party, Boys' Association, and other cultural bodies, and will guide them in making plans of activities, and co-ordinating them.

c. The C.P.H. may, on application from the town, village, or other bodies carrying on social or charitable work, conduct activities in close co-operation with them.

d. The C.P.H. will have excellent facilities for the performance of such rites as marriages and funerals, of which the people should be encouraged to take full advantage.

6 Hints on Management

In running the C.P.H., cooperation not only of various cultural and industrial organizations of the locality, but in Tokyo, must be obtained and close communication be maintained.

a. The Social Education Association

b. All Japan Agricultural Association

c. Cultural Association for Villages, Hilly Districts, and Fishing Villages.

d. Imperial Nursery Society

e. Japan Movie Education Society

f. Social Education Association

g. Japan Itinerant Movie-show league

h. Japan Movement Control Institution

i. Japan Women's Social Education Society

j. Village Youth Association

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k. Moral Culture Society

l. Japan Library Association

m. Japan Museum Society

n. Japan "Hotoku Sha"

o. Japan Phonograph Music League

p. Japan Paper Theatre Society

q. Japan Musicians' League

r. Music Teachers' Society

s. Social Works Association

t. Chuo (urban) Prefectural Social Education Society

u. Other similar organization

VIII. Regarding the instituting of the C.P.H. there are no legal procedures to be taken but the following suggestions are made for the smooth management of it.

1. First of all, introduce topics regarding the institution of the C.P.H. to the meetings of villagers or townsmen, to the meetings of town or village administration, thereby exciting popular interest in the project.

2. With the rising of the popular interest, form a preparatory committee on the institution of the C.P.H. whose membership will include leading personnel, in political, industrial, educational and cultural circles of the locality, and debates and consultations will be carried on among the members, while the Mayor of the place, the principals of the Youth School, elementary schools and the director of the Young Men's Association will play the leading part in preparation for the formation of the institute.

3. The said committee will consult about the following, and, on approval by the town or village council, take steps to carry them out.

a. The scale of the prospective C.P.H. and other general schemes.

b. Estimates of cost and ways of raising them, for instituting the C.P.H.

c. Rules to elect members of the C.P.H. committee (ways of electing and appointing them, etc.)

d. Other necessary items.

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4. When the said committee has finished the assigned duties, it will then proceed to carry out the procedure outlined in the foregoing paragraph 3.

5. As regards the instituting and managing of the C.P.H., new town or village regulatins will be made, according to Article X of the Town or Village Regulations.

6. When the C.P.H. is instituted, reports on the outlines of items set forth above in the foregoing (3), as well as the institution and management of the C.P.H., should be submitted to the competent prefectural government, and steps may be taken to hold the opening ceremony.

7. When the C.P.H. is an institution, all the people of the place should be well informed of its purport and encouraged to frequent the place and take full advantage of its facilities.

IX Technical Guidance and Assistance to the C.P.H.

1. In conformity of the practical management of the C.P.H. instructors and lecturers' organizations shall be formed in Tokyo and each prefectural government seat, and on request from the director of a C.P.H., some instructors and lecturers suiting the occasion shall be dispatched.

2. As for books, tools and implements, the Tokyo municipality and each prefectural government will endeavor to procure for the C.P.H.'s.

3. Lecture meetings and instruction courses shall be held as often as possible for the C.P.H. personnel, to raise their cultural and moral levels as much as possible.

4. For technical guidance and assistance, the C.P.H. may ask the universitites and colleges in and about the place.

5. Regarding the C.P.H. Management, the prefectural authorities shall not order the town or village organs, but will only give a proper assistance upon request.

R E M A R K S

1. The above is only a suggestion as to the shaping of the C.P.H,, so in the process of its institution the peculiar local needs, the general tendencies of the people, their financial capacity, and the town or village treasury must be consult

2. It is supposedly no easy task to have an ideal institution at present, due to the scarcity of both funds and materials, but efforts should be made to improve it step by step with the cooperation of the town or village authorities and through the offices of the governments, both central and local. It is the intention of the latter to give as much subsidy as their budgets permit, but at the present date much can't be expected in this way, and so they must make up their minds to supporting the prospective institution on their own financial resources, and

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only ask for aids, when and if the margin of costs could not otherwise be covered, from the governments, either central or local.

3. The C.P.H. is an institution of the people, for the people, and by the people and its personnel and others closely connected with it ought to offer their services gratis in carrying on the work.

4. Big cities, other than towns and villages, which have municipal libraries, museums, and public halls, need not create any C.P.H.'s, for they have only to exert the proper functions of these institutions to the fullest possible extent, although the latter are to be encouraged to loan out books, materials and other data, hold meetings of various kinds, and run along the same lines as the prospective C.P.H.'s.

5. In the semi-villages surrounding big urban centers, something like the C.P.H. outlined here ought to be instituted; and even in cities, though they have libraries, if people wish for it, and defray the expenses, they ought to be encouraged to create C.P.H. for each separate ward.

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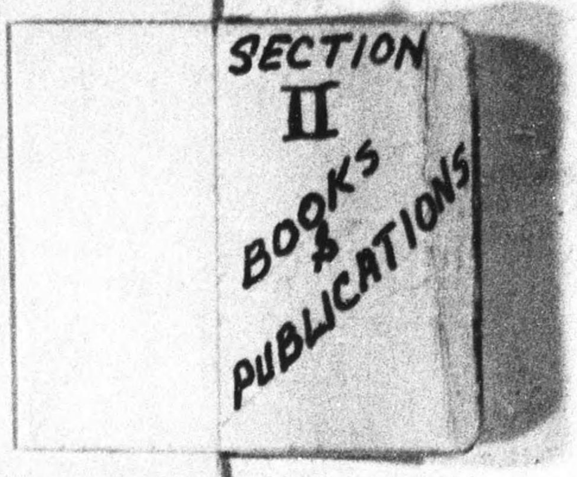

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO.

FUSE-SHI
NAKA-KAWACHI-GUN
MINAMIKŌ-MURA
KADOMA-MACHI
OWADA-MURA
SAKAI-SHI
OSAKA-SHI
SUITA-SHI
MORIGUCHI-MACHI
MORIGUCHI
ASAHI-KU
TATSUTA-MACHI
SHINOMIYA-MURA
NIWAKUBO-MURA
ZORIKAI-MURA
MIYAKE-MURA
MASHITA-MURA
AZU-MURA
KUKASHO-MURA
TOMOROGI
Shimo
Shinden
Nakamura
Araimoto
Yakuma
Kawamata
Shichikenya
Imazumachi
Hanaterrmachi
Yoko
Tsurummachi
Sekimemachi
Onivamachi
Hiei
Yakeno
Gorvo
Ebara
Nishi
Ohata
Kawakita
Kawasima
Nibon
Toda
Kamisho
Ikeda
Shinmeno
Shizu
Tajima
Toriki-kami
Toriki-shimo
Toriki-hachibo
Toriki-nishino
Toriki-higashino
Toriki-nono
Kuzuhara
Tsukamoto
Kami-kamida
Naka-kamida
Shimo-kamida
Kida
Oaiichi
Oba-bobon
Oba-nibon
Kamisho
Hadokaichi
Tsuboi
Ajo
Shimo-nama
Kami-nama
Shinzaike
Mashita-shimo
Tsumamura
Ishi-takaida
Nagata
Nagata-imazatomachi
Nakamachi
Nakamotomachi
Sasendomachi
Nagatamachi
Nakatsu
Nakatsu-machi
Nakatsu-kami
Nakatsu-shimo
Nakatsu-higashi
Nakatsu-nishi
Nakatsu-minami
Nakatsu-kita
Nakatsu-naka
Nakatsu-hachibo
Nakatsu-nono
Nakatsu-higashino
Nakatsu-nishino
Nakatsu-minamino
Nakatsu-kitano
Nakatsu-nakano
Nakatsu-hachibono
Nakatsu-higashinono
Nakatsu-nishinono
Nakatsu-minaminono

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

POLICY FILE

Section II: Books & Publications

B-1 SCAPIN #735, 14 Feb 46, READER'S DIGEST

2 SCAPIN #776, 26 Feb 46, BANNED BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS

3 Extract Synopsis SCAPINS

4. SCAPIN #824, 17 Mar 46, CONFISCATION OF PROPAGANDA PUBLICATIONS.

5. Extract Weekly Bulletin #62, Gift Books for Japan.

6. Ltr, Hqs I Corps, 29 Dec 48, Prohibiting use of MG's name.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)
Civil Information Section

29 December 1948

FOR: INFORMATION OFFICERS

The provisions of existing policy which prohibits use of the Military Government name in poster and newspaper advertising of Japanese origin is once again called to the attention of Information officers.

It is extremely important that Information officers not permit the association of Military Government in paid advertising in Japanese newspapers, or in Japanese posters, even though the subject may be of Military Government origin.

This is in line with the policy of shifting the burden of accomplishment of the Information mission to the Japanese themselves and not identifying Military Government in the private enterprises.

WBK

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

"Extract from"

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN FOR PERIOD 29 Feb-6 Mar 48
Number 62

SECTION II

WELFARE DIVISION

Procedure for Securing "Gift Books" for Japanese

The following information is based upon a press release from CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, dated 28 August 1947, concerning the procedure to follow to provide literature to Japanese nationals.

Organizations, institutions and individuals in the United States may mail books, magazines and other publications to SCAP and designate the Japanese who are to receive them. The books or other publications must be addressed to: Chief, Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500, c/o Post master, SAN FRANCISCO. In a corner of the address label should be entered: "For Military Agency: Gift Publications". Inner labels in the packages may indicate the intended recipients. To the Chief, CI&E Section, the donor should write a letter listing the publications sent, naming the Japanese who are to receive them and giving any special instructions.

