

Report on CI&E Inspection Trip To Kyushu, 6-15 Dec 47, Maj. McCollom  
as follows: Saga-Nagasaki, Kumamoto-Kagoshima, Miyazaki-Oita, and  
Kyushu-Fukuoka.

II. Fukuoka Military Government Team

Date: 8 December 1947  
Commanding Officer: Lt Col Charles R. Munske  
CI&E Officer: Mr. S. Lyman, CAF-11

5. Mr. Lyman reports a critical shortage of paper and mimeograph materials which he feels are absolutely essential to an effective program both in information and in education. He thinks that it is foolish to allow a shortage of these items to cripple the whole program of reorientation and reeducation of the Japanese people. He considered paper and stencils so essential to the success of his program in Fukuoka-ken that he has been ordering them from the states. He has no difficulty getting them from mail-order houses in the states and sees no reason why the army should be unable to get them.

*Send this suggestion to other CMGs*

6. Mr. Lyman has utilized the back of army training aid charts for making posters, many of which are needed in the information projects. He has used the back of out-of-date charts such as those on Japanese weapons, which are obviously no longer needed as training aids. He has also found some out-of-date maps, the back of which makes excellent poster paper. This suggestion was passed to other CI&E officers.

*Dolcater*

7. Mr. Lyman believes that as fire protection it would be well to furnish a properly insulated and properly constructed extension cord with each motion picture projector, as the one furnished with each projector is rarely adequate. He suggests either one forty foot cord or two 25 foot cords.

*Dolcater*

8. Mr. Lyman also inquired as to what provision has been made for replacement of bulbs (two types) for projectors.

*Northrup*

9. Mr. Lyman says there is a very urgent need for an education specialist to assist him in Fukuoka, the largest and most populous ken in Kyushu. At present he has no assistant. However, Mrs. Crist, of Kyushu Military Government Region, will spend part time with Fukuoka-ken.

III. Saga Military Government Team

Date: 8 December 1947  
Commanding Officer: Major William P. Keheler  
CI&E Officer: Mr. Frank Bartz, CAP-10

10. Mr. Bartz wants to know if it is required that prefecture authorities hire teachers to look after union affairs who do no teaching. It seems that the union is demanding it and that it is in accordance with the union contract. Mr. Bartz has told the authorities that it is not



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necessary if the teachers do not want it. But the union has challenged him. (Mr. Harold, Labor Division, ESS, SCAP, and Mr. Trainor, CI&E, SCAP, were consulted. The following information was passed to Saga and Kagoshima prefectures through channels on 16 December 1947.

a. The local union contract will determine the requirements. The national contract provides for one such union affairs officer for each 300 teachers. Subsequent contracts will probably reduce that number.

b. This is a purely Japanese affair to be worked out between the officials and the union. Military government officers probably should not try to prevent such practice. However, they may present the arguments against it and encourage reduction of numbers.

c. There are three good arguments against such practice:

- (1) Government pay of union administrators often leads to government domination of the union.
- (2) Teachers so paid and so working may tend to become irresponsible to the membership.
- (3) To saddle the public payroll with teachers who do not teach is undesirable.

IX Corps, Chugoku, Shikoku and Tokyo-Kanagawa MGD were also called

11. The union leader in Saga-ken said that, if the officials do not employ teachers who do not teach to look after union affairs, he will appeal to higher authority to enforce compliance. Mr. Bartz says that the union leader is working with communists.

12. Last summer, the Tokyo headquarters of the union ordered teachers not to attend the teachers' orientation lectures because the union had not been consulted. It based its order upon the following facts:

a. The teachers' union contract specified that matters pertaining to teachers' certificates were to be agreed upon between the authorities and the union.

b. The announcement about the orientation lectures stated that attendance at the orientation lectures would be a condition to certification.

c. The union had not been consulted on this condition. Therefore calling upon the teachers to take the orientation course was not legal and the union notified its members not to attend.



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Mr. Bartz feels this indicates assumption of too much authority on the part of the union leaders.

13. A month ago, the old middle school teachers' union ruled that no principals can belong to the union.

14. The ruling that not more than 10% of any student body may consist of former students of certain military academies is working a hardship upon such former cadets. During the war most of the bright boys were admitted and went to such academies. Very few of the bright boys ever went to normal schools. Being intelligent, these former cadets are ambitious. They can not get very far without re-education. Many of those who have been refused entrance to institutions because quotas were filled are either in farming or black-marketing. Some sort of re-habilitation ought to be available to them.

Osborne  
For Info

15. In Saga-ken there are 56 citizens' public halls. In the city of Imari there is an interesting development. The city is strung out for many miles along the coast. It has one centralized citizens' public hall with 13 branches.

(Nelson, SCAP)  
for Info

16. Saga-ken has a disproportionately large number of repatriates. As a result 5,000 dwelling units are needed in spite of the fact that very little bombing was received in the prefecture. The dwelling units are being completed at the rate of 500 per month.

17. Recently one school proudly announced that all window panes had been replaced, only to wake up the next morning to find 200 panes and 13 sewing machines had been taken by thieves.

Dr. Loomis  
for Info

18. There are no lights at higher schools and normal schools. This prevents night study.

19. "A Guide for Health Education", published by the Mombusho, had not been received by teachers by December. The prefecture education bureau chief did not know about it. It may have failed to reach other prefectures, too.

Pub. Health  
for Info

20. In one school what amounts to tuition was charged. The Koyukui ("School Friends Assn") collects ¥10 from a family with one child, and ¥15 to a family with two or more children in school. It is in effect compulsory. However, if the family is unable to pay, the child may be allowed to attend anyway.

Dr. Loomis  
for Info



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21. Mr. Bartz complained that the ken had spent some ¥300,000 to send students to the national athletic contests at Kanazawa, but could find no money with which to purchase desperately needed school equipment, etc. He also deplored the fact that students were taken from practically all classes for several weeks to train for this competition.

22. Mr. Bartz stated that he would be glad to have a woman for assistant CI&E officer and that quarters can be provided. However, because Major Keheler was absent his desires in this regard were not learned. Mr. Schmolze plans to have one woman to work in both Saga and Nagasaki kens.

IV. Nagasaki Military Government Team

Date: 9 December 1947  
 Commanding Officer: Lt Col Victor E. Delnore  
 CI&E Officer: Mr. W. Niblo, CAF-11  
 Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. E. Meldahl, CAF-7  
 Educ. Specialist: Mr. Harold Oswalt, CAF-7

23. There would be some difficulty in housing a woman in Nagasaki.

24. There is a definite need for printed matter on Boy Scouts.

25. There are 33 citizens' public halls in Nagasaki prefecture. Except for the cities of Nagasaki and Sasebo, the prefecture is almost entirely rural. Mr. Niblo believes that information on the Grange and Farmers Union and their activities would be valuable reference materials for citizens' public halls in this prefecture.

26. Shortage of books and paper is a definite handicap to schools.

27. In-service training of teachers is very important. Mr. Niblo reports that 1500 of the 9000 teachers in Nagasaki-ken have no more than a high school education.

28. Co-education through the junior high schools has already been instituted throughout Nagasaki-ken.

29. At a school inspected in Shimabara-gun of Nagasaki-ken on 9 December, the school doctor stated that a very large percentage of the students have intestinal worms, but that there is very little medicine available with which to correct the situation. There are however only 11 cases of trachoma in the whole school. Mr. Niblo states that in some schools of Nagasaki-ken as many as 70% have trachoma.

30. Mr. Oswalt and Mr. Meldahl are spending full time on information reports. They complain that I Corps is requiring an extra weekly

Nelson

Dr. Carley,  
~~Carley~~  
 for info.

Osborne

Pub. Health



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report on information media, which is apparently in addition to information reports required by Eighth Army. These reports run into hundreds of pages. All press reports have to be translated every day and full report made. He states that a separate report is required for each of the thirteen media.

V. Kumamoto Military Government Team

Date: 10 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col H.L. Shinaberger

CI&E Officer: Mr. W. Pederson, CAF-10

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. J.G. Blaine, CAF-8

Educ. Specialist: Miss Helen Gaskill, CAF-6

(The CO, Exec. O, and Mr. Pederson were of the opinion that Mr. Brown has never been legally transferred, but is still on TDY to Mie prefecture and chargeable to Kumamoto TO.)

31. Mr. Pederson would like another man to take Brown's place. Mr. Blaine's transfer has been requested because he (1) is of little value to CI&E, (2) seems not to be able clearly to analyze a situation, and (3) makes grammatical errors and is unable to write a connected report. Major Correll, Executive Officer, and former CO, agrees with this analysis of the man. All concerned, say that Mr. Blaine is a likeable fellow, other members of the team like him, but it is believed by Major Correll and Mr. Pederson that it would be best for him to be transferred to economics or natural resources where he could work full time on agricultural problems. Major Correll and Mr. Pederson believe that Mr. Blaine would welcome such a change. Mr. Blaine was away and I had no opportunity to talk to him personally. The situation is also complicated by the fact that Mr. Blaine has been unable to get his wife over to Japan (he is a CAF-8). He requested release from contract for that reason. Later he reported that the bringing of his family to Japan has been approved.

