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

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G-989

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

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

27 July 50

TO: Civil Information Officer

(Instructions to the Japanese press from the Press & Publications Branch, CIE Section, GHQ, SCAP)

Any statement quoting Pyongyang or Seoul Radio that appears in a Japanese newspaper must carry this statement.

(Signed) Inboden

(Editor's Note: Pyongyang Radio is a puppet Communist Radio Station, and the above news items should be evaluated with that in mind.)

(Note to Civil Information Officers - This instruction was sent out via Kyodo News Service to all its subscribing newspapers but may not have been brought to the attention of some small local papers)

Routing Slip

27 July

Information Section

From	To	In'l
Smith		
MacLeod		
Campbell		mc.
Nishimura		
Sogawa		MS.
Kurokawa		
Artist		
Files		

~~Copies to Translation Sec.~~

Remarks: The 10 Shukoku dailies subscribe to Kyodo. The small weeklies do not, but print little international news, it is usually from Shukoku Shimbun. MC.

Press Releases

File Newspapers

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

000.7 (25 Apr 50)CAS-CI

25 April 1950

SUBJECT: USIS Releases

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

1. Since the deactivation of the prefectural Civil Affairs teams there has been an interruption in the distribution of USIS and similar informational material to local publications that are not serviced by Kyodo News Service.

2. The Civil Information and Education Section is now planning to mail directly to editors of such publications Japanese translations of selected CI&E press releases on a regular basis.

3. It is desired that the names and addresses of editors believed able to use such releases be forwarded to this section not later than 1 June 1950. Special attention should be given to small dailies, weeklies, magazines, labor organizations bulletins and publications of other special-interest groups. Additional appropriate outlets will be reported as they are discovered.

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION:

PRESS under
send listings also

J. A. O'BRIEN
Civ Adm USA Off

CAS-RECORD

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

JAN 5 1949

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

IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO REGULATIONS CONCERNING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE DISTRICTS.

Press release

The attention of the Civil Education office of the Shikoku Civil Affairs Region has been called to numerous violations of the upper secondary school district attendance regulations by students in certain prefectures. These attendance districts have been established by prefectural boards of education only after thorough study and consideration. The aims of the boards are to establish schools with equal educational opportunities throughout the prefecture and to abandon the former system where a few favorite schools drew most of the students. These aims unfortunately due to the financial situation cannot be achieved overnight. Hence for the time being there will be some schools which will have advantages over other schools in the matter of equipment and facilities. However the boards are making every effort to equalize schools in these regards. Some few selfish parents are however insisting that their children should be allowed to attend certain favored schools regardless of whether or not they live within the school district or not. The Education Chief of the Shikoku Civil Affairs Region is happy to learn that the prefectural boards of education are not permitting such selfish practices and insisting that they attend the school in their home district. These boards should be commended by all citizens for their action in this regard. Only by enforcing strictly the district attendance regulations will the board be able to develop a really democratic school system, and one in which all young people will receive equal educational opportunities in all sections of the prefecture.

translation distributed to all dailies on Shikoku through PIO 8 May 51.

学校地域制最守の重要性について

四国民事部民日教育部は最近或る様で
高等学校の学区制を守らない生徒が多数ある
ことに特に注意をしている。
高等学校の学区制は大日の様の教育委
員会がよくな研究と考慮との結果決定した
ものであって、その目的とする所は郡内各高等学校
で均等な教育の機会を与え一部小数の
高等学校に多数の生徒が集中する様な
旧方式を除くことにあるのであるしかしてこの
目的とする所は不幸にして現在の財政状態で
は一部の内に達成することができるものではなく、
当分の間は学校の施設や資材の上で学
校差は残るであろう。しかし教育委員会
はこの点について学校差のあらわる努力

もってこれを
をなくするよう努力ヒつゝあるのである。
然るに父兄の中にはこの学区制を無視して
自分、[illegible]
他の地区の好む学校へ子弟を通学させ様
としているものがある
四名民多部民間教育課長は各種の教
育委員会がかくの如き利己的な者を許
して置くことなく断乎として所属の地区の
学校に通学させよろとしている事実を知
り欣快と思っている次第である
教育委員会がこの様な処置をとる
ことを躰民も亦拠大する
ここで民に初達ナイ
のきーである
る
最終に学校区制を守ることによって教育
委員会は真に民主的な学校制度を発展
様下の
あらゆる学校で
青少年が平等な教育的機会を
受けることができ
させることが出来るのである。

SUBJECT: Daily Activities Report of 10 February 1949

TO : Commanding Officer

FROM : Finance and Civil Property Section

A. INTERVIEWS:

1. None

B. COMMUNICATIONS:

1. Called all local tax offices requesting a report on the amount of funds received for publicity, how much was spent and how were they spent.

C. INSPECTIONS & VISITS:

1. None

D. DAILY ROUTINE:

1. Daily report

2. Preparation and submission of MG-13

ROBERT T. WILSON
1st Lt., FA
F & C P Officer

新聞各表（各県教育課経由）

四國民事部民間教育部は最近或る県で高等学校の学区制を守らない生徒が多数あることに特に注意をしている。高等学校の学区制は夫々の県の教育委員会が十分な研究と考慮との結果、決定したものであつてその目的とする所は県内各高等学校で均等の教育の機会を与え、一部少数の高等学校に多数の生徒が集中する様な旧方式を除くことにあるのである。しかしてこの目的とする所は不幸にして現在の財政状態では一夜の内に達成することができるものではなく、当分の間は学校の施設や資材の上で学校差は残るであろう。しかし教育委員会はこの学校差の点について、あらゆる努力をもつてこれをなくすよう努力しつゝあるのである。然るに父兄の中にはこの学区制を無視して自分の居住地の学区の学校でなく他の地区の自分の好む学校え子弟を通学させ様としているものがある。四國民事部民間教育課長は各県の教育委員会がかくの如き利己的な者を許して置くことなく断乎として所属の地区の学校に通学させようとしている事実を知り欣快と思つている次第である。

教育委員会がこの様な処置をとることを県民も亦推奨しているに違いない。最后に学校区制を守ることによつて教育委員会は県下のあらゆる学校で青少年が平等な教育の機会を受けることができ、眞に民主的な学校制度を発展させることが出来るのである。

Act on Nov 49

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku

by Louise Grove

The SCAP CIE Information Center is one year old today. In celebration of its Birthday, We have scheduled special programs for your information and entertainment. This morning some of your school children came to sing and dance for us, your Vice-Governor spoke, along with occupation officials, concerning our year of service to the people of Shikoku.

In the year past a total of 68,242 persons have used the Information Center. We have shown 155 movies to an audience of 10,184. 4,640 men and women have attended our 45 concerts of recorded music. We have given 70 lectures to 4, 409 persons. 1, 394 have attended 19 other programs. From our book stock of spproximotely 5500 books and a magazine subscription list of 645 periodicals, the citizens of Shikoku have borrowed 1,544 books and 1,792 magazines. We are asked this question again and again : What is the purpose of the Information Center and who may use it?

The Center has been established under SCAP (-Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers) as a part of its Information and Education program for the Japanese people.

It endeavors to explain the history and geography of the United States, the manners and customs of its people, its government and above all, it's democratic way of life. The book and magazine collections are ~~publication~~ publications in English language which limits its use primarily to those people who can read and understand English. But there is some pictorial material that any one may enjoy. On our staff are two interpreter - translators who aid the librarian with patrons who do not know English.

In addition to our materials for reference and reading, we sponsor many other activities. Every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock we have a story hour for children. One of our staff members translates a story from English into Japanese for their benefit. Each Thursday evening and, again, on Saturday afternoon we have the recorded concerts with a showing of movies. Each afternoon at 1 o'clock, educational films on American life are shown with commentary in the Japanese language. Group meetings and other talks are scheduled as requested.

We are most anxious to make our Information Center a useful place. The hours for patrons are from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. Parents, teachers, students, children, officials - any citizen of Shikoku who wishes to ~~may~~ use our services may do so. All that is necessary is to make known your interests and needs to our staff.

The Chief Librarian is assisted by the following eight members:

Mr. Yoshio Kawaguchi and Mr. Anzai, the Chief Interpreter -Translators.

Mr. Yamada, Building manger and Mr. Iriguchi, his assistant.

Miss. Toyo Oshima ~~and~~ Miss. Toshiko Endo ~~and~~ Miss. Naomi Kasahara and Miss Yoshiko Nakajima have alternate duties in supplying patrons' requests.

Visit us often and ~~make known~~ let us know how we may help you.

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

For 14 October. Friday
~~3 October 1949~~

Radio Release

SCAP CIE Information Center will begin its series of winter concerts of recorded music. Concerts will be given twice weekly on Saturdays at 1:30 P.M. and Mondays at 6:30 P.M. and will be held in the auditorium every other week.

The first one will take place on Saturday 15 October.

12 Oct.
Released JOHP.
Broadcast on 14 Oct.

K. NISHIMURA

JOHP 7=

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

3 October 1949

Radio Release

SCAP CIE Information Center has revised it schedule of educational films. This program will be held daily from 4:00 to 5:00 P.M. except for Saturday and Sunday.

Released JOHP on 12 Oct.
Broadcast 14 Oct.

K. NISHIMURA

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

11 October 1949

Press Release

The SCAP CIE Information Center announces it schedule of winter concerts of recorded music to be held in the auditorium beginning on 15 October. Concerts will be given twice weekly, Saturdays at 1:30 P.M. and Mondays at 6:30 P.M. All music lovers are invited to hear these fine records.

The Center has revised its program of educational films. Films will be shown from 4:00 to 5:00 P.M. daily except for Saturdays and Sundays. Events at the center are free to Shikoku citizens.

RELEASED SHIKOKU SHIMBUN
IN 12 OCT BY K. NISHIMURA.

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

29 September 1949

Radio Release

Cultural and civic societies and groups are invited to use the SCAP CIE Information Center for meetings and special programs. Call 4162 or come in and talk with the Librarian.

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

28 September 1949

Radio Release 1 October 1949

The SCAP CIE Information Center invites
you to visit it during Newspaper Week,
October 1 — 8, to enjoy the newspapers
on its subscription list and to investigate
the books on newspaper editing and writing.

十月一日から一日までの新聞週間にあたり、
高松南方在留のCIE図書館では、
当館で現在販売中のいろいろな新聞、
それに新聞編集および記事の書き方など、
についての多数の参考図書をとりそろえ、
お客様のおそば近くに御希望しております。
多数の御来館を御待ち申しております。
以上

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

22 September 1949

Radio Release

SCAP CIE Information Center wishes to inform listeners of its display of books for those learning English and to remind all boys and girls of the story hour each Saturday at 1 O'clock.

一九四九年九月二十三日

四國民事部民事部道部

高松放送局 宛

要件 スポット・アナウンス依頼

日時 ~~毎土曜日午前中~~ 九月二十四日(土)午前の

一回だけ

スクリプト

英語を学ばれる方々の為に、市内南新南座前のCIE図書館では、いろ〳〵と良い本を取り揃え、皆さんのおいでをお待ちしております。

なお、当図書館では、毎週土曜日のお晝一時から、小さいお子さんの為につお話の時間を開いておりまして、坊ちゃん、嬢ちゃん方が、沢山こられることを希望しております。

Press

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

AG 000.7

Takamatsu, Shikoku
23 August 1948

SUBJECT: Information Release

TO : Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
ATTN: Civil Information Officer

Your attention is invited to Information Release, GHQ, SCAP, dated 14 August 1948, containing the following reproduced basic documents governing the operation of the Japanese press under the occupation:

a. The SCAP Press Code for Japan, dated 19 Sep 45.

b. Lieutenant Colonel Nugent's Statement of 13 Jan 46.

c. Statement of the Labor Division, ESS, SCAP, concerning the responsibility for editorial policy and news content in the Japanese press and publishing industry, dated 3 Mar 48.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt Infantry
Adjutant

Press Conferences

COPY

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION
SECTION

RESTRICTED

SEP 13 1946

APO 500
12 February 1946

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Chief, Press Division, CIE

SUBJECT :

1. From the draft of the projected operational directive governing CIE press conferences, scheduled for early completion and formal adoption, the following paragraphs will be effective as of this date:

a. The officer in charge of CIE press conferences neither originates nor interprets SCAP policy on his own responsibility. Where matters of direct interest to SCAP are concerned, his function is to convey to the Japanese press only what the staff sections with responsibility for such matters consider desirable or suitable.