Gift subscriptions to magazines may be given in the same way. The donor is to give instructions as to the receipient in a letter which should arrive before the first copy of the magazine.

CI&E, unless there is reason to believe they might negate the objectives of the Occupation, passes the gift publications on the Ueno Imperial Library, Tokyo, which has undertaken to see that they are delivered to the designated recipients.

The same channel is open to Occupation personnel desiring to give books and publications to Japanese nationals.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

GENERAL HEADQUARTER
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
17 March 1946

AG 311.7 (17 Mar 46) CI
(SCAPIN - 824)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Confiscation of Propaganda Publications.

1. The Japanese Government is directed to collect from all public channels, including warehouses, book shops, book dealers, publishing companies, distributing agents and all commercial establishments, or agencies of the Japanese government where these publications are held in bulk, the following listed propaganda publications:

a. War & Construction (Asahi Newspaper Company) December 1943.

b. Senji Shimbun Tokuhon (Manual of Newspaper Reading in Wartime - Tokijiro Hirata) December 1940

c. Kindai Kaisen (Modern Sea Battle -Mainichi Newspaper) October 1941.

d. Bei Ei Chosen No Shinso (The True State of the American-British Challenge to Japan - Hachiro Arita) October 1943.

e. Shomem Hikohei Tokuhom (Reader for Junior Air Corps - Army Information Department) November 1943.

f. Bei Ei No Toa Kokuran (American-British Disturbance of East Asia-Hachiro Arita) December 1943.

g. Bei Ei no Sekai Shinryoku (American Worl Agression - Kensuku Horiuchi) August 1944.

h. Dai Toa no Kensetsu (The Building of Greater East Asia - Eigi Amo) November 1944.

i. Fujin Asia (Asiatic Women - Mainichi Newspaper) Monthly January 1942 to September 1943.

j. Sakura (Cherry-Mainichi Newspaper Co.) monthly.

2. These publications will be collected and stored in a central warehouse. Instructions for the disposal of these publications for pulping will be issued by this headquarters at a later date.

3. A periodic report will be submitted on the 15th and last day of each month to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, beginning 31 March 1946. This

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report shall include:

a. The name and number of publications collected in the interim period.

b. Source from which obtained, including the name and number of publications collected from each source

c. Total number of publications

d. Gross weight

e. Specific location of storage

4. Individual copies in private homes or libraries will be exempted from action directed above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/t/ B M Fitch
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

EXTRACT FROM SYNOPSIS OF SCAPINS

1 - EDUCATION

824 Confiscation of Propaganda Publications, 17 Mar 46 (CIS) List of publications to be collected and stored awaiting instructions.

SCAP Circulars

12 5 December 46. Admission of foreign magazines, books, motion pictures, news and photograph services, et cetera and their dissemination in Japan.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTER
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

26 Feb 46

AG 000.73 (26 Feb 46) CIE
(SCAPIN-776)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: Banned Books and Other Publications

1. Upon receipt of this memorandum, the Imperial Japanese Government will abrogate all laws, ordinances, edicts, directives, or other governmental regulations expressed or implied which restrict the free circulation of books, pamphlets, periodicals, or other publications in public libraries or educational libraries.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit to this Headquarters, on or before 1 April 1946, a statement of all actions taken by it or any of its subordinate agencies which have resulted in the removal of restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/t/ B M Fitch
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (14 Feb 46) ESS/FI
(SCAPIN - 735)

APO 500
14 Feb 46

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Publication of Reader's Digest in Japan

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government, this Headquarters file AG 160 (30 Oct 45) ESS/FI, dated 30 October 1945, subject: "Contracts of Persons in Japan with Foreign Concerns."

2. It is directed that the Reader's Digest Association be exempt from the provisions of that memorandum for the purpose of publishing a Japanese language edition of the Reader's Digest in Japan.

3. The Reader's Digest Association has been authorized by this Headquarters to employ Japanese technical personnel, to enter into contracts with Japanese printing and publishing concerns and to borrow yen funds as required for purposes of this publication.

4. No funds received by the Reader's Digest Association in connection with this publication may be converted into foreign currencies or remitted abroad and all contracts with persons in Japan negotiated in connection with this publication will be expressed, and all payments and collections made, in Japanese yen.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/t/ B. M. Fitch
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

SECTION
FOREIGN
MEDIA OF
MASS
COMMUNICATION
V

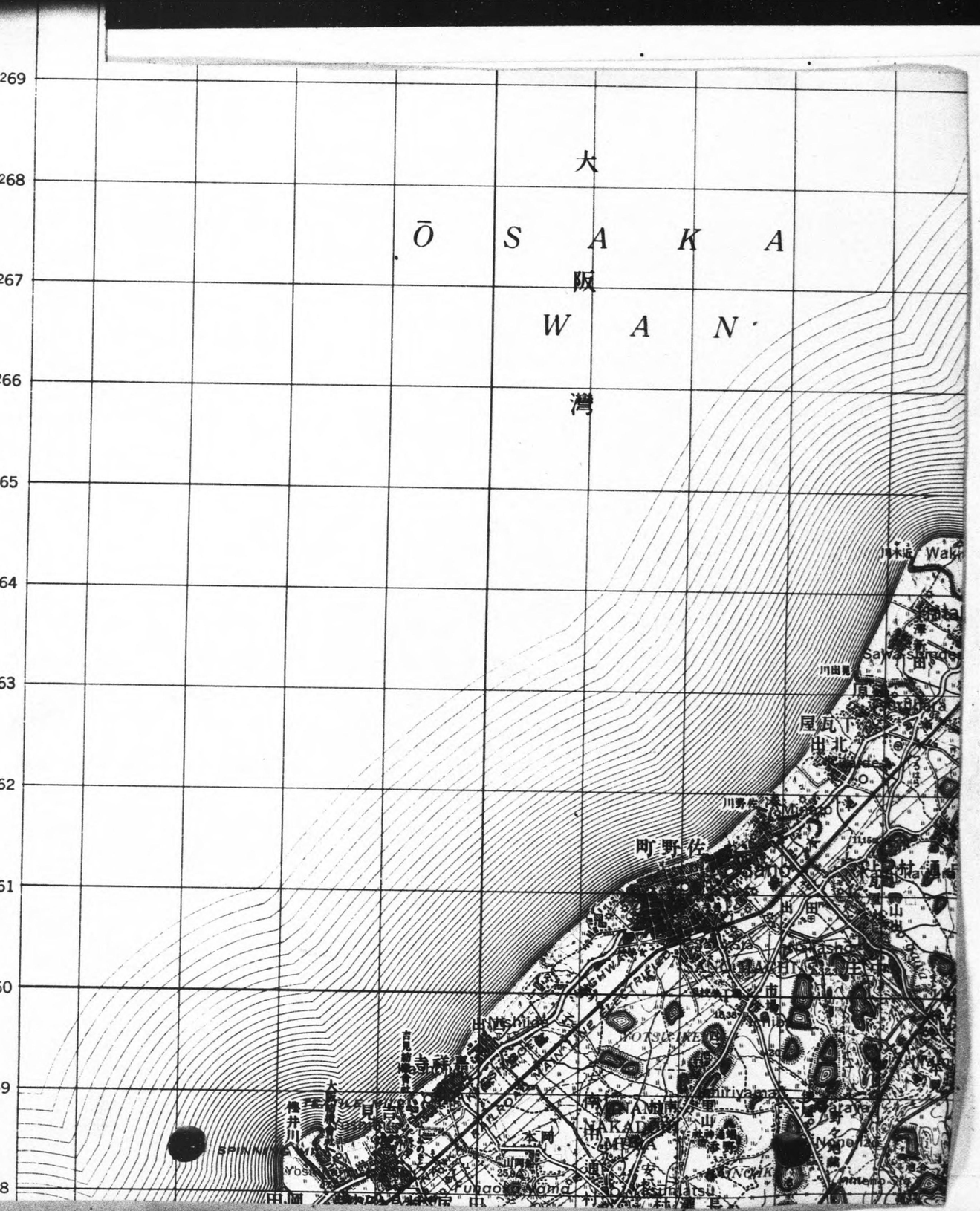
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDC NO. [illegible]

- Powder Magazine
- Water Wheel or Mill
- Generating Plant
- Masonry Wall
- Fences
- Bamboo Fences
- Stone Wall
- Earthen Wall
- Hedge
- Cemetery
- Ditches
- Shrine Gate
- Stone Lantern
- Monument
- Statue
- Signpost
- Stone Steps
- Crane
- Oil Well
- Mileage Marker
- Stumps
- Isolated Trees
- Chimney
- 96.1 Triangulation Point
- 365.37 Secondary Control Point
- 423.42 Bench Mark
- 32.5 Spot Elevation
- Old Battlefield
- Spring
- Tomb
- Castle Site
- Volcano
- [illegible]neral Spring
- Material Dump

All above Sea Level

- Pagoda
- Church
- Japanese Government Building
- Foreign Government Building
- Military Reservation
- Naval Reservation
- Division Headquarters
- Brigade Headquarters
- Fortress and Defense Headquarters
- Battalion Headquarters and Garrison
- Regimental Headquarters
- Naval Station
- Secondary Naval Station
- Naval Camp
- Army Camp
- Shipyard
- Prefectural Seat
- Sub-prefectural, Island-office or Gun Seat
- City Office
- Town, Village or Ward Office
- School
- Hospital
- Isolation Hospital
- Gendarmerie Post
- Police Station
- Court of Appeals
- Prison
- Customs House
- Tax Office
- Forestry Office
- Mining Office
- Government Monopoly Bureau Office or Factory
- Office of Maritime Affairs
- Meteorological Station
- Post Office (with Telegraph and Telephone service)
- Post Office
- Telegraph Office

1269 1268 1267 1266 1265 1264 1263 1262 1261 1260 1259 1258



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

POLICY FILE

Section V: FOREIGN MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATION

E-1 LICENSE PROCEDURE AND STIPULATIONS FOR MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA FROM ABROAD FOR COMMERCIAL DISSEMINATION IN JAPAN.

