Civil Education (Cont'd)

included: green week, housewives shops, American home life study, vocational guidance for girls, model western kitchens, cut-price campaigns, marriage reform, birth control, women's civic hall, fashion show, parent education classes, and home-making classes for rural women. A number of teams reported the breakdown of large organizations into smaller interest groups.

4. School Reorganization (38 teams reporting) - Reports indicate that the reorganization of upper secondary schools is gradually becoming an actuality in some cases, against the resistance of communities and teachers affected by transfers. While it is too early to generalize, it appears that districting for upper secondary schools, with comprehensive curricula and coeducation as a definite policy, is becoming wide-spread.

Consolidations of lower secondary schools continue. However, withdrawal of the national subsidy for buildings may stop the building program.

Private schools are beginning to feel the effects of increased popularity of public secondary schools. In Yamanashi they are in such dire financial distress that they are resorting to everything short of abduction in order to recruit and retain students. The principal of a private upper secondary school in Wakayama complained to the CE officer that, since the prefectural schools are taking all applicants, his school would be forced to close because no students are entering.

5. Youth Activities (34 teams reporting) - Leaders of youth associations seem to have a genuine desire to accomplish much-needed reforms in their unwieldy organizations (Hiroshima). While attendance and enthusiasm are gratifying (Tokushima), youth organizations have apparently not yet found themselves. However, in Miyagi several large youth organizations have been disbanded to form small interest groups. One youth association in Hokkaido has voluntarily dissolved because communist influence became obnoxious; in Tochigi subversive groups are more active than ever in their effort to infiltrate the various youth groups.

6. Parent-teacher Associations (28 teams reporting) - PTA's are aware of their responsibilities but most of them have not yet completed plans for achieving their aims (Hokkaido). Most teams would say that PTA's are progressing in democratic organization and function (Iwate), but that reorganization has not met with the success expected.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

7. Adult Education (25 teams reporting) - Results of the adult education program ranged from discouraging in a few prefectures to intensely interesting and popular (Nara). In Fukuoka, certain areas are already taking more vigorous action to eliminate boss control. Participation by women ranged from 5% in Yamaguchi to 56% in Hiroshima. In Shiga village level courses were observed to be satisfactory, but deep-rooted tradition and custom in rural areas have a tendency to make meetings too formal, displaying very little free expression of thought or exchange of ideas.

8. Teachers Unions (19 teams reporting) - Although the unions of several prefectures attempted to interfere in administrative affairs, on the whole, increased professional activity was noted. Efforts to revamp their organizations continued in some places.

Attitudes of Teachers Toward In-service Training. - Following is a report by I Corps of a survey conducted in Kyoto.

"In November 1947, a program of in-service training for all teachers and principals in Kyoto city was instituted by the Education Department of the Kyoto Prefectural Government. This training emphasized educational psychology and teaching methodology, including planning of class work, methods of presenting materials, and classroom techniques. The United States educational system was used as a model. Some classroom material was included for illustration. The in-service courses were repeated several times during the year.

"To supplement this training a summer school course in education of approximately two weeks duration was begun at the suggestion of the Ministry of Education in August 1948. The courses covered the same general material as the in-service training, but differed somewhat in presentation. Summer school was held only once during the year. Attendance at summer school was compulsory for both teachers and principals.

"At the end of the first full year of training it was considered advisable to determine the degree of interest of the teachers in the two types of training, the suggestions and criticisms they had, and the extent to which the programs had affected their attitudes and teaching methods.

"At the request of the Civil Education Section, I Corps, a survey of teachers' attitudes was conducted from 16-20 December 1948. A cross sec-

Civil Education (Cont'd)

tion of 499 teachers and principals in the primary and secondary schools of Kyoto city was interviewed.

SUMMARY

"In general the in-service training program for teachers in Kyoto seems to have been well received. The great majority of teachers reported that they think the program is necessary and they apparently consider the course worthwhile enough so that most of them said they would be willing to attend even if training were not compulsory. Apparently one reason for the interest shown was the feeling held by a large majority that the main purpose of the training was the development of democratic educational methods. Another reason that seemed to be important was the fact that the majority seem to feel considerable doubt as to the adequacy of the education many teachers have received.

"However, the in-service training has its critics also. Thirty-seven percent of the teachers had specific criticisms and suggestions concerning the materials used, and 48 percent criticized the procedures. The most widely voiced criticism of materials was the lack of practical examples to illustrate the material taught, while the major criticisms respecting procedures concerned the poor instructors and the inconvenient time of the classes.

"Summer school was not as satisfactory to the teachers as in-service training. A plurality of the respondents reported that summer school was not as useful as the other type of training, and a far larger proportion had criticisms of the procedures and materials of summer school than of the in-service training. The chief criticisms of summer school material and methods were also the lack of practical examples, the poor instructors, and the poor choice of time, but in addition, a large number suggested that the class hours be staggered so that the classes would not be so crowded.

"An overwhelming majority feel that all teachers need these courses, although the majority would prefer to have attendance at summer and in-service training courses voluntary.

"By far the most popular time proposed for the in-service courses is after school hours on week days. Since Wednesday afternoons are authorized periods for teacher study, they were often mentioned as a suitable time for classes.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

"A slight plurality feel that qualification for the higher teaching positions should be based upon an examination in materials of the type used in the in-service or summer school training programs. However, over one-third felt that examinations of this type are a bad basis for promotion. It is probable that the fear of losing seniority rights affected the answer to this question.

"There is evidence of considerable change in the attitudes of teachers brought about by the training program. Before the end of the war, the main object of education was the development of unquestioning obedience to authority, ultimately, obedience to the Emperor. Now, however, the main aim of education is considered by a majority of teachers to be the guidance of students toward becoming good citizens. Large percentages also felt that education should build character and develop the individuality of the students.

"There is reason to believe that punishment was the most widely used method of controlling unruly students in classrooms. Now, according to the statements of the teachers, punishment appears to be given rarely. A plurality of teachers report that they merely lecture or warn students who disturb the class, while one-fourth attempt to change the interest of the students. Whether the facts are as reported by the teachers or not, the responses to the questionnaire indicate that the teachers have at least become aware of more progressive methods of classroom management.

"Over half of the teachers report that they give special lessons to students who differ from the general level of the class. Other methods of handling individual differences that were favored by fairly large percentages are the techniques of varying the subject material and that of separating the class into groups according to ability.

"Nearly all Kyoto teachers report that they like teaching and intend to continue in the profession. The chief reason given is that they like children and like to watch them develop. About half report that they took up teaching as a profession because they were temperamentally suited to it. One-third feel that education has a special mission which they wish to help carry out.

FINDINGS

"Many of the positive pro-democratic answers on this survey seem to be

Civil Education (Cont'd)

supported by a suspiciously large proportion of the teachers. It is highly probable that the fact that the interviewees knew that this survey was supported by Military Government was responsible for some inflation of percentages favorable to the educational program. However, discounting the effect of this knowledge, it seems evident that the in-service teachers' training and summer school programs have been favorably received and have brought about changes in the attitudes and techniques of Kyoto teachers.

"Although 21 percent of Kyoto teachers did not recognize the in-service teachers' training by its formal name, most of them knew the program when it was described to them. The training seemed to be generally acceptable, since an extremely high proportion, 93 percent, stated that they thought it was necessary. A large majority said that they would attend courses even if they were not compelled to do so.

"One reason for the interest shown in the training was undoubtedly the feeling held by the majority that the program was instituted in order to change the educational system into a democratic one. Another reason may have been the feeling that many of the teachers were not generally qualified."

School Inspections. - In recent months the Fukuoka team has been experimenting with a new system of inspections which has been found effective. The basic idea is to inspect a group of schools in an area rather than one school. The usual pattern is to spend four days in an area: on the first, inspecting two elementary schools; on the second, two junior high schools; and the third, two senior high schools. This proportion is varied as found desirable or necessary. The fourth day the inspecting officer holds an all-day critique for the teachers of the six schools: the morning usually being devoted to his analysis and evaluation of procedures and conditions observed; the afternoon, to questions and general discussion. The principle of the plan is two-fold: (1) It brings teachers from all three levels of schools together, providing them with a new understanding of common problems, relative deficiencies, and need for closer integration of the three levels; (2) it enables the inspecting officer, particularly in the larger population centers, to provide a maximum concentration of guidance and counsel within a relatively short time.

CIVIL INFORMATION

Additional Translations on Sale. - The following foreign translations have been reported on sale, in addition to those previously reported (see page 9, Military Government Bulletin No. 8).

Edward G. Huey: What Makes the Wheels Go Round, published by Atago Shobo, No. 1078, Higashi 2-chome, Araijuku, Ota-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 16 April 1949 at ¥250 a copy.

R. W. Moore: Education: Today and Tomorrow, published by Jizai Shobo, No. 374, 6-chome, Kita Shinagawa, Shinagawa, Tokyo. Initial printing 2,900 copies. On sale 5 April 1949 at ¥250 per copy.

Betty Wallis: World Labor Comes of Age, published by Sobi Shobo, No. 25, Oyabutiyo, Hanazono, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto. On sale 15 March 1949 at ¥350 per copy. Initial printing 4,000 copies.

Wm. E. Hocking: What Man Can Make of Man, published by Hanawa Shobo, No. 23, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 15 March 1949 at ¥90 per copy.

Richard and Florence Atwater: Mr. Popper's Penguins, published by Atago Shobo, No. 1078, 2-chome, Higashi Magome-machi, Ota-ku, Tokyo. On sale 2 April 1949 at ¥250 per copy. Initial printing 5,000 copies.

Bob Considine: The Babe Ruth Story, published by Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., No. 5, 2-chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 20,000 copies. On sale 1 April 1949 at ¥200 per copy.

Dick Fishel and Claire Hare: Terry and Bunky Play Baseball, published by Shingetsu Sha, No. 10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 12,000 copies. On sale 2 April at ¥100 per copy.

Houston Peterson: Great Teachers, Vol. 1, published by Sogen Sha, No. 4, 2-chome, Kofune-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 5,000 copies. On sale 24 March at ¥230 per copy.

E. F. Eldridge: Industrial Waste Treatment Practice, published by Corona Publishing Co. Ltd., No. 26, Kago-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 2,000 copies. On sale 10 March 1949 at ¥500 per copy.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Sam Lewisohn: Human Leadership in Industry, published by Kagoku Sha, No. 8, Toyoka-cho, Shiba, Mita, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 19 March 1949 at ¥180 per copy.

Volume 3 of The Robe was placed on sale 3 March 1949.

There are now 25 titles published, with a total printing of 327,815 volumes.

Several teams are planning to furnish concolidated lists of these titles to prefectural social education sections. This will encourage citizens public halls and libraries to utilize available funds for these books rather than the poorer books often purchased.

American Life Illustrated. - Spectators at showings of the Life picturama express an almost unanimous desire to obtain a more detailed description of America's industrial, cultural, and household activities. Many of these questions are left unanswered because of the limitations imposed by the panoramic photo technique and the general nature of the script and pictures.

Okayama, capitalizing on the whetted interest of the community after recent showings of the exhibit, scheduled a follow-up information program. Selected CIE 16mm documentary films and stereopticon-illustrated talks were effectively used. The program was presented as a series titled "This is America".

From the great store of Americana contained in the SCAP-CIE information centers, the librarians at Nagoya, Nagasaki and Kanazawa have created an interesting technique. Specialists are recruited from the libraries and teams to present a particular phase of American life through the medium of illustrated lectures. CI&E Bulletin No. 22, 13 April 1949, describes the programs in more detail. The principle can easily be adapted for use by the prefectures that have no established information center.

Provided they are made in accordance with the provisions of par. 9, OD 57 (1947), talks by dependent wives to Japanese women, style shows, and organized visits by Japanese to dependents' homes are all techniques that will further the same end - understanding of Mr. Smith by Mr. Suzuki.

CCD Check on Japanese Films. - Many prefectures have added Japanese

Civil Information (Cont'd)

produced films and film strips to their prefectural film libraries. In some cases these films have been contributed by private individuals and are of pre-war vintage. CCD has suggested that CI officers make a periodic check of such films to determine that their subject matter is desirable for inclusion in the library. Films which do not possess a CCD clearance number in accordance with the provisions of SCAPIN 658, 28 January 1946, may be referred to the nearest CCD detachment for clearance. CCD will clear and return with a minimum of time loss.

Comments from the Field. - Stereopticon Posters - (Kochi) - The Kochi Public Hearing and Information Office, in cooperation with the child welfare section, has published a poster on child welfare which can be cut for use in the stereopticon projectors. It has a lead title on a five-inch strip at the left end; to the right of it are three rows of four 6"x6" colored pictures with a title strip below each. For stereopticon use the strips are cut from the lead title and pasted together without the separate titles. As the strip is drawn over the platen the narrator explains the pictures and related information in a style similar to kami-shibai. The information office plans to issue similar posters monthly on other priority programs. To reduce the cost to the prefecture some of these are to be produced in outline black and white only, for coloring by local information groups.

New Meeting Procedures Adopted - (Kochi) - The town assembly of Ekawasaki, a remote town in Kochi prefecture has changed its rules of meeting procedure after reading the booklet, "Techniques of Democracy", published by Shikoku MG region. All town and village information committees have studied this and other related materials to assist them in conducting their meetings in an efficient, democratic manner.

Film Routing System - (Fukui) - Scheduling of educational films is accomplished in the following manner: Projectors are distributed to guns where visual education committees of representatives from towns and villages are charged with planning their utilization. Agencies which want to borrow films or projectors request them from the gun committee six weeks in advance. The gun committee then requests the films from the ken film library, which fills all orders as nearly as possible. The gun committee then prepares its schedule and notifies all towns a month in advance. The borrowers are thus able to request speakers and discussion leaders from the koncho or other sources. Or conversely, the ken officials can plan information meetings on an itinerary to fit the film circulation schedules.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Tax Poster - (Chiba) - Tying in with an old Japanese legend, large posters portraying the good luck god Daruma were prepared and distributed on the basis of two per town and village and ten per city. Names of 200 local delinquent taxpayers are written on the eyes. As each pays, his name is blacked out, finally giving Daruma eyes. According to tradition this brings good luck. Prompt payment is reported.

Rationing - (Aomori) - Too Nippo news agency has started a "Superior Shops" information column. Any women who have doubts about superior shops or rationing systems can write to the information column for answers.

Publicity - (Miyazaki) - Spare tire covers to promote the various programs have been made for all jeeps used by the MG team. The first use made of the covers was to carry a slogan in the form of a question: "Do you know your rights and duties in a democracy?". This question was followed up with such statements as "Democracy insures good schools", "Support your government by prompt payment of taxes", "Government is in the hands of the people in a democracy", etc.

Film Exchange - (Miyazaki) - The CI officer suggested at the regional CI officers conference that a film exchange be set up within the region to exchange Japanese films among the prefectures. At a regional meeting of the visual aid officers a showing of the films could be held and exchanges made on the spot, facilitating delivery of the films to the prefectures. Such an exchange every six months would make many more films available to all the prefectures, at a considerable saving. Arrangements could be made to have a representative of the film producers present for showings of new films, with a possible pooling of purchasing power where several prefectures are interested in the purchase of more than one copy of the same film.

Wall Newspaper - (Yamanashi) - The Yamanashi Speaker has proved so successful that Kofu city is now issuing something similar, titled "The Kofu Bulletin", with the information slanted for the city residents. One hundred and fifty copies are to be published twice a month and placed on bulletin boards throughout the city.

