

- T. Date and significance of Thanksgiving. (Sendai student)
- U. Friendship between Emerson and Thoreau. (Shinjuku professor)
- V. Entrance requirements at the University of Hawaii. (Shinjuku student)
- W. Meaning of number of stars and stripes in the American flag. (Shizuoka)
- X. Manufacture of turpentine. (Kochi manufacturer whose inquiry came to the Takamatsu Center through a Civil Affairs Officer)
- Y. What are the PTA organizations doing for education? (Tokyo educator)
- Z. Farm management. (Yokohama Mainichi Press writer preparing a feature story)

IX. Administrative Details

- A. Started a new system of registering patrons and charging out materials. This was necessary because of the increased amount of material being borrowed. (Fukuoka)
- B. Conferred four times with prefectural officials regarding work orders and the contract for the building into which the Center intends to move. (Hakodate)
- C. Received an indefinite loan from the Hiroshima Publishing Company of two truck loads of children's library furniture which had been used at the America Fair at Nishinomiya. The Company also invited the librarian to visit the warehouse and pick out any additional furniture that might be desired. (Hiroshima)
- D. Installed a telephone extension in the new staff room, put new hinges on one hundred folding chairs, installed black out curtains with pleasing interior drapery lining and completed the painting. (Hiroshima)
- E. Received as a courtesy gift from the Shimizu Construction Company a free paint job in the librarian's office on the day before the big open house. (Hiroshima)
- F. Received a very thorough DDTing from the City subsequent to the death of a person from encephalitis two doors from the Center. (Kanazawa)
- G. Sent to the newly-opened Shinjuku Information Center 214 duplicate books not needed locally. (Kanazawa)

- H. Completed the painting of the interior of the Center. Refinished the floor of the reading room and revamped the door signs. (Kobe)
- I. Ordered ten additional fire extinguishers in compliance with fire inspector recommendations. (Kobe)
- J. The City Government Assembly passed a bill authorizing the City to rent the second floor of the City Public Hall to the Information Center. Necessary painting and alterations were discussed with the Prefectural Officials so that estimates of the cost of the work could be made. (Kumamoto)
- K. Turned over to the Prefectural Education Section for distribution to Citizens' Public Halls approximately 3,000 magazines which were donated by personnel leaving the Kyoto area and which were over and above the needs of the Center. (Kyoto)
- L. Spent considerable time over plans, blueprints, specifications, etc. in connection with the proposed renovation of the Center. Bids will be opened 6 September, work started on 18 September (if plans are approved), and work completed by 6 November. Conferences were held with twenty people representing seven companies who are interested in the job. During the proposed alterations the Center will operate temporarily in the Citizen's Public Hall. (Niigata)
- M. Received police assistance in tracking down overdue library books. (Niigata)
- N. Had record player and stereopticon repaired. Started work on repair of moving picture projector. (Osaka)
(Practically all Centers report that this equipment is not standing up well under usage).
- O. Obtained 1,100 metal shelf label holders and began preparing labels. (Sendai)
- P. Conferred with ward officials regarding the proportion of the water bill to be paid by the Center. It was mutually agreed that the Center would pay 25% of the bill for the entire building. (Shinjuku)
- Q. Conferred with a delegation from Akita on library equipment and furniture. (Shinjuku)
- R. Conferred several times with ward officials regarding the use of the auditorium in the same building occupied by the Center. (Shinjuku)

X. STATISTICAL DATA (Week ending 9 September 1950)
Processing of new material

Books accessioned	2,228
Books shelved	1,710
Books classified	1,710
Books cataloged	1,680

	Total Attendance At Centers	Special Events No. of Programs		Attendance	
		At Center	Not at Center	At Center	Not at Center
Fukuoka	2,528	12	16	521	682
Hakodate	2,501	18	20	822	2,019
Hiroshima	1,980	7	3	451	1,412
Kanazawa	1,228	10		175	
Kobe	1,851	13	3	532	328
Kumamoto	1,193	13		399	
Kyoto	2,855	10	3	190	40
Nagasaki	2,214	22	2	1,918	238
Nagoya	1,376	5	4	190	510
Niigata	741	3	1	36	35
Osaka	1,680	13	1	363	61
Sapporo	1,359	4		356	
Sendai	2,287	9		657	
Shinjuku	1,003				
Shizuoka	1,156	6		502	
Takamatsu	2,053	11	2	950	67
Tokyo	7,245	3		1,529	
Yokohama	4,751	10	12	2,387	641
Total	40,001	169	67	11,978	6,033

	Circulation from Centers						
	ILL	Books	Mags.	Pams.	Music Records	Films	Pictures
Fukuoka	9	147	612	33		113	192
Hakodate	1	143	112			24	85
Hiroshima	6	223	105	5		58	128
Kanazawa	10	232	1099	4		56	
Kobe	5	221	808	6	4	43	3
Kumamoto	6	189	186			75	
Kyoto	1	723	732	22	6	64	46
Nagasaki	1	181	439	4		146	8
Nagoya	12	203	458			35	198
Niigata	3	338	321	51		47	
Osaka	5	259	238	7	6		109
Sapporo	19	206	136	2		39	
Sendai	39	244	347	3	4	111	
Shinjuku							
Shizuoka		165	94			30	54
Takamatsu		142	142	13		12	
Tokyo	4	792	313	11		72	35
Yokohama	2	319	223	40	5	48	100
Total	123	1662	6367	201	25	973	41
							1199

SUPPLEMENT II

An Article published in ASAHI SHIMBUN (Tokyo), 10 September 1950.
(Translation by Civil Information and Education Section)

"Textbook Crisis" Passed-----
Good Paper to be Used Next Year

With an increase in the supply of paper for textbooks, conditions were ripe for the production of one textbook for every pupil beginning with the current year. At this juncture, however, the financial condition of textbook publishing companies threatened to interfere with the publication of textbooks to be used next year. But, as a result of Ministry of Education negotiations with the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan, the way was paved for securing funds. Thanks to this, "the textbook crisis" has been passed, and excellent textbooks with good paper are expected to make their debut beginning next year.

Every year, textbooks for the following year are exhibited in June, and orders are received. Therefore, publishers have found it necessary to have at their disposal a sizeable turnover capital to be expended on paper and printing. Because of the increase in the number of textbooks to be published this year and the stringency of the monetary market, the 70 textbook publishing companies found it difficult to raise the 4.5 million yen required for the purpose and were faced with the possibility of not being able to publish the required textbooks. Through the good offices of Governor Ichimada of the Bank of Japan and the Ministry of Finance, loans recently have been made possible on a company-by-company basis, according to each company's financial position, instead of loans to companies en bloc.

Instead of newsprint, which has been used for making textbooks, beginning next year, superior-quality rough printing paper (zaragami), which contains ten percent more chemical fiber, has been secured for textbook publication purposes. Excellent textbooks equal to prewar quality, with stronger paper and clearer print, will be ready for distribution.

SUPPLEMENT III

An Editorial published in ASAHI SHIMBUN (Tokyo), 11 September 1950
(Translated by Civil Information and Education Section)

Schoolbook Problem

The textbooks used by children at school present an important problem, and many opinions are being expressed. However, we wonder if parents really examine their children's textbooks and think about them. The influence of the old established way of thinking about education -- to leave matters concerned with studies in the hands of the school alone -- can be distinctly perceived. This practice seems to have slowed down the progress of educational reformation through the much-publicized 6-3 system.

In connection with textbooks, we are confronted with the problem of the change-over from state textbooks to authorized textbooks. Three years have passed since a democratic authorization system was introduced, taking the place of having the textbooks compiled by the Education Ministry itself. The newly introduced system may be said to have made fairly good progress externally. In fact, 1,195 textbooks for use next year were included in a preview exhibit. These textbooks are expected to be in circulation side by side with 302 Education Ministry-edited ones and 302 others for upper secondary school students. This year 54% of all textbooks are authorized ones, and the remaining 46% are state textbooks. The ratio is expected to be 70% against 30% next year. Moreover, some 250 million textbooks are to be published this year, giving children a chance to have their own copies of textbooks. What matters is not the quantity but the quality of these textbooks. It must be pointed out that much depends on the textbook policy of tomorrow.

Of course there are some definite standards in accordance with which textbooks must be compiled. Therefore it is certain that, in general, post-war textbooks have made progress along the lines of democracy. However, it is still doubtful if they are really satisfactory to teachers and children. For instance, paper sometimes is not good enough. Illustrations are not satisfactory. Further, there is great confusion in the use of kana (T.N.: Japanese phonetic syllabaries), Chinese ideographs, and the like. In fact, the confusion is nothing but a clear reflection of the confusion of Japanese culture. On the other hand, some courses such as social studies have failed to divest themselves of the so-called translation tone. Sometimes there is even the tendency to include too much material in them. The fact that not enough consideration is paid to cultural flavor and the pervasive side of education cannot be denied. This is due to the fact that we have failed to find a new educational ideology and "an image of man", and that we are still in a state of abeyance. Educational personnel must work toward the solution of this fundamental problem.