2 Circular #12, GHQ, SCAP, 5 Dec 46, Admission of Foreign Media of Mass communication in Japan.

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
5 December 1946

CIRCULAR NO.12.

ADMISSION OF FOREIGN MAGAZINES,BOOKS,MOTION PICTURES, NEWS AND PHOTOGRAPH SERVICES,ET CETERA, AND THEIR DISSEMINATION IN JAPAN

	Paragraph
Purpose	1
Commercial Media	2
Non-commercial Media	3

1. Purpose. The purpose of this circular is to announce regulations for the admission into Japan from foreign countries, including the United States, and the dissemination of magazines, books, motion pictures, news and photograph services, and other media of mass communication.

2. Commercial Media. Commercial magazines, books, including translation and reproduction rights, motion pictures, news and photograph services and othe media of mass communication, provided they are not detrimental to the purposes of the Occupation, may be introduced into Japan under license from foreign countries for sale to Japanese nationals, subject to the conditions prescribed below:

a. License applications will be made to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, through the foreign missions in Japan and the Diplomatic Section (if United States, through the Civil Information and Education Section). Details of licensing procedure and license stipulations are given in Inclosure 1.

b. Whether or not any material to be brought into Japan under license is detrimental to the purposes of the Occupation will be determined by this headquarters.

c. Specific categories of commercial media of mass communication will be governed by the following other conditions, which may be supplemented or altered by this headquarters as circumstances require:

(1) Magazines.

(a) Only such foreign commercial magazines as have been or may be approved for publication in Japan for Allied personnel will be licensed to print editions for sale to the Japanese public, in the original

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

language or Japanese, provided that:

1. Ten successive back issues of such a magazine, submitted by the license applicant with his application and accompanied by English translations if the original language is not English, demonstrate that the magazine would not be detrimental to the purposes of the Occupation if made available to Japanese readers.

2. The licensed publisher agrees to import all paper required to print the magazine.

(b) Importation of magazines printed abroad for sale to Japanese nationals will be subject to license by this headquarters.

(2) Books.

(a) Foreign publishers will not be licensed to publish books, pamphlets, and similar publications in Japan.

(b) Importation of books printed abroad for sale to the Japanese public will be subject to license by this headquarters.

(c) The sale of translation and reproduction rights will be governed by the stipulation given in Inclosure 2.

(3) Motion Pictures.

(a) The motion picture industry of any nation will be licensed to distribute films in Japan only if it agrees to operate as a single unit without individual representatives of each participating company.

(b) The importation and distribution of motion pictures by a licensee will be governed by the stipulations given in Inclosure 3.

(4) Performance Rights.

(a) Performance rights for foreign theatrical productions and music will be governed by the same stipulations as translation and reproduction rights of books and other copyrighted material, given in Inclosure 2.

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(5) News and Photograph Services.

(a) An Allied news service, licensed to operate in Japan, may disseminate news, news photographs and feature material, including comic strips and cartoons but excluding book texts and condensations of book texts.

(b) A licensee may exchange his service, or part of it, for comparable servicing by a Japanese news agency or newspaper without monetary payment but will not, for propagandistic purposes or to compete unfairly against other news service licensees, give his service free of charge to a Japanese news agency or newspaper which patently is unable to reciprocate with a service which is quantitatively or qualitatively equal.

3. Non-commercial Media. Non-commercial media of mass communication, including news, magazines, books, other printed matter, photographs and motion pictures, if helpful in furthering the information and education objectives of the Occupation, may be brought into Japan for dissemination exclusively by this headquarters under stipulations given in Inclosure 3. AG 000.7 (18 Nov 46) CI&E.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MACARTHUR:

/t/ Paul J.Mueller
Major General, General Staff Corps
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ John B. Cooley
/t/ JOHN B COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

4 Incls:

1. License Procedure and Stipulations for Mass Communication Media from Abroad to be disseminated commercially in Japan.
2. Regulations for the Sale in Japan of Translation, Reproduction and Performance Rights to Foreign Copyrighted Materials.
3. Regulations for the Importation, Distribution and Exhibition in Japan or Commercial Motion Pictures of Foreign Origin.
4. Regulations for the Importation, Distribution and use in Japan of Non-Commercial Media of Mass Communication.

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

SCAP
Civ #12
License
Procedure

LICENSE PROCEDURE AND STIPULATIONS FOR MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA FROM ABROAD TO BE DISSEMINATED COMMERCIALLY IN JAPAN

1. An Allied news or photograph service, or magazine publisher, or national group of book publishers and copyright owners (an individual publisher or copyright owner if no national group exists), or national motion picture industry may apply through the mission of its nation in Japan and the Diplomatic Section of this headquarters (if United States, through the Civil Information and Education Section) for a license to engage in business in Japan to further the information and education objectives of the Occupation.

2. The terms of such license shall stipulate that:

a. All contracts must be expressed in Japanese yen, and all payments made in Japanese yen.

b. The yen received in payment shall be used by the licensee for expenditure on only such Japanese goods and services as are clearly essential to his authorized operations in Japan.

c. Such yen may not be used for investment of any kind, including the acquisition of any interest in business enterprises or in real property except for temporary rental of necessary facilities.

d. Such yen shall not be converted into foreign exchange for an indefinite period and are accepted by the licensee entirely at his own risk, with no guarantee as to their value when conversion into foreign exchange becomes possible. Neither the licensee nor his government will press for conversion in advance of restoration of normal Japanese foreign exchange transactions.

e. Such yen shall in no event be transferred to any national, firm or agency other than the licensee for expenditure in Japan.

f. SCAP reserves the right to impose further conditions if circumstances require.

3. When a license has been granted by this headquarters, the licensee will be permitted to enter into contractual relations with Japanese nationals, firms and agencies in the normal business manner.

4. If the licensee desires, he may arrange for his business to be conducted through a Japanese national, firm or agency, but the latter shall acquire thereby none of the privileges of the licensee and shall abide by all the provisions in these regulations.

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(LICENSE PROCEDURE AND STIPULATIONS FOR MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA FROM ABROAD TO BE DISSEMINATED COMMERCIALLY IN JAPAN cont'd)

5. To the licensee shall be granted such facilities as are granted to other private enterprises of Allied nationals or companies authorized by this headquarters to do business in Japan with Japanese nationals.

Inclosure 1

****

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE IN JAPAN OF TRANSLATION, REPRODUCTION AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS TO FOREIGN COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS.

SCAP Cir #12 Regulations Sale, Foreign Copyright

1. National groups of publishers and copyright owners (or individuals if no national group exists) which have been licensed to sell translation, reproduction and performance rights to Japanese nationals will not be permitted for the time being to station representatives in Japan. This headquarters will delegate to a Japanese group the handling of business arrangements regarding such rights and will act as an agency for transmitting necessary correspondence between the Japanese group and the foreign groups concerned.

2. Individual publishers and copyright owners will be permitted to sell translation, reproduction and performance rights to Japanese publishers through these channels only if their country has no national group.

3. Any licensed national group of publishers and copyright owners may recommend specific books to Japanese publishers for publication in translation or the original language if they demonstrably would further the objectives of the Occupation.

4. Through the Mission of the group's nation in Japan and the Foreign Liaison Division of G-2 (if United States, directly to the Civil Information and Education Section), such recommended books will be submitted in two copies (with English translations if the original language is not English).

5. The Civil Information and Education Section, if the books are found to be helpful in furthering the objectives of the Occupation, will see that such books are offered to Japanese publishers for competitive bidding on the translation or repro-

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

duction rights. The recommending group may stipulate minimum prices or royalties but will allow the Japanese offers to be determined through competitive bidding. The highest bide will be transmitted to the national group concerned for acceptance or rejection.

6. Applications and offers from Japanese publishers for the translation or reproduction rights on non-recommended foreign books likewise will be transmitted to the foreign publisher groups concerned if they are judged to be helpful in furthering the objectives of the Occupation.

7. This headquarters may request foreign publisher groups to offer translation or reproduction rights on specific books which it believes would further the objectives of the Occupation.

8. To discourage dissipation of paper, each book from any one country which does not contribute in a positive manner to furthering the objectives of the Occupation but otherwise is harmless must be matched by a book from the same country which does further the objectives of the Occupation in a positive manner.

Inclosure 2

****

DISTRIBUTION AND EXHIBITION IN JAPAN OF COMMERCIAL MOTION PICTURES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

1. Commercial motion pictures--defined as entertainment feature films, news reels and all other films for which exhibition charges normally are made --will be introduced into Japan from Allied countries for showing to Japanese audiences only under license.

2. A licensee may bring into Japan in any one year up to the maximum number of films imported from his country in any one year before the war.

3. A licensee must import all raw film required to make prints for use in Japan and shall not have access to Japanese film stocks.

4. For the determination of suitability in furthering the information and education objectives of the Occupation, a positive print (together with an English translation of all titles and dialogue if the language of the film is not English) of each motion picture proposed for exhibition in Japan will be submitted to the Civil Information and Education Section of this headquarters.