Radio - (Fukui) - Fukui Radio Station is spot-broadcasting on the subject, "Have the government officials become public servants as was expected?", asking the people's opinions and their attitude towards civil liberties and the democratization of government offices.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Book Distribution - (Okayama) - In a special ceremony at the Okayama Exhibit Model Library, English books were presented to the head of the school board for fifty high schools in the prefecture.

Section Slogans - (Shiga) - Each team section encourages the corresponding Japanese governmental section to develop a slogan. For example, civil information's is, "The basic of good government is a well informed people." Education has developed the following slogan: "The wealth of new Japan lies in the development of its human resources through education." The objective of this project is to publicize various reform programs with short catch-words.

CPH Demonstration. - The Mie MG Team conducts interested Japanese through its day room as an example of desirable activities and types of facilities for citizens public halls. Points illustrated include: A hall for meetings, plays, and film showings; recreation facilities, typified by ping pong tables, basket ball baskets, and billiard tables; the troop library, representing a reading room; and an information center. The last, the TIE information center, is a portable rack carrying poster display space, shelves for display of timely pamphlets, and a suggestion box. The back of the rack, identical in construction with the front, is set up with Japanese information posters and pamphlets as well as a suggestion box marked in Japanese.

Film Strip Distribution. - Two copies of a film strip, "The A-B-C of Fisheries Co-operatives," have been dispatched to each prefectural government by the Fisheries Agency of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry. A recording of the descriptive narrative accompanies each script, thereby eliminating the need for "live" narrators. An English translation of the narration is expected to be published in an early edition of the NRS Weekly Summary.

Purchase of Foreign Technical Books and Periodicals. - Japanese agencies, public and private, which desire to purchase foreign technical books and periodicals may apply to the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo, Attention: Mr. Jinbo. Application should include a statement of availability of funds, in yen, and a justification of the purchase in terms of contribution to Japanese recovery. Purchase under approved applications is arranged between the requesting agency and Booki-cho.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Radio Priorities Clarified. - In the past, local radio stations have received program priorities from BCJ that did not conform with the priorities under which MG operates. CI&E has clarified this situation by giving the decision that local radio stations are to follow the guidance of MG teams in priorities for locally produced programs. This information has been passed down through BCJ channels to local stations.

Replacement Parts for 16mm Projectors. - The Kondo Electric Industrial Company, Ltd., 2987 5-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, is added to the list of Japanese producers of electrical components for the Natco projector. Additional lists, for possible use by the visual aid and regional service officers, are included in Military Government Bulletins, Nos. 5 and 6.

SOP Valuable to Successor. - Whenever a personnel change occurs within a civil information office there is often a lag of several weeks before the office is back up to its usual efficiency. This is usually attributed to one thing: the new officer doesn't know the routine of his predecessor. It takes some time to learn who is who in the prefecture, how to get in touch with certain persons, what reports are required, what to do when a new program arrives, or how to handle a destroyed projector. Little things perhaps, but they all add up to the job of the CI officer and they aren't learned in a day.

Some CI officers have prepared detailed SOP's even down to telephone numbers and tips on minute personality traits that will help in getting to know associates. Some of the general topics that might be set down are: Policy directives; names of Japanese in the government; liaison within the team; how and when press conferences are held; how to use material arriving from Eighth Army, corps, and region; explanation of priorities and relative stress to be placed on certain programs; a discussion of media, its use in various programs, evaluation of coverage, and names of personnel; reports to be submitted; and how personnel are procured. These are just the major points and can be added to and expanded.

One civil information officer remarked as he showed a detailed SOP, "This took only a few hours to prepare, but it will save my successor a lot of searching. I wish I'd had something like this when I came on the job."

Stereopticon Conversion Attachment. - A conversion attachment that will permit use of Japanese double-frame film strips is currently in production. The attachment fits the PH-132-C, and is distributed by the Japan

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Visual Education Assn., 18 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. Cost is ¥700. Though many Japanese producers make strips in both single and double frame sizes, the majority continue to produce only double-frame strips.

Visual Education Magazines. - Four magazines devoted exclusively to visual education are currently published in Tokyo:

Eiga Kyoshitsu - 18, Sakuragawa-machi, Shiba Nishikubo, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Shikaku Kyoiku - 18, 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Kyoiku - 1, Fukuda-cho, Higashi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Eiga Kyoiku -1-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

These magazines include listings of CIE documentary films in their columns.

Other magazines that publish feature articles on visual education subjects are:

Gakko Kyoiku - Hiroshimachi, Senda-cho, Hiroshima.

Atarashii Kyoshitsu - 2, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

SEE ALSO:

1. Labor Education (Economics)
2. Forestry - Pine Bark Beetle Control (Economics)
3. Mining - Mine Safety (Economics)
4. Finance and Civil Property Section
5. Recall Petitions (Legal and Government)
6. Special Elections to Separate Towns or Villages from Cities (Legal and Government)
7. Information to Occupation Personnel Regarding Japanese Beggers (Public Welfare)

ECONOMICS

Agriculture

Agricultural Reform. - OD 12, this headquarters, 10 March 1949, subject, "Agricultural Reform", directs MG to continue surveillance of the land reform and agricultural cooperative programs. Under land reform special emphasis is to be placed on land transactions to include purchase, sale, rent, lease revision or termination, and transfer of lease. Under agriculture cooperatives special emphasis is to be placed on continued information programs, organization of cooperatives, and early liquidation of agricultural associations (nogyo-kai). The new OD rescinds the two previous directives, OD 10, 18 January 1947, subject, "Land Reform", and OD 3, 9 January 1948, subject, "The Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Program".

Livestock Breeding Farms. - In connection with the proposed plan by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to consolidate agricultural experiment and livestock breeding stations, the following SCAP indorsement is cited:

"GHQ, SCAP, and the Japanese Government are now making a comprehensive study of the livestock breeding program in Japan. The study is not sufficiently advanced at the present time to permit publication of overall recommendations on national and prefectural livestock breeding farms for all Japan.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, after coordination with General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has formulated plans to terminate on 1 April 1949 the breeding activities of the national livestock breeding farms listed below. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is at present making plans for the disposition of the assets of those farms.

Name of Livestock Breeding Farm	Location of Farm
Nemuro	Nishi-Shunbetsu, Bekkai-Mura Notsuke-Gun, Hokkaido
Tsukisappu	Toyochira-machi, Sapporo-gun Hokkaido
Kitami	Engaru-machi, Monbetsu-gun Hokkaido

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Iburi	Osamanbe-machi, Yamakoshi-gun Hokkaido
Akita	Jinguji-machi, Senhoku-gun, Akita prefecture
Kuriyagawa Branch, Iwate	Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gun Iwate prefecture
Tokushima Branch, Kochi	Itanishi-mura, Itano-gun Tokushima prefecture
1st Division, Kumamoto	Nishigoshi-mura, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto prefecture

"As additional information on livestock breeding farms becomes available, it will be published in the NRS Weekly Summdry."

Crop Collection

Assignment of Pre-planting Quotas. - Many farmers were not actually notified of their assigned pre-planting quotas in 1948. Oita, like many prefectures, has discovered a village mayor who reported all 1948 quotas assigned to farmers in June 1948, whereas the assignment was not completed until February 1949. To discourage repetition, this village mayor is being tried in provost court for violation of SCAPIN 756. To lay the groundwork for similar charges at the close of the 1949 crop collection year, Oita now requires each village mayor to submit a written statement that pre-planting quotas have been assigned and that each farmer has been notified.

Illegal Payment of Bonus Money. - Rice turned into legal channels in excess of the pre-planting quota is paid for at the rate of three times the official price. An investigation in Shiga prefecture revealed that farmers were paid ¥153,995,931 for the delivery of 20,920 koku of over-quota rice, although only 2,467 koku of over-quota rice appeared on official records. Investigation in other prefectures may reveal similar falsifications.

Payments for Over-preplanting Quota Deliveries. - The triple-price paid for over-quota delivery of rice has been so loosely accounted for that many prefectural officials have been tempted to divert funds to their own

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use. The EIB is presently investigating such practices in Shiga and Hyogo prefectures. Inquiry at prefectural level as to the total quantity of over-quota rice and rice substitutes purchased as compared with the yen purportedly expended for that amount, may well show additional violations.

Food Distribution

Fire Prevention. - Inspections of warehousing facilities for staple food storage have generally found them satisfactory. However, Iwate MG Team found that fire protection had not been given enough consideration. Fire hazards included trash and wood piles both inside and outside the warehouses. All fire hazards were removed, electric wiring was checked for defects, water barrels and sand buckets were placed at convenient locations, and fire fighting plans have been drawn up.

Staple Food Price Increase. - Effective 14 April 1949, the retail prices of 12 staple foods were increased an average of 13.39%. The increased price at this time rather than in July or November will spread the staple food collection and distribution costs, insofar as they can be anticipated, over the entire year. The reasons for the change of prices in April rather than July, are first, budget considerations and, second, the advantages of retaining a reasonably staple level of basic consumer prices over the entire fiscal year.

Fisheries

Cooperatives. - OD 11, 10 March 1949, subject, "The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program", directs MG surveillance of the dissolution of fisheries associations and the organization of fisheries cooperatives.

The information plan for the cooperative program was published in letter, this headquarters, file AGMGCI 000.3, 15 February 1949, subject, "Transmittal of Plan for Civil Information Activities for Fisheries Cooperatives", which was distributed to the commanding generals, I and IX Corps, and commanding officers of all MG regions and teams. Attached as inclosure 3 to this letter was a translation of "ABC of Fisheries Cooperatives".

Mining

Mine Safety. - OD 10, this headquarters, 9 March 1949, subject, "Mine

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Safety Regulations", directs MG surveillance over the coal and mine safety program, to insure proper publicity and the cooperation of mine operators, government officials, and labor.

The proposed coal mine safety bill was reviewed by GHQ, SCAP, and found to be in accordance with technical data provided the Japanese government. It was distributed to MG teams, mine operators, interested government officials, and labor organizations.

The bill was sent to the Cabinet on 15 March, approved, and sent to the Diet. Enactment of final legislation by the Diet is expected during the current session.

The Japanese government, on 21 December 1948, assigned the administration of all mine safety to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which delegated supervision to the safety section of the Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Matters pertaining to the health and safety of the miners will be handled by the Ministry of Labor.

Although not actually a law at present, the emergency safety program is to begin immediately. Adherence to it will be voluntary.

Forestry

Pine Bark Beetle Control. - In many localities bark beetle control action committees have been formed to coordinate and facilitate bark beetle control activities. Their members are representatives of central and prefectural governments, forest land owners, manufacturers and users of forest products, educators, and other interested persons. The committees can help in instances of indifferent forest owners, owners who are financially unable to provide treatment, and non-resident owners who may not be informed of conditions on their land. Formation and active support of bark beetle control committees are the best known means of bringing about coordination of control efforts.

The best method of destroying the pine bark beetle is peeling and burning the bark. Local forest officers recognize the hazard of this method and, in the main, meet it effectively by taking necessary safeguards and precautions. It is advisable to insure that control crews know and practice proper fire precautions in beetle control activities. Burning

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should not be carried on during periods of high fire danger. A fire line should be dug surrounding the spots where bark is to be burned, and local public forestry agencies should be contacted and their detailed fire precaution instructions carefully followed. An alternate method, which minimizes fire hazard, is to kill the eggs, larva, and adult beetles by using an oil insecticide spray on the bark after it has been peeled off or by exposing the inner side of the bark containing eggs and larva to the direct rays of the sun.

The Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has drafted a law designed to bring about prompt and effective treatment of infested trees by forest owners. The proposal is now under consideration by the Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, and the various Japanese governmental agencies that must concur before it is submitted to the Diet. An aroused local public sentiment would afford a supplementary approach.

The following measures have proved helpful in various localities in the bark beetle control campaign:

a. The designation of "joint control month".

b. Formation of strong local control action committees to plan and coordinate control activities.

c. Organization of fire crews, youth groups, upper school students, and others as reporting and treatment forces.

d. Publicity by radio, press, poster, leaflets, rallies, and conferences to point up the local economic importance of pine and the urgency of bark beetle control.

e. Strict enforcement of the embargo against the movement of unpeeled pine logs from infested areas. (See page 23, Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary 138, 30 May-5 June 1948, and attached Item 6.)

The amount of subsidy provided by the central government budget to forest owners who treat infested trees is limited and an increase is not anticipated. More emphasis must be placed on local self-help with maximum cooperation between private forest owners and local, prefectural, and national groups.

Economics (Cont'd)

Transportation

March MG Team Reports. - Railroad transportation is improving throughout the nation. The backlog of freight has been reduced. The repair of rolling stock, both at government plants and in privately owned installations, is current. Some of the privately owned facilities need to acquire business from private railroads, as the Ministry of Transportation is not placing additional cars to be repaired. The blackmarketing of commodities by both rail and truck is decreasing. Many companies find themselves in financial straits due to the failure of the government to meet its accounts promptly. The use of busses for passenger traffic is increasing and the quality of the vehicles in use at present is improving; however, in Osaka many busses and trucks are deadlined for lack of proper size tires and tubes. The new railroad ferry between Uno and Takamatsu has greatly helped the movement of commodities to and from Shikoku. Transportation along the inland sea by small vessels is being retarded because of the lack of necessary fuel oil. The Hokkaido team states that the shipment of freight is 99.6% of the planned quota.

Electric Power

March MG Team Reports. - The unusually favorable winter and spring weather has produced an increased flow of streams, which has been utilized in the development of hydro-electric power. This is true in all prefectures except Hokkaido. Increased allocations have been made to industries which have large demands. In Mie prefecture, which is not highly industrialized, fines for violation of power allocations totaled ¥27,542,945. Surveys for construction of additional water power plants are being conducted in Hiroshima ken. In Gifu 5,000 meters and limitors are being installed.

Public Works

March MG Team Reports. - The public works program has been retarded due to inadequate finances of the central government. In Tochigi and other prefectures it is feared that a reduction in the budget will prevent the completion of necessary flood control projects, which in turn will decrease the productivity of the territory. The flood control project of the Kitakami River in Iwate and Miyagi is progressing with renewed emphasis due to the fact that cement has been allocated, and twelve pieces of power equipment provided. Many of the prefectures have submitted their five-year road

Economics (Cont'd)

program to the central government. The overall program will require about thirty or forty billion yen to accomplish the work planned.

Critical Materials

Economic Investigation Board Programs. - The following EIB programs that started in March and April will continue in May:

Coal distribution investigation
Special goods and special materials investigation
Ex-army and navy installation investigation
"Jikatabi" investigation (including rubber boots and other footwear)
Controlled marine products investigation

In addition, an investigation of the iron and steel industry, covering production and distribution, will be started.

Import-Export

Division of Responsibility for Handling Import Cargoes. - MG teams receive import receipts from the Japanese on all import cargoes. These cargoes are of two classifications: army interest and non-army interest. Lower units are advised by this headquarters in which of the two categories each cargo is classified. Cargo checking teams under the jurisdiction of the Second Transportation Medium Port and Kobe Base Command check army interest cargoes only and submit TC-20 reports, radio certifications of government bills of lading, cut-turn reports to masters of vessels, and over, short, and damage reports. Quantitative receipts submitted to MG teams on army interest cargoes will normally be copies of those submitted to the cargo checking teams.

Export. - Applications for cargo shipment that are not properly filled out or certified are frequently forwarded to this headquarters. The following points in the application itself are subject to the greatest error:

a. There are two blank spaces where the SCAP case number of the license is written and the same SCAP case number should appear in both.