(1) If a press release, newspaper story or other development makes it possible to anticipate that in the next press conference questions will be asked about a specific matter, the officer in charge will consult the staff section or sections concerned with it to ascertain what should be said and what should be avoided.

(2) If a question comes up which has not been anticipated and prepared for, or which cannot be answered by referring the questioner, without comment, to a memorandum or other SCAP statement, the officer in charge will say no more than that he is not prepared to answer or comment but will be glad to consult the quarters directly concerned and reply in the next press conference.

s/
t/ D. R. NUGENT
Lt. Col., USMC
Acting Chief, C I & E Section

SELECTION OF STUDENTS TO GO TO U.S.

The third annual nationwide selection of Japanese university and college graduates for a year of schooling in the United States as guests of the American people begins October 27 with the filing of applications by candidates, Lt. Col. D.R. Mugent, chief of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, announced today.

Competitive examinations and interviews are to result by December in the naming of several hundred men and women who will cross the pacific next summer to be ready for classes when the American school year opens in September.

All expenses, including transportation, tuition and living, will be provided out of funds appropirated by the American Congress at the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers through the Department of the Army, supplemented by scholarship grants of many of the universities and colleges which the students will attend.

Lt. Col. Mugent pointed out that this program is entirely separate from the recently announced availability to Japanese of Fulbright travel grants, administered by the Department of State.

Eligible to apply for the SCAP scholarships are Japanese citizens who on July 1, 1952, will be less than 41 years old and are, or by that date will be, university or college graduates. Their ability in English must leave no doubt that they can take part in and benefit from schooling in that language.

Previous winners of scholarships under this plan are not eligible, but individuals who applied but were not selected in 1949 or 1950 may apply again.

As centers for the acceptance of applications, the Education Ministry has designated the following: the General Affairs Section of its Higher Education and Science Bureau, for applicants in the Tokyo area; Hokkaido University, Sapporo; Tohoku University, Sendai; Nagoya University; Kyoto University; Hiroshima University, and Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

Applications will be received from October 27 until November 7.
To determine their ability in English, awritten examination will be given to applicants on November 17 at the seven regional centers.

Those who qualify will receive an oral English test and be interviewed in Tokyo by members of a selection committee chosen by the Education Ministry. After their interviews, successful candidates will be given aphysical examination at St. Luke's Hospital, Tokyo. Formal notification of their selection will go to the winners in December.

Student placement in American colleges and universities is to be made by the Institute of International Education in the United States. Efforts will be made to assign a student to the school best suited to his qualifications, but Lt. Col. Mugent emphasized that there can be no guarantee that any student will be placed in the school of this choice. All scholarship winners must accept

IIE placement.

The SCAP scholarships began in the summer of 1949 with the selection of 53 educators. In the fall of that year, open competitive tests were also given in all fields for the first time, and 280 students were granted one-year scholarships in the United States. In the fall of 1950, ~~[illegible]~~ a third group, this time 473 students, was chosen. They left Japan for the U.S. on July 11, 1951. In the three programs, 133 women and 673 men have been sent to 148 college and universities in 42 of the 48 states of the United States.

Many of the above students have been outstanding. From the first two groups of 333, the fine work of 101 students was rewarded by extensions of the study period ranging from three months to a full academic year.

（四国地区民間情報部）

許可発表

米国民の招へいにより一年間合衆国に留学する日本の大学及び専門学校卒業生の第三次全国選抜のための志願者願書受付は十月二十七日に開始される旨、総司令部民間情報教育局長D.R.ニューゼント中佐から本日発表された。

選抜試験及び面接によって来年の夏渡米し九月の新学期に授業を受けることになる数百名の男女が十二月までに指名される。（通じ）旅費、授業料並びに生活費を含むすべての経費は陸軍省を通じ合衆国軍最高司令官の行う要求に応じ米国議会により支出される資金でまかなわれ、また在学予定の多くの大学、専門学校の奨学資金によって補充される。

ニューゼント中佐はこの計画は最近発表された国務省管轄のフルブライト旅行資金の日本国民への適用とは全然関係ない旨つけ加えている。

昭和二十七年七月一日に於て四十一才未満の大学及び専門学校卒業者又は卒業見込の者はこの総司令部奨学資金に応募する資格を有し、授業に参加し利益を受け得るだけの英語の能力を必要とする。

此の奨学資金をすでに獲得した者は応募資格を有しないが昭和二十四年度及び二十五年度に応募し採用されなかった者は再び応募することが出来る。

文部省により出願受付場所として指定されたものは次の通りである。文部省大学学術局庶務課（東京地方）、札幌市北海道大学、仙台市東北大学、名古屋大学、京都大学、広島大学及び福岡市九州大学。

出願受付期日は来る十月二十七日より十一月七日までい英語の能力を決定するため筆記試験が十一月十七日又は所の各地方受験地で行われる。

筆記試験合格者に対して文部省の選んだ選考委員会により東京に於て口頭試験及び面接が行われる。

面接後成績のよい候補者は都内ホテル、ルーク病院で身体検査を受ける。合格の正式通知は十二月中に本人に発せられる。

アメリカの大学への学生の配分は合衆国にある国際教育協会により決定される。各人の資格にもっとも適合する学校に学生を配するよう努力されるが自分の選択する学校への配分は必ずしも保証されないとニューゼント中佐は強調している。すべての留学生は国際教育協会の配分計画に従わなければならない。

総司令部の奨学計画は昭和二十四年夏にはじめられ、五三名の教育者が選抜された。同年秋、はじめて競争試験があらゆる部門に開放され二八〇名の

（裏面につづく）

学生が一年間のアメリカ留学を許された　更に昭和三十五年秋四七三名の学生が選ばれ翌年七月十一日アメリカに出発した　この三回で女一三三名、男六七三名が合衆国四八州のうち四十二州にある大学一四八校におくられた。これまでの留学生の多くは優秀な成績をあげた、最初の二つのグループの三三三名のうち成績のすぐれた一〇一名は三ケ月から全学年にわたる在学期間延長の恩典をうけた。

（おわり）

Some people may perhaps wonder why such a big fuss is made all the time about press freedom and truth. Such people will perhaps sigh at the thought of being deluged by articles about the significance of the freedom of the press, such as this article. They do not see how such things as the significance of the press affects them personally.

To these persons, and to everyone else, I would like to say:

The significance of the press is important to you because your mind is a reflection of the press. Examine your mind carefully and you will find this to be true.

You have knowledge, beliefs, opinions and attitudes about all kinds of national affairs, foreign affairs, local affairs, political affairs, social affairs, etc, etc.

How much of this is based on what you or your friends saw and experienced personally?

How much of it is based on what you or your friends read in the newspapers? Think carefully.

If you carefully consider the matter, you will realize that most of your knowledge, opinions, attitudes and beliefs on local, national, foreign and domestic matters are not based on what you or your friends saw and experienced personally but on what you read in the newspapers or heard over the radio. If what people read in the newspapers and hears over the radio is true and reliable, than their knowledge and opinions, which reflect what the newspapers and radio says, will be ture and reliable. If what the newspapers and radio say are distorted or false, the knowledge and opinions of the readers and listeners will be distorted or false.

When a newspaper publishes a false or distorted report, it produces false knowledge and false opinions among its readers. We all have experience with gorotsuki-type newspapers. Such newspapers try deliberately to produce false knowledge and opinions.

Although we think that our knowledge and opinions are really our own, when we examine ourselves carefully, we realize that they are not really independent knowledge and opinions.

Do you see now why it is important that the press must not be false but must be truthful and honest? Do you see now that the press is connected with you?

Press release for newspaper work

28 Sept 51.

新聞発表

新聞週間に寄せて

総司令部民間情報教育局
四国地区民間情報部長
モーゼス・バーグ

何故新聞の自由や真理について絶えずこんなに騒ぎたてるのかと思う人があるかも知れない、そんな人はこの記事のような新聞の自由の意義に関する論文が溢れくると恐らく既読し、そんな事が自分に何の関係があるかと考えるだろう、これらの人や諸君に私はこう述べたい、「諸君の頭脳は新聞の反映である、故に新聞の意義は重大である、よく反省せよ、さすればこれが正しいとわかる」と、

諸君は国家、外国、地方、政治、社会などあらゆる種類の事柄について知識、意見、信念、態度を持つ、しかしこれはどの程度まで自己の見たり経験したことに基いているか、またどの程度まで新聞で読んだことに基いているか、よく考えよ、

この事を熟慮すれば国家や地方や国内外の事情に関する諸君の知識、意見、態度、信念のほとんどが自己の見たり経験したことによらず新聞ラヂオに基くことを認識するだろう、新聞で読み聞いた事柄が真実であり常になるなら知識や意見もまた真実であり常になる

若し新聞ラヂオのいうことが偏った説か虚偽であるなら
読者や聴取者の知識、意見も歪曲され虚偽のものと
なる。
誰でもゴロツキ的新聞のことを知っている、かゝる新聞は
故意に虚偽の知識や意見をつくり出さうとする、
我々の知識、意見は真に我々自身のものであると考える
か、これをよく反省して見ると実際には偶立した知識や
意見はないことに気付く、
かくして新聞は何故虚偽を避け信実でなければなり
ぬか、又新聞の意義はどうしてそこに
「健全な新聞は健全な国家の基礎である」(おわり)

四国に於ける総司令部代表として

「私は日本人と共に講和の喜びに加はりたいと思います。何となればこれは日本のみならずアメリカの喜びの機會であるからです。対日講和は、日本がこれまで占領軍当局やその政策にすばらしい協力を充分発揮し、日本は世界の民主諸国の間に充分その地位を占めるにふさわしいと云ふ証コの結果です。

「かくして日本は講和を通じて民主陣營に偉大な貢献をする事が出来るでせう。

「アメリカ合衆国と日本のすばらしい協力は終る事なく両国に相互の利益をもたらしつゝ強固な広い規模で将来いもつゞいて行く事でしよう。」

I wish to join the Japanese in their rejoicing over the peace treaty, because this is an occasion of rejoicing not only for Japan but also for America. The Japanese peace treaty has resulted from the proof which Japan has fully given, through its splendid cooperation with the Occupation authorities and policies, that Japan is fit to take its full place among the world democracies.

Thus, through the peace treaty, Japan will be able to make a great contribution to the democratic camp.

The splendid cooperation between the US and Japan will not end but will continue on a firm and broad scale, bringing mutual benefits to both countries.

Press released to all dailies on Shikoku

/ Sept 5 /

Press release

At the request of the Ministry of Finance, heads of all stocks & bonds companies of entire Shikoku assembled today and heard a lecture from Mr. Moses Burg, Chief, SRCI Office, on Public Relations (PR). The lecture discussed general principals of PR & it relations with the stocks. It was the first time that a lecture of this sort was ever given in Shikoku & was of extreme importance for commercial & industrial circles. Mr. Burg who is a leading expert in PR and also an expert on Japan & the Orient, delivered the lecture in Japanese. The Finance Ministry plans to distribute copies of the lecture to business leaders & industrialists.

全四國のあらゆる証券會社の代表者は大藏省の要望にこたえ、本日集會し、パブリックリレーションズ(PR)について四国地区民間情報部ひモーゼス、バーグ氏の講演を聽取した。講演ではPRの一般原則並に証券との関係が論ぜられた。

四国に於てこの種講演が行はれたのはこれが初めてあり商工業界に対し甚だ重要なものであつた。

バーグ氏はPRの一流専門家であり又日本通東洋通として知られ日本語で講演された。

大藏省ではこの講演内容を印刷し商工業指導者に配布する計画である

総司令部四国地区民間情報部

七月二十八日記事として
香川縣下日刊新聞
放送局
に発表方依頼

28 June 1951

PRESS RELEASE

I am very happy to come to Shikoku which is famous throughout Japan for its extremely active information activities, its excellent press, and other media. Although Japan is soon to have a peace treaty, this will mean not the end but a continuance of Japanese-American friendship and cooperation on an independent basis. As chief of the Shikoku Regional Civil Information Section, I wish to do my best to further the economic, political social reconstruction of Japan.