32. However, when the matter was discussed with Colonel Shinaberger he said that Mr. Blaine is spending 75% of his time on Land Reform and Agricultural Cooperatives and 25% on agricultural education. He considers Mr. Blaine to be extremely well qualified for this much-needed work in this predominantly agricultural prefecture. He is afraid now, that if the man is transferred he will be lost to the team because the team already has his TO quota in the economics section.

33. Lt Col Shinaberger was advised that civil service regulations require that a man do the work indicated in his job specification, that he probably would not be able to hold Mr. Blaine in that position long and that he or some person in his place is urgently needed to help in the CI&E work. CI&E should help with the information program connected



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with land reform and agricultural cooperatives, but should not take over the whole land reform and agricultural cooperative program from the economic section. There are only 23 agriculture schools in the prefecture, and while Mr. Blaine has excellent qualifications for work with them, in view of the need for work in other phases of the CI&E program we are not justified in using him that much of his time on those few schools. It is recommended that Mr. Blaine be transferred to economics section and another man be assigned to the Kumamoto Military Government Team for CI&E work.

34. Miss Helen Gaskill is new on the job, is spending most of her time helping Mr. Pederson with the information reports, and is much pleased with her position and surroundings. She seems quite immature but rather capable, willing to learn and enthusiastic about the prospects.

35. A Buddhist temple is being used for a private school. ¥5,000 per month rental is being paid for use of the temple. The teachers had not been screened. ~~The Japanese~~ thought that it was not necessary to screen them because it was a private school. Mr. Pederson told the screening committee to screen them. There is a possibility that similar conditions may be found in other private schools in Japan.

36. In social science, Mr. Pederson thinks that many of the teachers are still teaching the elements of Shushin and that they are still holding to the old Shushin concept of social science. He feels that more detailed instructions should be put out by the Min/Educ as to the meaning of the new social science courses. The Japanese seem to be terribly upset because we have taken away their study of morals in Shushin, but have not put any kind of moral training in place of it. They are much concerned at the moral breakdown. They are terrified at the possible results of no instruction in morals. He feels that teachers should be given a conception of social science as human relationships. He thinks it is of sufficient importance to warrant a high-level study of the problem.

37. The Fujin Kai, according to Mr. Pederson, is being used by the prefecture officials as a means of collecting rice. In reality it is being run by the social education section of the prefecture bureau of education even though in name it has been divorced from it. The social education section maintains that there are no women capable of directing or leading the organization. The Fujin Kai and the Youth organizations are both being utilized by the prefecture officials to get the quota of rice turned in. There is the feeling and attitude that they are continuing to dominate these organizations. When asked how we can correct this situation, Mr. Pederson said we'd have to get about 18 women like Miss Gaskill to go out and democratically organize women's organizations and get them started along democratic lines. He was then asked what practical solution he has. He deplored the fact that Miss Gaskill is having to spend all her time on information reports, and



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feels that if she could devote full time to women's work, supervising, advising, encouraging, and assisting them, she could get the women's work properly oriented. He urgently needs an additional man for information work.

VI. Kagoshima Military Government Team

Date: 10 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col Russell E. McMurray

CI&E Officer: Mr. Henry Blake, CAF-10

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. Oliver Vogt, CAF-8

38. One of the greatest needs in this team is that for competent interpreters, translators, and typists. Their best ones have been lured away by Tokyo, where it is reported they can get 20% better pay, plus housing, food and clothing. "You can't blame them for going, but it cripples our work terribly."

39. The Kagoshima teachers' union reports that the national headquarters of the union urged the local union to take an active part in the appointment of principals, head teachers, and school inspectors. Two representatives of the national headquarters came to Kagoshima to urge that they do so. Some local people have reported to military government that there are several communists in the national headquarters of the union.

40. Mr. Vogt reports that a Chrysanthemum Petal Society is being organized to fight communism. There is also a rumor that Kamikaze pilots are organizing underground to fight or oppose the objectives of the occupation. They are said to be working with the seinendan (Youths' Organization). These rumors were reported to the CIC.

41. Mr. Blake strongly recommends some kind of districting for school purposes. In Kagoshima the First Boys' Middle School and the First Girls' Jogakko get all of the cream of everything. The primary school attached to the normal school admits only the socially elite. There can never be democracy in education so long as these schools are reserved for the children of the privileged. It is true that there are entrance examinations, but they are oral and practically consist of an examination of the koseki. If they are from influential families they are admitted. If not, they have little chance. Mr. Blake asked the chief of the prefecture bureau what had become of the ~~three~~ highest ranking students who finished the elementary school last year. Nine of them failed to get into higher schools and are now attending the part time youth schools. The first chugakko consists of children of the kanemochi (rich). During the war all army officers came from the first and second middle schools only. A girl who fails to get into one of the favored schools has little chance to marry into a family of the better class. Fifteen thousand students ride the trains into Kagoshima City

Harold,  
labor Div.

Dr. Loomis.



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every day in order to attend the favored schools. He knows of one girl who gets up at 2:30 A.M., rides the train 20 miles, and gets home at 10:30 P.M., in order to go to the first jogakko in Kagoshima. He feels that the only way in which to correct this situation is to form school districts and allow students to go only to the schools of the district in which they live. Otherwise, he believes that there will never be democratization of schools or equalization of educational opportunities.

42. Mr. Blake recommends that the licensing of teachers must be taken out of the hands of the Min/Educ. Otherwise, Tokyo will continue to dominate education. He also insists that financing be placed in the hands of local or prefectural school boards. There is no reason why taxes should be collected locally, sent to Tokyo, and then re-distributed back to the local community. So long as they are, there is a good chance that sooner or later control will go with the allocation of funds.

43. The local teacher union was taken into the national union by action of its officers. Mr. Blake insisted upon a vote of the membership.

44. National officials of the teachers union were very anxious to get the Kyoiku-kai to join the union. (The Kyoiku-kai had 10 or 12 million yen in its treasury). Mr. Blake objected, maintaining that the Kyoiku-kai should concern itself with professional matters which properly come within the province of an education association and leave such matters as wages, hours, etc., to the teachers union.

45. Lt Col McMurray states that the information reports are taking most of the time of CI&E officers, to the exclusion of more urgently necessary activities. The reports have "got to" be prepared and these other activities have also "got to" be carried on. It becomes a question as to which "got to" has really got to be done, which is the most important "got to".

46. Mr. Blake expects to go on a 90 day leave to the states about the 10th of January. Mr. Vogt then will be all alone in the CI&E. They hope that some one else can be sent to Kagoshima to help him, even if only for TDY.

47. At present Col. McMurray doesn't see how he could provide for housing a woman CI&E officer. Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. Berry (in another section of MG) could be used on women's work, has been assisting voluntarily, and is a graduate of Wellesley College. Her husband is going back to the states on leave next summer and she hesitates to apply for that reason.

VII. Miyazaki Military Government Team

Date: 11 December 1947

Dr. Loomis

Trainer & Harold

Trainer & Harold



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Commanding Officer: Major Estell A. Hutchinson  
CI&E Officer: Geo. McClellan, CAF-10  
Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. Charles Barratt, CAF-7

48. Mr. McClellan states that of the EM manuals sent to CI&E officers he can find only one --EM 431. If additional sets of those on education and psychology are available he would like to have one for his CI&E office.

Mulhausen

49. At a recent all-Kyushu screening conference, it was learned that when a teacher is found unacceptable and requests re-screening, he is paid his regular salary for three months. Thereafter, he is paid one-third of regular salary until final decision is rendered. And if he again asks for re-screening he is automatically paid his regular salary again for 3 months.

Kief +  
Gibson

50. Citizens' public hall officials have not yet been screened, but at the all-Kyushu screening conference it was stated that they should be screened.

Kief  
Gibson +  
Netson

51. Mr. McClellan asks if it is proper for a screening committee to charge applicants a fee for screening. His screening committee is charging such a fee.

Kief +  
Gibson

52. Mr. McClellan says that Mr. Kataoka, principal of the Miyazaki Normal School, has been found acceptable. He subsequently received several letters containing information against Kataoka. Mr. Blake of Kagoshima, states that Kataoka was formerly head of the Kagoshima Butokukai. However, Mr. McClellan states that Kataoka has been most cooperative with CI&E in Miyazaki. This may be for the purpose of "Pulling the wool over our eyes".

Gibson:  
What should  
be done?