Economics (Cont'd)

b. In the case of applications for cargo shipment against SCAP license forms IE-202, the certification by the Board of Trade or Japanese bank should be properly prepared and signed.

c. All applications for cargo shipment should be properly certified by the shipping company or its agent. In this respect, the following should be taken into consideration:

(1) The name of the shipping company to which the application for cargo shipment is addressed should be the same as the company certifying the document.

(2) It should be ascertained that the carrying vessel named is actually represented by the certifying shipping company.

d. The seller's name and address should be written in the appropriate place on the application.

Non-payment of Export Weavers. - Shizuoka reported that payment of processing charges to some 800 medium and small size weavers engaged in export manufacture was delinquent. This resulted from a deficit in the 1948 budget of the Board of Trade, which has affected other prefectures as well. A supplementary budget for payment of these outstanding debts is to be presented to the Diet.

Numbering of Applications for License to Export. - A variety of SCAP case numbers are being applied to applications for license to export. Textile shipments will carry the letters "J" for Japan, "T" for textiles, "X" for export, plus "S" for silk, "RY" for rayon, "C" for cotton, and "W" for wool. Numbers for each designated textile will run consecutively beginning with No. 1.

Prefectural Activity in Promoting Exports. - Gifu is adopting a promising method of promoting foreign trade. The prefecture will allot a portion of its 1949 budget to selected experimental stations and laboratories for use in experiments to improve the quality and production techniques of items manufactured for export. Publication of the results of these experiments will extend their value far beyond the limits of the prefecture.

Economics (Cont'd)

Rating Team for Ship-side Tally Men. - An investigation by the Kanagawa MG Team of Japanese ship-side tally procedures revealed several discrepancies in checking import cargoes due to little or no supervision at ship-side. Tally inspection teams were then formed by the Japanese with the most efficient and experienced men. These teams visited ships as they were being discharged in Yokohama Harbor and the tally men were graded according to their tally procedure on the particular cargo being discharged, the correct tallies, and the result of the tallies that were turned in at the conclusion of the work. The rating teams also offered suggestions for making improvements. They published lists of the graded men and the top 10 percent were awarded certificates. This created a competitive spirit and acted as an incentive to the lower rated men. The rating system is producing very good results. During February thirty individual checkers were commended and received certificates of merit.

Labor

Labor Education. - The Yokohama Labor Policy Office has enlisted the assistance of the Olympia Theater in furthering labor education. At each change of performance, the theater issues a program which tells the story of the current picture; on the back of the program is an article on labor. The program space is given free by the theater to the labor policy section. The theater also issues discount coupons allowing a 25% discount to laborers. The discount coupons are sent to the labor policy office and picked up by the theater-goers before the performance.

A recent article on the back of one of the theater programs urged workers to use the public employment security office in seeking employment.

March MG Team Reports. - Efficiency of the Labor Standards Bureau continues to improve, although hampered by lack of qualified personnel, telephones, transportation, adequate office space, and housing for members. Reports show that labor standards officers tend to be lenient towards violators. Prevalent among violations of the law are child labor problems, safety and sanitation, forced labor, and non-payment of wages. In general the attitude of employers toward labor laws improves when they come to understand their provisions clearly. Chiba reports malpractices in small shops, requiring individual inspections. Cooperation of unions towards the enforcement of labor laws continues to be good.

Economics (Cont'd)

LABOR (Cont)

Unemployment is increasing as lay-offs occur under the rationalization program. Unemployed are being diverted to public works programs where such programs have been approved.

During March 1949 there was a 97% fulfillment of labor requisitions. In Tokyo and Kanagawa skilled workers are in need as offset pressmen, linotype operators, folding machine and small machine operators. Capable interpreters and translators are still much in demand.

Labor relations committees continue to show progress in investigating and settling disputes. Nine new committees were appointed during March.

There were some changes in labor agreements and union constitutions. Nara MG Team reported one instance of the replacement of young people in all key union positions by older employees.

Japanese officials, management, and unions remain active in stimulating interest in and conducting meetings, lectures, and conferences on labor subjects. Land has been acquired in Kanagawa for the establishment of a labor hall.

Supply in most instances was equal to the demand for labor materials. MG labor officers participated in labor education by holding conferences and discussions, by visiting labor union meetings and factories, and by checking union agreements, contracts, and constitutions. In Okayama 300 union constitutions were scrutinized.

Several prefectures attribute labor unrest to the industrial readjustment program. Oita reports that payment of full time union officials by management has virtually ceased.

Blackmarket

Blackmarket Control. - The extent of blackmarket activities in Toyama made a new approach necessary to control the widespread violations. The National Rural Police chief, the EIB chief, and the chiefs of all city and municiple police were called into conference to plan a new enforcement drive. These plans included checks at all fish landing ports, canals, highway and rail transportation points, and railway stations. Responsible chiefs were then told to prepare detailed plans. Each plan was studied for

Economics (Cont'd)

loopholes and then discussed with the interested enforcement agency. MG surveillance on the effectiveness of the new controls indicates gratifying results.

Release of Installations

March MG Team Reports. - Little activity was noted in the release of former military installations. Kanagawa reports nine releases, involving 122 buildings and 177,949 tsubo of land. Hiroshima reports twelve releases of military and naval installations. Osaka released 7,372 tsubo of buildings and 29,320 tsubo of land, with a total value of ¥881,648.

Release of Medical and Kitchen Equipment. - In reparations plants which have been evaluated by Japanese evaluation committees, medical and kitchen equipment and supplies have been listed in the reports and in many cases given an inventory number. SCAP has been approving requests to release these items from reparations custody. In some cases the releases have covered all the equipment in sizable company-owned hospitals. Requests for release contain sufficient description of each item by nomenclature and inventory number, if any.

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

Reparations

March MG Team Reports. - The control and maintenance of reparations plants throughout all prefectures is reported as satisfactory or better. Iwate is stressing fire prevention within the plants. Packaging in several of the arsenals is proceeding on allocations at hand; however, it represents an insignificant amount. In Nagano ken the team has awarded certificates of commendation to the three best plants, as an incentive to others to improve their maintenance.

SEE ALSO:

1. Finance and Civil Property Section
2. Street Stall Vendors Associations (Legal and Government)

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Comments on Tax Surveillance. - Ishikawa MG Team - During the month ¥10,094,901 was collected from 2,809 delinquent cases for the years 1946 and 1947. By the end of February 91.7% of the goal for the fiscal year 1948-1949 had been reached. As of the date of this report the prefecture has attained 106.8% of its tax collection goal.

Nagasaki MG Team - The Fukue tax office on Goto Retto has introduced into the schools of its district classes on taxes that include the reasons for taxes, why they must be paid, how they are assessed, and who must pay. These classes are also conducted on scheduled trips through the tax office to see the various steps of assessment and collection of taxes. Students and adults both are enthusiastic about the classes. To further this program each village of the Fukue tax district is divided into sections which meet once a week to discuss taxes and other pertinent information in regard to government matters. This program, although slower in catching on, is gaining in popularity, with stimulation from the school classes. The Fukue tax officials have also gone into debt in order to defray the expenses of their tax collectors in the field, since the allocation given them to pay those expenses was not sufficient.

Ehime MG Team - Local newspapers are carrying a "Question and Answer Box" in which questions submitted by the tax-payer are published in the paper along with the answers furnished by the chiefs of the local tax offices. This program has aroused considerable interest, as is evidenced by the large number of questions submitted.

Kochi MG Team - The prefecture information committee, in conjunction with MG, has been constantly in the field holding lectures and open forum meetings. A colored stereopticon strip was used effectively at all meetings, with an average attendance of 300 people.

Wakayama MG Team - The Wakayama Tax Acceleration Committee sponsored a prefecture-wide poster campaign on tax payment. Prizes were given for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd best poster entries, as judged by local tax officials. Winning entries will be reproduced and distributed throughout the prefecture.

On 21 February a taxation exhibition bus from the Osaka Finance Bureau held exhibitions in Wakayama City and Kainan City. On 22 February the bus held exhibitions in Kokawa and Hashimoto towns.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

Forty of 120 tax bulletin boards, donated by firms and shops, have now been erected to display tax literature. Portable bulletin boards similar to the old "sandwich board" have been suggested for use.

Tochigi MG Team - Local tax officials are having difficulty in collecting local taxes from individuals who have filed in this prefecture but have moved to another prefecture before paying their taxes. Officials in the prefecture to which the persons have moved claim they are too busy collecting their own taxes to bother with collecting taxes for other prefectures.

Fukuoka MG Team - The Fukuoka Ken Tax Office distributed 400,000 handbills concerning the democratic privilege of paying taxes. The Nishi Nippon News Agency distributed 20,000 pamphlets folded in newspapers. Fourteen large sign boards showing graphs of progress and current information were erected in eight of the principal cities. The Finance Ministry distributed to all tax offices in Fukuoka prefecture 1,170 large posters dealing with prompt payment of taxes.

Tokyo MG Team - An extensive education program is carried on by the finance bureau and the prefectural officials. Street cars carry "Tax Payment" signs and school children receive handbills to take home. At a public showing of the Picturama, "Modern America", the finance bureau had sound trucks broadcasting in the area exhorting compliance with tax obligations.

Akita MG Team - The legal and government section and the economics section helped the tax program by sending out a team which gave speeches and showed motion pictures on blackmarket and government. The necessity of tax collection and the use of tax moneys were mentioned in both the motion pictures and speeches. Thirty-two towns were visited and approximately 35,000 persons saw the movies and heard the speeches.

Tottori MG Team - The tax surveillance officer visited the prefectural fuel distribution kodan and was instrumental in procuring an additional ration of gasoline for the Kuryoshi tax office for use in distributing posters, leaflets, and other tax information.

Miyagi MG Team - A plan was presented whereby school children would write compositions on the importance of tax collection, the harmful effects

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

of tax delinquency, and other pertinent topics. This has shown good results by the fact that where this plan has gone into effect the people are more tax conscious. All school-masters are cooperating very willingly in this project. At Shiogama the women's home circle is cooperating with the tax officials by allowing their children of primary and high school age to distribute pressing letters of notification to tax delinquents.

Kinki MG Region - Since the JG postal system does not have franking privileges for official correspondence, it was suggested by the KMGR that the adoption of such a system would effect substantial savings in personnel and actual cash outlay in all government agencies.

Fukuoka MG Team - On 27 March the Fukuoka Finance Bureau sponsored a tax publicity program in the Taro Theater of Fukuoka City. It included addresses by the governor and finance bureau chief and entertainment with comedians, jugglers, dancers, and a movie. Admission was free.

Gifu MG Team - The tax chiefs are having stamps made to place on factories, homes, and other places where taxes have been paid in full. A tax money savings association made up of leading members from various cities is getting a good start with its program for saving money each month to be used for payment of taxes. One tax office is preparing a tax memo and bookkeeping pamphlet with tax due dates indicated. These booklets will be distributed with food ration cards to help educate the people about the tax program and encourage them to keep records of income and expenses.

Shiga MG Team - The tax office, the chamber of commerce, and the bankers association have sponsored a plan which incorporates a system of bookkeeping and tax savings bank deposits. The plan went into effect on 1 April 1949.

Nagasaki MG Team - Shimabara Tax Office has used ingenious methods of tax education. In one instance it made posters showing the difference between taxes paid when due and taxes plus accrued penalties if paid when delinquent. Post cards were sent to all delinquents showing them the additional cost of delaying tax payments after the specified due date. This has proved most effective.

Tax Badge of Honor. - Through the efforts of the Shikoku MG Team CI officer and the Takamatsu Regional Finance Bureau, a two-inch square stick-

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

er designated as the "Tax Badge of Honor" is being given to all who make full payment of taxes. This program has been well played up by all publicity media. One village in Kagawa prefecture received a mass presentation of the badge; the individual stickers were given to the block representatives. Pictures appeared in the newspaper and the story was picked up by Kyodo-Tsushin which relayed it to other papers.

SEE ALSO:

1. Street Stall Vendors Associations (Legal and Government)
2. Tax Posters - Comments from the Field (Civil Information)

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine. - The recent issuance of SCAPINS 1966 and 1971 is a further step taken by SCAP to turn over the operation of the customs, immigration, and quarantine service to the Japanese, with surveillance by MG teams.

SCAPIN 1966 is intended to place upon the Japanese government direct responsibility for control over entry into and exit from Japan of foreign and Japanese currency, precious metals, books and other literature, weapons, national treasures and important art objects, and articles infringing on patent rights, except for occupation property or property belonging to occupation personnel. MG will exercise surveillance over their activities.

SCAPIN 1971 is an initial move to extend immigration control over individuals as well, except for occupation forces or personnel accredited to SCAP. The Japanese government processes applications of persons desiring to visit relatives in Japan for compassionate reasons and, provided the logistic situation is not unfavorable, grants permission for visits up to 60 days, subject to approval by SCAP. The Japanese government's responsibilities, as outlined above, may be delegated to the Japan Travel Bureau or any other travel agency authorized to operate in Japan. It is now the responsibility of the Japanese agencies concerned to notify Eighth Army of immigration clearances, entry and departure dates, and, above all, cases where individuals fail to depart according to schedule. In all cases prior clearances will be given through Eighth Army channels and not directly by Japanese agencies to MG team customs, immigration and quarantine units. No individual not previously cleared by this headquarters should be permitted entry into or exit from Japan.

One of the current problems which has long faced customs and immigration officials is the question of yen exchange for foreign merchant seamen and passengers allowed ashore for a day or so. This may now be done under SCAPIN 1966, which authorizes local branches of the Bank of Japan (including many large Japanese banks) to exchange yen for US dollars at the military conversion rate. Most foreign merchant ships carry a supply of dollar exchange. Extension of conversion privileges at a later date to include Philippine pesos and perhaps the pound sterling and Hong Kong dollars is under consideration. In the event foreign exchange facilities are provided at Japanese ports of call, it is recommended that: (1) A large sign be

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

placed at each place where transactions are made; (2) receipts bear a notation warning the individual that it is a one-way transaction (yen may not be reconverted to dollars in the event the entire amount is not spent); (3) it be clearly stated that Japanese currency may not be taken out of the country.

Another question is in connection with identification of missionaries in Japan. MG is responsible for notifying entrants of the necessity for reporting to the Provost Marshal to obtain identification cards which must be turned in upon their departure. Missionaries, however, are an exception in that they are not required to carry ID or AGO cards.

Employment of Nisei by the Japanese Government. - The Fukuoka Signal Center inquired whether employment of American and Canadian Nisei by the Japanese government would prejudice their acquisition of citizenship. SCAP replied as follows:

"1. The Ministry of Communications started working on this problem in April 1948 and finally arrived at a plan which resulted in September 1948 in American Nisei being furnished certificates stating that their employment by the Ministry of Communications did not require Japanese citizenship. The difficulty in Kyushu arose prior to the issuance of Ministry of Communications instructions that Japanese nationality was not required for temporary employees.

"2. Consideration is now being given to the issuance of instructions to the Japanese Government which would protect the citizenship rights of all American and Canadian Nisei working for the Japanese Government and assigned to duty with the occupation."

The issue originally arose as a result of the Communications Ministry's requiring all employees to sign a form stating that they were Class 3 officials in order to collect some back pay due them.

The ruling of SCAP in this case gives real meaning to Article 22 of the Japanese Constitution insofar as Nisei are concerned, and clears up this very important question.

Legality of Prefectural Lotteries. - The Law for the Establishment of Certificates with Prizes, No. 144 of 1948, makes central government and prefectural government lotteries legal. The Diet, realizing that it was

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

failing to transfer enough funds to local governments to operate adequately, passed the law. Its object is stated as follows:

"Article 1. In order to cope with the existing economic situation, this law is enacted for the time being as a temporal measure to supplement the central and local governments' revenues by absorbing floating purchasing power through the sale of the certificates with prizes."