Next, there is the problem of free distribution of textbooks. In comparison with that in pre-war days, the number of textbooks used by students has considerably increased since the

change-over to the new educational system. As a matter of fact, the purchase of textbooks is sometimes a heavy burden on parents. Free distribution is also compatible with the spirit of free compulsory education and the equality of educational opportunity embodied in our new Constitution. In this connection the authorities concerned are understood to be striving to obtain the necessary budget. In any event, the proposed free distribution is quite desirable as a principle.

Last of all, there is a proposal to empower the various prefectural boards of education to authorize textbooks. The Board of Education Law stipulates that this shall be put into effect on the abolition of the paper allocation system. It is foreseeable that the day is not far from its realization. Of course this is quite desirable in the light of the decentralization of education and direct participation in the program of local educational personnel; however, the proposal still remains an ideal. It must be admitted that viewed from the standpoint of the actual condition of Japan, the problem demands very discreet consideration. In fact, we wonder if each prefecture can afford to publish all the textbooks to be used in the prefecture. Even at present some seventy textbook publishers are suffering from a lack of funds. Nor is this all. The Board of Education system is yet to be fully utilized. All in all, the specific conditions prevailing in Japan must be fully probed.

Viewed in this light, far from being solved, the problem of the elementary and lower secondary school textbooks poses a multiplication of problems awaiting to be studied. The recognition of the fundamental importance of the textbook problem will be increased, when we consider the children destined to build a new Japan.

The source of the problem is not only the financial aspect but also the quality of the textbooks. In the past, the quality of textbooks was not a serious problem. However, in the present, the quality of textbooks is becoming a serious problem. This is because the number of textbooks is increasing and the quality is becoming poorer. This is due to the fact that the number of publishers is increasing and the quality of the textbooks is becoming poorer. This is due to the fact that the number of publishers is increasing and the quality of the textbooks is becoming poorer. This is due to the fact that the number of publishers is increasing and the quality of the textbooks is becoming poorer.

Next, there is the problem of free distribution of textbooks. In the past, the number of textbooks was not a serious problem. However, in the present, the number of textbooks is becoming a serious problem. This is because the number of textbooks is increasing and the quality is becoming poorer. This is due to the fact that the number of publishers is increasing and the quality of the textbooks is becoming poorer. This is due to the fact that the number of publishers is increasing and the quality of the textbooks is becoming poorer.

SUPPLEMENT IV

Editorial published in TOKYO SHIMBUN, 15 September 1950, following the publication of Justice Jackson's views concerning the constitutionality of federal legislation in the United States requiring affidavits as to membership in the Communist Party.
(Translated by Civil Information and Education Section)

Justice Jackson's View

The CIE release entitled "Outline of the Opinion of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Jackson concerning the constitutionality of federal legislation requiring affidavits as to membership in the Communist Party", has very striking points. Justice Jackson's view of communism was given in connection with a decision made by the U. S. Supreme Court that paragraph 9 of the Labor Management Relations Act enacted by the U. S. Congress in 1947 is constitutional. Paragraph 9 of the Labor Management Relations Act is a provision calling for registration of affidavits as to whether or not trade union leaders include Communists. In opposition to this act, American trade union organizations filed a complaint with the Federal Labor Relations Board claiming that this provision conflicted with the constitutional guarantee of individual freedom, especially with constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination because of political party affiliations.

Justice Jackson stated that the Communist Party is a conspiratorial and revolutionary junta, organized to reach ends and to use methods which are incompatible with our constitutional system. He stated that the party aims at seizure of political power by a minority for the sake of the minority, and that it is an organization which looks on violence as indispensable for attainment of this objective. Therefore, he says, from the constitutional point of view, the Communist Party can be treated differently under the law from other political parties. Moreover, he stated, since its partymen are agents to carry out schemes of the party, Congress can punish them on the basis of the conspiracy principle and the problem of the constitutionality of oaths can be taken up so long as there is need for probing whether or not one is a Communist or connected with the Communist Party and is entitled to exercise constitutional rights.

Although Justice Jackson gave this view of the Communist Party and the Communists in regard to American laws, it is good reference for us since ouster of Reds is a great problem in every circle of this country today. Because of the lack of similar legislative steps in Japan, we have no similar case at present. But it must be remembered that the Japan Communist Party and its members are constantly abusing constitutional rights on the strength of the new Constitution. It is true that our new Constitution guarantees individual freedom, freedom of speech, freedom to organize political groups and fundamental human rights which were previously protected by other laws. But what is important in the Constitution is its purport rather than the literal meaning of its clauses. It provides for responsibilities as well as rights. And it is most essential above everything else to remember that this Constitution

is based on democracy. If a similar problem to that in the United States arises in the relation between this new Constitution and the Communist Party, Justice Jackson's view will be applicable just as it is.

We have often warned that the Communist Party is an organization which intends to carry out revolutionary violence. No matter how eagerly the Japan Communist Party condemns violence and advocates parliamentarism, numerous recent instances show that the real nature of the Communists is entirely contrary to what they claim they are. Although they stress legality of the party on the grounds of the Constitution, their leaders are still hiding underground in defiance of summons issued in accordance with the Organizations Control Law. Numerous facts give evidence that Justice Jackson's views of the Communist Party and Communists have validity in Japan also.

Consequently, the Japanese people, who have made the democratic Constitution, must consider that communism stands beyond the boundaries of the Constitution, although our case is different from the legal point of view from that in the United States. However, we are not advocating the immediate outlawing of the Communist Party. It is a mistake to confuse these two matters. What we should learn from Justice Jackson's views is the attitude with which he looks upon abusers of freedom without adhering to the phrases of the Constitution and yet in full conformity with its purport. From the legal point of view, his opinion is a fair interpretation of provisions concerning fundamental human rights. At the same time it is a good example to show that the court is not a "fossil".

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M O N T H L Y S U M M A R Y

Special Issue

Civil Information
and
Education Section

General Headquarters
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

1 November 1950

INFORMATION

Japanese Papers Give Coverage to United Nations Day

Japanese newspapers, the smaller prefectural papers as well as the large metropolitan dailies, carried feature articles and editorials on the United Nations Organization, on United Nations Day - 24 October 1950.

The Kyodo News Agency published a roundup of editorials, as follows:

"TOKYO, 24 October --- All metropolitan morning papers editorially hailed the United Nations as the world organization literally dedicated to the maintenance of world peace and justice.

The ASAHI stressed that the United Nations has made it impossible for any world power to ignore world opinion in its attempt to have its own way.

If any nation should try to do anything unreasonable, the editorial said, it immediately will draw world attention to and its action be subjected to international debates.

The MAINICHI expressed hope that goodwill and cooperation among world powers be restored pursuant to the basic principle of internationalism through United Nations efforts.

The editorial said that a reform of the UN functioning based on two-thirds majority rule should be implemented so that world peace may be preserved at all times. Such a reform may be construed as anti-Soviet, but all thinking should be subdued for the sake of universal peace, the editorial concluded.

The YOMIURI observed that recent United Nations activities clearly indicate that even world powers are endeavoring to follow the majority will of the member nations including small ones concerning such life-and-death issues as peace and war.

The NIHON KEIZAI stressed that as long as Japan seeks the basis for her security from the United Nations it is incumbent upon her to give all possible cooperation to the world organization.

The JIJI SHIMPO added that such action on the part of the Japanese people is only natural inasmuch as the United Nations is beginning to make an epoch-making forward step as a world peace maintenance organization through the Korean war and its reform plan."

Translations in English of two editorials are reproduced in full as Supplement I and Supplement II to this issue of the Summary.

The lead article in many of the papers covered the presentation of the first United Nations flag given to the Japanese.

This presentation was made to Mr. Naotake Sato, President of the Japan United Nations Society at a ceremony held in Tokyo in observance of United Nations Day. The Jiji Press translation in English of the statement by Premier Shigeru Yoshida, which was read at this ceremony, is reproduced in full as Supplement III.

Children's Programs and Educational Programs on BCJ

Japan has always prided itself on giving the best to its children. The creed of obligation to one's ancestors, which was such a strong prewar influence on Japanese thought and action, was reversed for the first years of a child's life to make him the center of all favors, particularly in the case of boys. It was natural, then, that an entertainment program called The Children's Hour was one of the very first to be heard on the Japanese air in 1925, and is the only program to survive more or less intact to this day.

In 1935, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of BCJ, three other programs for boys and girls were added to the schedule; two intended for classroom listening by primary and elementary school children, and a third for pre-school and kindergarten youngsters. None of these programs was based on textbooks, and no attempt was made to coordinate them with the school curriculum. They were largely "stories with morals" to which the children listened for entertainment and for what moral guidance they might pick up. Often the teacher left the room during the radio period to attend to other duties and no effort was made to utilize the programs in any way.