Moses Burg
Information Officer

総司令部の地方民事部機構縮小方針に伴って
四國民事部は六月末で閉鎖、七月一日から新たに
総司令部民間情報教育局直属の機関として四國
地区民間情報部が発足する、（これ迄の民間報道課に代る）
四國地区民間情報部長に任命されたモーゼス、バーグ氏
は二十八日着任にあたり、次の様な談話を発表した。
「極めて活潑な弘報活動と優れた新聞その他
弘報媒体とで全國的に有名な四國に来たことを
私は非常に幸福に思う。
日本は間もなく講和條約を締結しようとしているが
之は終結を意味するものではなく、独立の基盤に
立つ日米間の友好と協力の継続することを意味する
四國地区民間情報部長として私は日本の経済的
政治的、社会的再建の推進に最善を一くしたいと思う。

Press Releases

The Civil Education Section, Shikoku Civil Affairs Region, will establish the office of Youth Technical Advisor in Takamatsu City to help develop youth associations and youth education in Kagawa Prefecture. Applications from capable persons in Kagawa Prefecture who desire to serve as advisor to youth associations and work with agencies concerned with youth education are being invited at present.

The Youth Technical Advisor will be selected by the end of this year, and he will start working from the first of next year. With the hiring of Youth Technical Advisor in Kagawa Prefecture, there will be a Youth Technical Advisor in each prefecture of Shikoku, who will offer assistance in the fields of youth association activity and youth education. Their future activity is expected.

Released 16 Dec 1950
Shikoku, Asahi + Mainichi Shimbun
Radio

news article

(Prepared by Dobbins-CE)

青年団の相談役！

青少年指導顧問近く誕生！

四国地方民事部教育課では、香川縣下の青年団及び青年教育の振興を援助するため、高松市内に、青少年指導顧問事務所を設置することゝなり、目下青年団の相談相手を務め、青年教育機関と共に仕事をする、有能な人物を縣内から募集してゐる。

年内には、その人選を終り、新年からその仕事を始めるが、これによつて、四国の各縣に一名宛の同顧問が配置され、

①

②

従来不治療であり、青年団治動
及び青年教育の両分野に、新しい救
いの手がさしのべられることとなり、
その将来が期待されてゐる。

File Press Release

News Item for Release by Kagawa Newspapers

5 December 1950

In an interview with various members of the Shikoku Civil Affairs Staff today, it was stated that the cooperative movement in Kagawa Prefecture during the last three years had distinguished itself by great progress.

Only two, of the 182 agricultural cooperatives in Kagawa, are either suspending or limiting withdrawals of assets, a record not attained elsewhere on Shikoku. The auditing program also with 58 local cooperatives audited by the end of November is far ahead of the other prefectures.

Leadership in these fields may be attributed to three things; first, the vigorous guidance which has been offered by the prefectural government; second, the alert assistance given by Federation personnel; and last and probably most important, the fine interest and effort put forth by the individual members.

The Civil Affairs spokesman concluded. No cooperative is better than the members who compose it. Civil Affairs strongly urges that farmers every where vigorously support their local cooperative by taking active personal interest in its management. May the farmers of Kagawa continue to develop this movement as well as they have during the three years past;"

Prepared by
Chartrand

Not app'd for release 8 Sept 50

Reports have reached this Region that unions of government employees, specifically the Kagawa-ken Employees Union and the Kagawa-ken Teachers Union, are actively participating in the current governors election on behalf of the candidates. It is our desire to point out to the people of Kagawa and to the union members that appointed government officials are servants of all the people and are not the servants of one person, clique or political party. Therefore government officials, in their capacity as such, should be above partisan politics and personalities. That a union of public employees should be for this or that candidate is contrary to all democratic concepts regarding the rights and obligations of such a union. This Region further deplores the fact that the decision taken by the unions in regards to the election was taken not by a meeting of the whole membership but by the executive or central committees. Decisions on matters of importance should be the will of the majority of the members of the union no matter what the union is, be it a public employees union or a union of day laborers. The principles governing the extent of political activity of public servants is clearly stated in Art 102 of the National Public Service Law and Art 137 of the Public Offices Election Law. Teachers and ken employees should abide by these regulations. They should remain neutral and impartial. No one of course denies them the right to their own opinions or the right to express their opinions thru the ballot. But to utilize their position as public servants to promote one person, one clique or political party is a betrayal of the trust placed in them by the people of Kagawa-ken.

File

Press Release

120 sets of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia are to be distributed to upper secondary schools through Civil Affairs Regions. 9 of these sets will be distributed to upper secondary schools on Shikoku.

Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia is an encyclopedia prepared especially for young people of school age. There are 15 volumes in each set. One of the special features of this encyclopedia is the large number of pictures—many of them in color--that illustrate the text.

Distribution of the books to the schools will be on a competitive basis under conditions that will be reported to the Boards of Education of the 4 prefectures. The libraries of upper secondary schools desiring to enter the competition will be inspected and rated before the beginning of the contest and again at the end of 6 months, when awards will be made.

Released to Kyodo News
150
on 12 Aug (Saturday) '50

Background materials of School Board Election

Distribution
Ken-Information Sections
Kyodo, Jiji

August 80

File

Ku

教育委員会選挙参考資料

「教育委員には、どういう人物が望ましいか」

十一月十日には、縣教育委員会の選挙が行われ、任期四年の委員三名が選ばれる。この前の一九四八年十月の教育委員選挙のときは、新らしい教育委員会法のもとで、教育委員会は、どんな働きをするか、教育委員には選ばれるには、どんな型の人物がよいか、とかについて、有権者の皆さんにお知らせする充分な時間がなかった。そのため、色々間違った考えが起ったりし、それは今でもまだ、普通の投票者の頭にこびりついている。今度の選挙で投票者が、全国の教育委員会の重みと力とを増そうとする以上は、この間違った考えを改めてかからなければならぬ。そうして、投票者が慎重に考え、次の四つに基いて投票するとすれば、公共教育の在様に大いに力を貸すことになるであろう。

1. 実業や その他の専門的職業に活躍して成功を収めている男女の方が、経験が狭い分野に限られる教員や官吏よりも優れた教育委員になれること。

2. 教育委員は、全国民のための公共教育を司るために選ばれるのであり、従って一定の政治的集団や圧力集団を代表する候補者を選ぶのは悪い方針であること。

3. 有能な教育委員会は、教育方針に関する事項を決定し、この決定に基く執行は、それぞれ専門的能力に基いて選任せられた事務長および事務局員に任されるものであること。

4. 教育委員は、公的生活や職業的生活において成功を収めたという実績を通じて、縣や市町村当局側の輩数と協力とを得ることが出来、そうすることによって公共教育のために必要な財政的支持を得られるものであること。

今県国のあちら、こちらの州で、水平にわたって教育委員を選出してきたところでは経験によると、公的教育をうまく運営するのに必要な知性と能力とは、実業或いは、何かの専門的職業を営んでいくのに必要な財政的支持を得られるものであること。知性や能力とに類似する。こういう州の投票者は概して、優れた実業家、商人、農業者、医師、法律家、技師或いは、専門的、公的な経験のある女性、その他を教育委員会に送るのである。教員や学校長、退職した教育者などだけが、教育委員として適任であると考えるのは、誤りである。実業や専門的職業、生活の多年の経験によって身につけた堅実な判断力こそ、公会を教育目的にどのように配分するかを決める教育委員会にとって一つの大きな財産である。

教育委員会での立場というものが、本質的に公の事件であって、委員個人の利益のためのものでない以上は、教育委員選挙に政治問題を持ちこむことは、実日大な誤りである。教育委員は、全国民を代表するために選ばれるのであり、従って、この選挙は、政治的党派とは無関係でなければならない。主として党派的集団や圧力集団によって支持される候補者を選ぶことは危険である。というのは、その人は単に少数集団を代表するだけであり、その人が物をきめるのも、このような少数集団に對する自分の義務という意識に左右されるだろうからである。教育委員という職責にとっては、人が椅子をもとめるのではなくて椅子が人を求める方がよいのである。いい換えれば、公の事柄を司る能力があり、公共精神のある市民をその友人なり、地域社会なりが、説得し、ある場合には抜擢して教育委員の候補者として立たせようとするのであり、この人々は、個人的利得を誇王人ではなく、公共に奉仕しようとする真剣な願いから、これを受けるのである。

有能な教育委員会というものは、教育方針の決定と、その実行と、両方を行うものではない。委員会のきめた事項の執行は、教育委員会が、教育長や事務局に任せる事件の仕事である。こういう目的のために、その資格があるからこそわざわざ雇われているのが、即ち教育長や事務局員なのである。だから教育委員がその機能を果すために、毎月数時間以上の費すようなことは不必要であり、実費以上の報酬をもらうことも不必要である。

教育委員会は、日本では、財政的に独立しておらず、教育予算を知事に提出して審議をうけねばならず、結局は議会で通過してもらわねばならないのであるから、教育委員が、当局者の協力を得て、堅実な教育予算をつくり上げるという共同の仕事にたずさわることが必要である。教育委員が、実業家的能力、専門的練達、地域社会で占める卓越した地位、公けに奉仕したい願望、一般的にいって、すぐれた個性によって当局側の尊敬を得ておれば、上記の協力は遙かに容易に得られるのである。一般の公務員や地域社会から尊敬と信頼とをかち得るような人々で出来た教育委員会が選ばれるのでなければ、学校に對する所要の財政的援助を確保することは、益々難しい仕事になってくる。

今年の十月で、教育委員会が生れてから丁度二十年になる。この期間中、教育委員会の特に目につく弱点としてはどういうものであったか。

第一、目下では、教育委員会の構成は、五十パーセント、場合のようには、それ以上が、前に教員組合のメンバー、或いは、役員をしていたものによって占められている。これらの人々が教育委員に選ばられたのは、教員組合の行った党派的運動のお蔭であり、従って何かの決定を下す場合にも、組合の希望を代表したことが屢んで、自分が、国民全部の代表であることをやっもすると忘れがちであった。

第二、前教員や、従教員組合役員は、教育委員の候補者となった途端に、その職を去らねばならなかった人々である。その結果、これらの人々の生計は、教育委員としてうける報酬と旅費とに依存する。その上、これらの人は、正規の職業をもっていないから、充分の時間があり、この四時間を教育事務の視察に費すべきだというのが、これらの人々の意見である。その結果、これらの人々は、しばしば教育長や事務局長や事務局員の仕事に干渉することになる。教育長や事務局員というものは元来、時として教育委員がほしいまゝに行っているような仕事を遂行するためにこれらの人々を使われたものであり、給料をもらっているのである。だから教育委員に報酬を支拂えば、それは納税者が一定の仕事に対して二重拂いをしていることになるのである。

第三、教育だけを至歴しかない人は、一つの大企業である公共教育を取扱うべき事務的鏡敏さ、管理的能力を欠いでいる。そのため、前教員や、前の教員組合役員は、教育当局者に自分の学識経験を印象づけることも出来ず、当局者からの事務や信頼を売ることも出来ない。その結果は、公共教育のための適切な資金を確保するに際してしばしば知事や異議会議員の支持を得ることに失敗するのである。日本の教育委員会には一元の教員組合員が多数入っているにも拘らず、これらの人々は、今までのところ教育という職業の財政状態を事実上改善する点では成功を収めていない。教育委員として望ましい人物の特質は、簡単に次のようにまとめることが出来る。

一、私企業、専門職業に成功し、訴訟に懸念している人

二、国民全体の代表者、従って非党派的であり、どのような特定の集団にも義務を負っていない人。

三、教育委員という地位を、財政的利得や政治的進出の機会としてでなく、公的奉仕の機会としてうけること。

四、すぐれた人格者

五、すべての程度の学校の教育上の機会の改善に関心をもつこと。

六、有資格教職員の専門的水準と報酬との改善に関心をもつこと

七、公共教育の運営、即ち有能な教育長と事務局員の選任や、その人々をして達成すべき職業に責任をもたせることなどについて、実務的方法をとりいれること。

八、教育の財政的支援について、当局者の尊敬と協力とを得るに足る能力と人格とを持っていること。

十一月の選挙で、教育委員を選ぶについて、上に述べたことが基礎となれば、その結果はたしかに改善の跡を示すであろう。それは学校の仕事の運営の改善だけでなく、教育委員会の公の権威を一般には、国民全体の特には当局者の眼により高く映じ出すことになるであろう。勿論、投票者が正しい型の教育委員を選ぶためには、こういう望ましい型の人を説得或は拔擢して立候補させることが必要である。さもなければ一九四八年の選挙当時投票者の前におかれたのと同じ型の候補者の範囲で、誰を選ぶかというだけの問題になってしまう。それ故責任ある市民が、これを慎重に考慮することを勧めるし、又その人々が、自分の圖件や、その他地域社会の集團の代表者として、十一月の選挙に間に合うよう候補者として望ましい人が立候補の届出をするよう要請するよう勧める。（届出期日は十月十日より三十日迄）公共教育を公共心あり、有能な市民の管理の下におくことが肝要なのである。これを実現しようとする江上は、候補者を選ぶという大切な仕事と、今すぐ、はじめる必要があるのである。

江上

一九五〇・八・二二

（岡民事部民事教育課
〃 民事報道課）

file O Peace

Editorial
Nippon Times
18 May 1950

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

This editorial may be reprinted entire or in part, provided credit is given to the Nippon Times.