Prefectures must get the approval of the office of the Prime Minister before setting up a lottery, and the Prime Minister is required to consult with the Minister of Finance before issuing the permit. The prizes cannot exceed the sum of the total issue. The highest prize cannot exceed 100,000 times the cost of a certificate or ticket. The Minister of Finance and the governor can allow any bank to handle the sale of tickets, except the Bank of Japan. The amount of commission to be paid on each ticket cannot exceed 10%. Lottery tickets cannot be resold by the purchasers. Claims for rewards must be made within one year or they lapse. Penal provisions are provided for misuse or misappropriation of the funds involved.

The law does not extend the right to hold lotteries to cities, towns, and villages.

Police Radio Communications to be Improved. - In answer to a report from the Nagano MG Team on the present inadequacy of the police radio system SCAP made the following answer:

"1. The radio requirements of the Japanese police have been studied and a plan has been developed to take care of deficiencies such as those mentioned in the basic correspondence. Necessary steps will be taken to implement the program as quickly as technical and economic conditions permit.

"2. A report showing the details of the plan and the proposed schedule for implementing this plan is being prepared. Copies will be furnished interested headquarters when available.

The Nagano report pointed out that the waveband, 1995 kc, is not suitable for daytime use and is useless at distances in excess of 50 kilometers. It was pointed out that the 450 watt generators could only be used for short periods of time. Further, although a 4-6 kilowatt generator was

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

approved for the prefectural headquarters, no plans were made for the eight local stations.

Recall Petitions. - Instances have been reported in which members of the canvassing group have filled in the names of the registered voters in advance and then simply presented the petition for the han or seal of the members of a family. The election commissions should reject such a petition for violation of Article 92 of the Cabinet Order on Local Autonomy.

Article 92 provides that the representative "shall ask for the signing and sealing of the persons who have the right to vote." Article 94 also repeats the "sign and seal" provision. It also requires that the signatures on the petition be compared with those on the election register as an additional safeguard against fraud in this connection.

In view of the alarming number of recall petitions being filed, it is important that the election commissions understand their obligation to scrutinize petitions and reject them when proper to do so.

A year ago the Diet saw fit to amend Article 74 of the Local Autonomy Law by excepting from its provisions the right to file petitions seeking the repeal of tax laws. This action was taken after certain groups started a nation-wide drive to cancel all by-laws on electric taxes. These groups, though stopped from directly repealing the tax laws, have not given up the fight. Their method is now to petition for the dissolution of the whole assembly when tax by-laws which they don't like are passed. This amounts to a technique to evade the effect of the amendment to Article 74. If no petition to cancel tax laws can be filed, then it should follow that no petition to dissolve the assembly could be based solely on the ground that the assembly passed tax laws. However, Article 76, providing for dissolutions, was not amended along this line. Assuming an election commission would reject a petition to dissolve an assembly on this ground, what action the courts might take remains to be seen. Proper action is, of course, a further amendment by the Diet. In the meantime a court decision would be an acceptable substitute.

In theory, the recall and the initiative and referendum principle are to protect the public from the actions of public officials to support special interest groups, political parties, or favored classes. Typical now in Japan, these provisions are being utilized by minority groups and the Communist Party to stifle the will of the majority of citizens and to badger and coerce public officials into following certain party lines.

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Only one-fourth of the United States have recall provisions and they have been resorted to in surprisingly few instances. It is an essential part of good government that some means be provided for holding public officials responsible to the electorate. In America the public is satisfied to retain an administration until the next regular election day to register their protest on questions of policy and the ordinary decisions of public servants. Recall has been reserved for serious cases of malfeasance or negligence in office. Any other use of the right is a perversion of a good principle of government.

Results of Recent By-elections. - The results of 406 reported by-elections held in Japan during the months of January, February, and March 1949 (205 for executives and 201 for assemblies) indicate there were 1802 candidates for 1189 offices, an average of slightly better than one and two thirds candidates for each office. Town and village elections comprise the bulk of the total and account for all of the 151 uncontested elections, (37% of the total). Interest in seeking public office was characteristically intense in the cities and extremely low in small communities. On the other hand, voting interest was higher in smaller communities, where an average of 80% of the registered voters flocked to the polls on election day, compared to 50% to 60% for the cities.

Independent candidates predominated both in total number of candidates and number of winning candidates. Though political parties usually enjoyed the upper hand in prefectural and municipal elections, it was at the town and village level that the voters most clearly demonstrated their penchant for personalities rather than parties and party platforms. In this year's reported by-elections nearly 90% of the successful candidates were independents.

As to political parties, the Democratic-Liberals fared best, electing approximately two thirds of their candidates.

The Socialist and Democratic Parties' local branches showed negligible activity, winning only 17 offices apiece.

Although the Communist position as a whole appears to have declined slightly since the general election, the party demonstrated further gains in Tokyo and Osaka, as well as in the Kanto region. Scattered elections in Nagano, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Saitama resulted in the Communists' polling anywhere from 20% to 30% of the valid vote (36.8% in the

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

election for mayor of Ichikawadaimon Town, Yamanashi). Proximity to the party's central headquarters in Tokyo probably accounts for a good deal of their strength in the Kanto region, since representatives from Tokyo readily swarm into the target area to help direct the party's campaigns.

Results of the 406 reported by-elections held in January, February, and March 1949 are indicated in the following chart:

	Candidates	Winners
Democratic-Liberal	128	72
Democrat	40	17
Socialist	62	17
Communist	100	24
Minor Party	21	5
Independent	1451	1063
TOTAL	1802	1198

Review of Court Sentence on Koreans and Other Nationals. - A lot of time and paper work can be saved in cases involving petitions for review of Japanese court sentences imposed on Koreans and certain other nationals if at the time they are brought into the team the requirements of OD 27 of 1946 are reviewed to see if the petition is complete.

The OD does not authorize a blanket right of review of all sentences of Koreans, Formosans, or others formerly under the domination of the Japanese (exclusive of China or any part thereof). The right of review of sentence is limited to those cases in which the following conditions exist:

1. The person himself signs the petition, not some organization on his behalf.

2. The petition states that all remedies have been exhausted in the Japanese courts. This means that an appeal has been carried to the Supreme Court or there is a reason why no appeal was filed.

3. The petition states that the petitioner is intending to return to his homeland and gives details of steps taken in that regard.

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Unless the petition contains the above allegations it is not complete and would only be returned to the team to have it put in order. The cases in which they are actually intending to return home are rare. When this requirement is made clear, usually no further effort is made to get a review.

Even where the conditions do exist entitling the petitioner to a review, it is not a review of the whole case but is limited to the question of whether or not the defendant got a more severe sentence than would an ordinary Japanese under the same circumstances.

Special Elections to Separate Towns or Villages from Cities. - Quite a few elections are being held on the question of whether a town or village which was annexed to a city during the war years should be allowed to separate itself at this time. These elections should be carefully watched as many abuses have crept up in connection with them.

The Local Autonomy Law Amendment No. 196, passed in December 1947, provides that a former town or village which was annexed between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1946, inclusive, shall have the right to hold an election to determine whether or not it shall remain annexed or go back to its original status. The purpose of the amendment is to undo the injustice to those villages which were compelled during the war under police pressure to elect annexation to some neighboring city that was the site of a proposed war industry plant.

The villages merit sympathy in these contests. While MG maintains strict neutrality and impartiality this cannot be carried to the point of complete indifference to the outcome. Especially when the city authorities use public money to fight the separation, rig the polling places to favor the anti-group, engage in threats of tax reprisals against those who support the separation, and similar undemocratic tactics, the situation should not be ignored. A little advice and guidance to the city authorities before the election on what they should not do will reduce the number of court cases coming up afterwards.

One monthly report discloses that the prefectural assembly is holding up dissolution, after a favorable vote by the villagers. The amendment does not give the prefectural assembly the right to do anything but certify the results of the election and make a report of the matter to the Prime Minister. While the war-time mayors were all purged, their kind are still

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

exerting a lot of influence to keep the status quo of pre-occupation days. The little villages concerned are down at the bottom of the political ladder and have no one to go to but the MG Teams for help in this type of fight. Special effort is recommended to see that these "small towners" aren't given any more blows than they have already had.

Street Stall Vendors Associations. - A number of the monthly reports indicate a renewed effort to do something about the street stall situation. In this connection attention is invited to Article 5 of the Local Autonomy Law amendment, known as Law No. 169 of 1947.

This amendment requires the street stall association officials who have had anything to do with the collection of taxes to submit a verified report of collections made within 30 days after the amendment became effective. Therefore, step one is to check to see whether or not such a report has been filed with the local tax officials. Next, have the report carefully studied for omissions or inaccuracies. The fact that the local tax office has accepted the report as correct does not necessarily mean that it is. These associations exerted tremendous influence in the past and continue to do so. If the report is correct and the association has accounted and paid into the local tax office the amount it owes in taxes, no further action under this article can be taken. However, if they have failed to file a report, or file a false report, they can be prosecuted and sentenced up to two years imprisonment and ¥200,000 fine. Further, where it can be proved that they illegally converted any of the tax money to their own use, the procurator can bring a proceeding to have the association dissolved and disbanded. The Supreme Court has already set up the rules and regulations governing this dissolution proceeding. Action under this provision might uncover a lot of much needed local revenue.

SEE ALSO:

1. Finance and Civil Property Section
2. New Meeting Procedures Adopted - Comments from the Field (Civil Information)

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PUBLIC HEALTH

Instructors Course for Midwives. - Prefectural health departments will invite one midwife from each prefecture to attend a course on prenatal and infant care in Tokyo 16 and 17 May. On her return to the prefecture she is to be responsible for teaching this course to other midwives. Subsequently it is planned to organize classes for mothers at health centers and at hospitals offering maternity services. It is suggested that a midwife capable of being an instructor - preferably a competent midwife employed in the prefectural health department - be chosen to attend the course.

Medical Films. - All public health sections will be interested in letter AGMGCI 413.53, subject, "Medical Films for Showing to Japanese Audiences." This communication carries a list of Department of the Army medical films and film strips that have been cleared for showing to Japanese audiences under the supervision of MG. Copies of this list will be furnished all regions and teams. Information as to how these films may be obtained will also be provided. It is suggested that team public health officers contact their civil information sections for further information.

Nutritional Publicity Permitted. - PHWJG 95, 21 March 1949, allows the publication by the Ministry of Welfare of the November 1948 nutritional survey data, with minor corrections.

SEE ALSO:

1. Release of Medical and Kitchen Equipment (Economics)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Administrative Reviews. - Tabulation has been completed of ninety-six reports of administrative reviews made by thirty-five of the team welfare officers during February. Some reports were not received in time for inclusion in this first tabulation. Also, not more than four reports from any one prefecture were included. However, the tabulation reflects administrative weaknesses which supervisory officials should be attempting to eradicate. For example, in the 2407 case records examined:

a. Slightly over one-half, 1222, showed current entries for budget requirements.

b. Slightly under one-half, 1118, showed current entries for income.

c. Only 564 contained records of formal applications.

d. Of 169 cases receiving grants greater than the amount which can be approved locally, only 93 showed approval by the governor or ministry, as is required.

e. In 1587 there were entries on home visits made by minsei-iin during the previous month.

The tabulation showed considerable delay in forwarding of grants-in-aid, especially by the prefecture:

	Nat'l	Prefecture Residents	Prefecture Non-residents
Received prior to beginning of quarter (Jan)	60	47	26
Received after beginning of quarter	29	25	18
Not received by time of review	7	24	52

Comments from the Field. - Recertification Results - (Mie) - Review of 11,339 public assistance cases resulted in 4033 remaining unchanged, 1211 grants' being decreased, 5226 grants' being increased and 869 grants' being either discontinued or suspended.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Use of Labor Exchanges - (Fukui) - Close cooperation of local welfare and labor exchange agencies has kept the employable case load extremely low.

Appeals - (Yamaguchi) - During February, 79 appeals were made. Of these, 63 were settled in the appellant's favor, 8 in the agency's favor and 8 remained pending.

Budget - (Yamaguchi) - The welfare budget for the new fiscal year is four times as great as the amount expended during the past year (the total prefectural budget is 2.7 times as large). In the new budget 5.3% of prefectural tax money is allocated for welfare purposes compared with the previous 3.4%.

Supervision - (Nara) - Considerable improvement was noted during recent reviews of four local agencies previously reviewed. The improvement is attributed to monthly inspections made by district welfare officials.

Reviews by Japanese (Tochigi) - Administrative reviews made by ken field supervisors are reported as having been most satisfactory and that as they continue local administration will improve.

Continuing Review of Eligibility - (Shiga) - From detailed statistical and recertification activity reports, the prefecture expects to be able to demonstrate that continuing reviews would have resulted in sufficient savings to employ full-time case workers.

Reorganization Plans - (Saitama) - Following an administrative review and subsequent critique, the mayor, welfare officials and minsei-iin agreed that: The welfare section would be given larger quarters in order to provide privacy for client interviews; housing duties would be transferred to either the engineering or general affairs section; case records would be reorganized so that data on each case are filed together; study would be made of the possibility of assigning full-time officials to area case-loads and using minsei-iin in a strictly advisory capacity.

Removal of Case Records - (Yamanashi) - An administrative review could not be completed because one of the officials, on business elsewhere, had taken part of the records with him. This is poor administrative practice.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Special Group Assistance - (Miyagi) - Following a fire which affected, among others, twelve Korean families, the Korean residents union requested MG aid in obtaining group assistance for these families. It was explained that needy Korean families could make individual applications to the city welfare department.

Training - (Osaka) - Both fu and city officials, in formulating new training plans, are considering the designation of certain outstanding offices as model or teaching units. Officials needing special training, and new appointees, could then be given brief periods of experience in well administered programs. The designated offices could also provide field work placements for students in schools of social work.

Minsei-iin Council Meetings - (Kyoto) - As a result of the team's reports on the poor methods of conducting meetings and poor material presented, the prefecture has instructed all councils to record their meetings in detail. Study of these records will be made in order to determine methods for improving the meetings.

Payroll Deductions - (Fukui) - Review of one firm's records disclosed that two sets of books were being maintained: one, of the actual payroll; a second, indicating lower wages than actually paid and on which deductions and employer contributions were based.

Information Program - (Ibaraki) - The prefecture insurance section sponsored a ten-day publicity campaign to help reactivate the National Health Insurance associations.

Premium Collections - (Shiga) - Since August 1948, an average of three and one-half million yen in back Health Insurance premiums have been collected each month. Since March 1948, premiums collected have exceeded benefits paid in all but two months.

Auditing Consolidation - (Shiga) - To prevent duplication, auditors from either the insurance section or the unemployment insurance collection section are now reviewing both Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance in factories.

Adoptions - (Kumamoto) - Most of the adoption cases reviewed were found to concern children between the ages of 14 and 18 who were able to help in farm work.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Minimum Standards - (Iwate) - Copies of the Minimum Standards Regulation for Child Welfare Agencies have been distributed to all district, city, town, and village offices. All institutions are scheduled to receive copies.

Minimum Standards - (Fukushima) - Staff members of children's institutions in the prefecture have completed a two-week course given by the children's section on the standards.

School Absenteeism Due to Destitution - (Akita, Ishikawa) - A survey in Akita disclosed that of 3000 cases of long absenteeism from school, one-third were ascribed to destitution. Prefectural welfare, education, and labor departments, with the cooperation of the labor standards and women's and minors bureaus and school principals, have evolved a plan for case referrals and care. In Ishikawa a similar survey disclosed that 2600 children between the ages of 13 and 16 were chronic absentees from school because they were working to help support their families, most of which are in the needy family category.