Around 1939, however, Japan, along with other nations of totalitarian bent, noted that radio was an excellent medium for indoctrinating her young people with the "knowledge" of their "superiority" over other races. Radios were installed in practically every school and the school day was opened with radio exercises. Classes all over the nation performed calisthenics in unison. Twice monthly some prominent person, usually from the government, gave a brief, inspirational talk to students. The stories on the classroom broadcasts gave way to speeches with titles such as: "Strong Like the Soldiers", "Let's Endure Hard Things Together", "Juvenile Stories from the Co-Prosperity Sphere" and "Geography of the War Fields".

A special program for teachers was also broadcast three times weekly for the purpose of "enhancing the moral character of teachers and improving their knowledge". The contents of these broadcasts were almost entirely lectures by influential persons, not necessarily educators, and followed the pattern set by advocates of nationalism.

During the war years the broadcasts continued along these lines under the complete supervision of the Education Ministry. In December 1943, "Special Emergency Policies on Education" were outlined by the Ministry and the school programs

thenceforth were specifically designed to breed hostility among students against Japan's foes, promote food production, encourage scientific study, and stimulate greater effort at war jobs.

However, by 1945 so many schools had been burned out and the children scattered by evacuation, that school programs were discontinued entirely.

Following the cessation of hostilities and with the beginning of the Occupation, the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation re-instituted in-school broadcasts and out-of-school educational and entertainment programs for young people. The Children's Hour underwent an overhauling by Japanese program writers to insure acceptability of content; a 15-minute story-telling period for six to eight year olds was added on Sunday mornings; and The Students' Hour, an out-of-school educational program for high school boys and girls similar to the Columbia School of the Air series, was begun.

In-school broadcasts for grades one through six were continued on the story-with-a-moral format, but a new emphasis was maintained. Democratic concepts replaced the old feudalistic ethics dramatized in former programs and teachers as well as students are believed to have benefited from simplified explanations of the new way of life.

In April 1947 the Japanese initiated their first radio programs based on official courses of study. By fall of the same year, a year's series of in-school broadcasts was organized in advance as supplementary material to actual classroom studies for the first time in the history of Japanese radio.

Japanese schools operate under a 3-term year, with major holiday periods around New Year's, the spring Equinox and during late summer. The school broadcast year, therefore, was likewise divided into three sections of approximately three months each, with programs planned in ten to thirteen week series on selected subjects for each grade.

Early in 1948, a survey of teacher reaction to the new system of school broadcasts was completed by BCJ and several major changes in planning and scheduling of the programs were made in response to teacher suggestions.

In the study of psychiatry, particularly as it affects adolescents, the "What Am I?" program (Wed., 1020-1040) has attempted to explain by simple narration and dramatic illustration, the motives behind the emotions and actions of teen-age boys and girls.

With the aim of giving authentic pronunciation and intonation to the Secondary English classes, an English program was started in April of 1950.

The Teachers' Hour (Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri., 1530-1600)

was also subjected to rather drastic revisions. War-time lectures were replaced with demonstrations of modern classroom techniques and roundtable discussions by teachers anxious to bring themselves up to date. Monday's program is devoted to the teachers' discussion on the class demonstration of elementary and secondary schools, with a Ministry expert as the chairman. Tuesday's program presents interviews with people who have returned from America on their impressions of and experiences with American education. The recording of the Teachers' Workshop, held in many places in Japan, is aired on Wednesday with the view to helping practising teachers who have not had an opportunity to attend the workshop; and Friday's program deals with educational news items and world opinions.

One of the greatest aids to teachers, however, has been the "Teachers' Manual" printed for the first time in September 1948. In it are given times, dates, plot outlines and suggested pre- and post-broadcast activities for every school broadcast in the schedule. The "Teachers' Manual" is now at its peak circulation with first printing of 30,000 copies sold out, and additional demand for 3,000 copies necessitating a second printing. Also listed are subjects and dates for The Teachers' Hour and the new PTA Hour (Thur., 1550-1600). The latter show is designed to help struggling PTA organizations throughout Japan build firm foundations in democratic constitutions and operating procedures.

Adult education on the Japanese networks is stimulated in many semi-educational entertainment programs, (Fountain of Knowledge, Literary Masterpieces, Famous Artists, etc.) and in informational shows (Report to the Nation, Window of Society, etc.) The only program especially designed for this purpose, however, is the People's Radio School for those who have had only primary school education and a Popular Science course has recently been added to the schedule in response to mail requests. For a more advanced audience, Lectures in Culture are broadcast Monday through Friday on art, politics, economics, literature and philosophy.

Documentary Film Program

Thirteen new documentary films were released during August 1950 for showing to Japanese audiences under the SCAP-CIE Documentary Film Program. In 16 mm size, these films were distributed to audio-visual libraries throughout the 46 prefectures for showing in schools, shrines, Citizens' Public Halls, Information Centers, and other points of central public interest. The titles listed below, which were released in August, bring the number of documentary films released since 1 January 1950 to a total of 59.

1. CIE 229 - Japanese Diet Members Tour Washington - Beginning with the Diet members' tour of the Supreme Court in America's capital city, this picture pro-

ceeds to follow the members as they visit both houses of Congress, meet the president of the United States and journey to the various government departments. The duties and functions of the Department of Agriculture are carefully explained and the Diet members are provided with the opportunity of visiting a local area and observing how the many services provided by the Department benefit the farmers.

2. CIE 230 - Japanese Women Leaders Visit Cleveland - A record of a tour by Japanese women leaders to various civic organizations in the City of Cleveland. Beginning with the Council on World Affairs, the Japanese women observe the operations of many democratic groups organized especially to provide the women of Cleveland with ample opportunities to carry on various cultural, political, and social activities. Members of the group are invited to an American home and are introduced to family life in Cleveland.
3. CIE 197 - The Tree of Wealth - Presented by the Government of India, this film tells the story of the tree of wealth - the coconut palm. Filmed in the native villages and beautiful countryside of the state of Travancore, the camera records the countless uses to which all parts of the coconut tree are put and provides a glimpse into the life of the people of this region of the world.
4. CIE 238 - United Nations Answers Aggression - A recapitulation of the events leading up to the Korean war and a review of UN action up to the presentation of the first UN flag to General MacArthur. The status of Korea before the opening of hostilities by the North Korean communists is first presented with emphasis placed upon the efforts which had been made by the UN in building up a democratic South Korea. Actual scenes of the Security Council are presented and the historical decision to send armed assistance is shown. Also presented are scenes of the assumption by the United States of the responsibility of carrying out the initial action involved in the execution of the principles of the UN. The film ends upon the dramatic presentation of the UN flag to General MacArthur.
5. CIE 113 - Baseball Swing King - The story of Ted Williams' rise as an important player in baseball's major leagues. This film traces Williams' career after his return from military service and stresses the skill, stamina and nervelessness needed to remain in big league baseball.
6. CIE 228 - Japanese Diet Members Visit an American State Legislature - A record of the Diet members' trip to the capital of New York State, Albany. The picture follows the members as they visit first the State

Assembly, then the Senate. The methods by which the representatives of both houses are elected are briefly explained before a detailed description of how a bill becomes a law is presented. The film ends with a review of the many ways in which the passed bill will benefit the citizens of the state, thus revealing the complete process by which democratic government works as a tool for the benefit of all.

7. CIE 167 - The New Police - Photographed in Japan, this film tells the story of how one stubborn man came to know and understand the true meaning and duties of the new, democratic Japanese police force. Aided by flashbacks, the film first describes the unsavory prewar activities of the police in Japan. Then, through the medium of "a picture within a picture", the democratic organization of the postwar police force, the training of policemen and women, their new duties emphasizing service to the people and the efforts of the police in suppressing crime are shown. Also, sections of the Criminal Code dealing with the rights of those suspected of crime are explained and concretely illustrated. The climax of the film's story is reached when recognition of the true functions of the police and realization of the necessity for cooperation between law enforcement officers and the people is forced upon the leading character through a rough, personal encounter with hoodlums.
8. CIE 215, 216, 217, 218, 219 and 220 - Basic English -
9. Divided into six editions, these films present the
10. rudiments of speaking the English language. Aided by
11. closeups of facial movements made while speaking,
12. super-imposed titles in English, and extremely simple
13. photography, the pictures stress the necessity for careful but relaxed pronunciation of syllables and words. "Telling time" is featured in the first edition; "taking and giving" in the second; "front, back and sides" in the third; "the relationship between people and the identification of objects" in the fourth; "identification of foods" in the fifth; and "preparation for a journey and money" in the sixth.