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PROFESSIONAL AGITATORS OR STUDENTS?

The Communist students and their sympathizers, by their current series of unruly mob actions, are proving and demonstrating exactly what SCAP Education Adviser Eells has been contending and warning against in his lecture tour, being made at the invitation of the schools and the Education Ministry.

Dr. Eells has been making the point that Communist Party members should have no place on the teaching staffs of the nation's universities because once a person joins the Red organization he becomes an automaton bereft of all powers of reasoning and free will. The current student activities -- with Communist teachers also participating as shown by the Hokkaido University incident -- are proving Dr. Eells' contention by following a set pattern in a machine-like adherence to the party line of the moment.

What has happened is that as if at a given signal the Communist student leaders suddenly came out with their real political motive in making such an issue of Dr. Eells' statement. The Reds, of course, rallied behind the Tohoku University students' opposition to the address of Dr. Eells -- an address, which, incidentally, the SCAP adviser was given no opportunity to deliver. But more than that, the Communist students and their sympathizers preposterously painted Dr. Eells as an agent of imperialism and a warmonger.

In other words, the Red students are following that familiar Communist pattern of describing all those not in complete agreement with them as "imperialists, fascists and warmongers." It is a mystery, of course, how Dr. Eells by merely expressing his views on Communists in the schools should suddenly become a "warmonger." But that seems to be what the Red students have been told to say -- and they follow like so many puppets.

The activities of the students at Tohoku and Hokkaido universities have also proved Dr. Eells' views on the Communist reliance upon force and violence to work their will upon those who disagree with them. The barring of entry to the auditorium by human barricades, the forcible seizure of a school hall, the deliberate raising of a deafening racket

to prevent anyone from being heard, and the violent taking over of microphones are some of the examples of the "peaceful" nature of the Reds.

Indeed, the question must be raised as to whether the Communist students are really students or whether they are professional agitators with nothing better to do than to perform the dirty work for the Communist Party. It might be pointed out, of course, that the Communist Party recently disowned the Red student cells in Waseda and Tokyo universities, which were generally considered most active and powerful among collegiate circles. But it would be extremely unwise to be misled by the external manifestations of any move made by the Communists. The Reds ostensibly dropped the student cells as a by-product of the so-called Shiga-Tokuda dispute in the Communist Party. However, it must be recalled that past experience has shown that the Reds at times have cut off any group which can stand on its own. Now, whatever the students do in the future, the Communists can put on a pious look and politely say they have nothing to do with it. The door has been opened in one sense for extreme actions by the Red students.

There is, for instance, the Tohoku University students who the local Sendai authorities would like to question in connection with the recent incident and who are now in furtive hiding and acting for the world like martyrs for a cause. They have long passed the state of being students and have become professional political agitators. Even the subject of their heated tirades has long since passed the question of academic freedom and of the fate of Communist professors, and has become that of blindly following the Communist line on international affairs.

It is indeed unfortunate that unruly demonstrations, carried out by a mere handful of radical students, should reflect upon students as a whole. The sane elements in the nation's schools must surely see the dangers inherent in the blind adherence to a political creed which is synonymous with chaos and disorder.

Aug 50

Press Release

(This editorial may be reprinted and distributed free of charge provided credit is given to the Nippon Times)

NO LONGER STUDENTS

The problem of radical university students would not be so difficult to handle if the authorities would consider them not as students but as professional agitators and rabble-rousers who have long since lost all their privilege of receiving higher education at the expense of society.

They have long since forgotten their duties and responsibilities as students. They have abandoned the classrooms to become fanatical followers of a false doctrine. They have lost the urge to learn for they have become unreasoning automatons, able only to parrot the script written for them by their masters.

It was only natural that the authorities should take resolute action against this minority group in the schools and its admittedly Communist-directed organization. The police crackdown was not surprising for these professional agitators had speeded up their program of fomenting public disturbances in immediate response to the Cominform criticism of the Japan Communist Party earlier this year.

Following the Line of the Soviet-inspired "peace" propaganda, these rabble-rousers--posing as students--went into high gear with the slogans of "anti-war, anti-imperialism, and anti-America." The inability of these student agitators to reason deeply or clearly and the slyness of the Communist propaganda, designed to fool the slow-witted, can be ~~from~~ seen from their unquestioning belief in the Red Line of shameless lies.

It is clear to the majority of the Japanese people that the anti-war and anti-imperialistic sentiment is common to all the people and is not an exclusive monopoly of the Reds and their sympathizers. It is a feeling common also to the people of the United States and other freedom and peace-loving nations. But the Red propaganda would make it appear as if the Communists alone were peaceful and that to be against war and imperialism, one had to be also anti-American.

How can these student propagandists claim "anti-war" sentiments when they support the North Korean assault of the peaceful South Korean Republic? How can they profess "anti-imperialism" when they revel in the Soviet enslavement of free peoples in a program of imperialistic expansion, exceeding even the conquests of Hitler? How can they pretend to be peaceful and friendly when they are attempting to arouse hatred against the democratic nations and are plotting world revolution by trickery and terror?

Yet these students who have turned professional agitators, act in apparent disregard of contradictions and inconsistencies of their position.

This Communist ruse of talking peace while provoking war is obvious but it is tricky and designed to fool the unthinking and the unwary. The Red propaganda by the weight of its repetition by professional agitators has tricked not only students but many well-meaning people as well.

Fortunately, the majority of the students are sane and unimpressed by the Red propaganda and deserve every consideration of the schools and the public. They can see that if any pleas must be made for peace, it should be addressed to Marshal Stalin, military dictator of a self-professed "peaceful" nation which has armed itself to the teeth for aggressive purposes.

But with those who are no longer students but professional agitators and propagandists, screaming for blood and fire and demanding allegiance to a doctrine of hatred, the authorities must deal firmly and resolutely as rabble-rousing disturbers of the peace.

Sent to 4 Pag.

10 Aug.

ニッポンタイムス社説　昭和二十年七月十七日所載

「もはや学生ではない」

急進的大学生の問題は当局が彼等を学生としてではなくとつくの昔に国家の費用で学等教育を受ける特権を失った職業的煽動家又は暴動画策者と見做すならばその取扱いは容易になるだろう。

急進学生は又とつくの昔に学生としての義務責任を忘れて了る。彼等は誤れる主義の狂信者的奉仕者となる為めに学業を放棄し又指導者の指令書を単に機械的に繰返す自主性のない口ボットとなり学業への情熱を失って了つたのである。当局が学園内のこの種少数の学生団体や明白に共産党指導下にある組織団体に対して断乎たる処置をとるのは極めて当然である。

本年はじめ日本共産党に対するフミンブオルム批判に即応して治安攪乱を誘発する計画を促進していた上記職業的煽動家達に対する警察の弾圧は敢て驚くべきではない。

ソ所が鼓吹せる「平和」運動の線に沿って暴動を画策する連中学生の仮面を被ってし戦争反対反帝国主義、反米のスローガンを掲げた運動にまで加速度的に進んだ。

学生煽動家連が深く明瞭に理論を理解出来ないということや愚鈍者を[illegible]しようとする共産党の宣傳の危険さは厚顔破廉恥的な共産党の虚偽を彼等が盲従していることからも知ることができる。

戦争反対、反帝国主義の感情は全国民に共通のものであり共産党やそのシンパの独占的のものでない事は日本国民の大多数が充分知っている。これは又米国民をはじめとして自由平和を愛好する諸国民に共通の感情である。しかるに共産党の宣傳は恰も共産党だけが平和愛好者であるかの様に粧い又戦争や帝国主義に反対するには必ず反米でなければならぬと

いうことを表明している。

これらの学生宣傳者達は北鮮人民国が平和愛好の大韓民国への不法進撃を支持する時どうして「戦争反対」を叫ぶことができるか。又彼等がヒットラーの征服以上のソ聯の帝国主義的侵略政策による自由国民の奴隷化に陶醉する時如何にして反帝国主義を揚言することが出来ようか、彼等が民主諸国家に對する反感を掻き立てようとしたり陰謀と異の力によって世界革命を企てたりして、どうして平和的友好的と言い得ようか。然も、職業的煽動家に化したこれらの学生は明かに彼等の自分の矛盾撞着を無視した行動をとっている。

このような共産党が平和を語り他方戦争を挑発する狡猾なやり方は策略であり反感の足らぬ軽率な者を思考しようと企んでいることは明白である。

共産党の宣傳に職業的煽動家がくりかえし〳〵ゆる執拗さによって学生のみならず多くの善意の人々が偽瞞されている。

幸い大多数の学生が穏健にして共産党の宣伝には惑わされることのないのは異学校及び社会から彼等に対し充分の教育を表せられ[illegible]ある。彼等はもし平和の為めに何か歎願するとすれば、侵略目的のためには大膽不適に武装した自称「平和国家」の武力独裁者スターリン元帥宛にすべきであることを知っている。

もはや学生でなく職業的煽動家宣伝家達が流血と破壊を叫び反感主義への忠誠を要求するものに對して当局は平和の撹乱を企てる者として防手取締すべきである。

（ニッポン・タイムス提供）　江上

（備考）

全文又は一部を共紙に掲載されること、或はこの問題について適宜取材されることをおすすめします。

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For immediate release, August 1950

PRESS STATEMENT ON FORESTRY AND FLOOD CONTROL IN JAPAN

Floods are an old story in Japan. Annual flood damage continues to increase despite the vast system of defensive works constructed on downstream and middlestream reaches of rivers and the large amount of erosion control done in upstream areas. Since about 1930, flood damage has been more extensive each year.

During the past three months I have examined flood-ravaged tributaries, erosion control works, and forest areas in eight representative watersheds from Kyushu to northern Honshu with forestry and flood control officials of national and prefectural agencies. I have found that although the floods have been intensified in recent years by severe typhoons, the real cause is to be found in an excessive amount of clear-cutting, the feeble condition of hardwood coppice, the many gullies formed by skidding logs down steep slopes, and the cultivation and consequent erosion of steep slopes that need the protection of forest cover.

I have recommended that immediate steps be taken to stop the widespread overcutting and other destructive practices in headwaters areas, to accelerate reforestation on the 7 1/2 million acres that need it, and to push vigorously the programs of watershed management throughout Japan under which an adequate forest cover will be maintained on the ground at all times to resist the onslaught of typhoons.

All of these recommendations are aimed at regaining control of water and soil in the mountain headwaters which receive the heaviest rains and constitute the principal sources of floods and erosion debris. Floods damage water as well as land, and water is the lifeblood of Japan. This country receives abundant precipitation. The time and the amount cannot be controlled. But its behavior after it reaches the land can. The principal tool for such control is vegetation--enough vegetation and organic litter on every acre of mountain land to maintain the infiltration capacity of the soil, to prevent soil erosion, and to cause a large part of the rainfall to pass through the soil instead of over it.

Under these conditions a large part of the rainfall penetrates the soil and filters into the voids in the underlying rock. In most watersheds the rock structure is not solid, but fractured to a depth of many meters; it can store more water than any dam that man can build in the watershed. This natural reservoir must be depended upon to supply springs and dry-season streamflow and is a major factor in the control of floods. In most watersheds this valuable reservoir is working far below capacity because of the poor condition of the filter of vegetation and soil. This filter must be restored without delay.

That restoration will require not only immediate action in the watersheds, but also some long-range planning and adjustment in forestry and flood control work. The following recommendations, covering both aspects of the task, are taken verbatim from my report:

General Recommendations

1. Coordination. Coordination of effort should be accomplished among the numerous government agencies now dealing with different aspects of flood control and should be aimed at simplification of the whole procedure.