53. Major Hutchinson has had a pennant designed to be presented to each community which gets its full quota of rice in before 1 January. He also presents a nice certificate of award in a formal ceremony. He reports that it has gotten excellent results.

Graddis

54. This team also reported difficulty in holding competent interpreters, translators, and typists because they receive greater inducements to go to Yokohama and Tokyo. ¥2350 is the top Miyazaki can pay.

55. Mr. McClellan would like to know if it would be possible for CI&E teams to get copies of U.S. government publications, such as labor information materials. They are badly needed and are very reasonable in price.

Deverall  
Labor Div.

56. This CI&E office has excellent facilities for reproducing posters. If SCAP will send one copy of any poster they can reproduce it for distribution over the prefecture. The social education section



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of the prefecture education bureau can furnish ample paper for mimeographing materials. Paper is produced in this prefecture and there is apparently an ample supply.

57. Mr. McClellan wishes to know if they are supposed to oppose communism and if so, how far they should go.

58. Should a CI&E officer write items for a signed column for a newspaper?

59. The social education chief asked if a youth organization may have its office in the prefectural social education section office. I told Mr. McClellan that I saw no objection to the youth organization having its offices in the social education section if there is no implication that the section is running the youth organization, and if the social education section does not try to run it.

60. The Miyazaki school education chief wishes to establish part-time koto gakko before the Shinsei koto gakko is established. I told Mr. McClellan that it is the policy to have part time koto gakko only in connection with established full-time koto gakko.

61. The Farmers' Federation (possibly a union) in Tokyo has started extension courses in every prefecture and after three years <sup>study</sup> promises a degree from the Tokyo Men's Higher Normal School. It is sponsored by a "Cultural Association of Farmers, Fishers, and Lumbermen," which was formed by a political party called "Farmers' Federation or Agricultural Party".

The plan seems to be to establish a correspondence agricultural college in each prefecture. Graduates of middle schools or youth schools are acceptable.

Mr. McClellan told them that not more than 15 of the 85 hours required for graduation from koto gakko (senior high school) may be by correspondence. He got this information from Miss Bowles, CI&E, SCAP.

62. Major Hutchinson, when asked about the possibility of using a woman in CI&E, stated that, "There are two reasons why I don't want a woman: (1) Miyazaki-ken is one of the most feudalistic in Japan and a woman just doesn't have the prestige that a man has. A woman could hardly go out into distant parts of the ken for meetings and conferences. Hotels are not suitable. (2) We could not house her in our BOQ. Our young officers would all be chasing after her. If she lived in one of the dependents houses she would cause complications there."

It might be possible to use an older woman, but I don't want one of these leftover little girls who is no longer wanted by some agency, one whose only purpose is to be where there are many single officers.



*Osborne*  
63. Mr. McClellan wishes to know if a permanent record form has been adopted for schools. I told him I knew of none but would make inquiry.

*OCP*  
64. Mr. Barratt is anxious to hear from the recommendation for his promotion.

VIII. Oita Military Government Team

Date: 12 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col Guinn B. Goodrich

CI&E Officer: Mr. S. McNeeley, CAF-9

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. G. Mackey, CAF-8

Educ. Specialist: Miss Ruth Dennis, CAF-7

65. Until now the public welfare section of the prefecture government has included education. At Mr. McNeeley's suggestion, the governor is setting up a separate bureau of education and has agreed to appoint as head a man who is a good administrator and also has had training and experience as a professional educator. The governor has asked the Min/Educ to recommend the best-qualified man available for the place.

*Dr. Loomis*  
Note: It seems that the educational administrative officials are still under civil service and are appointed or at least recommended by the Min/Educ. If this procedure is followed in the selection or appointment of prefectural education chiefs in all prefectures of Japan it provides a means whereby the Min/Educ can effectively control and continue to dominate the whole education system. Such control by the centralized Mombusho may not be objectionable at this time. However, it provides the possibility of control by dictatorial militarists and ultra-nationalists, should they again gain national control. It is quite likely that the new educational administrative law will provide for some different method for selection of ken education officials.

66. Mr. McNeeley states that Mr. Mackey is spending almost full time on information. Miss Dennis is working mostly with women's organizations but also covers youth organizations and Parent-Teacher Associations.

*Deverall  
Labor Div.*  
67. Miss Dennis says that they are considering the sponsoring of labor schools, possibly three days each in the five cities of the ken. They have an ample supply of mimeographed materials but would like some charts, posters and other visual aids.

*Dr. Moss.*  
68. Miss Dennis is going to visit girls middle schools and talk with them about a guidance program for girls. Any materials, visual aids, etc. which would be helpful will be appreciated.

69. Mr. Schmolze, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Niblo and Mr. Pederson will come to Oita for a two day conference with city mayors, gun chiefs, PTA representatives, etc., on public support of education, etc.



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IX. Shikoku Military Government Region

Date: 13 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Colonel Robert E. Coughlin

CI&E Officer: Mr. Fred Kerlinger, CAF-12

Asst CI&E Officer: Miss Carmen Johnson, CAF-7

70. Mr. Kerlinger was visited only briefly on Saturday morning. He has revised and completely reorganized the office, and completed revision of the files. Colonel Coughlin considers him one of the most valuable men in his headquarters. He remarked that if he had as efficient administrators in other sections as in his CI&E section, he would have little to worry about.

MAJOR MCCOLLOM



*Fukuoka 8  
Kagoshima 10  
Kumamoto  
Nagasaki 9  
Oita 12  
Niiyazaki 11  
15 December 1947 Saga 8*

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
C I & E Branch  
APO 343

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt Col Satterwhite, CI&E Officer  
SUBJECT: Report on CI&E Inspection Trip to Kyushu  
DATES: 6 to 15 December 1947  
PLACES: All Prefecture Military Gov't. Teams in Kyushu  
INSPECTING OFFICER: Major W. W. McCollom

I. Kyushu Military Government Region Headquarters

Date: 8 December 1947  
Commanding Officer: Colonel Stockbridge C. Hilton  
CI&E Officer: R. Schmolze, CAF-12  
Asst. CI&E Officer: Mrs. C. Crist

*SCAP, CI&E  
has verbally  
promised to  
give us  
information  
on these confer-  
ences one  
month in  
advance.  
LBT  
We are putting  
in a PD for  
2 transformers  
per team  
LBT*

1. Col. Hilton complained that many conferences are scheduled by SCAP in one area at or near the same time, with no regard to the burden imposed upon military government in that area. In Oita there were four conferences in one week last month. In most cases they knew nothing about them until received a TWX from Eighth Army saying that certain specialists from SCAP were arriving at certain places on certain dates. In some cases the information was received through the Japanese only. He feels that if they could be in on the planning for these conferences, they could make many suggestions, the conferences would be much more effective and results much more satisfactory to SCAP, to the participants and to military government.

2. Mr. Schmolze states that a step-up transformer (110 volt, 2KW) is needed with each motion picture projector. He says that power is usually below 90 volts and often below 80 volts. The result is that they cannot get volume from the sound track and the sound can only be heard if one stands very close to the projector. He suggests that variac transformers and voltmeters be furnished for all projectors to be used in outlying areas. Otherwise their effectiveness will be greatly limited.

3. Mr. Schmolze stated that plans are being made to set up film libraries at regional headquarters which will greatly facilitate distribution of films.

4. Mr. Schmolze has a plan to have one woman for <sup>each</sup> two prefectures



DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SECTION 3-402/RRMS NO. 1  
as follows: Saga-Nagasaki, Kumamoto-Kagoshima, Miyazaki-Oita, and Kyushu-Fukuoka.

## II. Fukuoka Military Government Team

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CI&E Officer: Mr. S. Lyman, CAF-11

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8. Mr. Lyman also inquired as to what provision has been made for replacement of bulbs (two types) for projectors.

9. Mr. Lyman says there is a very urgent need for an education specialist to assist him in Fukuoka, the largest and most populous ken in Kyushu. At present he has no assistant. However, Mrs. Crist, of Kyushu Military Government Region, will spend part time with Fukuoka-ken.

## III. Saga Military Government Team

Date: 8 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Major William P. Keheler

CI&E Officer: Mr. Frank Bartz, CAF-10

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OD 67  
correct this  
date



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necessary if the teachers do not want it. But the union has challenged him. (Mr. Harold, Labor Division, ESS, SCAP, and Mr. Trainor, CI&E, SCAP, were consulted. The following information was passed to Saga and Kagoshima prefectures through channels on 16 December 1947.

a. The local union contract will determine the requirements. The national contract provides for one such union affairs officer for each 300 teachers. Subsequent contracts will probably reduce that number.

b. This is a purely Japanese affair to be worked out between the officials and the union. Military government officers probably should not try to prevent such practice. However, they may present the arguments against it and encourage reduction of numbers.

c. There are three good arguments against such practice:

(1) Government pay of union administrators often leads to government domination of the union.