BCJ Radio Listeners Surveys Indicate Leading Programs

Average listener popularity ratings on radio programs broadcast over the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's networks during the period 12 June - 30 September 1950 have been compiled by BCJ officials. These programs are listed in order of Japanese listener popularity based on the first eight surveys made by BCJ using a new survey method similar to the Hooper rating system used in the United States, which gives the actual percentage of all listeners to each program. The twenty programs currently leading in popularity are as follows:

<u>Program</u>	<u>Rating (%)</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. Sunday Serenade	62.6	Musical variety, with humorous references to famous Japanese in the news.
2. Amateur Hour	61.4	Amateur musicians, singers and other type entertainers competing for recognition.
3. Laugh Time	60.8	Humorous Japanese story-telling.
4. Twenty Gates	59.5	Twenty questions allotted to a panel to guess a topic known only to the MC and audience.
5. Quick Wit Classroom	57.8	Regular panel and weekly guests in a question and answer program based on quick and humorous answers.
6. Happy Tea Shop	53.4	Variety and comedy, including music, with the locale placed in a Japanese tea house.
7. Stars of the Week	52.7	Once a week, three of Japan's top male and female singers appear on the air.
8. News Commentary (2100)	51.5	Clarification and analysis of the days' news.
9. News (0700)	50.5	News reports of world happenings provided by the major news gathering agencies.
10. News (1900)	48.1	Same as above.
11. Nostalgic Melody	47.0	Favorite old melodies of the Japanese.
12. News (1200)	45.7	News reports of world happenings provided by the major news gathering agencies.
13. Happy Group	45.3	Singing variety show, starring Ichiro Fujiyama, Japan's "Bing Crosby".
14. Man on the Street	44.0	The "man on the street" is interviewed regarding his opinions on public issues, and on other topics of general interest.

15.	New Road	43.2	A dramatic treatment of the meaning of democratic principles, broadly based on the two volumes of the "Primer of Democracy".
16.	Naniwabushi	43.1	Popular traditional Japanese folk music and comedy.
17.	Radio Drama (Eriko)	40.6	A dramatic program showing the daily activities of Eriko, a young Japanese girl.
18.	Good Neighbors	40.1	The daily life of a typical Japanese family in a small neighborhood.
19.	Report From America	39.9	A weekly review of outstanding developments on the American scene presented from the American point of view, prepared in Washington by BCJ's resident reporter, Yoneo Sakai.
20.	Radio Playhouse	39.9	Radio drama written by top Japanese writers.

EDUCATION

More Than 6,000 Students Take Examinations on 14 October For GARIOA Scholarships in the United States

Six thousand six hundred ninety-nine Japanese students took examinations in various parts of Japan on 14 October 1950 in competition for one-year scholarships in universities and colleges in the United States under a GARIOA project.

The 14 October examinations, given for determination of proficiency in written English were taken by students in eight locations throughout Japan as follows: Tokyo, 4,144 students; Kyoto, 1,155; Fukuoka, 389; Nagoya, 351; Hiroshima, 219; Sendai, 202; Sapporo, 138; and Kanazawa, 101. Grading of the examination papers was supervised by the Ministry of Education in Tokyo.

Those who have passed the written examination with a sufficiently high grade will be notified by the Ministry of Education, and will be asked to appear in Tokyo by appointment between 11 November and 14 November for an interview and examination in oral English. Candidates then will be required to submit copies of their koseki shohon (family record), graduation certificate from the highest school attended, their school record,

curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation.

The list of those finally recommended to participate in this scholarship appointment will be drawn up by a Japanese selection committee comprised of prominent persons appointed by professional organizations in various fields of interest. The committee will consider the results of the written tests and oral interviews and evaluate each student's educational and vocational background and future prospects in making its recommendations. The application papers for each successful candidate, including a report of a complete physical examination, will be forwarded to the Department of the Army which has a contract with the Institute of International Education in New York City for placement of each student in a school suited to his particular background and interests.

Applicants who accept the scholarships under the GARIOA program must agree to accept the placement arranged. Funds have been made available to provide scholarships for between four and five hundred Japanese nationals during the 1951-52 academic year.

Audio-Visual Workshop Held at Niigata

Approximately 500 teachers and school administrators from Niigata Prefecture and 225 from other prefectures throughout Japan participated in the Audio-Visual Workshop held during the period 23-25 October 1950 in Niigata. Representatives from SCAP-CIE and the Civil Affairs Region Office were also in attendance.

The workshop was initiated by the Guidance Section of the Board of Education, Niigata Prefecture, and its initial purpose was to acquaint Niigata elementary and secondary school teachers with the new Niigata program of audio-visual education. Through this program, it is planned eventually to equip all schools with minimum audio-visual materials and to stimulate the setting up of Teaching Material Centers for school districts. A pilot center, located in the Hakusan Elementary School, with initial equipment including 198 Japanese educational films and 357 film strips, has already been established to serve the Niigata city schools. Plans have been made for circulation of other materials such as kanishibai, posters and exhibits.

A 219 page book entitled "Utilization of Audio-Visual Materials and Their Integration Into the Curriculum" has been compiled and printed. This book is divided into five sections: Curriculum and Audio-Visual Teaching Materials, Audio-Visual Methods in Learning Guidance, Production and Utilization of Audio-Visual Teaching Materials, Management and Control of Audio-Visual Teaching Materials, and Present State of Audio-Visual Education in Schools of Niigata Prefecture. The book provides all of the practical information needed by principals and teachers to start programs in their schools.

"Area Studies" Courses To Be Established in Japanese Universities

American studies have had very little place until recently in the higher education program of Japan. Beyond the Hepburn Chair in American Constitutional Law at Tokyo University and one or two equally specialized courses offered at other universities, there was practically no detailed treatment in Japanese university offerings in American History, American Diplomatic History, American International Relations, American Economic Development, American Literature, etc. Since the war there has been considerable interest in the establishment of such courses and more recently, in the establishment of "area studies" -- with the first area to be the United States. Area studies have won an accepted place in higher educational procedures in the United States and a number of American universities now offer such studies on the Far East, Latin America, and the Soviet Union. A corresponding development in Japan on the American area is considered highly desirable by a considerable number of Japanese scholars and university administrators. Interest in this field was stimulated greatly by the Stanford-Tokyo University "Seminars in American Studies" held during the summer of 1950.

Challenged by the need to facilitate contact and cooperation with the scholarly world outside Japan "to help the country most quickly to become an understanding cooperative member of the family of nations," five American professors came to Japan during the summer of 1950 to conduct a series of seminars in the following fields: The History of American Thought, The U. S. and International Economic Affairs, American Literature, and The Problems of American Democracy. The project was the result of the joint efforts of Stanford University and Tokyo National University and was made possible by a grant-in-aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. The visiting professors from Stanford University were: Dr. Joseph S. Davis (Director of the project), Dr. Claude A. Buss, Dr. John David Goheen, Dr. George Harmon Knoles, and Dr. James T. Watkins IV.

The "student body" attending the lectures and seminar meetings at Tokyo University from 17 July to 12 August consisted of 125 scholars representing more than fifty institutions of higher learning from all over Japan except Hokkaido. (Hokkaido representatives participated in a week of round table conferences and public lectures held 14 to 18 August at Hokkaido University.) In status, they ranged from graduate students to deans, and in age from the twenties to the sixties.

As further stimulus a National Leaders Project was planned, called "Professors of American Studies," and nine Japanese actual and potential leaders, all students of the seminars, were nominated to visit the United States for a period of 90 days each, to consult with American educational leaders who have been most active and influential in the development of area studies programs, to observe these programs in actual operation, and to consult with scholars in their specialized fields of study in order to ascertain how each discipline can best be integrated into an area studies program.

Eight of the Japanese professors selected left Tokyo by air on 28 October for the United States to begin their study. The ninth was unable to leave on schedule but is expected to join the group in a short time. It has been planned that they will spend the three-month period at three university centers, to avoid extensive and involved itineraries likely to yield only superficial observation and consultation. Stanford University has indicated its willingness to help and the five American professors who conducted the Summer Seminars in Japan have volunteered to give freely of their time and energy to assure the success of the project. Arrangements for study at university centers other than Stanford are not yet firm.

The Japanese professors participating in this educational opportunity are:

Hideshi Maki, Kagoshima (formerly Foreign Office Secretary)

Norio Ogata, Sapporo (Assistant Professor, Department of Law and Economics, Hokkaido University)

Seizi Uyeda, Tokyo (Professor of Philosophy, Waseda University)

Genpachiro Konno, Tokyo (Assistant Professor in Faculty of Economics, Tokyo University)

Takeshi Haruki, Tokyo (Professor of International Relations, Political Science and Sociology, Aoyama Gakuin University)

Shigeru Kuroha, Sendai (Assistant Professors of History, Tohoku University)

Makoto Saito, Tokyo (Assistant Professor of the Hepburn Chair - American politics, diplomacy and history - Tokyo University)

Kenichi Nakaya, Chiba (Professor in American and World History, Chiba Kogyo University)

Shinzo Kaji, Tokyo (Professor in the Institute of Social Science, Tokyo University)

Upon their return to Japan, it is expected that they will be qualified to assist in planning for American studies in Japanese universities and in stimulating the establishment of such courses throughout the nation.