Case Study before Placement - (Oita) - Thorough case studies are being made prior to placement of children in institutions. Officials have come to realize that it is much better and cheaper to keep the child with its parents even if it means that the parents will need public assistance.

Segregation - (Kyoto) - One of the difficulties in re-sorting indiscriminately institutionalized children (for example, physically handicapped children are in institutions with sub-normal children; feebleminded children with normal orphans) is that directors of long-established agencies are better known and have more prestige than the newer child welfare officials. The latter, consequently, are reluctant to insist upon the necessary adjustments.

Inspection of Institutions - (Hokkaido) - Since team inspections revealed lack of supervision of institutions, the prefecture and city welfare departments have formulated plans for regular inspection of institutions for which they are responsible.

Press Pressure - (Yamagata) - Local newspaper criticism of conditions at an institution resulted in starting official corrective action.

Disaster Operations - (Shizuoka) - Effectiveness of planning was dem-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

onstrated at a recent fire which left a large number of persons homeless. First aid and registration programs were set up, food and clothing were brought in immediately, and on the following morning actual reconstruction had begun.

Exercise Cost - (Shiga) - Of a ¥230,000 budget for disaster drills, ¥90,000 was used for one drill. In this drill the largest item of expense was ¥33,000 paid to volunteer firemen.

Helen Keller Fund - (Yamanashi) - ¥250,000 is to be used to install a library in the school for blind.

Training Scholarships - (Nara) - All agencies in the prefecture have been encouraged to establish scholarships for study at the Osaka School of Social Work.

Workshops - (Tokyo) - After completing a survey of workshops the team concluded that the workshop program in the Tokyo area contributes little or nothing to the welfare program and that, in fact, it might be considered a detriment because most of the employees are mothers whose children would probably benefit by their presence in the home. It is felt that the actual cost to the government of giving adequate aid to the mothers and permitting them to remain at home would be no more, and perhaps less, than the expenses of operating workshops and day nurseries.

Medical Social Work - (Hyogo) - A position for a medical social worker has been established at Saiseikai Hospital.

Community Chest - (Fukuoka) - The Community Chest council has already established a tentative goal for the 1949 campaign, and is planning publicity to begin in the near future.

LARA - (Kochi) - An amazing number of institutionalized children know about the assistance being sent from abroad through LARA.

Repatriates - (Wakayama) - Reviews indicate that repatriates are being absorbed without difficulty. Fewer are found on public assistance.

Information to Occupation Personnel Regarding Japanese Beggars. - In some areas handling of vagrants, both adult and children, has been made more difficult for Japanese authorities because solicitations from occupation personnel have proved profitable. The following article, which is

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

quoted in its entirety, was prepared by the Kanagawa MG Team and published in a TI&E newssheet which is distributed daily to all occupation personnel in the Yokohama area.

"It has been reported to the Kanagawa Military Government Team that Japanese Nationals, both adult and juvenile, have been begging for food, clothing and money within the various dependent housing areas in the Yokohama Area. It is recognized that the practice of soliciting by Japanese nationals is objectionable to some occupation personnel, while others feel inclined to help those persons who seem to be in dire circumstances. It is undesirable to give indiscriminately to Japanese nationals, because such a practice has a tendency to encourage the continuation of begging, and there is reason to believe that begging by children is actually a business controlled by unscrupulous "bosses" and parents who are exploiting the children and our gullible public. Activity of a begging nature is a direct violation of the Child Welfare Law, which prohibits begging by children or the use of children for such purposes. Occupation personnel are informed that there is a Japanese department of public welfare with branch offices in every ward of Yokohama city, and in each town and village in Kanagawa prefecture. Welfare commissioners or "minsei-iin" are stationed throughout the prefecture and are able to assist Japanese nationals who are in need. It must be remembered that the Japanese economy does not permit the granting of public assistance on a grand scale but the services and funds available are adequate to maintain a minimum standard of living. It is suggested that occupation personnel refrain from making donations to Japanese and, when possible, refer the individual to the welfare section, or 'Kosei-ka', of the ward in which the individual resides. Information concerning the location of welfare officials and offices may also be secured from the welfare section of the 'kencho'."

Japanese Red Cross in Disaster Operations. - Reference is made to Articles 21, 32, and 34 of the National Disaster Relief Law, and PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 68. These references indicate that the Red Cross is to cooperate with the prefecture governor in regard to operations of medical aid teams and coordination of activities of other private agencies. Because the governor is ultimately responsible for disaster relief operations the implication is that the Red Cross will operate under his supervision.

In formulating team disaster plans the problem of liaison with the Japanese Red Cross may be encountered. Because of the relationship out-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

lined above, liaison would normally be effected through prefecture officials. This would be especially applicable at command post level. Exigencies arising in the field, however, may at times require direct liaison.

Public Assistance for Employed but Unpaid Persons. - Some groups representing organized labor and employers are attempting to obtain public assistance for employees of firms which are unable to meet their payrolls. Saitama prefecture has issued to all local agencies instructions which outline a sound administrative approach to the problem. These instructions point out that:

a. Delay in wage payment does not in itself constitute or establish eligibility for public assistance.

b. The usual methods of determining individual need by investigation are to be followed.

c. All resources must be carefully investigated, particularly possible insurance benefits; and in determining grants, proper deductions must be made for confirmed income.

d. The reimbursement provision (Art. 33) of the law must be applied when wage payments are finally made.

Following the issuance of the above instructions, three local agencies received lists from labor unions of about 200 families presumably requiring temporary aid. The prefecture recognizing that listings are invalid, informed union representatives that personal application to the minsei-iin was required before case investigations could be made. Until the end of March only three applications from the entire group of 200 families had been received. Of these three, one was accepted for temporary aid and two were rejected.

Special Allowances in Assistance Grants. - The Welfare Ministry has clarified recent administrative rulings regarding special allowances which may be made in computing assistance grants.

a. Where unusual expenses incident to new employment occur, the gross income from the employment need not be deducted immediately. Instead, a net income may be computed by evaluating the cost of employment expenses, such as purchase of clothing, shoes, and work gloves. The case record must

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

contain entries showing the gross income, the amounts allowed for the purchase of employment-related items, and the amount deducted as net income. Disregarding a part of the gross income in order to compensate for necessary purchases is not a desirable practice. A clear statement in the record of the actual situation and computations is necessary.

b. Unusual expenses such as necessary home repairs or replacement of destroyed clothing or bedding may be met by grants exceeding the standard allowances, provided approval is obtained from the Welfare Ministry. The plan for making excessive payments, i.e., the reasons, the approval, the amounts, and the period over which they are to extend, must be shown in the case record.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BULLETIN

Volume I, Number 11 HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY 13 June 1949

The Military Government Bulletin is created as a means for providing an informal source of information and exchange of ideas of interest to military government personnel. It is non-directive in nature. In no way may it be used as authority for action. Action desired by this headquarters on military government activities is contained in Operational Directives, letters or other official publications which are based upon directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Priorities of military government surveillance activities are directed quarterly by this headquarters.

* * * * * * *

PRIORITIES IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

The multiplicity of responsibilities placed on military government teams requires the utmost care at prefectural team level to insure proper coverage in the face of present personnel shortages. It is barely possible to cover fully the many missions directed by SCAP, and assigned to the teams by Eighth Army operational directives.

To ensure proper attention to the most important projects, Headquarters Eighth Army establishes and issues quarterly priorities. These priorities indicate projects that are to receive major emphasis during the period stated. They do not preclude such attention as is feasible to other projects covered by other directives.

When field units initiate major activities not required by directives from this headquarters, there is an implication that either directed activities are not being given full attention or that the units have more personnel than they need.

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ADMINISTRATION

Correspondence. - Below are extracts from a poorly prepared letter received at Eighth Army Headquarters. This letter passed through two intermediate headquarters.

"Surveillance of the tax program during the past year indicated unanimous opinion by the tax surveillance officer and MG personnel of a healthy tax collection program. This has directly resulted in the submission of improperly filled tax return forms."

"The Education Department, tax office, Chamber of Commerce was called to MG.... Cooperation of the above offices were assured and the plan was then handled to the committee..."

"All the commercial school teacher was recruited."

"Classes were decided to be held twice weekly..."

Note: Errors and discrepancies underlined by editor.

Vol I, No. 11

CIVIL EDUCATION

Education Briefs. - Inter-school Visits - (Shizuoka) - To acquire more information on what other schools were doing, various schools took snapshots of activities among the classes and exchanged them. Other schools made slides concerning class activities. A rotating program was set up so that each school uses the material and passes it on.

Better Nutrition Week - (Kagoshima) - The governor set aside "Better Nutrition Week," during which the physical education section held three meetings for representatives from all parts of the ken. These meetings featured exhibits of balanced lunches and a film on nutrition.

Consolidation of Districts - (Oita) - Communities without adequate independent lower secondary school buildings will be grouped into districts, reducing the building program to a minimum.

Traffic Safety - (Osaka) - A kami-shibai on traffic safety duty, written by a policeman, has been given to many schools and recorded for a radio broadcast.

In-service Training - (Gifu) - The Gifu Normal School is planning primary and lower secondary teacher training courses in specific liberal arts subject fields during the summer months, and has agreed to act as coordinator for similar programs in vocational and health fields. The courses will offer approximately 30 hours of lectures and 15 hours of directed library study--the equivalent of one credit under the new university program. Certificates will be given by the school upon satisfactory completion of the course.

Community Surveys - (Saitama) - This prefecture is conducting a survey in two communities of each of the following types of areas: Mountain, agricultural, city, and half commercial-half agricultural. The purpose of the survey is to determine what opportunities citizens of these communities have for education and information.

Coeducation and Student Government - (Shimane) - A concentrated effort is being made to help the newly consolidated senior high schools understand coeducation and student government by showing movies and staging model student government programs.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Model Classroom Schedules - (Gumma) - Teacher consultants are working on sample primary school classroom schedules based on sound educational principles.

Playground Project - (Tochigi) - The prefectural playground project, begun in October 1948, shows remarkable progress. The clubhouse, which includes a meeting hall, a restaurant, rooms for visiting athletes, showers, and office rooms, is nearly complete. The baseball and track stadiums are well under construction. Among the facilities still to be constructed under the three-year plan are a swimming pool, tennis courts, and an open-air theater.

Teachers Bulletin - (Iwate) - The secretariat of the school board publishes a monthly bulletin for principals and teachers. One copy is sent to each of the 848 public schools. The bulletin reports on educational aims, needs, and advancements.

"Techniques of Democracy" - (Ishikawa) - The prefectural social education section will award certificates and badges to those who satisfactorily pass tests on "Techniques of Democracy", the booklet written by CE section, Shikoku MG Region.

School Discipline - (Osaka) - To correct the attitude that democracy means complete freedom or anarchy, the school board has issued to all principals a guide concerning discipline that strengthens their authority and confidence and places directly on them the responsibility for school discipline.

Public Relations - (Miyazaki) - A sympathetic and progressive editor has been designated as the press and public relations agent for the board of education and superintendent. As a result of closer liaison, present relations with the press are friendly and cooperative.

Japanese Colleges and Universities. - It was not the intent of OD 19, 26 February 1947, to include institutions of higher learning in the surveillance missions of MG teams. The only reference to higher educational institutions included in this OD is contained in par. 2n, which states that encouragement and assistance should be given to colleges and universities in the establishment of extension courses for adults.

In general, principles concerning institutions of higher learning are as follows:

Civil Education (Cont'd)

a. Preservation of the principle of academic freedom in institutions of higher learning and the carrying out of educational reforms in these institutions by the institutions themselves.

b. Non-application of OD 19, February 1947, to institutions of higher learning, except paragraph 2n.

c. Surveillance by MG teams over all schools through the 6-3-3 level, but not over schools higher than the 6-3-3 level, except when higher educational institutions specifically request assistance.

d. No inspections or investigations of educational institutions higher than the 6-3-3 level unless directed in a command letter from Headquarters Eighth Army.

e. Surveillance over schools within the 6-3-3 level which are attached to normal schools or other institutions of higher learning.

PTA Training School. - A total of 375 parents and teachers have graduated from the Yamanashi PTA training school and are now working in the field. The school was opened, after a long period of planning and preparation, with five objectives: To train members to understand the functions of a PTA as it should be managed, not dominated by a few leaders; to demonstrate how the work of a PTA should be divided among many members by means of committees; to show how to raise money without resorting to forced contributions; to explain the role of PTA with relation to the school administration; and to demonstrate how to enjoy recreation and sociability within the PTA.

In order to stay away as much as possible from lectures, many different and interesting methods of presentation were used, including illustrated talks, pamphlets, audience participation, plays, and playlets.

The school was financed through a charge of ¥100 tuition. This almost covered expenses; the small deficit was made up by an appropriation from the social education section. It was suggested that in some cases a PTA might pay the expenses of its representative to the school so that the graduates would then be obliged to pass their instruction on to other members of their PTA's.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Survey of PTA's. - The Tokyo MG Team, CE Section, made a survey of PTA's in Tokyo-to by distributing a questionnaire to every school from kindergarten through the upper secondary level. It is to be used as a basis for remedial measures. Results of the survey were reported to the Japanese and discussed at principals conferences.

As of January 1949 there was a total of 1030 PTA's in Tokyo-to. The percentage of schools having PTA's was: Public elementary schools, 69%; private elementary schools, 20%; public lower secondary schools, 70%; private lower secondary schools, 60%; public upper secondary schools, 52%; and private upper secondary schools, 51%. Seven PTA's were established in 1946; 307, in 1947; and 719, in 1948.

After a careful study of the results, the team concluded that most of the good PTA's were those started after March 1948.

A series of charts depicting facts showed by the survey was prepared and used at principals meetings in an effort to improve PTA organization and operation.

SEE ALSO:

1. Comments from the Field-Adult Education Program Broadcast (Civil Information)

Vol I, No. 11

CIVIL INFORMATION

Comments from the Field. - Train Town Meeting Moderators - (Toyama) - Plans have been made for a one-day training course for town meeting moderators. These moderators will be private individuals who will act as chairmen for meetings in their own communities. It is hoped to have three or four capable moderators in each town take turns in arranging and conducting local meetings between the people and officials.

Producing Film Strips - (Toyama) - The prefectural film library is considering plans to buy a 35-mm. still camera to produce film strips and slides locally.

Name Cards - (Toyama) - As a means of stimulating public interest in the economic rehabilitation commission's work the PRO and his staff have had name cards printed with a concise version of the nine economic points, together with the exhortations, "Help Toyama Recover!" and "Help Japan Recover!" on the reverse side. All public officials, members of the commission, and businessmen will be urged to follow the same practice.

Tax Publicity - (Fukui) - In order to educate and appeal, rather than threaten by stating penalties if taxes are not paid, the ken tax affairs section is taking many pictures of buildings, roads, and bridges constructed or to be constructed by national budget. It will publicize these to show the public how its tax money is spent.

Attendance Restriction - (Kumamoto) - A recommendation has been made to the visual education officer that only children above a certain age (to be decided by the Japanese) be admitted, and then only when accompanied by their parents. This would accomplish three things: (1) The children would see a movie, (2) the conduct of the children would be controlled by the parents, and (3) the children would act as a lever to increase the adult attendance.

Transportation of Visual Equipment - (Kagoshima) - All private transportation companies in this prefecture agreed to lower their rates for the transportation of projection equipment by 60%. This reduction makes it possible for more villages to afford the cost of showing CIE films.