(2) Teachers so paid and so working may tend to become irresponsible to the membership.

(3) To saddle the public payroll with teachers who do not teach is undesirable.

IX Corps, Chugoku, Shikoku and Tokyo-Kanagawa MGD were also called)

11. The union leader in Saga-ken said that, if the officials do not employ teachers who do not teach to look after union affairs, he will appeal to higher authority to enforce compliance. Mr. Bartz says that the union leader is working with communists.

12. Last summer, the Tokyo headquarters of the union ordered teachers not to attend the teachers' orientation lectures because the union had not been consulted. It based its order upon the following facts:

a. The teachers' union contract specified that matters pertaining to teachers' certificates were to be agreed upon between the authorities and the union.

b. The announcement about the orientation lectures stated that attendance at the orientation lectures would be a condition to certification.

c. The union had not been consulted on this condition. Therefore calling upon the teachers to take the orientation course was not legal and the union notified its members not to attend.

*Mr. Orr, CI&E, SCAP states that a law-suit between the Min of Educ and the Union is going on in Tokyo now which may help in the solution of this problem. JBB*



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Mr. Bartz feels this indicates assumption of too much authority on the part of the union leaders.

13. A month ago, the old middle school teachers' union ruled that no principals can belong to the union.

*On 17 Dec we endorsed a letter from Kyushu to SCAP offering a recommendation for an increase in this percentage.*

14. The ruling that not more than 10% of any student body may consist of former students of certain military academies is working a hardship upon such former cadets. During the war most of the bright boys were admitted and went to such academies. Very few of the bright boys ever went to normal schools. Being intelligent, these former cadets are ambitious. They can not get very far without re-education. Many of those who have been refused entrance to institutions because quotas were filled are either in farming or black-marketing. Some sort of re-habilitation ought to be available to them.

15. In Saga-ken there are 56 citizens' public halls. In the city of Imari there is an interesting development. The city is strung out for many miles along the coast. It has one centralized citizens' public hall with 13 branches.

16. Saga-ken has a disproportionately large number of repatriates. As a result 5,000 dwelling units are needed in spite of the fact that very little bombing was received in the prefecture. The dwelling units are being completed at the rate of 500 per month.

17. Recently one school proudly announced that all window panes had been replaced, only to wake up the next morning to find 200 panes and 13 sewing machines had been taken by thieves.

18. There are no lights at higher schools and normal schools. This prevents night study.

*Have now been received*

19. "A Guide for Health Education", published by the Mombusho, had not been received by teachers by December. The prefecture education bureau chief did not know about it. It may have failed to reach other prefectures, too.

20. In one school what amounts to tuition was charged. The Koyukui ("School Friends Assn") collects ¥10 from a family with one child, and ¥15 to a family with two or more children in school. It is in effect compulsory. However, if the family is unable to pay, the child may be allowed to attend anyway.



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*This was discussed with Mr. Dore, CI&E, SCAP, who stated that SCAP was leaving the matter entirely up to the Japanese. This was given to Maj Keheler, team CO, last week. JBT*

21. Mr. Bartz complained that the ken had spent some ¥300,000 to send students to the national athletic contests at Kanazawa, but could find no money with which to purchase desperately needed school equipment, etc. He also deplored the fact that students were taken from practically all classes for several weeks to train for this competition.

22. Mr. Bartz stated that he would be glad to have a woman for assistant CI&E officer and that quarters can be provided. However, because Major Keheler was absent his desires in this regard were not learned. Mr. Schmolze plans to have one woman to work in both Saga and Nagasaki kens.

*Maj Keheler stated last week that he would like to have a woman worker in his CI&E sec. JBT*

IV. Nagasaki Military Government Team

Date: 9 December 1947  
Commanding Officer: Lt Col Victor E. Delnore  
CI&E Officer: Mr. W. Niblo, CAF-11  
Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. E. Meldahl, CAF-7  
Educ. Specialist: Mr. Harold Oswalt, CAF-7

*A woman has been employed for this team. Col Delnore interviewed her & requested her employment. JBT*

23. There would be some difficulty in housing a woman in Nagasaki.

24. There is a definite need for printed matter on Boy Scouts.

25. There are 33 citizens' public halls in Nagasaki prefecture. Except for the cities of Nagasaki and Sasebo, the prefecture is almost entirely rural. Mr. Niblo believes that information on the Grange and Farmers Union and their activities would be valuable reference materials for citizens' public halls in this prefecture.

26. Shortage of books and paper is a definite handicap to schools.

27. In-service training of teachers is very important. Mr. Niblo reports that 1500 of the 9000 teachers in Nagasaki-ken have no more than a high school education.

28. Co-education through the junior high schools has already been instituted throughout Nagasaki-ken.

29. At a school inspected in Shimabara-gun of Nagasaki-ken on 9 December, the school doctor stated that a very large percentage of the students have intestinal worms, but that there is very little medicine available with which to correct the situation. There are however only 11 cases of trachoma in the whole school. Mr. Niblo states that in some schools of Nagasaki-ken as many as 70% have trachoma.

30. Mr. Oswalt and Mr. Meldahl are spending full time on information reports. They complain that I Corps is requiring an extra weekly



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*I Corps has now abolished this weekly report*  
report on information media, which is apparently in addition to information reports required by Eighth Army. These reports run into hundreds of pages. All press reports have to be translated every day and full report made. He states that a separate report is required for each of the thirteen media.

V. Kumamoto Military Government Team

Date: 10 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col H.L. Shinaberger

CI&E Officer: Mr. W. Pederson, CAF-10

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. J.G. Blaine, CAF-8

Educ. Specialist: Miss Helen Gaskill, CAF-6

*Brown has been transferred permanently to Mie*  
(The CO, Exec. O, and Mr. Pederson were of the opinion that Mr. Brown has never been legally transferred, but is still on TDY to Mie prefecture and chargeable to Kumamoto TO.)

*A request came up from I Corps requesting that Mr. Blaine be transferred from CI&E. This was endorsed back to I Corps asking if he could be used in any other capacity in MG in the I Corps area.*  
31. Mr. Pederson would like another man to take Brown's place. Mr. Blaine's transfer has been requested because he (1) is of little value to CI&E, (2) seems not to be able clearly to analyze a situation, and (3) makes grammatical errors and is unable to write a connected report. Major Correll, Executive Officer, and former CO, agrees with this analysis of the man. All concerned, say that Mr. Blaine is a likeable fellow, other members of the team like him, but it is believed by Major Correll and Mr. Pederson that it would be best for him to be transferred to economics or natural resources where he could work full time on agricultural problems. Major Correll and Mr. Pederson believe that Mr. Blaine would welcome such a change. Mr. Blaine was away and I had no opportunity to talk to him personally. The situation is also complicated by the fact that Mr. Blaine has been unable to get his wife over to Japan (he is a CAF-8). He requested release from contract for that reason. Later he reported that the bringing of his family to Japan has been approved.

32. However, when the matter was discussed with Colonel Shinaberger he said that Mr. Blaine is spending 75% of his time on Land Reform and Agricultural Cooperatives and 25% on agricultural education. He considers Mr. Blaine to be extremely well qualified for this much-needed work in this predominantly agricultural prefecture. He is afraid now, that if the man is transferred he will be lost to the team because the team already has ~~its~~ TO quota in the economics section.

33. Lt Col Shinaberger was advised that civil service regulations require that a man do the work indicated in his job specification, that he probably would not be able to hold Mr. Blaine in that position long and that he or some person in his place is urgently needed to help in the CI&E work. CI&E should help with the information program connected



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with land reform and agricultural cooperatives, but should not take over the whole land reform and agricultural cooperative program from the economic section. There are only 23 agriculture schools in the prefecture, and while Mr. Blaine has excellent qualifications for work with them, in view of the need for work in other phases of the CI&E program we are not justified in using him that much of his time on those few schools. It is recommended that Mr. Blaine be transferred to economics section and another man be assigned to the Kumamoto Military Government Team for CI&E work.

34. Miss Helen Gaskill is new on the job, is spending most of her time helping Mr. Pederson with the information reports, and is much pleased with her position and surroundings. She seems quite immature but rather capable, willing to learn and enthusiastic about the prospects.

35. A Buddhist temple is being used for a private school. ¥5,000 per month rental is being paid for use of the temple. The teachers had not been screened. ~~The Japanese~~ thought that it was not necessary to screen them because it was a private school. Mr. Pederson told the screening committee to screen them. There is a possibility that similar conditions may be found in other private schools in Japan.