SUPPLEMENT I

EDITORIAL: Strong and Democratic United Nations
Yomiuri Shimbun, 24 October 1950

Today, the world welcomes the third United Nations Day. It is incumbent upon the Japanese people not to spend the day as a mere anniversary in which the United Nations Charter was put into force five years ago but to ponder the subject of the United Nations as a vital question directly related with the international life of Japan in the future.

In the light of the position of Japan, which, fortunately or unfortunately, cannot be a great power with a decisive voice in world matters even if she is given the status of an independent state in the future, the question of the international organization shows a specially interesting transition. When Japan participated in the League of Nations as a great power, nations other than the so-called great nations were flatly refused the right to become members of the Council of the League of Nations. The privileged position of great powers was, so to speak, connected with their responsibility and capability.

However, if the principle of freedom and democracy is applied in the international arena, lesser nations also have equal right to participation in the decisions of the international organization. Therefore, international diplomacy has been steered toward this direction. When the world again had to tackle the problem of an international organization after the bitter experience of the bankruptcy of the League of Nations and World War II, why were great nations again given privileges in the form of the "veto"?

It is because the international organization cannot hold real power unless great nations with real power agree with each other. And the world expected that this "veto" would give the United Nations the power of execution which the League of Nations did not have.

However, the situation has fundamentally changed now. Now that it has been proved that even the Soviet Union alone has the power to obstruct the activities of the United Nations Security Council 46 times, some quite different methods must be sought to give the new international organization the power of execution. The only opportunity by which the United Nations could show its power to defend world peace was given under the circumstances whereby a certain great power failed to exercise the veto. In this sense, the resolution for "joint action for peace" submitted by seven nations including the United States is, we think, an epoch-making step taken toward strengthening the United Nations. Namely, even great nations are to submit themselves to the will of the majority including lesser nations in the vital question of war and peace.

It is a United Nations with real power to defend peace, complying with the spirit of the United Nations Charter, to which Japan can entrust her security. The hope of Japan which is no more a great power must be anchored in the United Nations strengthened on a democratic basis.

(Translation by CI&E Section, SCAP)

SUPPLEMENT II

EDITORIAL: On the United Nations Day
Tokyo Shimbun, 24 October 1950

Today is the fifth anniversary of the birth of the United Nations. The United Nations after five years is no longer a mere symbol but a concrete fact. The peoples of the world now think that UN is the source of hopes and strength for world peace.

The international organization has done much since its inception in pursuance of the principles stated in its Charter. An instance of UN settlement of international dispute is that of Holland and Indonesia. In cultural aspects, UNESCO is active, and UNICEF too is contributing a great deal to relief work. The United Nations, however, has not been able to exert its influence very much on issues that had serious bearings upon world peace. The reasons were various, but the most significant of all was the veto power. Because of the bitter experiences with the "teethless" League of Nations, the founders of the new body tried to give overwhelming power to the Security Council. And the result was that the Soviet Union made a capital out of the provisions for the authorities of the powerful organ. Therefore, UN has not been able to settle many important issues.

The most important thing for UN is to discuss issues freely and listen to various views on them in the spirit of democracy. The action UN took on the Korean problem of course was in accordance with that principle, and because of that it was supported by world nations. At any rate, there is hope in UN now that it has possibilities for becoming the citadel against rise of things similar to Japanese Facism or German Naziism as they sprang up after the League of Nations proved impotent.

(Translation by Kyodo News Agency)

SUPPLEMENT III

PREMIER YOSHIDA ADDRESSES
AUDIENCE ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

Jiji Press, Tokyo, 24 October 1950

"We earnestly desire that a peace treaty be concluded at the earliest date and we be admitted into the community of peace-loving nations of the world and eventually become a member of the United Nations," Premier Shigeru Yoshida's statement read at a ceremony held at the Kyoritsu Auditorium at Kanda, Tokyo, this afternoon in observance of United Nations Day in Japan by Vice Foreign Minister Ichiro Ota said.

The full text of the Premier's address follows:

"It is no small pleasure for me that I have today the opportunity of giving my greetings when the UN Day is celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations Association of Japan.

"As you are well aware, the United Nations, which came into being with the lofty objective of saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, has become five years old today. Since its establishment, the UN has been developing comprehensive and effective activities in the cause of world peace.

"It is highly reassuring for all the peace-loving nations of the world to see that the UN took immediate and decisive steps for the maintenance of peace when an armed conflict broke out in Korea on June 25 this year, and has a strong will and ability to act for the maintenance of international peace.

"At the moment we are not in a position to partake in the UN immediately. However, recent overseas news have been reporting on a favorable atmosphere for a Japanese peace treaty. On the 14th of this month, President Truman stated at Wake Island: 'We are moving forward with preliminary negotiations for a peace treaty to which Japan is entitled. General MacArthur and I look forward with confidence to a new Japan which will be both peaceful and prosperous.' The same thing was reiterated in his speech in San Francisco on the 17th. We earnestly hope that a peace treaty be concluded at the earliest date and we be admitted into the community of peace-loving nations of the world and eventually become a member of the UN.

Since the outbreak of armed conflict in Korea, the Japanese have been interested in the UN in a growing degree. It is necessary to keep the Japanese public precisely informed of the nature of the UN and to promote the public understanding of its spirit. In this sense, the role played by the United Nations Association of Japan must be given a greater importance. I would like to take this opportunity to express my hearty thanks to the Association, for its activities, and to wish that the Association's efforts be rewarded with successful results in the future.

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M O N T H L Y S U M M A R Y

Special Issue

Civil Information
and
Education Section

General Headquarters
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

1 December 1950

EDUCATION

The Current Status of PTAs in Japan

Parent-Teacher Associations are among the most important private organizations concerned with education in present day Japan and have rapidly broadened the scope of their activities since the end of the war. In pre-surrender Japan, "parents" organizations existed but their primary purpose was to assist the schools financially. It was not until the First United States Education Mission to Japan outlined the nature and activities of modern, democratic parent-teacher associations that such organizations came to be founded. In the space of four brief years, Japanese parent-teacher organizations have taken notable strides toward the goal which it has taken American organizations of this type half a century to reach. While much remains to be done in improving the quality of the Japanese associations, the basic groundwork for their future development has been laid.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Education in April 1950 revealed the existence of 30,000 local PTAs with a membership totalling 15,000,000, established in more than 98 percent of all elementary, lower secondary, and upper secondary schools in Japan. The percentages by individual level are:

Elementary schools	99%
Lower Secondary schools	98.7%
Upper Secondary schools	98.3%

The associations are engaged in many activities of school and community life, including the promotion of adult education programs for parents, study of the principles of new democratic education, support of desirable educational legislation, and many projects directly connected with the schools themselves, including sponsorship of and participation in school lunch programs.

The method of financing PTA activities varies with the individual school. In about half of the schools with such organizations, members are assessed a fixed fee. This averages 17 yen a month for elementary schools, 24 yen a month for lower secondary schools and 70 yen a month for upper secondary schools. The remaining associations use various systems of support such as requiring members to pay in proportion to the number of children they have in school or in proportion to their financial ability.

Fathers are at present the dominating figures in PTA activities and increased participation by mother is desirable.

There are over three times as many fathers as mothers who are members of elementary and lower secondary school PTAs, and over four times as many at the upper secondary level.

A temporary National PTA Committee supplies local PTAs with appropriate literature and informational materials. Sample titles of such reference materials are: "How to Organize a PTA and Program Planning", "Typical Examples of PTAs in Japan" and "Reference Constitution and By-Laws for Local PTAs". The organization of a permanent National Liaison Council of PTAs was stimulated by the visit to Japan of Mrs. John E. Hayes, President of The National Congress of Parents and Teachers in July 1950. Several preliminary local meetings were held following her visit to plan the organization of the Council. The first national meeting was held in Tokyo from 14 - 15 November 1950 and attended by 60 prefectural representatives of PTA associations. At this meeting the general objectives of the Council were decided on as follows: facilitation of the understanding of democratic education, improvement of home and social life of children, active participation in international understanding and friendship programs, and promotion of juvenile welfare and prevention of juvenile delinquency. Once this Council is established, the Ministry of Education plans to withdraw completely from all PTA activities leaving the movement to move forward under leadership drawn from its own ranks.

Training Sessions for Y.M.C.A. Staffs

The first two of four training sessions, sponsored by the metropolitan offices of the Y.M.C.A. for staff personnel in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, were held in Tokyo 8 and 22 November 1950. The CIE Youth Organization Officer participated in these seminars.

The aim of the first two conferences was to make the Japanese staff members cognizant of the need for well planned and coordinated programs and to assist them in program building. Topics related to the goal of the sessions included: What Is A Program?; The Goals of a Program; Factors Involved in Program Planning; Steps in Program Building; Basic Principles of Program Building; Types of Programs; Evaluation of Programs; and Characteristics of a Good Program Leader.

The remaining two sessions, for which fixed dates have not been announced, will be held in December and will be mainly concerned with the selection, training and supervision of volunteer leaders.