SCAP Cit #12 Distribution Foreign Motion Pictures

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

5. When a motion picture found suitable by this headquarters has been prepared by the licensee for exhibit, including the superimposing of Japanese titles and subtitles of the dubbing of Japanese voices, it shall be submitted to the Civil Censorship Detachment, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, this headquarters for determination of its conformity to the Pictorial Censorship Code.

6. This headquarters may suggest the importation of specific motion pictures which in its opinion would further the information and education objectives of the Occupation.

7. Except that they will not be counted under paragraph 2 above, prewar films already in Japan which are taken over by a licensee in behalf of his nation's motion picture industry may be distributed in accordance with these regulations.

8. The licensee will not permit the use of his films outside normal commercial channels, including benefit performances for charity, except with the approval of this headquarters, which will give approval only if convinced that the showing would not affect the commercial interests of other licensees and would have no political implications.

Inclosure 3

****

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION DISTRIBUTION AND USE IN JAPAN OF NON-COMMERCIAL MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATION

1. The importation, distribution and use in Japan of all foreign non-commercial news, magazines, books, booklets, photographs, motion pictures, and other instruments of mass communication will be governed by the following regulations.

2. All such material will be distributed and the use made of it supervised by this headquarters exclusively. Except through SCAP channels, no such material may be given, loaned or otherwise distributed to Japanese nationals or agencies, public or private.

3. Any Allied Mission, through the Foreign Liaison Division of G-2, may submit to the Civil Information and Education Section such materials (accompanied by full translations in English if the language of the originals is other than English) which it believes would be useful in furthering the objectives of the Occupation.

SCAP Circ #12 Important Non-Commercial Media

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

4. This headquarters will determine the suitability of the material submitted and tne distribution or use to be made of it. Material calculated to further the objectives of an individual government or nation, as distinguished from the objectives of the Occupation, will be eliminated. Material which furthers the objectives of the Occupation will be given the widest possible distribution.

5. When such material is judged useful, the Civil Information and Education Section will inform the Mission of the nation concerned of the quantities required for distribution.

6 This headquarters may request foreign Missions to make available other material from their countries which would further the objectives of the Occupation.

7. All non-commercial material intended for mass distribution will be submitted to the Civil Censorship Detachment, Civil Intelligence Section, G-2, for determination of its conformity to censorship codes.

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

SECTION VI
MOTION PICTURES

Mine

Boundary Marker

Telephone Office

National Highway
Main Prefectural Roads
More than 3 Meters Wide
More than 2 Meters Wide
More than 1 Meter Wide
Less than 1 Meter Wide

Impassable for Carts

(A) (B)
Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide

(A)
(B)
Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension

(A) (B)
Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track
(C) Station
(D) (C) (E)
Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single

(A) (B)
Boundaries: International
Prefectural (A) Fixed (B) Approximate
Province (Obsolete)
Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
Ward, Machi or Mura (A) Fixed (B) Approx.
Government Lands
Property Lines (A) Fixed (B) Approximate

4.7
2.8
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G) (H)
(A) Iron Bridge
(B) Wooden Bridge
(C) Foot Bridge
(D) Foot Ford
(E) Vehicular Ford
(F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
(G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
(H) Steam Ferry

4.7 Height of Bank
2.8 Depth of Water

Lighthouse
Radio Mast
Warning Signal

Boat Anchorage
Ship Anchorage
Anchorage

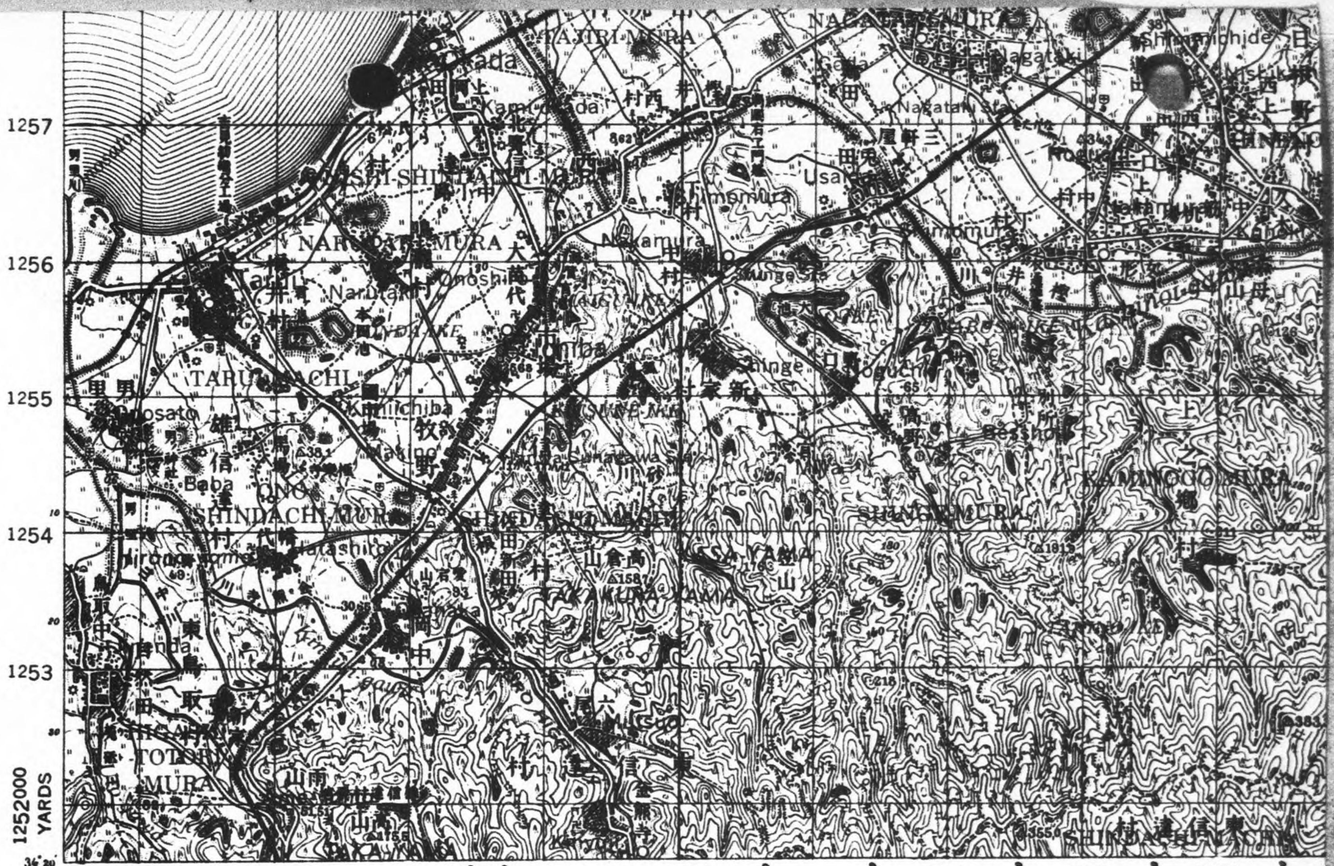
Commercial Port
Fixed Beacon
Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
Buoy (Lightless)

(A) (B) (C)
(A) Flower Garden
(B) Grove
(C) Truck Garden

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
(A) Orchard (D) Cultivated marsh
(B) Tea (E) Irrigated rice field
(C) Mulberry (F) Dry Rice Field

(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)
(A) Wild Land (D) Conifers
(B) Palm (E) Broad-leaf Trees
(C) Bamboo (F) Grass Land

(A) Cliff (E) Depression
(B) Rock Outcropping (F) Ravine, Gully
(C) Scattered Rock (G) Crumbling Bank
(D) Talus Slope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1252000 YARDS
1026000 YARDS
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1034
NARUTA MURA
TARUMACHI
SHINDACHI MURA
SHIBAYAMA MURA
HANNOGO MURA
Nakamura
Usami
Kamichiba
Shimochiba
Besshoji
Nagatani
Shimomichide
Kamida
Baba
Ono
Tatsuta
Yamada
Yamaguchi
Kuroda
Kawaguchi
Nagata
Kamiyama
Shimoyama
Kuriyama
Kamiyama
Kamiyama
Kami

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

POLICY FILE

SectionVI: MOTION PICTURES

F-1 SCAPIN #146, 8 Oct 45, ELIMINATION JAPANESE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF MOTION PICTURE INDUSTRY.

2 SCAPIN #287, 16 Nov 45, ELIMINATION UNDEMOCRATIC MOTION PICTURES.

3 SCAPIN #745, 17 Feb 46, Banned Motion Pictures.
F-3A SCAPIN #1056, 15 Oct 47, Census Foreign Films
4 OD #67, Hq Eighth Army, 15 Oct 47, Motion Picture equipment MG Units.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 062.26 (8 Jul 46) CPC/FP
(SCAPIN -1056)

APO 500
8 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Census of Foreign Films in Japan

1. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to take a census of foreign films in Japan as of 15 July 1946.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will issue an official ordinance, requiring all Japanese exhibitors, distributors, producers or other persons and firms having in their possession any foreign motion picture films to submit detailed information as follows:

(a) Name of Reporter
(b) Address of Reporter
(c) Title of film
(d) Name of Producer
(e) Number and length of reels
(f) Country of origin
(g) Number of prints and whether negative or positive.
(h) Location of film
(i) Each reporter or owner will furnish to the Imperial Japanese Government details showing how he acquired possession or ownership of the films and his present right to such possession or ownership.

3. Five copies of this information in tabulated form will be furnished General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and will be submitted in the English language, by 15 August 1946.