36. In social science, Mr. Pederson thinks that many of the teachers are still teaching the elements of Shushin and that they are still holding to the old Shushin concept of social science. He feels that more detailed instructions should be put out by the Min/Educ as to the meaning of the new social science courses. The Japanese seem to be terribly upset because we have taken away their study of morals in Shushin, but have not put any kind of moral training in place of it. They are much concerned at the moral breakdown. They are terrified at the possible results of no instruction in morals. He feels that teachers should be given a conception of social science as human relationships. He thinks it is of sufficient importance to warrant a high-level study of the problem.

37. The Fujin Kai, <sup>A women's organization</sup> according to Mr. Pederson, is being used by the prefecture officials as a means of collecting rice. In reality it is being run by the social education section of the prefecture bureau of education even though in name it has been divorced from it. The social education section maintains that there are no women capable of directing or leading the organization. The Fujin Kai and the Youth organizations are both being utilized by the prefecture officials to get the quota of rice turned in. There is the feeling and attitude that they are continuing to dominate these organizations. When asked how we can correct this situation, Mr. Pederson said we'd have to get about 18 women like Miss Gaskill to go out and democratically organize women's organizations and get them started along democratic lines. He was then asked what practical solution he has. He deplored the fact that Miss Gaskill is having to spend all her time on information reports, and



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feels that if she could devote full time to women's work, supervising, advising, encouraging, and assisting them, she could get the women's work properly oriented. He urgently needs an additional man for information work.

VI. Kagoshima Military Government Team

Date: 10 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col Russell E. McMurray

CI&E Officer: Mr. Henry Blake, CAF-10

Asst. CI&E Officer: Mr. Oliver Vogt, CAF-8

38. One of the greatest needs in this team is that for competent interpreters, translators, and typists. Their best ones have been lured away by Tokyo, where it is reported they can get 20% better pay, plus housing, food and clothing. You can't blame them for going, but it cripples our work terribly.

39. The Kagoshima teachers' union reports that the national headquarters of the union urged the local union to take an active part in the appointment of principals, head teachers, and school inspectors. Two representatives of the national headquarters came to Kagoshima to urge that they do so. Some local people have reported to military government that there are several communists in the national headquarters of the union.

40. Mr. Vogt reports that a Chrysanthemum Petal Society is being organized to fight communism. There is also a rumor that Kamikaze pilots are organizing underground to fight or oppose the objectives of the occupation. They are said to be working with the seinendan (Youths' Organization). These rumors were reported to the CIC.

41. Mr. Blake strongly recommends some kind of districting for school purposes. In Kagoshima the First Boys' Middle School and the First Girls' Jogakko get all of the cream of everything. The primary school attached to the normal school admits only the socially elite. There can never be democracy in education so long as these schools are reserved for the children of the privileged. It is true that there are entrance examinations, but they are oral and practically consist of an examination of the koseki. If they are from influential families they are admitted. If not, they have little chance. Mr. Blake asked the chief of the prefecture bureau what had become of the ~~three~~ highest ranking students who finished the elementary schools last year. Nine of them failed to get into higher schools and are now attending the part time youth schools. The first chugakko consists of children of the kanemochi (rich). During the war all army officers came from the first and second middle schools only. A girl who fails to get into one of the favored schools has little chance to marry into a family of the better class. Fifteen thousand students ride the trains into Kagoshima City



## Report on CI&amp;E Inspection Trip to Kyushu, 6-15 Dec 47, Major McCollom

every day in order to attend the favored schools. He knows of one girl who gets up at 2:30 A.M., rides the train 20 miles, and gets home at 10:30 P.M., in order to go to the first jogakko in Kagoshima. He feels that the only way in which to correct this situation is to form school districts and allow students to go only to the schools of the district in which they live. Otherwise, he believes that there will never be democratization of schools or equalization of educational opportunities.

42. Mr. Blake recommends that the licensing of teachers must be taken out of the hands of the Min/Educ. Otherwise, Tokyo will continue to dominate education. He also insists that financing be placed in the hands of local or prefectural school boards. There is no reason why taxes should be collected locally, sent to Tokyo, and then re-distributed back to the local community. So long as they are, there is a good chance that sooner or later control will go with the allocation of funds.

43. The local teacher union was taken into the national union by action of its officers. Mr. Blake insisted upon a vote of the membership.

44. National officials of the teachers union were very anxious to get the Kyoiku-kai to join the union. (The Kyoiku-kai had 10 or 12 million yen in its treasury). Mr. Blake objected, maintaining that the Kyoiku-kai should concern itself with professional matters which properly come within the province of an education association and leave such matters as wages, hours, etc., to the teachers union.

45. Lt Col McMurray states that the information reports are taking most of the time of CI&E officers, to the exclusion of more urgently necessary activities. The reports have "got to" be prepared and these other activities have also "got to" be carried on. It becomes a question as to which "got to" has really got to be done, which is the most important "got to".

46. Mr. Blake expects to go on a 90 day leave to the states about the 10th of January. Mr. Vogt then will be all alone in the CI&E. They hope that some one else can be sent to Kagoshima to help him, even if only for TDY.

47. At present Col. McMurray doesn't see how he could provide for housing a woman CI&E officer. Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. Berry (in another section of MG) could be used on women's work, has been assisting voluntarily, and is a graduate of Wellesley College. Her husband is going back to the states on leave next summer and she hesitates to apply for that reason.

VII. Miyazaki Military Government Team

Date: 11 December 1947



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Commanding Officer: Major Estell A. Hutchinson

CI&E Officer: Geo. McClellan, CAF-10

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. Charles Barratt, CAF-7

*We will try to get them for him. JKH*

48. Mr. McClellan states that of the EM manuals sent to CI&E officers he can find only one --EM 431. If additional sets of those on education and psychology are available he would like to have one for his CI&E office.

49. At a recent all-Kyushu screening conference, it was learned that when a teacher is found unacceptable and requests re-screening, he is paid his regular salary for three months. Thereafter, he is paid one-third of regular salary until final decision is rendered. And if he again asks for re-screening he is automatically paid his regular salary again for 3 months.

50. Citizens' public hall officials have not yet been screened, but at the all-Kyushu screening conference it was stated that they should be screened.

*Cost of screening is Jap Govt responsibility Gibson-Scap*

51. Mr. McClellan asks if it is proper for a screening committee to charge applicants a fee for screening. His screening committee is charging such a fee.

*I Corps notified JKH*

52. Mr. McClellan says that Mr. Kataoka, principal of the Miyazaki Normal School, has been found acceptable. He subsequently received several letters containing information against Kataoka. Mr. Blake of Kagoshima, states that Kataoka was formerly head of the Kagoshima Butoku-kai. However, Mr. McClellan states that Kataoka has been most cooperative with CI&E in Miyazaki. This may be for the purpose of "Pulling the wool over our eyes".

53. Major Hutchinson has had a pennant designed to be presented to each community which gets its full quota of rice in before 1 January. He also presents a nice certificate of award in a formal ceremony. He reports that it has gotten excellent results.

54. This team also reported difficulty in holding competent interpreters, translators, and typists because they receive greater inducements to go to Yokohama and Tokyo. ¥2350 is the top Miyazaki can pay.

*No way to pay for them I Corps notified JKH*

55. Mr. McClellan would like to know if it would be possible for CI&E teams to get copies of U.S. government publications, such as labor information materials. They are badly needed and are very reasonable in price.

56. This CI&E office has excellent facilities for reproducing posters. If SCAP will send one copy of any poster they can reproduce it for distribution over the prefecture. The social education section



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of the prefecture education bureau can furnish ample paper for mimeographing materials. Paper is produced in this prefecture and there is apparently an ample supply.

57. Mr. McClellan wishes to know if they are supposed to oppose communism and if so, how far they should go.

*Learn Comdr's  
have been  
informed  
JBT*

58. Should a CI&E officer write items for a signed column for a newspaper?

*No. will  
cover at  
I Corps Conference  
JBT*

59. The social education chief asked if a youth organization may have its office in the prefectural social education section office. I told Mr. McClellan that I saw no objection to the youth organization having its offices in the social education section if there is no implication that the section is running the youth organization, and if the social education section does not try to run it.

60. The Miyazaki school education chief wishes to establish part-time koto gakko before the Shinsei koto gakko is established. I told Mr. McClellan that it is the policy to have part time koto gakko only in connection with established full-time koto gakko.

61. The Farmers' Federation (possibly a union) in Tokyo has started extension courses in every prefecture and after three years promises a degree from the Tokyo Men's Higher Normal School. It is sponsored by a "Cultural Association of Farmers, Fishers, and Lumbermen," which was formed by a political party called "Farmers' Federation or Agricultural Party".

The plan seems to be to establish a correspondence agricultural college in each prefecture. Graduates of middle schools or youth schools are acceptable.

Mr. McClellan told them that not more than 15 of the 85 hours required for graduation from koto gakko (senior high school) may be by correspondence. He got this information from Miss Bowles, CI&E, SCAP.