Tax Publicity - (Hokkaido) - The tax campaign features three traveling teams that will tour the entire island in three months. Each team will

Civil Information (Cont'd)

consist of a speaker from the prefectural government, one from the local tax office, and two technicians. Three Japanese films dealing with taxes and democratic government will be shown, and colored wall charts and exhibits will be displayed. At the meetings in rural areas, sample tax estimate forms will be given out and instructions for simple bookkeeping will be given to farmers. Advance publicity by means of posters and local announcements is planned to assure maximum attendance at these meetings.

CPH Activity - (Miyagi) - In order to provide wholesome and profitable recreation for young people, a Youth Talent Week is being planned, to be supervised by the citizens public halls. All types of entries are to be encouraged--handicrafts, livestock and farming products, art work, and hobbies. In addition, theatrical groups, musicians, and public speakers will have special programs where they may display their talent. Businessmen are being asked to donate the use of tools and school teachers will be available for advice and supervision. Ribbons will be awarded to the best entries.

Irresponsible Journalism - (Fukushima) - The Fukushima Minyu is being sued by the governor's wife and a prefectural assembly member for repeated attacks on their characters. The newspaper admits that it has no proof to back up the charges and has stopped printing the stories.

Power of the Press - (Tochigi) - As a result of publicity received from news articles and editorials on deplorable conditions found by visiting reporters in a women's prison, the officials reversed their decisions on budget expenditures. The money for a proposed auditorium, which would have been used two or three times a month, and a garage for the prison car has been diverted into the construction of additional dormitories for the inmates.

Citizen's Public Halls - (Ibaraki) - The ten best CPH's in Ibaraki prefecture were selected, based upon careful scrutiny of all of the 244 CPH's according to a uniform standard. The best CPH's in each gun were recommended by gun social education committees. Final selection was made by a committee of 20 prefectural government officials who reviewed the recommendations. Points judged included programs completed during the past year, attendance and participation of village members at these functions, democratic system of conducting meetings and elections, and recreational and educational facilities offered to the people in the respective communities.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Prefectural Newspaper - (Tottori) - All similar-type publications of the prefectural sections were consolidated into one large news sheet to avoid duplications and practice stricter economy.

Town Meetings for Election - (Okayama) - It is planned to hold two town meetings every month, at towns and villages where local elections are scheduled.

Newspaper Trains Own Staff - (Okayama) - Sanyo Shimbun, Okayama's largest local paper, has planned an extensive lecture course, designed to orient its own staff on present day affairs, the operation of the paper, and techniques of journalism.

Adult Education Program Broadcast - (Hiroshima) - JOFK recording machines were taken to adult education classes in two cities and one farm village where audience discussions on "Crop Collection and Delivery", "How Women Can Realize Democracy", and "People and Politics" were recorded. As a prelude to the discussion, a prominent local radio announcer presented a brief human-interest description of the audience as it was assembling. At the close of the discussion, while the audience dispersed, the announcer briefly interviewed several members, asking their names, occupations, and questions such as, "What does your husband think of your attending this class?" The final recorded programs were introduced by a very brief explanation of the adult education program and followed by a brief spot schedule of current classes.

New Voting Procedures - (Yamaguchi) - A big step in realizing representative government is scheduled to take place in Hagi, Shimonoseki, and Yamaguchi cities during the early part of May, when the city assemblies inaugurate recorded roll call voting. This was brought about by strong editorial pressure from the newspapers and conferences with assemblies by team civil information and legal and government officers. Heretofore, all balloting by assemblies of all types in the prefecture has been secret and no records were kept as to how the representatives voted.

Labor Education - (Chiba) - In coordination with the labor section, a series of nomination and election demonstrations was held before union locals. Such meetings will be continued on a regular schedule for the coming several months. It is anticipated that labor education personnel will soon be competent to conduct similar demonstrations on their own. The

Civil Information (Cont'd)

purpose of these demonstrations is to enable unions to select leaders who will represent the rank and file of the union, not minority groups or political ideologies.

Communists in Information Committees. - In several prefectures citizens information committees are being organized in many of the towns and villages. Their membership is composed of voluntary representatives from various organizations, media, and government offices. They plan and execute information activities for the local citizens, more or less independent of village office or ken control. The problem of keeping these committees from becoming tools of the town or village offices or of the kencho has been a big one, since the organizations can easily be perverted into approximations of the undemocratic and extra-legal "tonari-gumi".

Another problem is cropping up, according to reports from two prefectures--that of members of subversive groups assuming important roles in the committees. While citizens information committees are potentially one of the most effective of media, as well as vehicles for rural democratization, they are also ready-made organs in which subversive groups may form cells and eventually capture for propaganda purposes. Particularly where the committees sponsor town meetings and public hearing meetings they have a golden opportunity to snipe at political opponents, further a party line, and pervert the purpose of the meetings.

Other ways in which they can further party interests are: Monopolizing committee meetings or making more noise than their numbers warrant; claiming credit for popular activities of the committee; personally distributing information materials "with compliments of ..... Party;" attempting to suppress information on programs which are contrary to the party line.

The problem of what can be done about such persons on a committee might be partially answered as follows: If there are only one or two of them, ken officials may gather materials on proper meeting procedure, send them to the committee, and visit it frequently to help it run its meetings in accordance with democratic principles. Emphasize that activities of the committee are to be decided by majority vote, not by the chairman or by a few vociferous members; that when activities are conducted they are in the name of the entire committee, not to the credit of individuals. Send as

Civil Information (Cont'd)

part of the information material from the kencho descriptions of the pattern of subversive organizations and techniques for dominating citizens groups. (Reference: "Communists Within the Labor Movement," Japanese copy distributed to labor officers 7 January 1949, English copies purchased by many attendants at MG school; "The Struggle for Trade Union Democracy", English copy distributed 4 March 1948, Japanese copy sent 11 September 1948; "How to Beat the Communists", by Walter Reuther, sent to labor officers 24 August 1948.)

Where subversive elements have infiltrated to the extent that they can command a majority vote, the only thing left to do is to visit the town and organize a new committee. Try to gather as members persons who are known to be loyal Japanese citizens, and point out the old committee as a glaring example of what not to do. It should be possible to indoctrinate the members in democratic ways and put them on their guard against being fooled.

Health Center Publicity. - A poster prepared by the Oita Ken Information Section promoting attendance at local health centers stirred up a controversy among professional medical men. The fair trade practices law was cited by the medical men to prove that advertising of professional work was illegal. Proof was established that the poster was justifiable. It was felt that although the information section was well within its rights and duties in publishing the poster, that it would be of greater benefit to precede any all-out campaign with a short educational course for doctors, to enlist their aid and cooperation rather than alienate them at the beginning. In all cases where the concept of the health center as a supplement to professional service has been presented, the doctors have pledged their cooperation. Object of the plan is to promote harmony and, whenever practicable, to form a doctors committee to guide and constructively criticize the functions of the center. The advantage to the professional man of an aroused and health-conscious public seems to be the clinching argument.

"How to Conduct a Meeting". - At one of the town meetings held recently in Fukushima, a chairman was picked in advance and thoroughly briefed on how to conduct the meeting. Rather than tell the citizens that the man was to serve as chairman the local mayor decided to fool the people, and by misusing the rules of parliamentary procedure, he proceeded to have this individual elected as chairman. This and other similar instances made it apparent that the people still have not grasped the basic points of simple democratic procedures.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

To improve this situation the social education section held nine area conferences. At each conference two representatives of each organization from every town and village in that area were invited to attend. The program included a talk by an MG representative on the need for using parliamentary procedure, showing of the film, "How to Conduct a Meeting", a skit on meeting procedures, and a panel discussion.

Japanese Film Purchases. - All prefectures report that appropriations for the purchase of Japanese films are considerably increased this year. With this increase in purchasing power comes the temptation to spend excessive amounts for entertainment films to supplement the documentary film showings. Many of these films are of dubious quality and considerably more expensive than documentary type films or short entertainment subjects. Par. 12, Hatsusha 103 (inclosure 1 of OD 57, 5 Oct 48), places no limitation on the type of film that may be purchased by the film library. However, it specifies that in order to be used with equipment loaned under the provisions of the OD, Japanese films must be "Consistent with occupation objectives and appropriate for inclusion with any CIE films on the same program". The length and content of feature films will generally tend to weaken the impact of CIE documentaries when exhibited on the same program.

In the interests of economy, and to aid in the development of a financially sound Japanese 16-mm. documentary industry, CI officers can offer valuable guidance to the Japanese in the purchase of films. The Ministry of Education has distributed a bibliography of Japanese films and film strips produced during the period April 1947-December 1948. Each prefecture has received 75 copies of the booklet, and one copy should be in the possession of the visual aid officer and each of the newly organized visual education committees as a guide to the purchase of new films. These committees should be thoroughly familiar with the excellent Japanese films available. Previews of new films can be arranged by the visual aid officer to let the committees see how good the films are before they purchase them.

"Life in America" Film Strips. - Each of the 17 SCAP-CIE information centers now has a library of forty-one film strips illustrating life in America. Typical subjects include: "One-Teacher School", "Clearing the Slums", "Department Store," "Day on the Farm", and a series of seven strips describing the various regions of the U. S. These strips provide excellent material for the Picturama follow-up lectures described in MG Bulletin No. 10, May 1949. As usual, the librarians are more than willing to cooperate with CI officers in building programs around these strips.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Material for Newspaper Guidance. - In the March Annex E-2 reports, 15 teams--a greater number than usual--made specific comment in regard to improved relations with the press. Better support for programs and a greater degree of press responsibility are the most important advances noted. Five teams reported unfavorably, commenting on the inability of the local press to present news factually and impartially. In all such cases, however, the teams reported that orientation and advisory courses for the press are planned or already established. Similar guidance programs are being conducted by a number of teams, either as a part of regular press conferences or in connection with press clubs and reporters groups.

Available background materials in English include the following:

EM 907, Modern News Reporting (furnished as a part of team reference libraries).

The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning, a symposium by the staff of the New York Times (available at Special Service libraries and SCAP, CIE information centers). Copies have been furnished some teams as a part of distribution of surplus Special Service books.

The Japanese Press, Past and Present, published by the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, No. 1, 7-chome, Ginza, Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, ¥350.

Guidance materials available in Japanese include:

The Newspaper, Its Making and Its Meaning, published by Toppan Co., Ltd., No. 2, 3-chome, Nishi Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Lectures on Journalism (for Editorial Department), Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, ¥180.

Lectures on Journalism (for Mechanical Department), ¥250.

A Free and Responsible Press (part of report of the Committee on Freedom of the Press), Japanese Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association, ¥150.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Lectures by Mr. Julian P. Garrett, Press and Publications Branch, CI&E, SCAP, at the recent press seminar at Fukuoka are being printed in serial by Shimbun no Shimbun, a trade paper, beginning with the 2 May 1949 issue. The complete series should be available in a bi-lingual edition about 1 August and it is expected that copies can be furnished CI officers. Editorials appearing in Shimbun no Shimbun and Shimbun Ho, another trade paper, also furnish bases for discussions at press guidance meetings.

Projection Equipment Transport. - Despite the fact that projection equipment is distributed to district level in many prefectures, the problem of transport to rural areas still remains. In some instances this difficulty has been overcome by establishing itinerant units. These units generally are assigned a block of films and cover a predetermined route. The routes are selected to provide coverage for the more isolated areas, and the dates of arrival in a particular town are publicized well in advance. In this manner travelling costs are lowered and small towns are assured of regular film showings. Bookings are usually arranged by the district visual education committee from four to six weeks in advance, with morning, afternoon, and evening showings made to various organizations in the town. Too often the units schedule only evening shows, neglecting the very important daytime shows for schools.

The biggest drawback to this technique is the practice of sending more personnel on the tour than are actually needed to coordinate performances. An instance has been reported in which small towns have been assessed exorbitant costs for food and accommodations for the group. If local operators are properly trained by the visual aid officer, there should be no necessity for more than one person in the travelling unit. The cost of his transport, food, and lodging would be provided for in the film library budget. It is the intent of the visual education program to establish the documentary film program as a free public service. By saddling the small towns with exorbitant borrowing expenses, the aim of the program can be defeated.

A simpler and increasingly popular distribution technique is a tie-in with local bus or trucking agencies. The visual aid officer or his district representative contacts the transport agency and arranges to ship the equipment on its regular scheduled runs. This is comparable to the rural newspaper distribution methods in the U. S. The small shipping costs are generally borne by the borrowing agency. This method requires that sturdy

Civil Information (Cont'd)

packing boxes or fibre cases be made to protect the equipment in transit. Recent inspections of equipment in the regional service centers have revealed that the projector cases rapidly deteriorate when permanent shipping cases are not used.

SEE ALSO:

1. Crop Collection - Farmers Feted (Economics)
2. Labor - Communist Background Reading (Economics)
3. Miscellaneous - Advertisement of Products Used by Occupation Forces (Economics)
4. Nursing Film Available (Public Health)
5. Recall Petitions (Legal and Government)

ECONOMICS

Agriculture

Agricultural Cooperatives. - A number of teams have raised questions concerning the organization of an excessive number of federations of agricultural cooperatives and the possibility of eliminating or consolidating these federations in order to lessen the financial burden imposed on local agricultural cooperative associations. An extract from a SCAP indorsement on this subject follows:

"Article 1 of Law 132, 1947, sets forth an explanatory statement defining the ultimate objective of this law in providing the legal procedures for the organization and functioning of agricultural cooperatives and their federations. The failure of any such enterprise to attain this objective cannot itself be the basis for legal action to dissolve such an organization or to prevent its formation.

"Chapter 5 (Articles 55 through 63) of Law Number 132, 1947, gives 15 or more farmers the unqualified right to organize an agricultural cooperative association upon complying with the specified procedure, and two or more agricultural cooperatives the right to organize a federation of agricultural cooperatives. An agricultural cooperative association or federation of such associations may be organized to perform activities authorized by Article 10 of the Law. Penal provisions are contained in Chapter 9 (Articles 99 through 102) and apply to violations of specific provisions of the law. The only instance in which a cooperative enterprise can be dissolved is, under Article 95, when it is engaged in activities other than those authorized under Article 10.

"The agricultural cooperative program is based upon the fundamental principle that farmers should be vested with full power to decide voluntarily what cooperative enterprises they wish to reorganize and how these organizations are to be federated. Although Japanese farmers may act unwisely in certain instances because of their lack of experience in making decisions independent of government control, the only way that they can develop the capacity to act successfully for themselves is through actual experience.

"Responsible Japanese Government officials should be encouraged to

Economics (Cont'd)

give farmers all possible assistance by (a) insuring that they are fully informed concerning their rights and responsibilities under the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, (b) insisting that cooperative officials strictly obey the will of the membership in such basic policy matters as committing a cooperative to membership in a federation of cooperatives, and (c) requiring compliance with provisions of applicable laws and regulations."

Agricultural Extension. - Approximately one-half of the 46 MG teams reported considerable activity in the agricultural extension program. This activity included arrangements for funds for the 1949 fiscal year, demonstrations for farmers on improved methods of crop production, establishing 4-H clubs, information programs to farmers covering a variety of subjects, establishing special schools on agricultural research and experimentation, appointing qualified extension agents, both men and women, setting up agricultural information officers, and straightening out transportation difficulties for extension workers.