Sixth and Seventh Workshops in Secondary Education

A total of 1,125 teachers, teacher consultants, principals of lower and upper secondary schools, educational leaders representing 11 prefectures and Ministry of Education specialists attended the sixth and seventh Workshops in Secondary Education held from 11-17 October and 25-31 October, respectively, in Hyogo and Ehime Prefectures. The first five workshops, held at Utsunomiya, Aomori, Yamagata, Nagasaki and Yamaguchi, had a total attendance of 2,675 representatives from 28 prefectures.

Prefectures represented at the Hyogo workshop were Hyogo, Osaka, Nara, Shiga, Mie, Kyoto and Wakayama. The four prefectures of Kochi, Kagawa, Tokushima and Ehime were represented at the Ehime session. Aimed at development of understanding and solution of problems, each workshop included prefectural representatives who held further conferences in their individual prefectures, thus ensuring maximum dissemination of their pooled knowledge and experience.

Each workshop was composed of thirteen major groups, each of which took up particular problems in a defined area of secondary education. These groups were: General Methods of Teaching; Problem Pupils; Education of the Handicapped; Discovery and Development of Moral and Spiritual Values in Education; Health and Physical Education; School Library and Audio-Visual Aids; Education for International Understanding and Cooperation; Agricultural Education; Forestry Education; Industrial and Technical Education; Commercial Education; Homemaking Education; and Vocational Education and Guidance in the Lower Secondary School.

INFORMATION

Local Weekly Paper at Takasaki

The Takasaki Shimin Shimbun, the first local weekly paper to be published in Japan on the American pattern of a community newspaper, made its first appearance in the city of Takasaki on 16 June 1950 and has reached a weekly circulation in excess of 6,000, according to reports from that city.

Establishment of the Takasaki Shimin Shimbun followed a series of conferences between interested citizens of Takasaki City in Gumma Prefecture, Kanto Civil Affairs Region and SCAP-CIE officials. The goal was the publishing of a weekly newspaper comparable to the rural and small-town weeklies of the United States. Such a paper, it was pointed out, must be devoted exclusively to local affairs, not in competition with but supplementary to daily newspapers from outside the community. Such a paper would have to do what outside dailies could not do - it would have to carry news and opinions which they could not give, and it would have to

be close to the community. This concept of a newspaper was new to the Japanese.

Five months after the appearance of its initial issue, the Takasaki Shimin Shimbun already exerts an influence in the city. The publisher of Shimbun no Shimbun, a trade newspaper recently declared "---it is the only representative weekly in Japan. It is a model on which other weeklies can be established. It appears that it will flourish and become a most successful newspaper." A typical issue, that of 14 October 1950, carried stories or photos on the following topics: the filing of returns on the revaluation of property; on the extension of the water system; on a discussion of journalism by high school students; an editorial on looking forward to a city bus project; also, stories about the opening of a wedding hall for citizens; boys and girls under training as artists, SCAP-CIE library and municipal library, teachers providing picnics for crippled children, an art exhibit in Takasaki, a primary school abacus (calculator) contest, a contest leading up to a national children's singing contest, and numerous features of local and topical interest such as athletic schedules, a newly-weds column, birth notices and movie schedules. Local advertisers were well represented.

According to a survey conducted by the Information Media Research Branch of SCAP-CIE as of June 1950, there are 30 non-daily general newspapers now being published in Japan, of which 22 are weeklies. Total circulation of these 22 weekly papers is estimated at 407,950 copies. A complete listing of these papers follows:

Name	Location	Circulation & Frequency	
		Official	Claimed
Asahi Weekly	Fukuoka	30,000 weekly	--
Chunichi Weekly	Nagoya	4,800 "	50,000
Domei Shimbun	Chiba	7,500 "	12,000
Goto Mimpo	Nagasaki	4,200 "	3,980
Hamamatsu Mimpo	Shizuoka	8,000 "	--
Hita Shimbun	Oita	10,000 "	--
Hokkaido Weekly	Sapporo	4,800 "	17,000
Iwami Times	Shimane	12,000 "	8,000
Iwate Tokai Shimbun	Iwate	2,500 "	--
Kahoku Weekly	Sendai	20,000 "	12,000
Minami Kyushu Shimbun	Kumamoto	29,500 "	--
Minshu Shimbun	Tokyo	17,500 "	40,000
New York Times Weekly	Tokyo	10,000 "	11,300
Okinawa Shin Mimpo	Fukuoka	15,000 "	32,000
Osaka Weekly	Osaka	100,000 "	--
Sekai News (World News)	Tokyo	8,000 "	8,000
Sennan Nichi-Nichi	Miyagi	2,500 "	2,400
Shukan Jiyu	Aomori	20,000 "	20,000
Shukan Tonichi	Tokyo	50,000 "	49,750
Sunday Niigata	Niigata	1,650 "	7,000
Tenji Mainichi (Braille Mainichi)	Tokyo	6,000 "	6,000
Yomiuri Weekly	Tokyo	44,000 "	45,000

New Documentary Film on Citizens' Public Halls

Japanese audiences will soon view a new documentary film, completed under the SCAP-CIE Documentary Film Program, on Citizens' Public Halls in Japan. The script was prepared by the motion picture production staff of SCAP-CIE working with Nippon Eiga-sha, who produced the film using only one professional actor, the other characters all being actual officers and members of various Citizens' Public Halls.

Filmed in Fukushima, Gifu, Shiga, Fukuoka prefectures, Hokkaido and Shodojima in the Inland Sea at the height of the cherry blossom season, this picture presents glimpses of the many activities being carried out by the various Citizens' Public Halls and serves as a guide to the proper utilization of the thousands of Citizens' Public Halls throughout Japan. Narrated by a professional actor who takes the part of a motion picture director assigned to do a film on Citizens' Public Halls, this film portrays the "director's" travels and his observations on the functions of various CPHs. Scenes of round-table discussions, reading-room utilization, poem-composing parties, youth activities and lectures on such subjects as home and farm improvement are but a few of many examples presented which illustrate how Citizens' Public Halls are striving to serve both men and women, young and old. The result is an accurate, natural record of proper utilization of Citizens' Public Halls throughout the nation.

Planned release date for "Citizens' Public Halls" (CIE 192) is 29 December 1950. Initial release will be in 16 mm prints with Japanese soundtrack, and will be made through audiovisual libraries. Additional release of 35 mm prints will be made available for commercial outlets.

Recent activities of Citizens' Public Halls throughout Japan have been the topic of a number of news articles and editorials in Japanese newspapers. One such editorial, which appeared in the Asahi Newspaper on 4 November 1950, is reprinted as Supplement II of this Summary.

Licensed Radio Receiver Sets

According to figures compiled by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, the total number of licensed radio sets in this country has reached 8,860,347 as of 30 September 1950, an increase of 459,750 over the 8,400,597 sets reported at the end of December 1949. The September period brought an increase of 31,019 sets over the 30 August figure of 8,829,328 receivers reported.

This compares with figures of 6,723,004 licensed sets as of 30 September 1945; 5,223,881 as of 30 September 1946, 5,978,021 as of 30 September 1947; 7,097,632 as of the same date in 1948 and 8,249,578 as of 30 September 1949.

The "Man on the Street" Program Over BCJ

One of the most popular programs now being broadcast over the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan's networks, according to surveys of listener popularity made by BCJ using a new survey method similar to the Hooper rating system used in the United States, is the "Man on the Street" program. This program, which features interviews with the "man on the street" regarding his opinions on public issues and on other topics of general interest, is heard twice a week: on Tuesdays from 21:15 to 21:45 over the National Network; and on Saturdays from 12:30 to 13:00 over the Local and Regional Network.

The "Man on the Street" program made its first appearance in its present form in May 1946, with the first program recorded in front of the Matsuya Department Store, one of the largest in downtown Tokyo. Since that time the area covered by the program has ranged as far north as Hokkaido and south to Shikoku and Kyushu, including not only small and medium cities, but many small villages in mountain areas, farming and fishing villages.

Officials of BCJ state that when this program was initiated considerable reluctance was to be found among participants toward the public expression of opinion. This reluctance, however, gradually faded - and from early 1947 the trend changed to the positive side. Today, the audience actually competes for the opportunity to get to the microphone. Another feature noted in audience participation is that earlier in the program's history it was most difficult to persuade women to record their opinions. Now, however, many women are active in expressing their frank opinions on all manner of subjects; and, in fact, when the topic treated bears a close connection with home and domestic life, female participants outnumber the male by as much as four to one.

A few of the many subjects treated by this program have been the following:

1. The Emperor system in connection with the revised new constitution.
2. Equal rights of men and women as described in the New Civil Law.
3. Can strikes be justified in solving labor-management disputes?
4. How to help tenant farmers own and operate their own lands.
5. Problems of taxation.
6. Reorganization problem of the Japanese Electric Power Industry.