62. Major Hutchinson, when asked about the possibility of using a woman in CI&E, stated that: "There are two reasons why I don't want a woman: (1) Miyazaki-ken is one of the most feudalistic in Japan and a woman just doesn't have the prestige that a man has. A woman could hardly go out into distant parts of the ken for meetings and conferences. Hotels are not suitable. (2) We could not house her in our BOQ. Our young officers would all be chasing after her. If she lived in one of the dependents houses she would cause complications there.

It might be possible to use an older woman, but I don't want one of these leftover little girls who is no longer wanted by some agency, one whose only purpose is to be where there are many single officers.



63. Mr. McClellan wishes to know if a permanent record form has been adopted for schools. I told him I knew of none but would make inquiry.

64. Mr. Barratt is anxious to hear from the recommendation for his promotion. (IN grade promotion effective Nov 47)

*Info. Supplied to I Corps 12/19/47*

VIII. Oita Military Government Team

Date: 12 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Lt Col Guinn B. Goodrich

CI&E Officer: Mr. S. McNeeley, CAF-9

Asst CI&E Officer: Mr. G. Mackey, CAF-8

Educ. Specialist: Miss Ruth Dennis, CAF-7

65. Until now the public welfare section of the prefecture government has included education. At Mr. McNeeley's suggestion, the governor is setting up a separate bureau of education and has agreed to appoint as head a man who is a good administrator and also has had training and experience as a professional educator. The governor has asked the Min/Educ to recommend the best-qualified man available for the place.

Note: It seems that the educational administrative officials are still under civil service and are appointed or at least recommended by the Min/Educ. If this procedure is followed in the selection or appointment of prefectural education chiefs in all prefectures of Japan it provides a means whereby the Min/Educ can effectively control and continue to dominate the whole education system. Such control by the centralized Mombusho may not be objectionable at this time. However, it provides the possibility of control by dictatorial militarists and ultra-nationalists, should they again gain national control. It is quite likely that the new educational administrative law will provide for some different method for selection of ken education officials.

66. Mr. McNeeley states that Mr. Mackey is spending almost full time on information. Miss Dennis is working mostly with women's organizations but also covers youth organizations and Parent-Teacher Associations.

67. Miss Dennis says that they are considering the sponsoring of labor schools, possibly three days each in the five cities of the ken. They have an ample supply of mimeographed materials but would like some charts, posters and other visual aids.

68. Miss Dennis is going to visit girls middle schools and talk with them about a guidance program for girls. Any materials, visual aids, etc, which would be helpful will be appreciated.

69. Mr. Schmolze, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Niblo and Mr. Pederson will come to Oita for a two day conference with city mayors, gun chiefs, PTA representatives, etc., on public support of education, etc.



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IX. Shikoku Military Government Region

Date: 13 December 1947

Commanding Officer: Colonel Robert E. Coughlin

CI&E Officer: Mr. Fred Kerlinger, CAF-12

Asst CI&E Officer: Miss Carmen Johnson, CAF-7

70. Mr. Kerlinger was visited only briefly on Saturday morning. He has revised and completely reorganized the office, and completed revision of the files. Colonel Coughlin considers him one of the most valuable men in his headquarters. He remarked that if he had as efficient administrators in other sections as in his CI&E section, he would have little to worry about.

*McCullom.*  
MAJOR MCCOLLOM



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
 Military Government Section  
 APO 343

26 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt Colonel Satterwhite

SUBJECT: Report on Trip to Ibaraki Military Government Team

Date: 24 June 1947

Commanding Officer: Major Edw. A. Limbaugh

CI&E Officer: Lt Thos. E. Connolly

Asst CI&E Officer: Mrs Hazel Turner

Educ. Specialist: Mr. Y. Hashiguchi

Inspecting Officer: Major Walter W. McCollom

Major Limbaugh reports that while Lt Connolly is young and does not have a professional background of training and experience in education, he is intensely interested in his work and has a lot of initiative and ideas. The Major made the observation that a man who is professionally trained and experienced in the field of education may be inclined to sit back and say "Hell, I know all about this racket" and actually accomplish less than an untrained and inexperienced man who is intensely interested in his work and has a lot of initiative and enthusiasm for it. He thinks that Lt Connolly is doing a fine job.

Major Limbaugh stated that due to shortage of officer personnel he had to give Lt Connolly other jobs such as special service and I&E officer for the team.

Major Limbaugh says that Mrs. Turner is very fine but has requested release as soon as she can be released without penalty, due to the ill-health of her husband. He requests that we secure a mature woman to take her place if she is to be released. He feels that it is very important to have a woman for the womens work and feels that she should be mature for two reasons. (1) The Japanese have a great respect for age; (2) He thinks that a young "eligible" lady would probably cause the junior officers to neglect their work and in time would probably neglect her own work. It is necessary for the woman to be quartered in the same building with the male officers of the team.

Major Limbaugh considers Mr. Hashiguchi to be as good as any professionally untrained and inexperienced man he could get. His understanding of the language and culture and his ability to get the confidence of the Japanese is very helpful. In the absence of the CI&E officer, Mr. Hashiguchi very ably answered most of the questions of the inspecting officer.



Major Limbaugh is thoroughly sold on the importance of education and information in the accomplishment of the purposes of the occupation. Without any urging, coaching or prompting, he volunteered the statement that "Undoubtedly you people have the most important phase of the occupation and if you fail in it, we fail in one of the most important objectives of the occupation."

In visiting with Mrs. Turner one realizes that she is well equipped by training and experience to carry on the women's program and has done some excellent ground work, including the preparation of several excellent speeches on women's activities.

It is unfortunate that she feels it necessary to return to her family just at this stage of the work. However, she has made a complete record of all of her activities so that the woman who takes her place will be able to pick up where she leaves off.

Mrs. Turner has experienced some difficulty in keeping the chief of Social Education Section of the prefecture education bureau from dominating and taking over the leadership and direction of women's activities and meetings. He doesn't think there is any woman capable of directing the work, and Mrs. Turner maintains that is the only way in which women leaders will be developed.

Lt Connolly was absent in the 49th General Hospital in Tokyo, where he ~~was~~ visited on the 25th of June. He didn't impress me as having the knowledge and grasp of the situation in Ibaraki Prefecture which might be expected, though the circumstances under which interview was had with him in a hospital bed may have been unfair to him. He has other duties as well as that of CI&E officer, such as Special Service Officer.

There are 153 citizens public halls in the prefecture. They are holding an average of one meeting per month.

Science, Mathematics and national language textbooks are available. The prefecture education bureau secured one copy of each of the other textbooks from the publishers and plans to have them printed locally. Lt Connolly was told that authority to print textbooks locally should be obtained from the Mombusho and that the following conditions would have to be met:

- a. They must be printed on regularly allocated paper.
- b. They must be sold at the official price.
- c. Report must be made to the Mombusho of the number distributed and where distributed.

Lt Connolly says that Mr. Correll had advised that a prefecture-wide federation of youth organizations not be formed yet. I told him that twenty-six prefectures have already formed youth's federations, but that some of them were not formed on a democratic basis. Mr. Correll is right in suggesting that the federation not be formed until enough youths organizations are formed to insure that the youths themselves will control the prefecture federation.



(Report - Ibaraki MG - cont'd)

When it is formed the CIAE officer should insist upon a democratically organized and operated organization, with representatives from all democratically organized youths organizations, and that the federation be controlled, operated and represented by youths rather than adults and public officials.

Lt Connolly states that the prefecture bureau of education officials are most co-operative and apparently are genuinely interested in the program of liberalizing and democratizing the educational system of the prefecture.

Mr. Hashiguchi reports that two school lunches per week are being provided in 128 schools in the three largest cities of Mito, Tsuchiura and Utsunomiya.

A CIAE reading room is being prepared in the prefecture library in Mito. At present there are not many books and magazines available for this purpose. Any reading materials which may be available for the reading room are urgently needed, if the reading room is to serve its intended purpose.

MAJOR MC COLLOM



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
Internal Affairs Division  
Civil Information and Education Sub-division

KYUSHU REGION LAND REFORM CONFERENCE  
By Major Walter W. McCollom

Date: 19 May 1947

Place: Kyushu Regional Headquarters Building, Fukuoka

Personnel Present for Conference:

Mr. R. S. Hardie, Nat. Res. Sec., SCAP  
Mr. Hughes, Nat Res. Sec., SCAP  
Miss Maryellen Glerum, CI&E, SCAP  
Major Walter W. McCollom, MG Sec., 8th Army  
Lt M. W. Dolcater, MG Sec., 8th Army  
Col. Robt. E. Coughlin, CO, Kyushu MG Region  
Mr. Schmolze, CI&E Officer, Kyushu MG Region  
Commanding Officers and either a CI&E officer  
or a land reform officer from each prefecture  
of Kyushu MG Region.