In summarizing this broad activity cited above, the accomplishments to date appear extremely satisfactory and in the majority of cases the difficulties of reactionaries obstructing the program have been removed. Progress can best be illustrated by the conditions reported and accomplished by Kanagawa prefecture as follows:

"Approval for appointments of additional extension workers has been received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and only nine vacancies now exist in the agricultural improvement section. Courses are now being conducted at prefectural experimental farms for the recent appointees and these persons are scheduled for assignment to districts on 10 May. An information program regarding commercial fertilizers is in effect, using the media of posters, leaflets, newspapers, radio, evening lectures, and on-the-spot demonstrations by extension field men. Field extension agents are being given special courses, to include visits to fertilizer production plants, in an endeavor to better fit them for their work. Transportation difficulties still continue to hamper field work; however, a budget allocation of ¥200,000 has been received for the purchase of additional bicycles."

Land Reform. - MG teams report little activity in connection with the purchase and resale phases of the land reform program, as this phase is

Economics (Cont'd)

almost completed. Emphasis, however, is being placed on the administrative phase such as completion of land transfer, issuance of purchase and sale writs, and contracts between landlords and tenants. In Kanagawa prefecture educational programs are being conducted by land commissions to insure that all farmers are familiar with written contracts between tenants and landlords. Leaflets and pamphlets issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are being distributed to farmers. Hyogo reports that the social status of former tenant farmers has been improved by the reform. Proof of this change in social status can be found in village assemblies, to which several former tenants have been elected.

Crop Collection

Blackmarketing Rice. - Aichi MG Team reported that during an eight-month period employees of rice polishing mills in Nagoya had been draining small amounts of rice from each bale. During the investigation it was discovered that two officials of the Aichi Foodstuffs Company were allegedly involved and that rice records were kept by bales instead of by weight. If the culprits had not confessed a conviction would have been difficult, as the mill operators could not prove that the rice was stolen. It developed that during this period approximately 600 bales had been diverted into illegal channels. The case has been turned over to the procurator.

Farmers Feted. - Kagoshima officials, merchants, theater operators, and restaurant owners staged their third annual celebration in honor of the 600-Men Club, an honorary association of farmers who are outstanding in staple crop deliveries. With admission of the third year class of 600, total membership rose to 1800.

The new members, together with officials and food adjustment committee members, jammed one of the largest theaters in Kagoshima city from early morning till late afternoon. They were entertained by a minimum of speeches and a maximum of awards, free lotteries, brass band, blues orchestra, children's chorus, dancers, acrobats, tragedians, comedians, and well-selected movie shorts. Each farmer received a club lapel button, a pair of chikatabi, a box lunch, two go of shochu, a pack of cigarettes and a framed governor's certificate. MG personnel awarded certificates and a carton of cigarettes to the 30 leaders. They also provided mail order bone meal and yard goods as lottery prizes.

Economics (Cont'd)

Railroad, ferry, bus and street car fares were free. Farmers living more than two hours distant also received free tickets for meals and rooms in participating restaurants and hotels.

The local newspaper played up the story with pictures under a top heading for three days, following with an editorial; every farmer's name was published. The radio station broadcast the opening ceremonies, a running commentary on the following events, the individual records of top farmers, and color features on men and women who had made great sacrifices to better their quotas.

Illegal Payment of Bonus Money. - Investigation has been made of the irregularities in premium payments for over-quota deliveries of rice in Shiga prefecture. To reduce recurrences of incidents where farmers are paid bonus money for delivery of crops in excess of their revised pre-planting quotas, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, on the advice of GHQ, SCAP, is formulating action to insure that:

a. Individual farmers' pre-planting collection quotas are established firmly as soon as practicable and are not changed illegally.

b. Farmers receive written notice of their pre-planting quotas as soon as these quotas are fixed, and written notice of any authorized revisions.

c. The local food offices receive from village mayors certified copies of the pre-planting collection quotas when quota allocations to farmers are completed.

d. Farmer pre-planting collection quota allocations are posted publicly in villages.

e. Pertinent regulations on payments to farmers are enforced.

Actions taken by the Japanese Government regarding this program will be reported in the NRS Weekly Summary.

Food Distribution

Illegal Activities of Kodan Officials. - Investigation in Fukushima

Economics (Cont'd)

prefecture revealed that two members of the food distribution kodan misappropriated over ¥20,000,000. In violation of SCAPIN 1394 these two members became stockholders and directors in companies whose activities are closely related to those of the food distribution kodan. These men falsified the records of the kodan, allowed bonuses, advances on retirement allowances, and loans to their companies in violation of existing regulations. They were convicted, fined, and given sentences of two and three years imprisonment.

Fisheries

Fish Production. - Of 25 prefectures that reported on the fish catch for April 1949, 17 showed a marked increase, especially in Northern Japan, while only 8 reported a slight decrease. This month marks the end of a three-month period during which fish catch all over Japan was consistently and abnormally low. Despite anticipated financial difficulties and change in the migratory habits of herring in Hokkaido, by the end of April 89% of the normal catch had already been realized.

Several prefectures indicated that the oil distribution to fishermen has improved considerably since the abolition of the Kodan. Private dealers are extending long-term credit and also supply oil in cases where unforeseen high catches make the amount of oil received through the link system insufficient.

A further step toward the rehabilitation of the marine industry of the prefectures around the inland sea was taken by the establishment of a joint research institute in Hiroshima.

No complaints regarding the distribution of oil, netting, and rope by the link system of distribution were noted. However, link rates of lubricating oil and other fishing supplies were considered too low.

Of interest is the study made by Kagoshima MG Team. Although the fish catch has increased 10% during the 1948 fiscal year, the numbers of fishermen and small boats have also increased by 33%, so that actually the catch realized by the individual fisherman and, correspondingly, his income were smaller than during the previous year.

Inter-prefectural Fishing. - It is frequently reported that fishermen from one prefecture are engaging in fishing operations off the coast of other prefectures. Prefectural fishing areas are designated by national law and the Maritime Safety Commission has been designated the responsible agency for apprehending violators.

Economics (Cont'd)

Mining

Pyrite, Lead, Zinc, Graphite, and Manganese. - Mineral production, especially pyrite, continued to register small-to-medium gains during April. Warmer weather, with the resultant melting of snows, and improved transportation were generally considered responsible.

Gifu MG Team reported that lead and zinc producers in that prefecture are encountering financial difficulties. The official price of these products was apparently predicated on production costs alone, with no provisions made for profit. However, it is often necessary to sell these commodities at prices lower than the fixed price in order that large stockpiles do not accumulate. Producers either lose considerable amounts of money or, at best, break even. Management believes that profitable operation cannot be achieved unless zinc and lead are designated as export commodities.

Failure of distributors to pay for graphite has caused financial difficulties among graphite producers in Gifu. The situation is similar to that in the coal industry, where it is necessary for producers to borrow money at interest rates so high that profits are consumed.

It has also been reported by Gifu MG that an expenditure of 4 million yen for electrification and the construction of a separation plant in the mountainous manganese producing areas will increase production from 150 tons to 225 tons per month.

Forestry

Forest Reclamation and Reforestation. - Iwate MG Team reports that the uncertainty of forest owners as to reclamation policies is impeding the reforestation program. This was indicated in several cases where newly reforested land was designated for reclamation and the seedlings cut.

At conferences with MAF forestry officials, prefectural reclamation officials and prefectural forestry association directors the necessity for close coordination between all responsible agencies on prefectural reforestation plans was emphasized. As a result the prefectural reforestation section plans to clarify the problem of whether marginal lands will be reforested or reclaimed by asking the land reclamation section to investigate forest land before reforestation plans are made.

Economics (Cont'd)

Plans are being made to reduce the cost of reforestation, alleviate the shortage of seedlings, and encourage the planting of lumber forests through an information program sponsored by the prefectural forestry section with the cooperation of the local MAF forestry office.

About 60% of the forest land in the prefecture is owned by persons who have less than 10 cho of forest land apiece. With the proper information these small forest owners can raise their own seedlings and reforest their land, thereby limiting the investment in their forests to little more than labor, and at the same time easing the shortage of seedlings.

Pine Bark Beetle Control. - The extermination of the beetle continues and the spread of the infestation has been slowed down.

Lumber dealers are now aware of the danger of further spreading of the epidemic through inter-prefectural shipments. Embargo regulations concerning inter-prefectural shipments of infected logs were almost fully complied with.

Full control of the beetle was reported by six prefectures: Oita, Kagoshima, Nara, Akita, Wakayama and Gifu.

Reforestation. - Activities in this program by MG and the Japanese centered around the Green Week ceremonies held 1-7 April. Sufficient quantities of seedlings were made available by prefectural governments to the schools which participated in Green Week ceremonies.

The need for close coordination between forestry bureaus, prefectural forestry sections, prefectural land improvement and reclamation sections, forestry associations, and private forest owners in the reforestation program was felt in many prefectures and has resulted in several conferences between representatives of the above organizations, especially for determining the areas which will be used as land reclamation projects.

The progress in reforestation is considered satisfactory by most of the teams, with Oita, Wakayama, Tottori, and Kagoshima actually exceeding the planting goal for fiscal year 1948.

The supply of seedlings has also improved, with most prefectures meeting their needs locally by expanding their nursery beds. However, the high

cost of labor and lack of funds are still impairing the success of the program.

MG teams were advising the Japanese on forest fire prevention and on methods concerning aid to natural reforestation, such as selective cutting.

Petroleum

Allocation of Petroleum Products. - The road transportation office in one prefecture has been converting petroleum from gallons to liters at the rate of 3.6 liters to the gallon. Officials at that office alleged that this conversion rate was adopted as an "austerity" measure and was ordered by the Ministry of Transportation. A check with the Ministry of Transportation revealed this to be illegal since the ministry is converting from gallons to liters at the standard international conversion rate of 3.785 liters to the gallon, or 231 cubic inches. The road transportation office in question was thus able to realize an illicit gain of .185 liters on each gallon of petroleum allocated. This case is being investigated.

Revision of Petroleum Allocation Procedure. - The allocation of petroleum products for the "special quota," or indirect benefit of the occupation forces, made to the Kanagawa Road Transportation Office (local branch of the Transportation Ministry) has been far in excess of actual needs. The large unused balance, often in excess of 30,000 gals, was then belatedly transferred to the Japanese economy. GHQ, SCAP, revised current allocation procedures and directed the Japanese Government to ensure that petroleum products heretofore allocated to the "special quota" category be utilized to the best interests of the Japanese economy, effective 1 May 1949.

Construction

Bicycle Race Tracks. - The construction of bicycle racing grounds in accordance with Bicycle Racing Law 209, 1 August 1948, has been approved by SCAP, provided:

a. That each of the tracks be constructed and/or operated under the proper government agency;

b. That the allocation of critical materials necessary for the con-

Economics (Cont'd)

struction and/or operation and maintenance be reduced to the absolute minimum;

c. That the land required for the tracks not be land suitable for agricultural purposes;

d. That all profits, over and above operating expenses and maintenance, revert to the sponsoring government agency and be used for the public good.

Critical Materials

Economic Investigation Board Programs. - The following EIB programs that started in April and May will continue in June:

Special goods and special materials investigation
Workers ration distribution investigation
Iron and steel industry investigation
Staple food investigation
Restaurant control investigation
Cotton textile investigation

In addition, an investigation of special export goods, covering production and distribution, will be initiated.

Control Associations

Excessive Bonuses and Retirement Allowances. - An indictment was issued against the Niigata Food Distributing Corporation for disbursing at the time of liquidation bonuses and retirement allowances in excess of the amount authorized by SCAP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The former managing director was tried, convicted, and fined ¥70,000.

The "Voluntary liquor Retailers Association", which was established under the provisions of the Trade Association Law, No. 191, 29 July 1948, is currently being investigated by the Niigata Prefectural Government under the surveillance of MG.

The Small Enterprise Cooperative Law. - The Small Enterprise Cooperative Law was passed by the Diet on 23 May 1949, and will become effective

Economics (Cont'd)

on 23 June. This law repeals the following association laws:

a. The Sericulture Assocation Law of 1 November 1946.

b. The Forestry Association Law of October 1946.

c. The Urban Credit Association Law of 1943.

d. The Commerce and Industry Cooperative Union Law of 11 November 1946.

The Small Enterprise Cooperative Law requires the reorganization of all associations formed under any of the four laws listed above, and outlines the functions which cooperatives organized by small enterprises may perform. Control functions as defined in SCAPIN 1860 and the Trade Association Law of 29 July 1948 are prohibited.

Status of Control Associations. - During April slightly more than 2,000 reports on control associations were received, bringing the total to over 50,000 associations reported. The Kanagawa and Hiroshima MG teams reported the completion of the survey phase of this program in their prefectures, while Tottori expects completion by mid-June. Tokyo has reported the restaurant and geisha keepers associations as control associations. Although they do not control materials, these associations control the supply of persons, in possible violation of the Employment Security Law.

Labor

Communist Background Reading. - The masterminds of Communist strategy have insisted that the labor movement must be moved steadily leftward, radicalized and infiltrated. Without a leftist labor movement the Communists stand small chance of gaining the objective of a revolutionary destruction of our way of life. For this reason management and labor in industry and commerce must concern themselves with this problem. Sound industrial relations may serve as a check to Communist infiltration.

For MG personnel interested in these problems, the materials listed below are recommended. All of these books are available in Special Services libraries and the 17 SCAP-CIE information centers. Teams which have

Economics (Cont'd)

deposit collections may obtain them by contacting the Special Services libraries or the depot servicing the collection.

Dallin	- Forced Labor in the Soviet Union
Koestler	- The Yogi and the Commissar
Gouzenko	- Behind the Iron Curtain
Overseas Press	- As We See Russia
Kravchenko	- I Chose Freedom
Waldman	- Labor Lawyer
Burnham	- The Struggle for the World
Budenz	- This is my Story
Dean	- Russia: Menace or Promise
Ebon	- World Communism Today

The following listed books are available in the information centers only:

U. S. Congress	- Strategy and Tactics of World Communism
White	- Report on the Russians
Dallin	- The Real Soviet Russia
Fischer	- Why They Behave Like Russians
Ypsilon	- Pattern for World Conquest

Reparations

Fires in Reparations Plants. - Reports from the field indicate an increasing number of fires in reparations plants, all of undetermined origin but usually blamed on defective wiring. In most reported cases fire prevention precautions and practices were inadequate and fire fighting equipment ineffective. Investigations revealed that in some cases insurance claims in the millions of yen were paid.

Miscellaneous

Advertisement of Products Used by Occupation Forces. - Certain Japanese firms which supply commodities for the use of the occupation forces have advertised their products in a manner which would indicate a testimonial by the occupation forces as to the excellence of the products.

Economics (Cont'd)

SCAP has directed the Special Procurement Board to prohibit Japanese firms which supply commodities to the occupation forces through procurement contract from advertising or labelling the products in a manner which infers that they have been approved generally or recommended by the occupation forces.

Petroleum

Production. - Reports from MG teams in petroleum producing areas generally indicated a slight increase in production. Akita reported the opening of a new well, said to be flowing at the rate of 20 kiloliters (approximately 7250 gallons) per day.

Distribution. - Scattered reports throughout Japan indicated that the dissolution of the Petroleum Distribution Kodan and the resumption of distribution activities by the private petroleum companies have had no adverse effects. In fact, some improvements were noted in the fishing industry.

SEE ALSO:
1. Comments from the Field - Labor Education (Civil Information)
2. Finance and Civil Property Section

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Comments on Tax Surveillance. - Tokyo MG Team - On 15 April 1949 the editor and reporter of a communist-inclined publication known as "Santama Mimpo" were placed in confinement pending hearing in provost court on charges of violating the press code. The individuals were confined for publishing a false statement alleging fraud in the Musashino Local Tax Office. Investigation disclosed the published report to be false and the editor and publisher were advised to either support their allegations with evidence or publish a retraction. The retraction did not appear and the paper used dilatory tactics, so the case was turned over to the Legal Section, Tokyo MG Team, which preferred charges. This action was taken to discourage the spread of false anti-tax information in the press.