7. Housing and the new way of living.
8. The problem of unemployment.
9. What do you, as a citizen, expect of the Diet?

Among programs which have claimed outstanding attention was that of 24 June 1947, when the then Prime Minister Katayama and the former chief of the Economic Stabilization Board, Hiroo Wada, participated as guest speakers in a program entitled "Counter-Measures for Economic Emergency" which was recorded on the Ginza. This program was widely reported throughout Japan, and was also reported by many American newspapers.

When "Hakone Sanatorium" was broadcast on 24 February 1948, a great number of comfort packages and monetary gifts poured into BCJ for transmission to the Sanatorium, and many more were sent direct to the institution itself. Another recent program, the 420th of the series, broadcast on 26 September 1950, treated one of the biggest problems with which local public opinion is concerned. Fired by wide public controversy, the program "Is Bike-Racing a Sport or a Gambling Enterprise" provoked one of the most wide-spread audience reactions of the series.

Human Rights Week

The second anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the world's first international proclamation of the basic rights of man, will be observed throughout Japan 4-10 December, designated as Human Rights Week. Activities planned by the Labor, Welfare, and Education Ministries, the Civil Liberties Bureau, the United Nations Association of Japan, and other government and private agencies include the following: lectures on human rights in 49 cities throughout Japan; on-the-street consultation offices manned by legal affairs personnel and human rights commissioners will operate in the same 49 cities; 100,000 leaflets, 30,000 posters and 3,000 pamphlets will be printed and distributed through human rights commissioners; radio round-table discussions are scheduled throughout the country and Norman Corwin's hour-long documentary on human rights will be broadcast over a national network Sunday evening, 10 December. In addition, slides on Human Rights Week will be furnished to commercial theaters and an essay contest, for students and adults throughout the nation, will be conducted.

Japanese Participants in United Nations Conferences

During the period August 1945 to 30 September 1950, a total of 78 prominent Japanese have participated in international conferences sponsored by the United Nations or its specialized agencies, according to a report prepared by the Japanese Ministry

of Foreign Affairs. Participants attended a total of 35 international conferences in 14 countries; the United States, India, Switzerland, Mexico, Thailand, France, Italy, Finland, Ceylon, Burma, Austria, Canada, Belgium and Pakistan.

Among the meetings attended were the First, Second and Third General Assemblies of the WHO (World Health Organization), in 1948 at Geneva, 1949 at Rome and in 1950 again at Geneva; the International Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and Pacific FAO at Mysore, India in 1949; the Coal Committee of ILO at Pittsbrgh, Pennsylvania in 1949; the 1st Asian Regional Conference of ILO at Nuwareley, Ceylon, in 1950; research into UNESCO activities in the United States, February - May 1950; 5th General Conference of UNESCO at Florence, Italy in 1950; and United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations Commission on Human Rights, at Lake Success, May 1950.

Report of Information Center Activities

Included as Supplement I to this issue of the Summary is the report of Information Centers Activities for the period 23 - 29 November 1950. As the report is prepared for the information of the Chief, Civil Information and Education and not with a view to publication, certain items may not be entirely clear to the general reader. The report of activities does indicate, however, the scope of the programs carried on by the SCAP-CIE Information Centers. At the present time there are 20 Centers in operation throughout Japan, with the 21st scheduled to open during the next month.

SUPPLEMENT I

SUBJECT: Report for Week Ending 29 November 1950
Information Centers Branch

1. This report is based on the reports received from the Centers during the week ending 29 November 1950. Recurrent activities are reported only in the statistical summary.

2. Assistance Given Japanese Libraries

A. Kyoto: Lent plans and specifications for pamphlet file cases to the teacher-librarians of the Hiyoshigaoka High School.

B. Matsuyama: The Principal and five teachers from Yugai Village on Yugai Island came to the Center to discuss library problems.

C. Nagoya: The librarian and two teachers from the Gifu High School came for advice on school library matters and to borrow materials. The Center librarian also prepared a 2,500 word article entitled, "Reflections on Japanese Libraries" for publication in a librarians manual to be issued by the Prefecture.

D. Niigata: During the moving of the Center back into its renovated quarters a delegation of six out-of-town librarians came for a visit. They were shown the new quarters and were very much impressed with the facilities provided.

E. Sapporo: Made a study of school library problems in Hokkaido and recommended to the Civil Education Officer of the Civil Affairs Region that he encourage the local officials to appoint a Director of School Libraries under the Superintendent of Education. Held the second in a series of lectures for school libraries. Twenty-nine attended this session at which school library standards were discussed. Lecture outlines in both English and Japanese were distributed.

F. Takamatsu: Discussed the duties of student assistants in school libraries with the Kameoka School Library Club.

G. Tokyo: Showed film strips dealing with the use of the library to 475 librarians from all over Japan who were meeting at Nippon University.

3. Back-From-America Programs

A. Fukuoka: The Saga City Deposit is planning a discussion meeting in English on the subject of Community Life at which the guest speakers will be three professors who have just returned from America.

B. Nagano: At the mayor's suggestion the Center gave a special program of phonograph records, movies and a talk to the wives of the city assemblymen and section heads, after which they adjourned to the adjacent Jozankan, where tea was served and the Mayor told about his recent trip to Europe and the United States, emphasizing the importance of women's affairs in the countries visited. The women were very pleased with this program, which is the first of its kind they had experienced.

C. Osaka: Special plans are being made for a program on "Libraries, Free Education for All," at which the feature speaker will be the Prefecture librarian who has just returned from a study of libraries in England and the United States. Library movies and film strips will be included on the program and special invitations will be issued to librarians and library committees.

D. Tokyo: Plans are being made for a special showing of the slides belonging to the Tokyo-to Youth Affairs official who recently returned from the U. S. Pictures of the Boy Scout Jamboree in New Jersey are included in his collection.

4. Community Contacts

A. Fukuoka: Attended a ceremony celebrating the change over of the Fukuoka Women's College from a two year to a four year college, and gave a brief congratulatory speech. Also agreed to co-sponsor with the American Language School a Roman Letter Diffusion campaign in Fukuoka City.

B. Hakodate: Welcomed the delegates from the six leading women's organizations who held their first joint meeting at the Center. Attended the Iai High School Culture Festival.

C. Hiroshima: The librarian and an assistant attended a Brother-Sister meeting held by the Hiroshima University students and listened to an explanation of their work with delinquents. Appointed a staff member to work with this group in its projects.

D. Kanazawa: Spoke to an audience of over 1,500 who were attending an annual series of English plays held at Kanazawa University under the sponsorship of the English Speaking Society.

5. Deposits

A. Kyoto: Distributed a total of 500 copies of periodicals to five local hospitals. These were magazines of general interest and which were not needed for reference purposes. It is planned to send to each hospital about 25 additional copies each month.

B. Nagano: Visited Matsumoto to see about establishing a deposit and found a reading room with all the books in glass cases which were locked, a librarian on duty and only one other person in the room. Contacted city and educational officials.

C. Sapporo: Arranged for the training at the Information Center of the person newly appointed to run the Otaru Deposit.

6. Exhibits

A. Fukuoka: Made arrangements to obtain from the Exhibits Branch, CIE, Tokyo, material for display at the Kaho District Agricultural Association exhibit in Iizuka City, 1-5 December.

B. Kyoto: Fifty oil paintings, the work of the CIE Teen Age Art Club members, all appropriately framed, will be placed on display at the Center. The librarian considers this a very outstanding collection of art work.

C. Nagasaki: Posted in the Prefecture Court House the news pictures of Japanese jurists visiting in the U. S.

D. Sendai: Fifty mounted photographs, the work of the Photography Club of Tohoku University attracted 636 visitors in the Center's lobby where they were displayed.

E. Shinjuku: Lent a number of news pictures of airplanes to Kogakuin University for use in an exhibit of model planes.

7. New Centers

A. Akita: Officials submitted architectural drawings prepared in accordance with specifications and sketches issued by the Information Centers Branch. These were checked and one or two minor changes were requested. Construction work will commence at once. Furniture manufacturer from Akita visited the Sendai Unit to take measurements and examine the furniture and equipment at that Center where these things are of unusually good quality.

B. Kokura: The librarian of the deposit at Kokura was told by the local Post Engineer to come back on 27 November for further discussion on the problem of moving Army property from the building to which certain city offices intend to move so that space can be vacated for the installation of a full-fledged information center.

C. Nagano: The Nagano City Assembly officials showed off their recently opened SCAP-CIE Information Center

card. The Hiroshima Publishing Company offered to print them free of charge.

F. Librarian was interviewed by the Youth Newspaper concerning the value and use of children's book collections and special programs for children and by the Women's Cultural Newspaper on the history and significance of Book Week.

G. Tokyo: Prepared bibliography of books and phonograph records which deal with Christmas, posted the list and displayed the books.

H. Yokohama: Displayed new phonograph records by hanging them on small nails on the bulletin board.

10. Significant Reference Questions

A. Fukuoka, theater manager: typical budget for a medium-sized motion picture theater.

B. Hakodate, professor: amino acid research.

C. Hiroshima, candy manufacturer: temperature and humidity of Hawaii, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Portland.