2. Watershed Plans. A comprehensive plan should be developed for each important watershed, fully integrating the various programs for headwaters, middle-stream and downstream areas, and having for its ultimate objective not only flood and erosion control but also the maximum sustained yield of usable water and forest products from the watersheds.

3. More Upstream Improvement. There should be a large expansion and speeding up of erosion control, planting, and other watershed improvement work in the headwaters of high-priority streams. Most especially this should be done for streams that are important sources of municipal water supplies or hydro-electric power, and those in which multiple-purpose dams are to be built. The needlessly elaborate "standard method" generally employed for restoring eroded slopes should be simplified, and the savings used to extend the simpler work over larger areas.

4. Equalization of Forest Use. To stop the current deterioration of the most accessible watersheds through overcutting of their forests, a special study is recommended to develop ways and means to move forest products in greater volume from areas of surplus (such as Hokkaido, west Honshu, and certain national forests) to areas of need.

5. Research. Guidance in watershed management research is sorely needed, covering the whole field from problem analysis and design of experiments through interpretation of results and development of methods for their practical application. The assignment of suitably qualified young Japanese technicians to work and study for periods of not less than six months at appropriate watershed research centers in the United States is recommended. Advice and guidance in Japan should be continued until a problem analysis has been made and a realistic research program outlined.

6. In-service Training. A continuing program of information and education in forest influences and the elements of watershed hydrology should be conducted for government employees, national and prefectural, who deal with water control, soil erosion control, and forestry.

Specific Recommendations

7. Clear-cutting of forests, now the predominant method of harvesting, should be stopped and replaced by selective cutting or some modification thereof under which a sufficient forest cover remains on the ground at all times to maintain the infiltration capacity of the soil and prevent abnormal surface runoff and erosion.

8. Planting of forest land should follow promptly after cutting, and any interplanting for food crops should be limited to contour methods with adequate provision to prevent erosion.

9. The skidding of logs on the ground down steep slopes should be stopped and methods substituted which will not entail the serious gully erosion caused by ground skidding. To assist this reform the program of forest road construction should be speeded up and extended, and wider use of aerial cable-ways should be vigorously encouraged.

10. Collection of litter from forest areas should be placed under stricter management, with the objective of leaving sufficient litter on the ground at all times to preserve the infiltration capacity of the soil, minimize surface runoff, and prevent soil erosion.

11. "Genya" lands (Wildland that is treeless or has only scrub or scattered bush growth) should be placed under management to prevent too-close utilization which is now common and which entails results similar to those caused by litter collection in the forest. Experiments should be undertaken to improve the forage yield of genya. A general survey should be made to determine how much genya is actually needed, which areas justify improvement as grasslands, and which should be converted to forest for watershed improvement.

12. Conversion of forest to grassland should be confined to broad ridge tops and gentle slopes with gradients in general less than 40 percent. Steep slopes adjacent to streams should be kept in forest cover.

13. Non-irrigation upland farming in mountain areas, which causes serious soil erosion during rainy periods, should be improved by appropriate soil conservation methods, particularly adequate terracing and the strict use of contour instead of up-and-downhill arrangement of row crops.

Source: Mr. C. J. Kraebel
United States Forest Service

For immediate release, August 1950

PRESS STATEMENT ON PLANT DISEASE PROBLEMS IN JAPAN

Plant diseases in Japan, especially rusts, head blights, and foliage diseases, destroy many millions of bushels of food each year. This occurs even though yields of some crops in Japan rank among the highest in the world. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the yield of wheat and barley is reduced annually by 5-10 percent. In some years losses from a particular disease in certain regions may be much greater than this percentage. In 1950 losses from leaf rust of wheat in many fields that I have examined will range from 5 to 20 percent of the potential crop. Likewise, late blight of the Irish potato is destructive. Last week I examined fields of what would have been vigorous, growing potato plants had their foliage not been completely killed by this fungus.

Plant disease control in Japan can be improved. Actions that would aid significantly to provide effective controls are to:

1. Eliminate as far as possible the early source of infection for rusts of cereals and late blight of potatoes.

2. Implement an extensive cooperative program among scientists to develop disease-resistant varieties of crop plants.

3. Establish pathological gardens to determine the resistance to disease of various crop varieties and to permit the elimination of disease susceptible lines.

4. Determine the number and distribution of physiologic races of destructive causal organisms (pathogens) in relation to the breeding of disease resistant varieties.

A brief explanatory statement on each of the above actions follows:

Eliminate Sources of Infection

In Japan environmental conditions are especially conducive to the development of fungus and bacterial diseases of cereal crops, chiefly because of the intensity of cultivation, frequency of precipitation, excessive snow cover in certain regions, and because crop rotation frequently is not feasible.

Some of the plant diseases that are now prevalent and destructive in Japan can be controlled or considerably curtailed by proper cultural practices. For example, in March of this year, the only wheat or barley that I observed infected with rusts were fields planted abnormally early in the fall of 1949. Those fields provided a source of infection for the main crop and in mid-May infections were widespread. Discontinuance of such early plantings or spraying early planted plots with copper sulfate in the fall would reduce the source of infection and the destructiveness of the disease. Another example is late blight of white potatoes. When some farmers fail to spray for late blight, their fields become infected and provide a source of fungi for other potatoes in the area. Proper and timely spraying with copper sulfate by all farmers will provide effective control. Timely applications of fungicides is particularly important. Sprays to control effectively many plant diseases must be applied before visible symptoms appear.

Press Statement on Plant Disease Problems in Japan, August 1950

Implement a Cooperative Program to Develop Resistant Varieties

Certain disease cannot be controlled effectively by chemical methods. Even if practical, such control may be costly. One of the most practical and least expensive methods of controlling plant disease is to develop disease-resistant varieties. Although many of the Japanese varieties of cereals possess resistance to a single destructive disease, most of them are susceptible to two or more other major diseases. A real need exists for breeding varieties with resistance to all destructive diseases.

The development of varieties of crop plants, particularly rice, wheat, and barley, resistant or immune to all or most of the common diseases, should be one of the major agricultural projects in a country such as Japan, where about 50 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. It is a long-time project but eventually will increase crop yields and also help in stabilization of food production. Development of resistant varieties has been successful in other countries and can be made successful here.

As a major project is developed on plant breeding for disease resistance in Japan, it is essential that active cooperation of research between plant pathologists and plant breeders be developed. This cooperation must not be confined to specialists within one institution but must be developed among private, prefectural, and national institutions. Likewise, this cooperative effort should not be restricted by prefectural boundaries but should be national in scope.

Establish Disease Gardens

The objective in breeding for disease resistance is to combine into one variety desirable agronomic characters and qualities together with resistance to as many diseases as possible. Because of the many genetic factors involved in the production of such a variety, selections must be made from many thousands of new hybrids. In order to eliminate the susceptible lines they must be subjected to severe epidemics of the various diseases. Moreover, the lines also must be tested against the physiologic races within each species of the causal organisms. The elimination of material worthless for breeding can best be done in disease or pathological gardens. These gardens are not now in general use in Japan but can and should be initiated promptly.

Determine Races of Destructive Organisms

Before an effective disease test can be made, a study of the number and distribution of the physiologic races within each pathogen is essential. Such races should be isolated and maintained under controlled conditions in green houses. They should be increased and then used to create epidemics in disease gardens to test new crosses of crop plants for resistance. A research program in Japan on physiologic specialization should be initiated promptly.

Since much progress has been made in the United States in recent years in disease control, in development of new techniques, and in breeding for disease resistance, promising young plant pathologists in Japan would profit by a year's study in American institutions which have outstanding departments of plant pathology. Also, plant pathologists and leaders of research projects would

acquire valuable information by visiting the United States to examine the breeding and other disease control work being done by leading agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

During my brief visit in Japan I have been deeply impressed with the efforts that are being made by all concerned to increase food production in the country. I have been impressed also by the high state of productivity of Japanese agriculture.

Above all, however, I am impressed with what remains to be done to increase agricultural production in this food-short country. I am confident that with coordinated effort, effective use of resources, and utilization of techniques already known in the world, production from Japan's agriculture can be increased significantly during the next few years.

Source: Dr. J. J. Christensen
Professor of Plant Pathology
University of Minnesota
USA

For immediate release, August 1950

RURAL YOUTH CLUBS IN JAPAN

The development of a farm youth program is an important need in Japan. Approximately 20,000,000 rural young people in the country between the ages of 10 and 30 will be the farmers of the next generation. This group will be a major potential force in the future political, economic and social pattern of Japan. The development of democratic thought and action among these young people will go far toward the development of these same concepts for the nation as a whole. Also, if these young people early learn to appreciate the value of new and improved production techniques, yields of agricultural crops will continue to increase.

The farm youth program has made an encouraging beginning under the sponsorship of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This agency has encouraged the formation of clubs under which the program is promoted. Membership in the clubs numbers 385,000. The majority of these extension clubs are called "4-H Clubs" or "Agricultural Study Clubs". Membership is voluntary. The individual has the right to choose whether he will join the club. Individual club members conduct projects at home that demonstrate better methods of doing farm and home work based on recommendations from the agricultural experiment stations and brought to them by the farm and home advisers. These clubs also accomplish commendable community service projects.

Despite the encouraging beginning that the extension youth program has made, much remains to be done. The young people specifically need more instruction on the manner in which voluntary democratic types of rural youth organizations should function. Japan needs trained leaders in this field. A full-scale information program is needed to inform parents, community leaders, and youth on the activities and organization of this program. More emphasis on activities for rural girls is needed. The organization of 4-H Clubs in school as well as out of school is needed. More attention needs to be given to the development of individual farm and home projects. If these problems are given attention and the work that has been started is continued and enlarged, the extension youth clubs of Japan can become a major potential force in improving agricultural production and the social and economic well-being of the farm population.

FORESTRY AND FORESTRY RESEARCH IN JAPAN

Press Conference Given 1000, 26 July 1950, at Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP

by
George W. Trayer
Visiting Expert Consultant
Forestry Division
Natural Resources Section

Japan's forest harvest is far in excess of forest growth. She is a leading nation in the march of the world toward timber famine. It is imperative that she awaken to the inevitable results of complacency toward forest resource depletion, namely: eroded land, increased flood damage, premature siltation of dam reservoirs, and a lower standard of living.

By way of comparison Japan has only one-tenth as much forest land as the United States, but she has more than one-half the population. While this comparison is impressive it is not complete for Japan is far more dependent upon a wood economy than is the United States. It means far more in the lives of the people. They depend upon it for shelter, heating, and cooking. They walk on wooden slippers and wear rayon made from wood pulp. Wood is used extensively for light industrial construction and with it they build and maintain their fishing fleet. On the other hand, the United States has numerous materials from which to choose for these purposes. For example, over 60 percent of Japan's forest harvest is for firewood and charcoal, whereas in the UnitedStates the forest drain for these purposes is only 18 percent, and about one-half of this comes from forest and sawmill waste.

The dependence of Japan upon her forests is more pressing perhaps than for any other nation in the world. It compares more nearly with that of the Scandinavian countries than with any others, but differs in one important respect. The ratio of their forest area in proportion to population is much greater, they can export wood and fiber extensively while Japan needs practically all for domestic use.

It is tragic that, in the face of all this, the forest resource is rapidly diminishing with an ever expanding population so dependent upon it for their personal needs, to say nothing of its importance as a raw material for industry.

I am convinced that the answer to the problem is an intensity of forest management far beyond that required by most of the other leading nations of the world. Without it Japan's economy can deteriorate to the level found in South Korea and parts of India and China.

This leads to the specific purpose of my visit to Japan - forestry research. Forest research must provide the technical and economic foundation upon which the required intensive forest practice is based. It determines the most efficient methods of reforestation, of protection from fire, insects and disease, of forest management to secure quality and maximum yields per acre, and of erosion and flood control.