Colonel Coughlin:

In his opening remarks Colonel Coughlin expressed appreciation for the help of specialists coming from SCAP and Eighth Army. Then he indicated that the critical shortage of personnel is making it extremely difficult to carry out additional duties and instructions being outlined by higher headquarters. He stated that his few officers on duty with his MG Teams were having to go to so many conferences that they literally meet themselves returning from one conference when they started out to another.

Captain Schroeder:

The government will buy more land on the 2nd of July. 500,000 chobo will be bought.

Mr. Hardie:

I want to say a word about the progress of rice turn-in before taking up the subject of Land Reform. Today, about 98% of the quota has been turned in. Our goal is 110%. The bonus for over 100% will be continued until June 1st. We are definitely interested in the turn-in of rice because any shortage will definitely come out of the pockets of American taxpayers.



Mr. Hardie (cont'd)

Japan has an area about equal to that of California. 7%, about the same as in California, is in cultivation. On 15 million acres they must support 80 million people. 48% receive their income from agriculture - 23 to 30% of their income comes from other sources, such as fishing, forestry, charcoal production, etc. 34% of the farmers farm less than 1.2 acres each - 7 1/2% of the people own 50% of the land. 50% of the people own 9% of the land - 69% of the farmers own none or only a part of the land they farm. Rent is usually a definite number of Koku of rice rather than a share of the product. The tenant therefore assumes all of the risks of production, - often disastrous. Only 50% receive enough rice to feed their own families. 57% of the loans to farmers before the war were private loans at 20 to 30%. 50% of the tenant's income went for rent. 25% of the tenant's income went for interest.

In its campaign to develop interest in industry and trade, Japan taxed the farmer twice as much per capita as the factory man.

Japan simply has too many people and too little land.

65% of the army came from farm families. Farmers supported militarists because they solved the unemployment problem and the soldiers pay helped the family budget.

The purposes of the land reform program are to permit the tenant to own the land he operates, and to improve tenancy conditions.

1 cho equals 2.5 acres or 10 tan.

Under the land reform program, approximately 80% of the present tenants will become landowners. The program will have been completed in two years time, - by December 31, 1948.

1. All land not operated by the owner will be purchased by the government.
2. All land in excess of 3 cho farmed by the owner will be purchased.
3. A resident owner who is not an operator may retain 1 cho.

Definitions:

- a. A tenant is a farmer who cultivates more than twice as much as he owns.
- b. An owner owns more than twice as much as he cultivates.
- c. A tenant-owner is between "a" and "b".

Prices:

Average 750 yen per tan for paddy land.  
Average 450 yen per tan for upland.  
40 times the rental value for paddy land.  
48 times the rental value for upland.

Of the basic price to owner approximately 30% will be in cash. The rest will be in bonds at 3.65%, payable in 24 years in equal annual



Prices (cont'd)

installments.

The price to tenant will be:

- a. No down payment is required.
- b. 24 equal annual installments at 3.2%
- c. In case of adverse conditions, drought, flood, etc., adjustment can be made.
- d. Annual charges against the land (installments, charges, etc.) may not exceed one-third of the gross income of the land.

All transactions pass through the local land commission. There are provisions for appeal, but appeal must be made promptly. All rents are in cash but may not exceed 25% of the gross income from paddy land or 15% from upland.

Miss Glerum:

Opposition is from several sources:

1. The landlords have centuries of custom behind them, whereas the tenants have the law and SCAP behind them.
2. Religious organizations whose income from their land supports them, are in some cases, opposing the program.
3. Corporations, mining companies, etc., with large land holdings are opposing the program.
4. The Japan farmers union, composed largely of landed farmers is opposing.
5. The communists do not favor private ownership. They say that the "Landlords should not be permitted to retain one cho".
6. Some of the tenants themselves have become so accustomed to the paternalism of the landlords that they hesitate to launch out on their own. They have a feeling of insecurity.

The national program for land reform is being publicized over the radio through the Japan Broadcasting Company, in newspapers through Kyodo News Agency, and through movies.

The JBC is a non-profit private organization with a shady background. Its programs are:

30% information and education  
36% music  
14% news  
10% dramatics  
10% miscellaneous







Colonel Coughlin:

In his closing remarks Colonel Coughlin again expressed his appreciation for the instruction and guidance given by the specialists from SCAP. Then he spoke again of his shortage of personnel and the additional work and reports called for by higher headquarters. He stated:

"We are near utter collapse. The administration and paperwork is choking MG to death. We've reported the situation many times, but conditions don't improve. Now they invite 28 of our officers to go home, or forfeit terminal leave promotions.

You say that agriculture, land reform, and related problems merit the attention of one officer's full time. You're right. We also need at least a full time man on CI&E work. In fact, we could use several at full time and still not do all we'd like to do. We need a full time man on public welfare, a full time man on public health, and so on.

You expressed the hope that since 8th Army didn't have paper to mimeograph that material for distribution, perhaps we could do it at Kyushu Region Headquarters. Now I'd like to say that if 8th Army can't get the paper, I don't know where we can get it.

And speaking of the paper shortage, if someone could do something to stop this confetti which is swamping us there would be plenty of paper to supply all our needs. Just look at this pile of papers from the "IN" box on my desk today. Let's just look at some of them. This first one applies to a camp in the state of Georgia. The paper is used on one side only. Here's one that applies only to the island of Guam, several pages, used on one side only. And so on.

I spend 80% of my time, and Colonel Munske and every other CO here spends 80% of his time checking through papers. And we have to look through all of it to determine whether there is anything requiring action. We hope we're going to be able to penetrate this paper curtain.

I don't want anyone to get the notion that we are defeatists or that we're going to give up. All of our officers are overloaded with a multiplicity of jobs. They are all working hard. But there are limitations to the amount of work our teams can do with the shortage of personnel.

Something was supposed to be done to cut down the number of reports required. But they seem to get nowhere. We are required to make 86 reports a month. That's an average of nearly 3 a day, including Sunday. And they require on the average about one new report each week.

I hope someone will get word through, to those in a position to do something about it, that military government is threatened with utter collapse unless they get us more help, reduce the amount of unnecessary work and cut down on this shower of paper.



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
Internal Affairs Division  
Civil Information and Education Sub-division

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF CIAE ACTIVITIES  
By Major Walter W. McCollom

Organization visited: Nara Military Government Team.  
Date: 10-11 April 1947  
Commanding Officer: Lt. Col. Roland S. Henderson.  
Civil I&E Officer: Mr. Wendell D. Baker, CAF-9  
Interpreter-Translator: Mr. Odano, CAF-6

1. Mr. Baker, CIAE Officer, who was hired as a CAF-9 in August 1946, on condition that if he made good he would be promoted to CAF-10, asked what had become of his commanding officer's (Col. Henderson's) recommendation that he be promoted to a CAF-10 rating. The recommendation had been made about a month ago. He thinks that it had been held up I Corps. In fact, he had asked Mr. Anderson and Mr. Textor about it. They had informed him that there were other education specialists in the I Corps area who had made more outstanding records than he, who were hired at CAF-7 and had as good or better qualifications as he, and that they were planning to consider his recommendation for promotion in relation to a general policy on promotion yet to be set up.
2. In the past Mr. Baker has been allowing Mr. Odano, his interpreter, to do a large portion of the school inspection. He explained that Mr. Odano had always gone with him on school inspections and had, after thorough instruction from him, written up most of the detail of the report. Mr. Odano in many cases signed the reports himself, and in a few instances made the actual inspection alone when Mr. Baker was extremely busy with other urgent matters.
3. It was explained both to Mr. Baker, and to Col. Henderson that it is desired that the CIAE officer himself make at least five school inspections each month. To do so keeps him informed as to what is going on in the schools of the prefecture. SCAP wishes that the school inspections be carefully and well done in order that the statistical information be as reliable index of conditions as possible.
4. The chief of the Nara-Ken education bureau, Mr. Tsukada Takao, is said to have taken the ultranationalistic special culture course, known as Kyogaku, during the war and immediately began a meteoric rise until he was made chief of the prefecture education bureau. A report on the ultranationalistic course and a list of persons who took the course and now occupy prominent positions in education was forwarded to I Corps by Mr. Baker on 20 Nov 46.



5. The "Kyogaku Bensei Jo", or Japanese Spiritual Culture Institute was set up during the war to indoctrinate ultranationalists. Those who took the course were entitled to place certain characters after their names much as we place a Ph. D. after a name. Such persons were given high priority in promotions. The Nara girls higher normal college still has many of the "big shots" of the organization. Local people who were identified with the Kyogaku have been pretty well screened out by the prefecture screening committee, but those in the normal college come under school bloc committee.