4. The Imperial Japanese Government will instruct the possessors of foreign motion picture films who, after investigation, have been found to be illegal owners, to place such films in the custody of the Home Ministry, pending further disposition instructions.

5. The Ordinance will provide that no foreign film will be exhibited until General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is satisfied that the film is legally possessed. It will also provide adequate penalties for violators. Three copies of the proposed Ordinance both in English and Japanese will be sub-

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

BASIC: Memo to LJG, file AG 062.26, subject: "Census of Foreign Films in Japan."

mitted to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within ten (10) days of the date of this directive.

6. Direct communication between the Home Ministry and the Civil Property Custodian, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is authorized in order to implement the provisions of this memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ John B. Cooley
/t/ JOHN B COOLEY
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 062.2 (17 Feb 46) CIE
(SCAPIN - 745)

APO 500
17 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Action regarding Banned Japanese Motion Pictures

1. The Eighth Army has been directed to pick up banned Japanese motion pictures now stored at the Home Ministry, with the exception of our prints and one negative of each title which will be kept at the Home Ministry subject to further disposition of this Headquarters.

2. The Japanese Government is directed to:

a. Make available to the Eighth Army the complete collection of banned pictures, except for the four prints and one negative, of each title, which are to be held in storage as stated above.

b. Furnish labor to load these films on Eighth Army transport at Home Ministry.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H.W.Allen for
B.M.FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD
Adjutant General

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 062.2 (16 Nov 45) CIE
(SCAPIN -287)

16 November 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Elimination of Undemocratic Motion Pictures.

1. In the past, Japanese motion pictures have been utilized to propagate nationalistic, militaristic and feudalistic concepts; i.e., conformity to a ceudal code, contempt for life, creation of the "Warrior Spirit", the uniqueness and superiority of the "Yamato" (Japanese race), the "special role of Japan in Asia", etc. Many such motion pictures are still being distributed and exhibited.

2. The Japanese Government is directed to:

a. Take immediate action to insure against the present or future sale, exchange or exhibition of any of the motion pictures on the attached inclosure.

b. Secure from the owners, producers or exhibitors of these pictures all prints of the same, whether positive or negative, sound or silent, in 16 mm or 35 mm width.

c. Direct the placing of these motion pictures, prints and negatives in a safe, fire-proof place in Tokyo, subject to the disposition of this headquarters.

d. Direct the producers to mark each film container with the title of each container's contents in English and Japanese.

e. Provide this headquarters within ten (10) days with a list in duplicate showing the total number of prints and negatives of each of the motion pictures listed on the attached inclosure which have been placed in storage as directed by Paragraph 2c, above.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/t/ H.W.Allen
Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Annex A, described above

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTER
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

16 October 1945

AG 000.76 (8 Oct 45) CI
(SCAPIN -146)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Elimination of Japanese Government Control of the Motion Picture Industry

1. Further to the directive of 27 September 45 from the Supreme Allied Commander, titled "Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech," the Japanese Government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of speech in motion pictures, including newsreels.

2. The directive of 4 October 45, titled "Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties," also shall apply.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions on the motion picture industry, making it a channel for dissemination of propaganda, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action will be taken by the Japanese Government or any of its agencies against motion picture companies, producers, actors, directors or other persons or associations of persons engaged in the motion picture or legitimate theater industry for exercising their lawful freedom of speech.

5. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following laws and/or regulations which are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives enumerated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this order, subject laws including but not restricted to:

Eigaho, Horitsu Dai 66, 5 April, Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei, Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Horitsu Dai 35, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Shikkorei, Chokurei Dai 668,26 Sept, Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei, Chokurei 916, Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Fusoku, Chokurei 916, Showa 15(1940)
Eigaho, Shikko Kisoku; Naimu, Mombu & Kosei Shorei Dai 1, 27 Sept, Showa 14 (1939)
Eigaho, Kaisei; Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, December, Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoku: Shorei Dai 37, September, Showa 15 (1940)

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

Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei
Dai 1, April, Show a 18 (1943)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1
December, Showa 18 (1943)
Eigaho, Kakurei, Naimu, Mombu, Kosei Shorei Dai 1,
January, Showa 19 (1944)
Eigaho, Fusoku:Kakurei, Shorei, Dai, December
Showa 15 (1940)
Eigaho, Fusoku: Shorei, Dai 1, June, Showa 16 (1941)
Eigaho, Fusoju: April 13, Showa 18 (1943)

6. In addition to rendering the foregoing laws inoperative, necessary instructions will be issued to prefecture and metropolitan authorities, including police agencies, directing their repeal of any and all local censorship rules, regulations or laws, to insure that the spirit of the directives is observed by them.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal the following Tokyo Metropolitan Police Regulations:

a. "Metropolitan Police Station Official Publication - (Supplement)
April 1, 1944 Showa 19
Saturday -- Metropolitan Police Rules #9
Rules and regulations governing all forms of public performances--April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)"
(Section 1 to 95)

b. "Metropolitan Police Rule #10
Rules and Regulations governing all motion pictures --April 1, 1944 (Showa 19)"
(Sections 1 to 40)

c. "Public Morality #682 --
April 15, 1944 (Showa 19)
Notification of Rules and Regulations governing all public performances and motion pictures." (Sections 1 to 25)

(Appendix)
"Rules and Regulations of executing the Motion Picture Law." (Section 1 to 28)

These laws, rules or regulations give broad supervisory powers to the police, in addition to their censorship provisions. Such powers include deciding who shall work in the industry, passing on the financial condition of an owner, checking on the behavior or attitude of an employee, controlling the proportion of foreign films exhibited, preventing actors from walking on the street in stage costume, determining the issuance of passes, and examining the minutes of a stockholder's meeting. These powers, no free people can entrust to a police.

8. The few sections of these rules which deal with matters of Safety Regulations and Building and Zoning restrictions

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

shall remain in effect until the Japanese Government shall re-enact such regulations for the protection and safety of the public against fire and structural hazards in the motion picture industry.

9. Necessary instructions will be issued to Prefectural Authorities including all police agencies, directing the repeal of any and all similar local rules, regulations or laws which conflictwith the spirit or intent of this directive.

10. It is the purpose and intent of this directive to free the Japanese motion picture industry from government domination and to permit the industry to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people. In due time (when the Japanese motion picture companies have demonstrated good faith), it is envisaged that they will establish an industry-wide committee which will act as a policing agency.

11. The report required of the Japanese Government in paragraph 8 of the directive of 27 September will include a statement of action taken to comply with this directive.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ H.W.Allen
/t/ H W ALLEN
Colonel, AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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

(3)

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

JBM/mk

322

2 September 1948

SUBJECT: Instructions for Military Government Units

TO: See Distribution

SECTION II

Press Relationship

1. The Corps Commander has issued a statement of policy on press relationship which should be carefully studied by all team commanders. As a supplement to that, it has been noted that military government teams and commanders have been given credit for the accomplishment of various programs. As a matter of fact the success of these programs is due to the activities of the teams, both officers and men. But in view of the great desirability of teaching the Japanese to accept responsibility and to accomplish results on their own initiative, it is preferable that the Japanese receive credit for what has been accomplished. In news releases, military government should be in the background and the Japanese officials in the foreground. Great care should be exercised in this to ensure that articles support Japanese officials and add to their prestige. The Japanese should be given a pat on the back for jobs being well done.

2. Japanese regional liaison officers should continue to be a good medium for releasing news to the Japanese press regarding a prefecture in the region which excels in a particular program. In this way, a spirit of competition between the prefectures will be created by the Japanese themselves.

3. News release which are derogatory to the Japanese must not be released without authority of this headquarters. Fundamentally the purpose of news releases is to give the Japanese a boost and to further a program.

4. Where the Japanese have demonstrated corruptness, inefficiency, indifference, and inability, they should be reported to the proper local Japanese official, and if necessary, to the next higher military headquarters which, through its liaison officers, will inform the appropriate Japanese officials. Where there exists evidence of violation of SCAP directives for which a Japanese official should be discharged, a report will be made to this headquarters for action. No bulletins on such matters will be released by Military Government.

5. The importance of properly released and properly credited publicity cannot be overemphasized. The Japanese reporter and editor who prefar to quota Military Government can be made to see the wisdon of crediting the Japanese if the matter is discussed frankly and openly, stressing above all the fact that the recovery of Japan is after all the job of the Japanese themselves.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNIG NO.

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto Honshu)

10 August 1948

SUBJECT: News Releases

TO : See Distribution

1. Letter, dated 8 April 1947 - AG 000.76 Headquarters I Corps Subject: Public Relations, and letter, dated 6 June 1947 - AG 014.13 Headquarters Kinki Mil. Govt. Region, Subject: Public Information are rescinded.

2. The occupation forces are doing a good job in Japan. The majority of newsworthy effort is currently being performed by Military Government Teams. It is important that this work be kept before the eyes of the American Public. Timely first hand accounts by persons on the spot are of national interest.

3. To insure a more thorough and accurate news coverage of Military Government activities in the I Corps zone the following procedure is prescribed.

a. Commanders are responsible for all information concerning Military Government activities disseminated to Japanese news media. Actual release of information will be made by the unit Civil Information Officer who will review statements and speeches prior to release. Statements will be made in the name of the commander, speeches will be credited to the person making them. The appearance of Military Government personnel, including dependents, before Japanese organizations is often construed as lending support to that organization. Background and aims of all organizations which invite speakers should be carefully investigated.

b. In any publicity attendant to the success of programs initiated and controlled by Japanese Prefectural and City Governments full credit will be given to the Japanese Agency concerned and not to Military Government Teams or Personnel. Examples of such programs are: Crop Collection, Tax Collection, Land Reform, Fish and Vegetable Distribution Control and Civil Liberties.

c. The Japanese press will be continually encouraged to secure from and attribute to Japanese Prefectural officials the news pertaining to activities of the Japanese Government.

d. All features and news stories, written by Military Government Team personnel and intended for other than the Japanese Press, will be released through the I Corps Public Information Office.