26 Aug 52
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FORESTRY AND FORESTRY RESEARCH IN JAPAN

1. Recommendations:

a. In the interest of economy of operation and increased effectiveness, organizational changes should include: (1) the immediate centralization of all Forest Products research at one laboratory or institute, (2) the transfer of wood utilization research from other ministries to such central institute and (3) the reduction of Forest Research regions from seven to five and further consolidation where dual branch facilities now exist in the same locality.

b. The operational work on experimental areas, now conducted by the National Forest Section of the Forestry Agency, should be transferred to the Forestry Experiment Station with commensurate transfer of funds.

c. The research programs in Forest Research and Forest Products should be broadened to include further subjects important to the forest economy and there should be a tempering of academic viewpoint with an appreciation of practical applicability.

d. Special attention should be given to research performance. Time did not permit an intensive appraisal of this aspect of the research job but the need for application of statistical methods to experimental design, analysis and interpretation is apparent.

e. The Forest Experiment Station should provide for formal periodic inspection of branches and sub-branches.

f. Provisions should be made for accepting compensation for cooperative research from industry, especially for Forest Products, through the medium of deposits in a special cooperative fund automatically available for expenditure.

g. The budget for Forest Research and Forest Products, exclusive of nonrecurring items such as construction and rehabilitation, should be progressively increased to double its present amount in the next five years. The Forest Experiment Station should be required to submit to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, through the Forestry Agency, a five-year financial plan and general program.

h. The Director of the Forest Experiment Station should be authorized to visit the United States where his observations should be directed primarily to program determination, problem analysis, project evaluation, experimental design, performance control, research applicability and the steps taken to effectuate adoption of research results by the forest and wood using industries.

i. Better library facilities are needed and a channel for the flow of late technical information, particularly from the United States, should be opened.

Forest products research, on the other hand, insures that wasteful utilization does not offset all positive efforts to build up forest supplies. During the past four months I have examined many wood using industries. The waste in some is far too excessive to be tolerated. Wood and wood fiber losses can be reduced and forest products made to last longer and serve their purposes better. Precision in manufacture must be achieved so that Japan can export finished goods and not raw wood. She must add the greatest possible money value in manufacture. For example, Japan has some of the finest oak in the world which she should export as flooring or other finished products and not as lumber.

The need for positive action to meet Japan's forestry probelm is immediate. It is recognized that research takes time. Hence, every possible step should be taken to apply the best available information to her problems. Application of presently accepted principles of reforestation to forest rehabilitation can save years. Elimination of waste and inefficiency in industry can save wood and millior of dollars. In the meantime research should go forward on an accelerated scale.

I have recommended some changes in the research organization and in the research program which I feel will hasten the help research can give to the forestry situation. Most important among the recommendations on organization is that all forest products research be centralized at a Forest Products Laboratory to Institute. In the interest of economy and efficiency some consolidation in forest research seems desirable. More attention should be placed on applied research without sacrifice of fundamental research. I am convinced that some fields of both forest research and forest products need broadening. All of this points to the necessity for a progressive increase in the budget for research during the next five years. A large immediate increase is not recommended My recommendations, covering other phases of research organization and program, are appended.

FISHERIES DIVISION

COOPERATIVES

NR Press Statement on the Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program

a. Japan very wisely delayed its Fisheries Rights Reform Program and the democratization of fisheries cooperatives until a thorough study of the problem had been made. In the six month period, 1 Jul 49-1 Jan 50, 3,679 cooperatives were organized under the new Fisheries Cooperative Association Law. For mass organization of cooperatives, that is a record which no other nation has ever approached. The question immediately arises whether a job done so rapidly could be wisely done, with permanently satisfactory results.

b. A 60-day intensive study, including conferences with directors and officials of 40 cooperatives, has convinced me that the job of organization was too hastily done to be entirely successful unless more and better guidance is provided. Reasonable financial assistance also should be promptly given. Fisheries cooperatives are at the crossroads, and action taken during the next one or two years will determine their success or failure.

c. From a legal standpoint these cooperatives have been organized properly. With some exceptions, the throwing off of feudalistic controls and substitution of democratic procedures has been accomplished. The most serious mistake made seems to have been failure to realize that cooperatives under the new regime are business organizations and must have sufficient volume of business to provide an adequate economic base. As a result an excessive number of small cooperatives without adequate capital have been formed.

d. This has happened to such an extent that more than half of the new cooperatives are in no position to undertake economic services for their members. To correct this they must either affiliate with one or more other cooperatives until sufficient volume of business can be obtained to support economic services, or confine themselves to social and educational activities. Attempts by such small units to provide economic services could only result in failure, which could easily be on a scale sufficient to discredit the entire cooperative program.

e. The problem of financing fisheries cooperatives is a difficult one, largely because a basis for credit has not been provided in many instances and because planning has been inadequate in others. The government cannot be expected to provide all of the capital required by cooperatives, even where the basis for a sound loan can be provided. Fishermen must realize this and establish an organized system of savings deposits based on a percentage of returns from sale of catch as their part of the problem of financing.

f. Equally important is the development of leadership with vision, judgement, and the courage required to stick with a difficult and long-term problem. Here again it is important that cooperatives have a volume of business and revenue which will permit the employment of capable full-time management.

g. The average local cooperative operating on its own can never hope to accomplish a great deal for its members economically. It is through federations with a large volume of business and good management that cooperatives can hope to make a place for themselves in the business world and match big business on equal terms. This means that federations should be organized around common problems and aim at a substantial volume of business, both marketing and purchasing, instead of limiting themselves to prefectural lines. Present limitation under the Fisheries Cooperative Law regarding size of federations presents no handicap. A national federation for business purposes would create a monopoly and be as unhealthy as in any other industry.

h. Fishermen in Japan are caught in a very bad squeeze at the present time, a squeeze between low prices for the catch on one hand and sky-rocketing prices for operating supplies on the other. Federations made up of efficiently operated cooperatives, and themselves well managed, are the best weapon fishermen have to combat this provlem. Through large-volume purchases they can control quality and service and have a substantial effect on price. Through marketing services at all levels including the terminal markets they can exercise a very beneficial influence on returns to fishermen. Twenty-five percent of the total volume of business done by fishermen handled in this manner can have tremendous influence on returns to all fishermen.

i. Under existing economic conditions cooperatives offer fishermen their best means of maintaining a decent standard of living. They now have a well written cooperative law under which they have organized themselves democratically and regained control of their business activities. Success will depend on the development of capable leadership, on wise planning, the establishment of a sound economic base, and the loyal support by an informed membership.

Press

20 Jan., 1950

PRESS RELEASE " CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS"

The press release was delivered on Jan.20 to the Information Section of the Kagawa Prefectural Government asking for their further delivery to the Kyodo Tsushin (News Communication Agency) for release to all Shikoku papers and radio stations.

At the same time a translation copy was sent to each prefectural information section suggesting its adoption in their information magazine and newspaper so that it may be passed by local information committee to farmers, manufacturers and dealers in the respective community.

Yoshimura

Please follow this on this
and report what the Info Sections
have accomplished in publicizing the
subject

VS

1. Distribution plans for the 20 Natco projectors and storage places.

Kind of Orgn.	Name of Orgn.	No. of projectors	Storage place	Remarks
District Orgn.	Takamatsu Educational Moving Picture League	1	Takamatsu City Hall Warehouse	
"	Sakaide City Educational Movies Research Ass'n	1	Sakaide City Hall Warehouse	
"	Marugame City Visual Education League	1	Marugame City Hall Warehouse	
"	Kagawa Gun Visual Education League	1	Sanuki District Office Warehouse	
"	Kita Gun Visual Education League	1	"	
"	Okawa Gun Visual Education League	1	Okawa District Office Warehouse	
"	Ayauta Gun Visual Education League	1	Ayauta District Office Warehouse	
"	Nakatado Guh Visual Education League	1	Nakatado District Office Warehouse	
"	Mitoyo Gun Visual Education League	1	Mitoyo District Office Warehouse	
"	Shozu Gun Visual Education League	1	Shozu District Office Warehouse	
Labor Orgn	Kagawa Ken Teachers' Union	1	Takamatsu Girls High School Warehouse	
"	Kagawa Ken Farming Cooperative Ass'n	1	Cooperative Ass'n Warehouse	
"	Kagawa Ken Laborers' Cultural Congress	1	Shikoku Newspaper Co. Warehouse	
√ "	Kagawa Ken Cultural League	1	Cultural League Warehouse	
√ "	Kagawa Ken Youth League	1	Mitsukoshi's 4th floor Warehouse	
"	A Women's Organization	1	Takamatsu Women's League Warehouse	
Public Orgn.	Kagawa Normal Sch. & Kagawa Youth Normal Sch.	1	Kagawa Normal School Warehouse	

(Translation of a Japanese Letter written to the Prefectural Information Section in Shikoku)

20 Jan., 1950

To : Chief of Information Section.
Subject: Information prog ram on the control of agricultural chemicals

We like to suggest you to promote the information program on the above-mentioned subject as cooperation of farmers, manufacturers and dealers is required to improve the quality of agricultur al chemicals and to prevent the sale of inferior products.

The following is a press and radio release on the subject to strengthen their interest in the Agricultural Chemicals Control Law, which is to be delivered to the newspapers and radio in your prefecture by the Kyodo Tsushin (Kyodo News Communication Agency) in Takamatsu through the Information Section of the Kagawa Pref. Gov't.

You are desired to make a good publicity by means of information newspapers and magazines and other media available with a great cooperation of local information committees.

Your monthly report for January is required to involve any report on the subject.

Press and Radio Release:

Farmers must be on alert not to buy inferior insecticides and fungecides for their crops. The Agricultural Chemicals Control Law, promulgated in July 1948, requires registration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of each agricultural chemicals sold. It further requires that the label on any insecticide or fungeside container must show the registered number, sort, composition the method of use and other necessary specifications, and the contents of any pesticide container must conform to the approved specifications.

The new law, just 18 months old, aiming to improve the quality of agricultural chemicals and to control the trade of inferior products, is a valuable protection , not only for farmers, but also for honest manufacturers and dealers.

PS: The continuity of this program is deemed very necessary, so it is desirable that your section confer every month with the Agriculture and Food Section on the subject to get materials for publicity.

ON/TN

For the purpose of thoroughly disseminating the body and spirit of the Agricultural Chemicals Control Law which was promulgated as Law No. 82 on July 1, 1948 to take effect from August 1 the same year the Prefectural authorities has taken the following measures to all traders dealing in farming chemicals and general farmers in this prefecture.

1. Official notification.

Official notes on thorough publicity of the law were issued to all traders concerned in cities, towns and villages immediately after its promulgation, and other measures were also taken for strict control of violation of the law in handling farming chemicals concerned.

2. Publicity through pamphlet, etc.

The latest issue of the "Guide to Farming Chemistry" published by the Farming Chemicals Demand-Supply Council organized by those traders concerned was made to contain the body of the law together with proper explanation thereof, while a pamphlet for dissemination of the law was published by the Kagawa Prefectural Agricultural Association. These prints were widely distributed among the trading and farming circles concerned.

3. Publicity through lecture-meeting, short course, etc.

In July, 1948 a lecture-meeting on the interpretation of the law was held by this authorities with Chief of the Farming Chemicals Inspection Sec. of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry as lecturer for all officials concerned of city, town and village offices and agricultural organizations in this prefecture. Later a short course on the same subject was opened several times.

4. Publicity through show, exhibition, etc.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Exhibition in Oct., 1948, the Takamatsu Exposition in March, 1949, the Farmers' Festival sponsored by the Agricultural Experiment Station, and other occasions were variously utilized for further publicity of the spirit of the law.

5. Other measures.

A "travelling-publicity-service" on the regulations of how to handle farming chemicals was given all traders and farmers throughout all localities in this prefecture.

Publicity of them was also given through newspaper advertisement column.

Submitted by
Agriculture and Food Sec.
Kagawa Pref. Gov't.