6. The Nara prefecture screening committee is winding up its business next week and probably will have eliminated two hundred of the five thousand teachers in the prefecture. It is believed that the effectiveness of the work of the screening committee was greatly increased by Mr. Baker's insistence that known liberals be placed on the committee. The former committee was composed of favorites of the chief of the prefecture education bureau and there was no hope of getting undesirable personnel screened out.

7. Less than one-third of the schools of Nara prefecture have received "some" of the new textbooks.

8. Teachers Conferences were held in six localities in the prefecture. Over three thousand of the five thousand teachers, according to Mr. Baker, attended these conferences. "Try-out" schools are being selected in each phase of education on a competitive basis.

9. Mr. Baker does not meet the qualifications for a CAF-10 and has not made an outstanding record as a CIAE officer. It is believed that Col. Henderson made his recommendation for promotion from CAF-9 to CAF-10 on the basis of the conditions on which he was employed—that he would be promoted if he proved his ability to fill the job. Col. Henderson states that CIAE work is so specialized that he doesn't consider himself qualified to judge the effectiveness of the CIAE officer's work, but the man is working diligently at the job and he has had only one adverse report on his work, that in which the making of school inspections by his interpreter was criticized. Mr. Baker has not done a lot of big showy things. It is believed that he has been laying the foundation for a good program, the results of which will not be evident for some time to come. While the brief time spent in Nara prefecture was not sufficient for determination of the effectiveness of his work, it is believed that he has not done an above-average job and may even have been resting on his oars. If we can get a sufficient number of qualified men to fill the job of CIAE officer in every prefecture he might be transferred to an assistant CIAE officer job in another prefecture.

McCOLLUM



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
Internal Affairs Division  
Civil Information and Education Sub-division

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF CI&E ACTIVITIES  
By Major Walter W. McCollom

Organization visited: Okayama Military Government Team.  
Date: 16 May 1947  
Commanding Officer: Lt Col Karl L. Springer.  
Civil I&E Officer: Capt McKenna  
Asst CI&E Officer: Lt Sharp

1. Colonel Springer, CO., was away at Kure on a court-martial.

2. Major Trussell, Adjutant and Executive Officer, was present. He spoke of their shortage of personnel, one officer home on emergency leave, etc., which made it necessary for CI&E officers to double up and take over other jobs such as labor, special service, I&E, etc. He spoke very highly of the work of Captain McKenna and of Lt Sharp's qualifications for his job.

3. Major Trussell took exception to the idea of an officer being sent to an MG Team for a specific job, contends that such a practice encroaches upon the CO's prerogative to use his officers according to his own judgment. It was explained that men qualified for CI&E work are scarce and that we try to supply qualified personnel to meet the CI&E needs of every team. To do so, it is quite urgent that all personnel qualified for CI&E work be utilized in that work. It was also explained that we don't try to dictate the inner organization of the MG Team. The tremendous importance of the job of re-education and re-orientation of the Japanese people, without which the occupation will not have accomplished one of its most important objectives, was pointed out.

4. Capt McKenna, CI&E Officer, was at the adult education conference in Katsuyama, up in the north central part of the prefecture, where he states that the people are quite enthused about the program. He returned to Okayama on the evening of the 16th of May, and had inspected three schools in the northern part of the prefecture while away.

MAJOR McCOLLOM



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
Internal Affairs Division  
Civil Information and Education Sub-division

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF CI&E ACTIVITIES  
By Major Walter W. McCollom

Organization visited: Yamaguchi Military Government Team  
Date: 17 May 1947  
Commanding Officer: Major Alfred P. Robertson  
Civil I&E Officer: Lt O'Brien  
EM: Sergeant Quinn

1. Lt O'Brien, CI&E officer of the Yamaguchi Military Government Team, was on leave of absence at Fuji-view Hotel.
2. Major Robertson, Commanding Officer of the team stated that Lt O'Brien is enthusiastic about his work. He stated that he would have liked to do the CI&E work himself but had to admit that Lt O'Brien is doing a better job than he could have done himself. He considers Lt O'Brien the ideal man for his CI&E officer.
3. Sergeant Quinn, assigned to CI&E work, seems capable and could answer most of the questions.

MAJOR McCOLLOM



HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY  
Military Government Section  
APO 343

26 June 1947

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt Colonel Satterwhite

SUBJECT: Report on Trip to Ibaraki Military Government Team

Date: 24 June 1947

Commanding Officer: Major Edw. A. Limbaugh

CI&E Officer: Lt Thos. E. Connolly

Asst CI&E Officer: Mrs Hazel Turner

Educ. Specialist: Mr. Y. Hashiguchi

Inspecting Officer: Major Walter W. McCollom

Major Limbaugh reports that while Lt Connolly is young and does not have a professional background of training and experience in education, he is intensely interested in his work and has a lot of initiative and ideas. The Major made the observation that a man who is professionally trained and experienced in the field of education may be inclined to sit back and say "Hell, I know all about this racket" and actually accomplish less than an untrained and inexperienced man who is intensely interested in his work and has a lot of initiative and enthusiasm for it. He thinks that Lt Connolly is doing a fine job.

Major Limbaugh stated that due to shortage of officer personnel he had to give Lt Connolly other jobs such as special service and I&E officer for the team.

Major Limbaugh says that Mrs. Turner is very fine but has requested release as soon as she can be released without penalty, due to the ill-health of her husband. He requests that we secure a mature woman to take her place if she is to be released. He feels that it is very important to have a woman for the womens work and feels that she should be mature for two reasons. (1) The Japanese have a great respect for age; (2) He thinks that a young "eligible" lady would probably cause the junior officers to neglect their work and in time would probably neglect her own work. It is necessary for the woman to be quartered in the same building with the male officers of the team.

Major Limbaugh considers Mr. Hashiguchi to be as good as any professionally untrained and inexperienced man he could get. His understanding of the language and culture and his ability to get the confidence of the Japanese is very helpful. In the absence of the CI&E officer, Mr. Hashiguchi very ably answered most of the questions of the inspecting officer.



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Major Limbaugh is thoroughly sold on the importance of education and information in the accomplishment of the purposes of the occupation. Without any urging, coaching or prompting, he volunteered the statement that "Undoubtedly you people have the most important phase of the occupation and if you fail in it, we fail in one of the most important objectives of the occupation."

In visiting with Mrs. Turner one realizes that she is well equipped by training and experience to carry on the women's program and has done some excellent ground work, including the preparation of several excellent speeches on women's activities.

It is unfortunate that she feels it necessary to return to her family just at this stage of the work. However, she has made a complete record of all of her activities so that the woman who takes her place will be able to pick up where she leaves off.

Mrs. Turner has experienced some difficulty in keeping the chief of Social Education Section of the prefecture education bureau from dominating and taking over the leadership and direction of women's activities and meetings. He doesn't think there is any woman capable of directing the work, and Mrs. Turner maintains that is the only way in which women leaders will be developed.

Lt Connolly was absent in the 49th General Hospital in Tokyo, where he ~~was~~ visited on the 25th of June. He didn't impress me as having the knowledge and grasp of the situation in Ibaraki Prefecture which might be expected, though the circumstances under which interview was had with him in a hospital bed may have been unfair to him. He has other duties as well as that of CI&E officer, such as Special Service Officer.

There are 153 citizens public halls in the prefecture. They are holding an average of one meeting per month.

Science, Mathematics and national language textbooks are available. The prefecture education bureau secured one copy of each of the other textbooks from the publishers and plans to have them printed locally. Lt Connolly was told that authority to print textbooks locally should be obtained from the Mombusho and that the following conditions would have to be met:

- a. They must be printed on regularly allocated paper.
- b. They must be sold at the official price.
- c. Report must be made to the Mombusho of the number distributed and where distributed.

Lt Connolly says that Mr. Correll had advised that a prefecture-wide federation of youth organizations not be formed yet. I told him that twenty-six prefectures have already formed youth's federations, but that some of them were not formed on a democratic basis. Mr. Correll is right in suggesting that the federation not be formed until enough youths organizations are formed to insure that the youths themselves will control the prefecture federation.



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(Report - Ibaraki MG - cont'd)

When it is formed the CI&E officer should insist upon a democratically organized and operated organization, with representatives from all democratically organized youths organizations, and that the federation be controlled, operated and represented by youths rather than adults and public officials.

Lt Connolly states that the prefecture bureau of education officials are most co-operative and apparently are genuinely interested in the program of liberalizing and democratizing the educational system of the prefecture.

Mr. Hashiguchi reports that two school lunches per week are being provided in 128 schools in the three largest cities of Mito, Tsuchiura and Utsunomiya.

A CI&E reading room is being prepared in the prefecture library in Mito. At present there are not many books and magazines available for this purpose. Any reading materials which may be available for the reading room are urgently needed, if the reading room is to serve its intended purpose.

MAJOR MC COLLOM