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

e. Stories written by accredited correspondents and obtainee through interview with Military Government Team personnel do not come within the purview of this directive. Team Information Officers should attend such interviews. Any material released should be carefully considered from the standpoint of security and propriety.

f. All hometown releases on personnel assigned to Military Government Teams will be forwarded to I Corps Pubic Information Office.

4. Region and team commanders will give personal attention to the subject of Public Information.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SWING:

WIDLER A. JOHNSON
Captain, AGD
Asst. Adj. General

DISTRIBUTION:
1 ea
Hq MG Region & Teams
Hq 24 & 25 Divisions

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

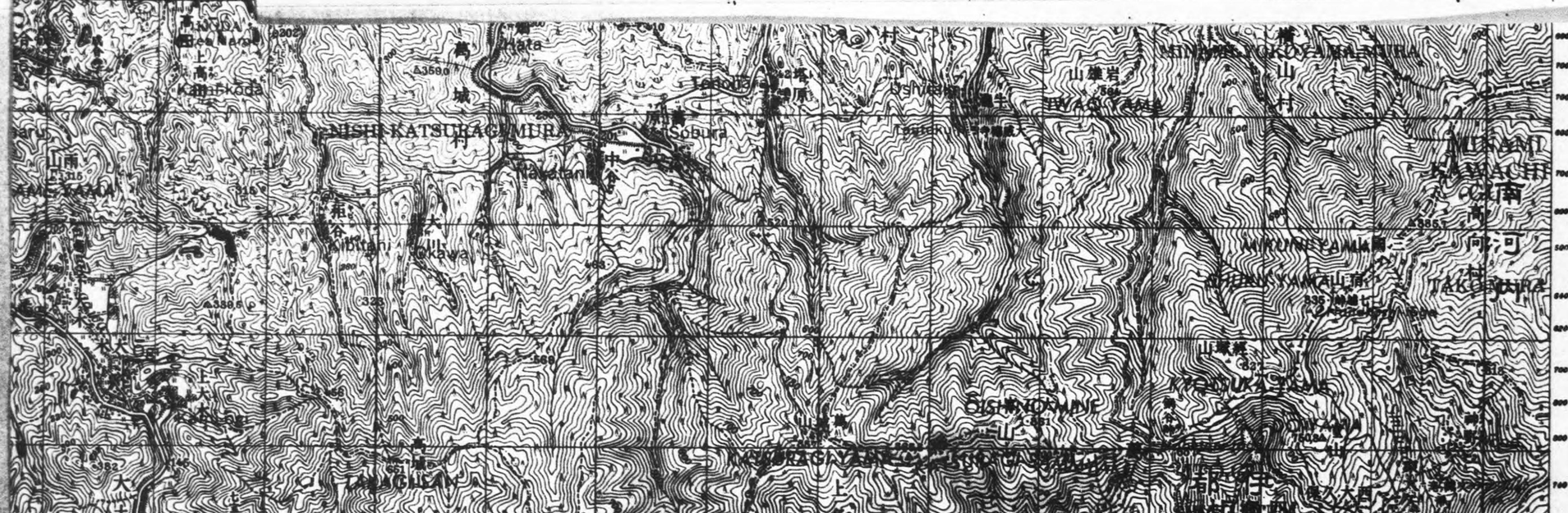
CHARLES D. O'CONNOR
1st Lt., FA
Asst Public Information Officer

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

SECTION
VII

PRESS

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



REPRODUCED BY 671st ENGR. TOPO. CO., AUGUST 1945.

Scale 1:50,000

1 2 3 4 Miles

2 3 4 5 6 Kilometers

2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 Yards

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METERS

YARD WORLD POLYCONIC GRID BAND IIIN, ZONE "B"
T THREE DIGITS OF THE GRID NUMBERS ARE OMITTED

USING THIS MAP WILL MARK HEREON CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS WHICH COME
TION AND MAIL DIRECT TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS WASHINGTON D C

INDEX TO PREFECTURE BOUNDARIES

HEIGHTS IN METERS

GLOSSARY

-bae ... rock	-ishi ... rock, cliff	-rettō ... island chain
-bama ... beach	-iso ... rock, shoal, shore	-saka ... grade, slope
-bana ... point	-iwa ... rock, cliff	-saki ... cape, point
-bara ... plain, field	-ji ... temple	-sammyaku ... mt range
-bashi ... bridge	-jima ... island(s)	-san ... mountain, ridge, hill
-chō ... township	-jinja ... shrine	-sawa ... stream, ravine, marsh
-dai ... plateau, plain, hill, field	-jinsha ... shrine	-se ... reef, shoal, rapid
-daira ... plain, field	-kai ... bay, gulf	-seto ... strait
-dake ... mountain	-kaikyō ... strait	-shi ... municipality, city
-daki ... waterfall	-kata ... lake, inlet, bay	-shima ... island(s)
-dani ... valley, stream	-kawa ... river	-shō ... reef, shoal
-fu ... prefecture	-ken ... prefecture	-shotō ... island group
-gan ... rock, cliff	-ko ... lake, pond	-suidō ... channel
-gata ... lake, inlet, bay	-kō ... harbor	-tai ... plateau, plain, hill, field
-gawa ... river	-koe ... mountain pass	-taira ... plain, field
-goe ... mountain pass	-koshi ... mountain pass	-take ... mountain
-goshi ... mountain pass	-ku ... ward	-taki ... waterfall
-gun ... county	-machi ... township	-tani ... valley, stream
-guntō ... archipelago	-minato ... harbor	-tō ... island(s)
-hae ... rock	-mine ... mountain	-tōge ... mt pass, mountain
-hama ... beach	-misaki ... cape, point	-umi ... bay, gulf, lake, pond
-hana ... point	-mori ... mountain, forest	-ura ... inlet, beach, lake
-hantō ... peninsula	-mura ... township	-wan ... bay, gulf
-hara ... plain, field	-nada ... sea	-yama ... mountain, ridge, hill
-hashi ... bridge	-ne ... rock, isle	-yu ... mineral spring, spa
-heiya ... plain, field	-no ... field, plain	-zaka ... grade, slope
-hō ... mountain	-numa ... lake, pond, swamp	-zaki ... cape, point
-ike ... pond	-oka ... hill, mountain	-zan ... mountain, ridge, hill
	-onsen ... hot spring, spa	-zawa ... stream, ravine, marsh

KISHIWADA, SOUTHERN HONSHŪ

N3420-E13515/10X15

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

POLICY FILE

Section VII: PRESS

G-1 SCAPIN #33, 19 Sep 45, Press Code

2 Press Release, 21 Sep 45, Code for Japanese Press.

3 SCAPIN #51, 24 Sep 45, DISSOCIATION OF PRESS FROM GOVERNMENT

4 SCAPIN #66, 27 Sep 45, FURTHER FREEDOM OF PRESS & SPEECH

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMM ANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (27 Sep 45) CI

27 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Further Steps toward Freedom of Press and Speech

1. The Japanese government forthwith will render inoperative the procedures for enforcement of peace-time and war-time restrictions on freedom of the press and freedom of communications.

2. Only such restrictions as are specifically approved by the Supreme Commander will be permitted in censorship of newspapers and other publications, wireless and trans-oceanic telephone, cable, internal telephone and telegraph, mail, motion pictures or any other form of the written or spoken word.

3. Pending repeal of laws imposing restrictions which have given the government complete control of all channels of expression of public opinion, their enforcement shall be suspended.

4. No punitive action shall be taken by the Japanese government against any newspaper or its publisher or employees for whatever policy or opinion it may express, unless ordered by the Supreme Commander on the basis of publication of false news or reports disturbing public tranquility. The power of the government to revoke permission to publish, to arrest without prior approval of the Supreme Commander, to impose fines on publications and to curtail paper supplies as a punishment for editorial comment shall not be exercised.

5. Compulsory organizations of publishers and writers will be discontinued and voluntary organization will be encouraged.

6. No press bans will be issued by any government agency and no pressure, direct or indirect, will be exerted on any medium to compel it to conform to any editorial policy not its own.

7. Steps shall be taken to repeal such parts of existing peace-time and war-time laws as are inconsistent with the Supreme Commander's directives of 10 September 1945 relating to dissemination of news, and of 24 September 1945 relating to disassociation of press from government; subject laws including:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

a. Shimbunshi-Ho

b. Kokka Sodoin-Ho

c. Shimbunshi-To-Keizai-Seigenrei

d. Shimbun-Jigyo-Rei

e. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha Rinji Torishimari-Ho

f. Genron, Shuppan, Shukai, Kessha To Rinji Torishimari-Ho Shiko Kisoku

g. Senji Keiji Tokubetsu-Ho

h. Kokubo Hoan-Ho

i. Gunki Hego Ho

j. Fuon Bunsho Torishimari-Ho

k. Gunyo Shigen Himitsu Hogo Ho

l. Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Oyobi Juyo Sangyo Dantai Rei Shiko Kisoku

8. A report will be submitted to the Supreme Commander on the first and the sixteenth day of each month describing in detail the progressive steps taken by the Japanese government to comply with this order and the orders of 10 September and 24 September.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair,
/t/ HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst Adjutant General.