昭和二十五年一月二十日

四國民事部
民間報道課

弘報課長 殿

農藥取締に関する弘報について

農藥の品質向上、不良品の販売防止のため、一般農家の協力が要望されるので、それに関する弘報を促進されたい。

左記 ~~用紙~~は農藥取締法についての一般の関心を喚起さす為めの新聞・ラジオ発表で、~~貴課において然るべき~~ これは香川県弘報課を通じ共同通信高松支局より、貴県新聞・ラジオに提供される筈であるが、貴県においては、弘報機関誌を通じ、また其他の方法で市町村弘報委員会と協力して、この課題の弘報に盡力されたい。

尚、一月活動月報の中に、これに関して貴課の為した弘報活動を報告されたい。

（本文）

「農藥取締について」

農家は粗悪な殺虫剤、殺菌剤を買わないように注意しなければならぬ。昭和二十三年七月公布の農藥取締法によると、農藥製造業者は、必ず農林大臣に登録しなければ販売が出来ない。又、農藥の入っている容器には夫々農林省の登録番号、病害虫駆除方法、其他種類、成分及び含有量、使用方法其の他必要な

事項の説明が表示されてあり、しかも、それらの内容品は必ずその説明書に相違しないことになっている。

この法律は、農薬の品質向上と不良農薬の販売防止を目的とするもので、公布以来僅か十八ヶ月しか過ぎていないが、農家はじめ、眞自目な製造業者、販売業者を保護する意味において、大いに効果をあげている。

（なお、この弘報は、継続して実施する必要があるので、貴課においては、毎月農務食糧課と協議の上、材料をあつめ、弘報誌に掲載することが望ましい。）

"TOKUSHIMA SHIBUBUN"

(別添参照)

(一)

豫防接種標語懸賞募集

県では次の方法で予防接種標語の懸賞募集を行つから多数應募して下さい▽内容予防接種法の趣旨と県民が進んで予防接種を受け伝染病予防に努力することを簡明に表わしたもの▽賞金一等千円一名、二等五百円二名、三等二百円三名▽宛先衛生部予防課▽用紙官制ハガキに一人三行以内▽締切二月五日（当日の郵便局消印のあるものは有効）▽應募資格県内在住者に限る▽発表二月中旬（同じ作品ある場合は抽選による）（予防課）

服地錦仙
柄の良い
㊐ 橋本呉服店
かこや町 電三〇六

在米財産返還申請書の提出

アメリカ合衆国内にある日本人所有の財産で米国政府によつて接収されているものの返還申請書の受付が米国の外国財産局において再び行われることとなつたので該当者は次の要領により申請書を提出して下さい

◇資格＝昭和十六年十二月八日から昭和廿一年三月八日までの間日本または日本の占領地において居住あるいは営業していなかつたもの、但し日本政府によつて公民権を侵害される等迫害をこうむつた事実のある場合には申請する資格を有する

◇提出手続＝県渉外課から申請用紙をお渡しするからこれに所定の事項を記入し東京、横浜及び神戸に駐在している米国領事の認証を受けて各自合衆国ワシントン米国司法省内外国財産局に送付すること、既に申請書を提出済の方は申請の必要はありません（渉外課）

農樂取締について

昭和二十三年七月公布の農樂取締法は農樂の品質向上と不良農樂の販賣防止を目的としたもので農家を始め真面目な製造業者、販賣業者を保護する意味において大いにやくたつから農家の方は特に左の点を実行して下さい

粗悪な殺虫剤、殺菌剤を買わないこと、容器に農林省の登録番号、種類、成分及び含有量、使用方法その他必要事項の説明が表示されているかどうかまた内容品は説明書に相違しないかを確めること（農樂製造業者は必ず農林大臣に登録しなければ販賣出来ない）（四国民事部提供）

Press Release

Made by a Natural Resources Section representative; for regional release by Civil Affairs if desired. This statement was coordinated with the Economic and Scientific Section.

a. The recent series of explosions and other serious accidents in Japanese coal mines presents a grave problem because they may well prove to be forerunners of even more severe accidents. They also raise important questions because they follow so closely the recent enactment of new mine safety regulations which are designed to reduce the probability of such accidents.

b. On 28 November 1949, an explosion at the Oshima coal mine in Kyushu took the lives of nine miners and injured 14 others. A few days later a fall of roof in the Tadakuma mine, also in Kyushu, killed 15 men. On 18 December, an explosion at the Oniki mine, Amakusa, Kyushu, killed 13 miners and injured one. On 24 December an explosion at a mine in Ibaraki Prefecture killed three men. Of particular concern are the explosions, because such accidents do not just happen; they always have a basic cause, often not easily discernible, but too frequently just carelessness on someone's part.

c. I do not intend, nor will I attempt, to place responsibility for these accidents just mentioned. However, I do wish to request most urgently that every mine operator and every mine worker in every coal mine in Japan consider carefully the conditions at his own mine and determine whether or not they are leading up to a similar serious accident. At the same time I would like to emphasize the extreme importance of owners and miners doing everything possible to comply with the recommendations of the government coal mine safety inspectors. The Mine Safety Bureau, from the main office in Tokyo and branch offices in all the mining districts, is doing an outstanding job in its efforts to reduce accidents. However, in my opinion the coal mining industry is not giving the Bureau its fullest cooperation. For example, during recent visits by Natural Resources Section representatives to some mining areas, and in reports received from Civil Affairs Regional headquarters, the principal reaction to the new mine safety regulations expressed by the operators is that they do not have the funds with which to comply with the regulations. The organization of mine safety committees, required by the new Law, is making no progress because many people in the industry seem unable to accept the democratic principle of the committee. In other words, it is becoming more and more apparent that a great number of people in the coal mining industry are more interested in devising reasons why the new regulations will not work than in attempting to make them work. If coal mine operators and miners sincerely desire to do something about reducing the accident rate in Japanese coal mines, such negative thinking must cease.

d. Some observers have intimated that the recent accidents happened because the mine safety committees have not been organized at all mines. That is definitely not the answer. Such thinking is along the same lines as the belief that the mere existence of the Mine Safety Law and the Regulations will automatically provide for safety in the mines. These safety regulations will not work by themselves; they must

be made to work. They provide a set of standards which have been proved by actual use in American coal mines to be the most effective in providing for safety of the miners and efficient operation of the mines. Although the United States Federal Mine Safety Code was used as a guide in preparing the Japanese codes, some of the standards which we recognize were altered to suit conditions in Japanese mines. Some of the clauses in the law as written are ambiguous; therefore the Japanese Government very probably will wish to change the law in some respects. That problem is to be expected in any legislation, and the government should not hesitate to make corrections which are found to be needed as experience with the law is gained.

e. Safety-consciousness cannot be instilled into the mind of man by legal measures. An employee cannot be forced to work safely; he must desire within himself to do so. Safety education has no substitute in that respect. One-half of all coal mine accidents are caused by falls of material from roof and sides, nearly all of which occur near the working face where employees are concentrated (such as the accident at Tadakuma). Prevention of such accidents required knowledge and desire on the part of workers to protect themselves against injury, plus good planning and proper supervision from management personnel.

f. Reports of investigations of recent explosions in Japanese mines clearly show that the basic cause was poor or inadequate ventilation. The primary reason for ventilating a coal mine is to dilute, render harmless, and carry away the noxious and dangerous gases liberated in the mine. Unless that is accomplished not only is the mine dangerous but the money spent for ventilation purposes is wasted. The secondary reason for ventilation is, of course, to provide air of proper quality and quantity for the health of the miners. If the first requirement is fulfilled the second usually will follow. Practically all mines which I have visited in Japan have adequate, and frequently much more than adequate mechanical means for ventilating the underground workings. However, the current of air furnished often is lost before it reaches the working faces because of the poor construction and maintenance of the airways, ventilation doors, and stoppings which guide the air through the workings. In many mines such deficiencies could be corrected with no expenditures for major equipment, the only costs being for labor and some materials. Every mine operator surely would be willing to cut into his profits slightly in order to save the lives of possibly hundreds of miners.

g. Hundreds, even thousands, of precise instruments for detecting the presence of methane gas are available in Japanese coal mines. The explosive range of methane mixed with air is from 5 percent to 15 percent; that is usually, less than five percent will not explode nor will more than 15 percent. The greatest explosion point is 9½ percent of methane in air. The presence of coal dust in the air may lower these limits slightly. The law required that when a dangerous quantity of explosive gas, usually set at two percent, is discovered in a working place, the men shall be withdrawn and all electric current turned off until the gas is removed. Obviously not all mines are complying with this rule. This may stem from the fact that not all men responsible for testing for gas are competent or

qualified to do so. A mine boss may be a college graduate and have several years experience in mining and still not be fully qualified for a position of responsibility over safety of other miners. For that reason the new Mine Safety Law prescribes that all foremen and safety bosses must be examined as to their qualifications, and that only those passing the examination will receive certificates of competency for employment as foremen and safety bosses.

h. The beginning of a new year is always a good time to review the past year and determine what steps must be taken to correct the mistakes that have been made. It is also a good time to make a resolution that safety will be the prime consideration during the coming year. This means making a definite plan of action to cover all eventualities, with a firm resolve that no steps will be taken without considering safety first. Every coal mine should develop a set of rules governing all phases of mining, to include standard practice in ventilation, haulage, blasting, track-laying, electricity, timbering, and drilling, to suit the conditions in that particular mine. A system of analyzing accidents as a means of devising ways to prevent similar accidents should be placed in operation. And finally, a definite system of placing responsibility on the entire operating personnel of the mine for the safety of the miners must be established. In that manner, safety codes can and will work, and the danger of accidents even more serious than those recently experienced will be to a great extent averted.

From: Natural Resources Weekly Summary, No. 222, 8-14 Jan 50 pages 23 to 26.

To Prefectural Information Sections in Chikoku
suggesting publicity through newspapers, including
information organs, radio and other media.

9 Feb.

Press release on Mine Safety

最近各地の石炭鉱山で爆発事故その他不慮の災害が続発している。あたかも、これらが、石炭鉱山保安規則施行の直後に発生しているだけに大きな関心をもつべき問題になっている。

これらの災害は、殆どすべてなんらかの原因をもつもので、その中でも不注意に因るものがかなり多いことは注目すべきことである。経営者、労務者を問わず彼等がこぞって災害防止のために萬全を期すべきことが強調されなければならぬ。それが為めには、石炭鉱業関係者凡てが、保安規則を理解し、鉱務監督官の注意をよく守り、鉱山保安局に全面的に協力することが必至である。炭坑経営者に保安規則についての所感を聞いてみると、資金不足で法律の通りやれないという。また保安規則で定まっている保安委員会は関係者の民主的な義の理解が乏しいために、殆ど活躍していない有様である。制定法規の積極的運用を棚にあげ、もっぱら、その運用が何故困難であるかという理由づけに究々としている者が相当いるということは嘆わしいことである。これでは我国の石炭鉱山の保安は望んでも不可能であろう。

最近の炭坑事故発生の原因は、保安委員会が設置されていないからだと言う者があるが、これは明らかに誤った考えである。こういう見方は、あたかも、保安規則が存在する限り、石炭鉱山の保安は自動的に確立されるという極端論に等しい。どんな立派な法律規則も人がこれを積極的に運用しようと心掛けねば無用の長物になって終う。

石炭鉱山保安規則は炭坑労務者の安全と、能率経営のために、アメリカで実地に行い最も有効であったいろいろな標準を、我国の炭坑の実状に適用するように、とりいれ制定されたものである。若干字句の曖昧なものもあるようだが、これらは政府によって間もなく改められるであろう。

個人の「安全を求める心」は法律やその他第三者の強制によって与えられるものではなく、各個人が自ら教育をうけ、それを意識し願望してはじめて培われるのである。炭坑事故を防止するには、経営者側のよい企画と適切な監督指導が必要である。ことは勿論だが、

それにもまして、労務者各自の安全を求める熱意と、それに肝要な知識を充分にそなえておるということが大切である。

最近の調査によると、事故発生の根本原因は、通気施設の不完備・不適当にあるもの、ようである。通気施設完備の重要性は自明の事実であるが、それは眞に完全なものでなければなんの効果もない。不完全なものは無いのと同じで坑内の保安が得られないのみか、折角の費用も水になってしまう。炭坑へ行ってみると、どこでも、なるほど通気施設はしてある。しかし、それらの大抵のものは、通気 ~~孔~~ 坑道の構造、その維持状況が余りにも貧弱である。炭坑経営者は、多数の労務者の生命をあづかるものである。常に、通気施設の充実、その他炭坑の安全の為めに、その利益の一部を割くことに吝であってはならぬ。

宮崎中のメタンガスの爆発員は、五ー一五パーセントで、九ー五パーセントが最大点である。爆発性ガスが危険量に達したことが発見された場合には、直ちに電気をとめ、待避することになっている。

2. ガスの早期発見は極めて重要でしたがってこれの探知発見には、有能な有資格者があたることになっている。すなわち、石炭鉱山保安規則によると、すべての保安監理者、保安係は、彼等の資格について試験をうける。そうして、この試験に合格した者のみが、有資格証明書を与えられ、保安技術職員として採用される。

1. 「安全率」、これを今年の金額としてかかげ、全員心を合わせて炭坑保安に精励しなければならぬ。また、それぞれ実情に則した保安規則をつくるとか、過去に各地で発生した事故の分析的研究を試みることも重要である。かくしてこそ、石炭鉱山保安規則は眞に生きたものとなり、炭坑従業員は皆安心して、それぞれの職場で非常任務を全うすることができるようになるのである。

File

News Release

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER

RELEASE TO THE JAPANESE PRESS - Takamatsu, Shikoku, 23 Dec. 1949

One of the largest public library centers in the world, the New York Public Library system, is featured in a series of forty-two excellent photographs which will be displayed at the SCAP CIE Information Center, Minami-Shim-machi, from Tuesday, December 27 until noon Saturday, December 31.