D. Kanazawa, Nihon Soda Factory technician: hydroxymethylcyclohexanol.

E. Kobe, business man: Radio drama writing.

F. Kumamoto, high school teacher: the story of the Vikings.

G. Kyoto: postwar situation of Iran and Iraq.

H. Matsuyama, labor leader: status of working women in the United States.

I. Nagano: effect of hot mineral baths on humans and their effect on the growth of children.

J. Nagasaki, student: how to decorate a Christmas tree.

K. Nagoya, newspaper man: biographical material on Thorez, head of French Communist Party.

L. Niigata, furniture manufacturer: construction of bookcases.

M. Osaka, professor: university extension work in the U. S. by radio.

N. Sapporo, professor: conquistadores.

- O. Sendai, hotel manager: difference between an inn and a hotel.
- P. Shinjuku, doctor: plastic surgery.
- Q. Shizuoka, professor: duties of superintendents of schools.
- R. Takamatsu, druggist: drugstore window displays.
- S. Tokyo, government official: politics and government of New York City.
- T. Yokohama, student: plot of "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Faun."

11. United Nations - Korean War Activities

- A. Kanazawa. Posted sign calling attention to the UNESCO anniversary on 16 November and displayed under it UNESCO publications. An article on UNESCO was read and discussed in the advance English class.
- B. Kyoto. Lent posters, pamphlets and films to the Doshisha University for a 3-day program on the United Nations. Discussed plans for monthly United Nations program at the Center with Professor Tabata.
- C. Osaka. Lent 15 books translated into Japanese to the Osaka Army Hospital for special use with Korean patients.
- D. Sendai. The Tohoku University UN Group met at the Center.

12. Unusual Programs

- A. Fukuoka: Showed movies to 480 Japanese Nationals employed at Camp Hakata. Plans are being made to schedule these movies every week.
- B. Hakodate. Spoke on "The Need for Good Reading Today" before 700 people gathered for a 3-school Joint Children's Festival. Because of facilities available at the Center's new location, was able to increase the number of English classes to 12 (attendance 473) and the number of story hours to 7 (attendance 193).
- C. Hiroshima. Over 2,000 persons jammed into the Center to greet Joe Di Maggio and "Lefty" O'Doul. The crowd outside was so great that there was not room for the demonstration which was planned. Instead a Diet Member, Mr. Matsumoto, introduced the speakers on the terrace of the Center where they talked about the importance of sports in life. The second high spot of

the week was the Family Circle meeting on Saturday evening at which family groups came to the Center to enjoy its facilities. Both the Governor's and Mayor's families were present.

D. Kumamoto. Professor Nakao gave his fourth lecture on the history of American literature. He discussed Henry Adams, Gamaliel Bradford, Hamlin Garland, O. Henry, Jack London and Sinclair Lewis.

E. Matsuyama. Twenty-two treasurers and other officials of cities on Shikoku were among those who were conducted through the Center this week. Representatives of labor unions met daily at the Center to attend a school on labor relations sponsored by the Shikoku Civil Affairs Region.

F. Nagasaki. Over 2,900 children visited the library during book week to attend the various special programs which were given. Representatives from all of the local schools were present at a program on narcotics which was held at the Center and sponsored by the Prefectural Sanitation Department and the Youth Supervisor's Office.

G. Nagoya. Miss Rachel Henderlite of Kinjo Women's College spoke on "Individual Instruction in American Schools." Mrs. George Fraser, wife of the English poet and Cultural Advisor to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission, spoke at the center on "Life in Postwar England."

H. Osaka. Librarian spoke on "Recent trends in American Literature" before the American Study Group at the YMCA. Mr. Moses Burg, Civil Information Section, Kinki Civil Affairs Region, gave an illustrated talk on the "City Within a City" to an audience of 96.

I. Shizuoka. During book week held twelve special story hours which were attended by 1,050 pupils from 24 schools. Each school was invited to send a representative group of pupils to hear American stories told by Mrs. Hanako Muraoka of Tokyo, a nationally famous story teller, and other local authorities on children's literature. Two contests for poetry, two for essays and two for drawings, connected with books and reading, were held during the week. Each child who attended a program was given an American lollypop. New books, special flower arrangements and large colored pictures of story-book characters were used to decorate the room.

J. Yokohama. Librarian spoke on the same program with the American Vice Consul at a meeting of the Big Brothers and Sisters movement, the purpose of which is to give guidance to parolees from Japanese prisons. Called attention to the services of the Center which would be useful in this work.

14. Statistical Data

	Total Attendance <u>At Center</u>	<u>No. of Programs</u>		<u>Attendance</u>	
		<u>At Center</u>	<u>Not at Center</u>	<u>At Center</u>	<u>Not at Center</u>
Fukuoka	2,225	9	15	401	608
Hakodate	3,346	47	29	1,453	7,476
Hiroshima	1,791	11	3	732	95
Kanazawa	1,390	7		164	
Kobe	2,188	15	2	471	71
Kumamoto	1,677	14	1	343	92
Kyoto	3,047	11	11	223	324
Matsuyama	2,577	17	1	1,158	90
Nagano	2,133	23		848	
Nagasaki	2,552	27	2	3,554	60
Nagoya	1,835	6	1	298	150
Niigata	1,059	7	1	91	30
Osaka	2,564	12	8	417	1,173
Sapporo	2,277	7	1	1,008	52
Sendai	3,632	9		1,029	
Shinjuku	1,588	1		97	
Shizuoka	1,006	4		279	
Takamatsu	1,252	11	3	280	183
Tokyo	6,333	5	3	654	754
Yokohama	3,846	18	11	2,358	566
Total	48,368	261	92	15,858	11,724

Total Circulation Figures from Centers

Illustrations	98
Books	5,698
Magazines	7,291
Pamphlets	313
Music	14
Records	1,904
Films	87
Pictures	1,684

SUPPLEMENT II

Editorial

"Commendation of Citizens' Public Halls"

The Asahi Shimbun, 4 November 1950

Various activities for "Autumnal Social Education Week" are being held throughout the country, and the citizens' public hall seems in most communities to be made the center of these events. Since the commendation of ten excellent and ten near-excellent citizens' public halls was held on Culture Day (3 November), it will be worthwhile for the operation of citizens' public halls in the future to examine at this moment the actual management of these excellent halls.

It is observed that the operation of citizens' public halls in the last year has become, after four years' experience, generally more sound and steady in most communities. It is needless to say that only a hall operated to promote and carry on such programs and enterprises as are closely connected with the actual living of the community people, by casting away the character of an abstract and superficial cultural movement, may be recognized as an excellent hall. Of course, it is necessary for a citizens' public hall to make an effort to project counter-measures against the threatening agricultural panic, to give the community people vocational guidance, and to improve the industrial aid, productive skills and techniques of the people. Such a hall as the one in Nishiyama Village of Okayama Prefecture, which is extending its activity even to the scientification of villagers' living and the guidance of their sanitation and hygiene is well worthy of our attention in view of the actual situation of our rural communities.

It is also very noted that there are village or town citizens' public halls which have worked for the welfare of women and young people. In many communities, for example, the people set aside Sunday as the day of culture and rest for women, and every Sunday they let the women in the communities freely utilize the citizens' public halls for the purpose of promoting their culture or recreation. In Ogano, a mountainous town of Saitama Prefecture, having no upper secondary school, the people have established and are conducting successfully an "All-Community School" in their citizens' public hall by mobilizing practical townspeople experienced in commerce or agriculture to serve as teachers of the school in order to give practical training to the young people. In Miyata, Fukuoka Prefecture, where approximately 70 percent of the inhabitants are coal miners, the people are rejoicing over the improvement of the morale of the townspeople, considered due mainly to the guidance given by the people concerned with the operation of the citizens' public hall which circulates puppet-shows, magic-lantern shows, or Kami Shibai for children.

Another trait generally perceivable is that the operation of the so-called citizens' public hall has become dexterous

and effective. As examples, we may mention the case of Tsuruoka City where the hall is carrying on very vigorous activities by establishing its branches in nearby agricultural villages, or the case of Nacetsu where the people are making efforts to construct a seaside cultural city. Furthermore, Toyomaka City where the citizens are looking forward, through the activity of the citizens' public hall, to establishing firmly a new citizenry through teaching young people good manners and awakening women's self-consciousness, together with Hakodate and Tokuyama cities whose citizens' public halls have been praised as near-excellent, may be regarded as communities where the citizens' public halls are being successfully operated as centers for social education. It is characteristic that these excellent halls have special officials in full charge. This is evidence that it is essential that the duties of a citizens' public hall be in charge of persons of responsibility and be disposed of in order and efficiently. Since fanciful or original projects proposed and supported by only a few enthusiastic people for the purpose of making citizens' public halls important are liable to fail or stray from their original aim in the long run, people must not forget that there is no other way to make a citizens' public hall an organ for the welfare of the entire community people than to improve it step by step, however slow this may be.