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

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 000.76 (24 Sept 45) CI
(SCAPIN -51)

24 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Disassociation of Press from Government

1. In order further to encourage liberal tendencies in Japan and establish free access to the news sources of the world, steps will be taken by the Japanese Government forthwith to eliminate government-created barriers to dissemination of news and to remove itself from direct or indirect control of newspapers and news agencies.

2. No preferential treatment will be accorded to any news service now existing or which may be created. Foreign news services of all nations will be permitted to serve the press of Japan to the extent that press desires.

3. All communications facilities under government control shall be equally available to all national and international news agencies to that distribution of news within the Japanese home islands will not be the special privilege of one controlled organization.

4. The government will rescind its prohibition on reception of incoming wireless telegrams (foreign news) by any agency except the Ministry of Communications. Interception by any agency of radio news broadcast by the United Nations as a public service will be permitted. The property rights of news transmitted by recognized press services will be observed.

5. The present system of distribution of news within the home islands will be permitted under strict censorship until such time as private enterprise creates acceptable substitutes for the present monopoly.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair
/t/ HAROLD FAIR
Lt Colonel AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

(SCAPIN - 16) 10 September 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH: Yokohama Liaison Office

FROM : The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

1. The Japanese Imperial Government will issue the necessary orders to prevent dissomination of news, through newspapers, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which disturbs public tranquility.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that t ere shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speach. Freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the efforts of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace-loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed include Allied troop movements which have not been officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers, and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcasts will be primarily of a news, musical and entertainment nature. News, commentation and informational broadcasts will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes information that fails to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquility.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair
/t/ HAROLD FAIR
Lt Col, O.D.
Asst Adjutant General

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

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
Public Relations Office

(Reprint of 21 Sept. Press Release)

CODE FOR JAPANESE PRESS

In accordance with the Supreme Allied Commander's objective of establishing freedom of the press in Japan, a Press Code for Japan has been issued. This Press Code, rather than being one of restrictions of the press, is one which is designed to educate the press of the Japanese in the responsibilities and meaning of a free press. Emphasis is placed on the truth of news and the elimination of propaganda. This Press Code will cover news, editorials and advertisements of all newspapers and will cover, in addition, all publications printed in Japan.

This is the Press Code for Japan:

1. News must adhere strictly to the truth.

2. Nothing should be printed which might, directly or indirectly, disturb the public tranquillity.

3. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

4. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of those troops.

5. There shall be no mention or discussion of Allied troop movements unless such movements have been officially released.

6. News stories must be factually written and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

7. News stories shall not be colored to conform with any propaganda line.

8. Minor details of a news story must not be overemphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

9. No news story shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.

10. In the make-up of the newspaper no news story shall be given undue prominence for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

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

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

19 September 1945

AG 000.73 (18 Sep 45) CI
(SCAPIN - 33)

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT: : Press Code For Japan.

1. News must adhere strictly to the truth.

2. Nothing shall be printed which might, directly or by inference, disturb the public tranquility.

3. There shall be no false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers.

4. There shall be no destructive criticism of the Allied Forces of Occupation and nothing which might invite mistrust or resentment of these troops.

5. There shall be no mention or discussion of Allied Troops movements unless such movements have been officially released.

6. News stories must be factually written and completely devoid of editorial opinion.

7. News stories shall not be colored to conform with any propaganda line.

8. Minor details of a new story must not be overemphasized to stress or develop any propaganda line.

9. No news story shall be distorted by the omission of pertinent facts or details.

10. In the make-up of the newspaper no news story shall be given undue prominence for the purpose of establishing or developing any propaganda line.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

/s/ Harold Fair
/t/ HAROLD FAIR
Lt Col AGD
Asst Adjutant General

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

SECTION VIII

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAMS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDB NO.

More than 3 Meters Wide
More than 2 Meters Wide
More than 1 Meter Wide
Less than 1 Meter Wide

Impassable for Carts

Tree-lined Roads: (A) Narrow (B) Wide

Power Lines along Road: (A) Ordinary (B) High Tension

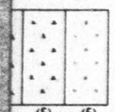
Government Railways: (A) Two Tracks (B) Single Track (C) Station
Feeder Railways: (D) Double (E) Single

Boundaries: International
Prefectural (A) Fixed (B) Approximate
Province (Obsolete)
Gun, shi or Sub-prefectural
Ward, Machi or Mura (A) Fixed (B) Approx.
Government Lands
Property Lines (A) Fixed (B) Approximate

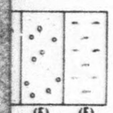
(A) Iron Bridge
(B) Wooden Bridge
(C) Foot Bridge
(D) Foot Ford
(E) Vehicular Ford
(F) Passenger Ferry (Single Boat)
(G) Passenger and Horse Ferry (Two Boats)
(H) Steam Ferry

⚓ Boat Anchorage
⚓ Ship Anchorage
⚓ Anchorage
⚓ Commercial Port
Fixed Beacon
Fixed Beacon (Lightless)
Buoy (Lightless)

(A) Flower Garden
(B) Grove
(C) Truck Garden

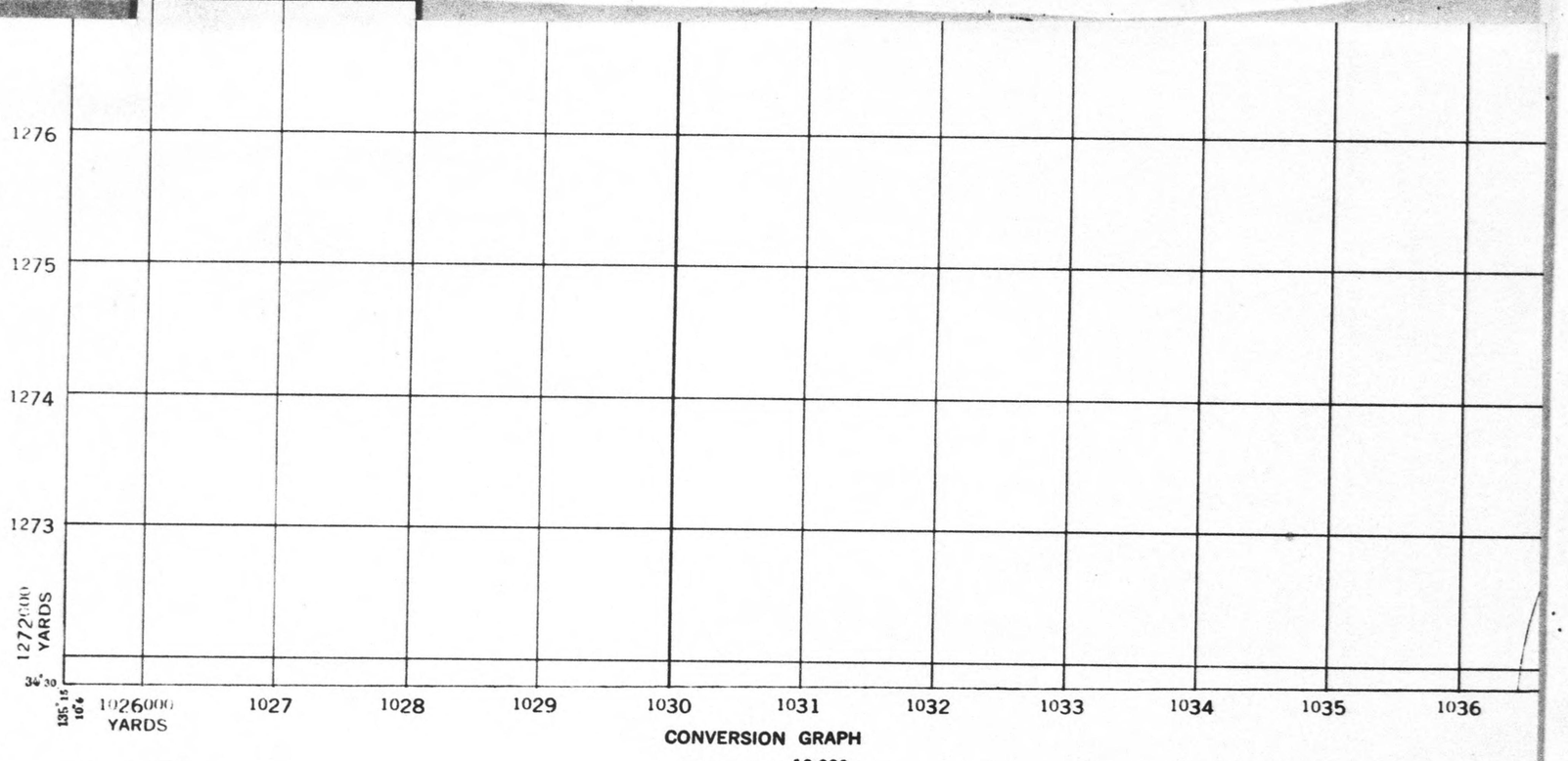


(A) Orchard (D) Cultivated marsh
(B) Tea (E) Irrigated rice field
(C) Mulberry (F) Dry Rice Field



(A) Wild Land (D) Conifers
(B) Palm (E) Broad-leaf Trees
(C) Bamboo (F) Grass Land

(A) Cliff (E) Depression
(B) Rock Outcropping (F) Ravine, Gully
(C) Scattered Rock (G) Crumbling Bank
(D) Talus Slope

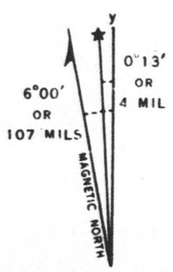


A.M.S. L775

First Edition (AMS 1) 1944

Prepared under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, by the Army Map Service (CV), U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., 1944. Copied from Sheet 27 9 1:50,000, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, published 1932. All place names transcribed according to the Modified Hepburn Romaji System

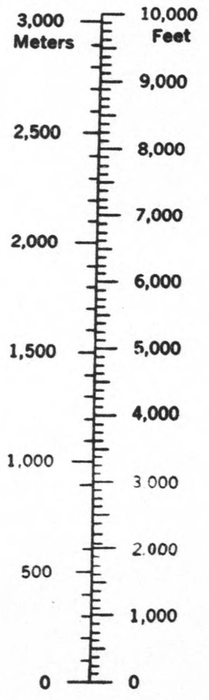
Elevation measured from the mean tide of Tōkyō Bay.