Prepared by the Department of Army, Civil Affairs Division, U. S. Government Information Centers, the exhibit is being shown in Japan, Korea, Germany and Austria.

Captions in Japanese explain each picture and tell briefly the activities of the Circulation Department with one and a half million volumes which may be borrowed for home use, and of the work of the Reference Department with three and a half million books to be consulted within the building.

OK 24 Dec.

Appear on 26 Dec Monday

— Shikoku Shimbun

C/E図書館発表

世界最大図書館の一つである ニューヨーク公共図書館設備
[redacted]のすばらしい四十二種の写真展が十二月二十七日
[redacted]より三十一日正午迄 高松市南新町の C/E図
書館で開催される
この展覧会は米国政府報道局 陸軍省 民事局 米国政府
報道局によって調製されたもので 広く日本 朝鮮 ドイツ
オーストリアで開かれている
各々の写真には日本語の表題がつけられ、貸出可能の
図書百五十万冊を有する貸出部の[redacted]、三百
五十万の蔵書をもつ閲覧部の活動を簡単に説
明[redacted]している。

(3) Publication of the article will add to the prestige of the occupation forces.

23. POSTER AND EXHIBITS.

a. Posters, widely used in Japan as a medium of information, also represent a form of art in that they give expression to the traditional Japanese talent for using line and color. The major difficulties confornting the civil information officer in enco raging local production of posters are shortages of paper and inks and production costs.

b. Prior to recommending to Japanese agencies that posters be produced locally, first determine that maximum use is made of those posters provided from national or other sources. Military government units will be notified from time to time of posters prepared by national agencies, the number of copies printed, date and manner of distribution, and prefectural agencies to which they will be shipped. Posters prepared locally should supplement these both in volume and content.

c. The cost may be materially reduced by simplicity in preparation. For example, Japanese artists are prone to use multiple colors which add greatly to production costs. Large posters also are frequently used when smaller ones would be as effective. Producing agencies should be advised that black and white can be used as artifully as color and that a great number of small posters can be produced, without loss of effectiveness, from the same amount of paper required for a small number of large posters.

d. Kami-shibai or "paper theater" is a combination theatrical-educational device unique to Japan. It consists of a series of placards, usually done in excellent multiple colors, which are prepared and exhibited in sequence accompanied by a narration by the exhibitor. Kami-shibai are expensive to produce and their exhibition requires a trained operator with a flair for the theatrical, the ability to relate a story well, and realization of the impact of his work upon an audience. Because of their cost and the time required for production, kami-shibai are best adapted to long-term information programs such as those on civil rights, the new consititution, the criminal code, and others.

e. Exhibits, a series of posters which express a narrative, are useful in much the same manner as kami-shibai. Thye may consist of pictures and captions or may be posters. They frequently are used in large department stores, libraries, schools, newspaper offices, and other points accessible to large numners of people.

f. In addition to those sources described above, posters and exhibits are obtained by military government units from the Exhibits Unit, Civil Information and Education Section, GHQ, SCAP. This material is circulated among military government regional headquarters, from where it is further distributed to prefectural teams. School chidren have also displayed surprising talent in preparing posters for military government inspired poster

16 Dec. 1949

PRESS RELEASE TO THE JAPANESE PRESS, Takamatsu, Shikoku

Numerous scientific and scholarly journals for the war years, which were presented to the Tokyo University Library at the close of the war by the American Library Association, can be borrowed through the nearest prefectural or university library, according to Miss Elaine Boylan, librarian of the SCAP CIE Information Center.

Journals are available in the following fields of study: Agriculture, anthropology, astronomy, oceanography and meteorology, biology, botany, chemistry, commerce, economics, education, engineering, geography, geology, history, law, literature and fine arts, mathematics, medicine, philology, philosophy, physics, political science, psychology, social science, statistics, and zoology.

Extensive analytical lists of these journals, giving titles of all major articles, have been prepared by the Tokyo University Library and can be consulted at the SCAP CIE Information Center, Takamatsu.

# # #

高松CIE図書館長エレイン・ボイラン女史は
学術専門雑誌の利用につき次のように語った。
現在県立および大学図書館において、終戦時アメリカ
図書館協会から東京大学図書館に寄贈された
戦時中の学術専門雑誌の欠出しを行っている。
これら政治・社会・経済・法律・医学・天文等々各学術
分野に亙る。
なお、当図書館では、東京図書館でつくった主要論題
の索引を備え、供覧している。

SCAP CIE Info Center

103.1

FOR RELEASE TO THE JAPANESE PRESS -- 4 November 1949

Available to all business men of Shikoku, at the SCAP CIE library, for the first time, is "Thomas' ?Register of American Manufacturers".

This valuable three-volume reference book serves as a complete purchasing encyclopedia as well as a ~~xxxxxxxx~~ directoryto all American manufacturers of industrial products.

One of its most valuable features is the size or capacity rating for each company listed. It also includes an alphabetical list of trade names with names and addresses of the manufacturers.

As an address book of manufacturers its uses are numerous. Successors to discontinued concerns can be ~~listed~~ located through its pages. Foremost exporters and importers in the United States are listed.

"Thomas' Register" is one of many business publications that can be consulted at the SCAP CIE library where all service is free to everyone.

#####

~~Censored as of 4 Nov~~

Released to the Shikoku Shimbun dated 5 Nov 1949.
Asked ~~Kagawa~~ Tokushima Chamber of Commerce + Industry to put this on its periodicals.

SCAP CIE INFORMATION CENTER
Takamatsu, Shikoku
APO 1050

3 October 1949

Press Release

Miss Grove, SCAP CIE Librarian, said today,
" Celebrate National Newspaper Week with
a visit to SCAP CIE Information Center. The
keynote slogan " Freedom goes where the
newspaper goes " can apply to books as well. Many
books on newspaper work will be found on our
shelves. We subscribe to the New York Times
and 7 other newspapers."

四国新聞参考表

高松にある總司令部CIE圖書館長
グロブ女史は全国新聞週間にあたり、六日
次のような談話を発表した。

「全国新聞週間をお祝いする意味で多数の
方が当圖書館にこられることを希望します。
週間標語「新聞の行くところ、自由あり」は、
圖書についても適用されるものです。
当館においては、新聞事業に関する書物を
棚に備えつけたり、また、「ニューヨーク、タイムス」ほか
七種の新聞を一般に（購読して）お見せしています。」

昭和二十四年十月六日

四国民事部民間報道部

四国新聞御中

OK

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)

CDO/tc

AG 000.76 - BA

SUBJECT: News Release

JUN 13 1949

JUN 11 1949

TO: Commanding Officer, Kinki Military Government Region, APO 25
Commanding Officer, Tokai Hokuriku Military Government Region, APO 710
Commanding Officer, Kyushu Military Government Region, APO 24-5
Commanding Officer, Chugoku Military Government Region, APO 240
Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050

1. Attached is a news release for forwarding to the individual teams within your command whose Civil Information Officers may in turn give it to the Japanese Prefectural Information Office.

2. The history of this release is briefly this. It was picked out of a newspaper carrying a wire-service credit line. The man's statement was presented over the radio and we have used a direct quotation of what he said and para-phrased the rest. Liaison with Headquarters Eighth Army, Military Government, Civil Information and Education section further guaranteed the legality of this method.

3. Once the release has been given to the Japanese Information Office, Military Government personnel will refrain from further action to get this statement to local Press and Radio Media. The follow through in up to the Japanese.

4. For future planning, it is requested that all teams, through their translating personnel, report verbally to this headquarters the news media that publish this item and any comment as to its success or lack of it in their area.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL COULTER:

Charlie Ramsey

RECORDED
HQ I CORPS

Charlie Ramsey
C. W. S. U. S. A.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

1 Incl:
News Release
Kinki MG Region (7 cy)
Tokai-Hokuriku MG Region (7 cy)
Kyushu MG Region (8 cy)
Chugoku MG Region (6 cy)
Shikoku MG Region (5 cy)

1453Y

An interesting interview was heard over Radio Station WVTR on Monday, June 6 when Hiroshima's Diet Member, Takizo Matsumoto, made the following statement.

"The communists tell the people the Americans are keeping Japan's economy down and are going to make a colony out of Japan. - - - The general public is misled - - - they don't know that Americans are spending more than a million and half dollars a day on Japan.

"I know Japan is better off than any other occupied country in all history - - - even than some victors in this last war.

"Many Japanese don't know this. That is why they are attracted to the communists."

Matsumoto was the parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs for awhile after the war and is currently serving as a executive director of the Japanese Olympic Association and as a director of the Japanese Athletic Association.

Distribution:
C.O's of Regions (5)
with copies for forwarding
to teams in each region (28)

去る六月六日（月曜）WVTR放送局から興味あるインターヴューが放送された。その放送の中で広島県選出の国会議員 松本滝蔵氏は次のように言明した。

「アメリカは日本の経済をいつ迄も低いところに置き、日本を植民地化しようとしていると、共産主義者は民衆に教えています。だが大衆は欺かれているのです。大衆はアメリカが日本のために毎日百五十万ドル以上を費していることを知らないのです。日本は歴史上のいかなる敗戦国や被占領国より迄、さらに今次大戦で勝利を得た国のあるものより迄、うまく行っていることを、私は知っています。日本人の多くはこの事実を認識していません。それゆえに彼らは共産主義者にひきつけられるのです。」

松本氏は終戦後しばらく外務政務次官の職にあったが、現在では日本体育協会の会長および日本オリンピック協会の理事長である。

Distribution

C.O's of Regions (5)
with copies for forwarding
to teams in each region (28)

MAY 17 1948

F101.19

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

14 May 1948

To: Kagawa Pref, Takamatsu City, MG Team, Att, CIE

From: Julian Garrett, Liaison, Press & Publications, CIE, GHQ SCAP, APO 500.

The following named representatives of Government Section, SCAP, Mr. M. E. Nolan and Major R. A. Harris will visit your region on 20 and 21 May for the purpose of conducting an institute on local Government.

The attached approved sample release should be filled in by MG Information officers and released to the local press at the earliest possible moment to insure that the project receives ample advance publicity.

Julian Garrett

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Information and Education Section

PRESS RELEASE: 30 April 1948

NOTE TO MG TEAMS: This release has been specially prepared for advanced release, or other use by MG teams, when the exact time of arrival of the official from Government Section, GHQ, SCAP is known. There is no restriction on the use of the SCAP official's name or on the publication of his picture. The release may be edited to fit local conditions.

SCAP OFFICIAL TO CONDUCT LOCAL GOVERNMENT FORUM HERE

(Name of SCAP official) will arrive in (place) on (date) to conduct a two-day institute on the problems of local government, a _____ Military Government spokesman announced today.

The SCAP Government Section official will give lectures on various phases of local government, its relationship to the people and its relation to the national government. The lectures will be followed by discussion periods during which he will undertake to answer questions asked by members of the _____ prefectural government.

"The change from Japan's feudal government to the present democratic form has been so rapid," the Military Government spokesman said, "that there are many problems not yet fully understood. It is hoped that the coming institute will bring about more understanding of the rights and responsibilities of local government."

The institute will be held in (name and location of hall) and the public is invited to attend as observers.

* * * * *

OVER

新聞發表

連合軍最高司令部當局は當地において地方政廳の問題をめぐつて討論會を開く

「（　）は、地方政廳の問題につき二日にわたる討論會を開くため（　）日（　）に到着する」と本日軍政部スポークスマン發表。

連合軍最高司令部當局は地方政廳の諸問題、地方民に對する關係及び中央政府に對する關係などにつき指示を行う。その講演に引つゞき討論會を行い（　）縣廳職員よりの質問に答へる。

「從來の封建的政治より現在の民主的政治への變化はあまりにも急速であつたため、いまなお充分理解されぬ點が多い。來るべき討論會において地方政廳の權利及び責任がより深く理解されることをのぞむ。」と軍政部スポークスマンは述べている。

討論會は（　）において開かれ一般人のぼうちようも歡げいされる。