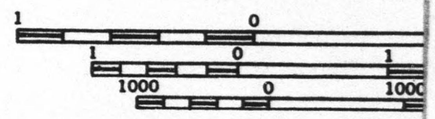


APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1944
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 2' INCREASE

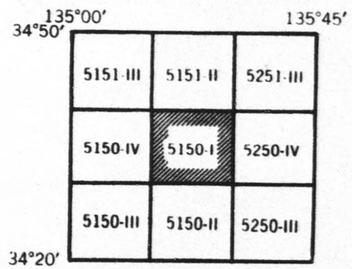
Use diagram only to obtain numerical values. To determine magnetic north line, connect the pivot point "y" on the south edge of the map with the value of the angle between GRID NORTH and MAGNETIC NORTH, as plotted on the degree scale at the north edge of the map.

CONVERSION GRAPH





INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



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NOTE: OFFICI
TO THEIR ATT

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

POLICY FILE

Section VIII: PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAMS

H-1 Extract Synopsis Eighth Army OD #85, #5, #57

2 Letter Hq I Corps, 8 Apr 47, PUBLIC RELATIONS

3 Op. Inst. #2, Hq I Corps, 17 Oct 47, CI PROGRAMS

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [redacted]

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

SG/mmn

AG 319.1 - BA

SUBJECT: Change in Operational Instructions Number 2

TO : See Distribution

1. Reference: papagraph 10a, Operational Instructions Number 2 -- Civil Information Program -- wherein correction is to be noted.

2. Paragraph 10a should henceforth read "One copy direct, to region, Corps, and army headquarters by means of Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02, by the end of each month. (Teams in kimki Region need not send copy to Corps Headquarters)".

3. Reports Control Symbol QCIE-A refers only to the twenty-three (23) media listed in Eighth Army Operational Directive Number 57 and is intended to elicit information on same for higher headquarters. This report is to be completed by each military government team as soon as convenient, and is non-recurring.

4. Reports Control Symbol QCIE-02 is to be used for the purpose of monthly reporting on all Civil Information operations.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

/s/ C. C. CARTER
C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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

Info Copies:
2 CG, Eighth Army, APO 343
ATTN: Mil Govt Sec

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HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

17 October 1947

OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER 2)

CIVIL INFORMATION PROGRAM

1. References:

a. Letter, Headquarters I Corps, AG 000.76, subject; "Public Relations", dated 8 April 1947.

b. Operational Directive No. 57, Headquarters Eighth Army, dated 16 August 1947.

2. Letter referenced in paragraph 1a above is hereby rescinded. The "Public Information Officer" of each military government unit, formerly known as the "Public Relations Officer", will be the ranking CI&E person. Home town and general releases for American or Allied publications only will be issued through the Public Information Officer, Headquarters I Corps. The term "Public Relations Officer" will not be used.

3. Policy: To implement OD 57, it is the policy of this headquarters to develop an active Civil Information Program, designed to powerfully vitalize military government activity at regional and team level. The Civil Information Section of this headquarters will:

a. Support, through the dispensing of pertinent information, the various programs of the respective regional and prefectural teams.

b. Make those regions and prefectures military government conscious.

Headquarters I Corps Civil Information Section will guide, help evaluate the work in information media of the field teams and will supply them with available material, keeping in close contact through field trips.

Regional teams will be responsible for the coordination of the information programs of the teams within their respective regions and for the development of information services on peculiarly regional problems.

Teams will implement and translate into immediate action the priority program as herein set forth by this headquarters.

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

4. Priority Program of Civil Information until 15 January 1948 will be to assist the Japanese understand the necessity for:

a. Drastic increase in production of critical commodities, such as indigenous foodstuffs, coal, charcoal, fuel producing machineries, building waterials and clothing.

b. Effective, equitable distribution of these available commodities.

c. Increase, where practicable, production of exportable commodities in order to build up Japan's foreign credit for food and raw material product import.

5. Liaison between CI&E and the other military government divisions will be such as to bring to CI&E attention such material as these divisions wish released to the Japanese public.

6. Operations will include:

a. Releasing material from higher headquarters: Pamphlets, SCAP textbook collections, SCAP CI&E libraries, material in SCAP Bulletins marked "Public", appropriate material in "Natural Resources Weekly Summary", "Labor News", "Government News", "Stars & Stripes", etc.

b. Ecouraging the Japanese to write spot announcements for radio, railway station loudspeakers, and news stories and editorials.

c. Releasing information on unusual Japanese achievements in programs described in paragraph 4 above, (for example, high percentage of crop collections or high rates of coal production) or on cases of civic or individual honesty.

d. Releasing to media, copies of congratulatory messages to Japanese who have achieved unusually fine results in the programs described in paragraph 4 above, in the name of the team or regional commander.

e. Releasing information censuring Japanese responsible for poor results in programs described in paragraph 4 above, or pointing towards civic or individual dishonesty or malpracice.

f. Showing Japanese connected with media what to look for in reporting or publicizing significant developments in the areas described in paragraph 4.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. [illegible]

g. Following up and monitoring information media used to distort or weaken the information received from military government.

h. Measuring effectiveness of various media for specific purposes.

7. Personnel to accomplish programs will include onw Military Government CI&E person, and an adequate number of Japanese or foreign national personnel with English or information backgrounds. This will necessitate expansion of team manning tables, in some cases, and this headquarters will honor requests for such expansion if reasonable. Regional headquarters will assist teams in recruiting such Japanese or foreign national personnel where required. Developing specialists in the various media and for the various priority programs is recommended.

8. Precautions CI&E should observe are:

a. A negative approach to Information media must be avoided. Be positive, encourage, stimulate.

b. No intimidation will be used in releasing stories, scripts, and announcements, to see that they are printed or spoken.

c. Each important representative of each dedium should be contacted directly and officially, in the military government offices whenever practicable. Favoritism in releasing information of news value must be scrupulously avoided.

d. When questions are asked, no comment will be given unless military government is clearly within established policy. Cases of doubt will be referred to the next higher headquarters.

9. The following violations will be reported in detail through the appropriate military government region headquarters to the nearest CCD unit:

a. Instances in which the Japanese distort a military government release.

b. Instances in which Japanese media misrepresent military government activities or SCAP policy.

Only CCD is authorized to take action against such offending media.

10. Reporting on Civil Information operations will be:

a. One copy each direct, simultaneously, to region, corps, and army headquarters by means of Report Control Symbols QCIE-A and QCIE-02, by

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

the end of each month. (Teams in Kinki Region need not send copy to Corps Headquarters).

b. One copy each direct, simultaneously, to region and corps headquarters, attention: Civi l Information Specialist, of information releases sent to the various media and copies of the printed or spoken material from each medium with comments where necessary. These copies are to be mailed by the endoof each week. (Teams in Kinki Region need not send copy to Corps Headquarters).

11. Stories written by accredited correspondents from Allied nations do not come within the purview of this directive. In cases where such correspondents obtain information from military government personnel, responsibility for appropriateness of any statements made by military government personnel will be borne by the unit commander. In cases of doubt whether a giben statement would be in consonance with established policy the next higher military government echelon will be consulted. The foregoing policy is not to be interpreted as meaning that the release of information to Allied correspondents is to be discouraged. The majority of newsworthy effort is currently important that this work be kept before the personnel. It is extremely important that this work be kept before the eyes of the American public. Timely first hand accounts by persons on the spot are of national interest. Region and team commanders will give personal attention to the subject of Public Relations. (BA)

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

/s/ C. C. CARTER
C. C. CARTER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"A"
2 ca Mil Govt Reg & Teams
I Corps Z/R
3 AG Rec I Corps
2 CG, 24th Div
2 CG, 25th Div

Info copies:
2 - CG, Eighth Army

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HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

AG 000.76

8 April 1947

SUBJECT: Public Relations

TO : See Distribution

1. To facilitate a more thorough and complete news coverage of Military Government activities in the I Corps Zone, the following procedure is prescribed:

a. A public Relations Officer will be appointed in each Military Government Team and Region. The names of officers so appointed will be reported to this headquarters.

b. Only the Public Relations Officer is authorized to release stories to the Japanese press.

c. Immediately on release of such stories, information copies will be forwarded to I Corps Public Relations Office, and to the nearest CCD Unit.

d. All feature and news stories, written by Military Government team personnel and intended for Stars and Stripes and/or accredited news agencies will be sent through the I Corps public relations office.

e. Stories written by accredited correspondents and obtained through interview with Military Government team personnel do not come within the purview of this directive.

f. All hometown releases on personnel assigned to Military Government teams will be forwarded to I Corps Public Relations Office.

2. The occupation forces are doing a good job in Japan. The majority of newsworthy effort is currently being performed by Military Government Personnel. It is extremely important that this work be kept before the eyes of the American public. Timely first hand accounts by persons on the spot are of national interest. Region and team commanders will give personal attention to the subject of Public Relations.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL WOODRUFF:

/s/ Lawrence E. Nobles
/t/ LAWRENCE E NOBLES
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

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