To raise the morale of local tax office employees and create a spirit of pride and competition in their work it was suggested to the chief of the Tokyo Regional Finance Bureau that, if practical, letters of commendation be awarded individual employees. As a result 150 commendation letters were awarded during April to employees whose services were considered outstanding during the collection drives of February and March. The regional finance office has conceived a plan to issue badges of merit in lieu of letters in the future.

Chugoku MG Region - Conferences have been held with tax officials, who, as the result of suggestions, have made plans along the following lines: Limited only by the availability of experienced tax personnel, taxpayers who have protested reassessments will be invited, individually or in small groups, to visit the tax offices, or trips will be made to homes and places of business. During these visits, the tax officials will:

1. Explain the tax laws, the rates of taxes, and the methods used in arriving at the reassessments.

2. Explain the reasons for taxation and the benefits derived therefrom.

3. Point out the advantages of keeping accurate records of income and expenses and of filing returns disclosing true taxable income.

4. Do everything humanly possible to enlighten the Japanese public on taxation matters, thus to insure better understanding, cooperation, and goodwill between taxpayers and tax officials.

Finance and Civil Propert (Cont'd)

Fukushima MG Team - A local tax collection encouragement agency (Sozei Kanno Iinkai) is now functioning in this prefecture and in the last six weeks has spent most of the one-half million yen allocated to it by the prefecture and central government. It printed ¥180,000 worth of calendars featuring noteworthy tax dates and distributed them to all households. A motto contest was conducted and winning mottos were printed on 40,000 stickers, which were posted throughout the prefecture. A 6-man executive council has appointed tax consultants on the basis of 1 per 50 households to disseminate tax information to the local taxpayers.

Saga MG Team - Sentences were given in the public trial of the Yamashiro Seed Sales Company Limited, Tojin-machi, Saga-shi, Saga-ken, for evasion of the corporation tax. This case has been pending since the latter part of January 1949; the final trial was held at the Saga Local Court on 11 March. The court found the company president guilty of evading ¥431,753 of the corporation tax and sentenced the president to three months imprisonment at hard labor and ¥900,000 fine.

Miyagi MG Team - Consultation booths have been set up at several tax offices to facilitate consultations with taxpayers regarding reassessment of taxes. Newspaper articles, posters, and spot announcements on the radio are being used to publicize the tax program.

Aichi MG Team - Approximately 200,000 leaflets were dropped on the largest city in the prefecture, Nagoya, in conjunction with tax rallies held in the various wards. Throughout the entire month, widespread publicity was given in all the newspapers, and on radio spot announcements. Speeches were given by the MG commanding officer, the governor, the mayor, and the chief of the regional finance bureau.

Shiga MG Team - Working with the education department, tax office, and chamber of commerce, the team has established tax training schools in the nine senior high schools of the prefecture. The schools will meet twice weekly for one month to initiate a tax information program for businessmen which will be lasting in effect and further reduce the problems that were encountered in the previous tax collection drive.

Two commercial school teachers were appointed to each school as instructors. Actual lesson plans cover five subjects: Introduction, one hour; planning for tax payment, one hour; budgeting, one hour; bookkeeping, four hours; income tax forms, one hour.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

This will be a part of the adult education program in each district and will disseminate tax knowledge prefecture-wide.

Tokyo MG Team - Newspaper, radio, and other public means are being used for educational purposes among the populace. Local offices are conducting meetings with taxpayers to explain the tax law, and courses in taxation are to be attempted in certain schools. Inspectors from the financial bureau have been observed working in local offices. Their activities are contributing to an improvement in administration and discipline among the employees.

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

Compensation for Damages. - SCAPIN 1195 of 11 September 1946 provides that there is no legal basis for considering claims for damages caused by allied military personnel. The Japanese Government itself, however, has been paying "solatia" to victims of injuries under the Welfare Ministry's Hatsu-shi No. 2 (8 Jan 47) and No. 1612 (27 Jan 47). The limits of ¥1,000 for a death or for total destruction of a dwelling, and ¥500 for injuries not resulting in death or for less than complete destruction of a dwelling have been unrealistic. In some instances prefectural governments have added additional amounts of ¥10,000 or ¥15,000 and have even given allowances for damages to land and cattle as pure gratuity to alleviate distress of the victims.

As of 1 February 1949 the amounts have been raised to maximums of ¥50,000 for a death, ¥60,000 for injuries, ¥10,000 for a dwelling, and ¥55,000 for real estate and personal property, which includes cattle, boats, carts, or anything of economic value. The new orders are Hatsu-shi Nos. 180 and 61 issued by the Welfare and Finance Ministries. Japanese who make claims directly to MG should be referred to the Welfare Ministry office for processing.

Recall Election Called Off Because of Fraud. - Recently, this headquarters received a copy of a recall petition filed in Koginu-mura in Ibaraki-ken. It was brought in by the liaison officer of the National Town and Village Association. The association claimed the petition was being circulated by disgruntled leftists who would resort to any means to obtain signatures. The region legal officer was advised and he contacted the team. The team called in the petition from the election commission for an examination of the names as required in Article 94 of the Cabinet Order on Local Autonomy. The election committee admitted it had no check of the signatures. Upon examination by the team, it appeared that some 125 names were written by the same hand.

The team then asked the election commission to make a spot check of the suspicious signatures. The team made a close surveillance of this check. It developed that 113 of the signatures were frauds. While the investigation was in progress the sponsors came in and asked to withdraw the petition. The election commission reconvened, denied the petition, and called off the election for which they had previously set the date.

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Local election commissions are failing to check the signatures on the mistaken assumption that this is not their duty and that questions can be raised by the recalled official in a court proceeding after the election. They are wrong in this view and may be so advised. It is their duty to investigate and take the necessary measures to determine validity of signatures. Where the petition does not have the required number of valid signatures and seals, it may be rejected without further delay. The problem of criminal action against the circulators of the Ibaraki petition is before the procurators at the present time.

SEE ALSO

1. Labor - Communist Background Reading (Economics)
2. Comments from the Field - New Voting Procedures (Civil Information)
3. Finance and Civil Property Section

Vol I, No. 11

PUBLIC HEALTH

Comments from the Field. - Eugenics Clinics Contemplated - (Osaka) - The prefectural and city health authorities, cooperating with other prefectural leaders, are planning the formation of forty marriage-eugenics consultation centers.

Prenatal Clinics Developed - (Nagano) - A program of clinics is being developed to provide medical examinations and care for prenatal patients in rural areas. The village nurses, in cooperation with the midwives, contact the patients and arrange for them to be at the branch clinic. The health center doctors and nurses visit each clinic periodically.

Internship Information Given - (Shiga) - Conferences were held with staff members representing four hospitals. The modern internship and residency system was described and recommendations made.

Insect Control Assistance - (Kumamoto) - A member of the public health section is visiting all the guns in the prefecture to offer assistance in the use of DDT and other insect and rodent control preparations. The Japanese official concerned with this program expressed his thanks for the help.

Food Inspectors Active - (Yamanashi) - Prefectural food inspectors checked 2,500 food manufacturers and processors. Approximately 275 of the plants were closed for gross violations and 1,000 were warned to make the necessary improvements to meet minimum standards or be closed.

Brucellosis Minor Problem - (Niigata) - Of 2,000 samples of blood only 12 (0.6%) were positive. In order to prevent spread of the disease a control law is being submitted to the assembly. This law will require the testing of cattle and permanent branding of diseased animals.

VD Hospital Being Constructed - (Toyama) - A prefectural VD hospital is being constructed adjacent to the Toyama health center, but will be independent of the health center. Prefectural officials claim that the national law requires the prefecture to develop a VD hospital or clinic. (NB: The law allows the prefecture to use a ward of an existing hospital rather than requiring the construction of an entire new hospital.)

Nurses Hold Weekly Meetings - (Ehime) - Each health center is holding

Public Health (Cont'd)

a nursing conference every Saturday morning to instruct all village and public health nurses in new techniques. Through this method instruction will be disseminated to every corner of the prefecture.

Drugs Improved - (Miyagi) - The prefectural officials met with the leading druggists to discuss the problem of substandard and illicit drug sales. Drug inspectors and narcotic agents have been active, and with the cooperation of leading merchants have had moderate success in establishing good drug practices.

Nursing Activities Coordinated - (Tokushima) - The work of all public nurses is being coordinated so that they work under the technical direction of the health center. Village nurses employed by the insurance associations are working with the health center nurses and attending instruction courses at the health centers. The school nurse-teachers are attending instruction meetings in one or two health center areas in an effort to develop a better school health program.

Health Center Publicity - (Shizuoka) - School children are brought to health centers in groups in order to acquaint them with the various functions of the health center. After these visits the pupils are required to write essays on the subject.

Diaper Distribution Considered. - The Ministry of Welfare has a plan for the distribution of diapers. PHMJG 104, 9 May 1949, offers no objection to the plan provided the textiles necessary for the successful implementation of the plan are made available for allocation of raw materials for this program. Surveillance is not required.

Nursing Film Available. - A very excellent film, "Diary of a Public Health Nurse", produced by the Nishi Nippon Eigasha, 13 Taishi, Yamaguchi city, Yamaguchi-ken, is now available in 35-mm. prints, which may be purchased from that company. It is understood that 16-mm. copies may be ordered after 31 May 1949 from the producer at 34 Kotohira-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

The Toho theater chain plans to include this picture on its regular programs in many of the larger cities. The exhibitors would undoubtedly appreciate a word of thanks from MG and public health departments for this contribution to public health education.

Public Health (Cont'd)

Public Health Nursing Course. - Many prefectures are establishing public health nursing courses of five months duration in accordance with Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 4 and I-Hatsu 83 and 405. Under these regulations any prefecture may establish such a course, providing it has qualified instructors and adequate facilities. Prefectures may combine to conduct courses. There is a danger that some officials may consider this five-month public health course as a step toward meeting the one-year course required for public health nurses. While each prefecture wants to gain prestige by having a school for public health nurses, it is obvious that Japan has neither the need for nor facilities to conduct 46 such schools.

Responsibilities of Japanese Health Officers. - Memorandum to the Japanese Government, PHMJG 99, 22 April 1949, restates and emphasizes that it is the responsibility of the district health officer (health center director) to initiate, direct, and supervise all investigations of significant disease outbreaks, including food poisoning, in his district and cause appropriate corrective action to be taken. No additional surveillance is required.

Shikatsu-Toya National Park. - In PHMJG 101, 3 May 1949, SCAP offers no objection to the designation of certain parts of Hokkaido as the above named park, providing no funds are expended on the project. Surveillance is not required.

Streptomycin Therapy. - Recent studies reported in the Year Book of Therapeutics, 1948, indicate that smaller dosages are as effective as the larger doses formerly employed. Excretion of streptomycin is primarily by glomerular filtration, so that the elimination of streptomycin is slower than that of penicillin. Loewe and Werber found that adequate blood levels were maintained against streptomycin-sensitive organisms by giving 0.5 gm. twice daily. They do not recommend this dosage because a subcurative dose might result.

Streptomycin has been used effectively in the treatment of meningitis, including hemophilis influenzae meningitis, pertussis pneumonia, tularemia, human brucellosis, granuloma inguinale, and certain urinary infections. In the last, alkalinization has been found most helpful.

Of especial interest to the public health officer is the use of this antibiotic in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Public Health (Cont'd)

Streptomycin is of most value in (1) disseminated military and/or meningeal tuberculosis; (2) acute exudative pulmonary disease of relatively recent origin, when a progressive trend is demonstrated or anticipated, especially when frank caseation or cavitation is absent or limited in extent; (3) acute or subacute disseminated and relatively fine nodular disease not responding well to conventional treatment; may prove useful in (4) more severe cases of tuberculous laryngitis and ulcerating tuberculous lesions of the mucosa of the oropharynx; (5) progressive ulcerating tuberculous lesions of the tracheobronchial tree; (6) acute ulcerative tuberculous enteritis; (7) tuberculous pneumonia; (8) tuberculous draining cutaneous sinuses; and in (9) preparation of selected cases for thoracoplasty or other surgical procedures.

Streptomycin is not recommended for (1) chronic fibroid or fibrocaseous pneumonia, (2) acute destructive and apparently terminal types of pulmonary tuberculosis, and (3) chronic empyema of tuberculosis origin. Patients with minimal or early moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, with a favorable response to conventional treatments, ordinarily are not given streptomycin; in Japan, it is felt that exception should be made and full, early use of streptomycin encouraged.

This drug has toxic potentialities which always must be kept in mind. Recently some physicians have been treating tuberculous meningitis parentally with satisfactory results. Among the toxic manifestations are (1) disturbance of vestibular functions, (2) deafness after large doses, (3) renal damage, and (4) cutaneous rashes.

Supplies of imported streptomycin are now being received in Japan for the treatment of certain tuberculous patients. This material is being released under strict control by the Ministry of Welfare to hospitals and sanatoria. Forty grams are to be used on a single patient. It is anticipated that the use of streptomycin will accomplish a great deal of good, both to the patient and in the education of the Japanese physician.

SEE ALSO:
Health Center Publicity (Civil Information)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Administrative Reviews. - During March welfare officers made administrative reviews in areas with a total population of almost three million people. Tabulation of two reviews each from most of the teams disclosed an overall case load of 1.4% of the total population. The program was being administered by 443 welfare office workers and 2578 minsei-iin. Japanese reported that of 854 applications for assistance, 659 were approved; of the total case load, 1226 cases were discontinued and 80 suspended. Grant adjustments resulted in increases for 3750 cases, decreases for 553. Twenty-five cases were opened after reinvestigation prompted by appeals. Welfare officers examined a total of 2769 case records and found slightly over one-half with current budget and resources entries, and over three-quarters with formal applications included. 483 cases requiring grant approvals from higher echelons had been cleared in 238 instances.

Comments from the Field. - Partial Withholding of Grant - (Hiroshima) A district investigation confirmed MG administrative review findings in one town that 10% of all grants were withheld by village authorities. District officials ordered back payment of the withheld portions.

Supplementary Income - (Akita) - None of the cases in two towns reviewed was completely dependent on public assistance; all were able to find part-time employment.

Minsei-iin Resignations - (Akita) - To comply with recent directives, 264 minsei-iin who are members of local assemblies and 73 who are in civil service employment are resigning.

District Offices - (Wakayama) - In order to strengthen district offices, steps are being taken to designate definite responsibilities of staff members, prepare position descriptions, set up minimum work requirements, and improve reporting to the prefecture office.

Case Load Decrease - (Ishikawa, Okayama) - A decrease in case load during March is attributed, in part, to an upswing in employment.

Improvement in Administration - (Kochi) - Reflecting increased field work and training by prefecture and district officials, encouraging improvement was found during two reviews of local offices where previous reviews had revealed extremely poor administration.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Institutional Inspections - (Gifu) - Although prefecture officials are only reluctantly assuming responsibility for inspection of institutions because of transportation difficulties and expense, local officials are doing satisfactory work and taking pride in their local installations.

Medical Costs - (Yamaguchi) - Finding that increasing medical costs were primarily responsible for increased relief expenditures, one city has appointed a board of three doctors and one dentist to review medical claims prior to payment. City officials believe this procedure has materially reduced medical aid expenditures.

In-service Training - (Fukui) - It was found during administrative reviews that results of in-service training programs for local officials and minsei-iin are reflected in more uniformly computed budgets.

District Instruction - (Iwate) - Four or five local welfare officials assemble in one of the offices where the district welfare official conducts a regular inspection. The inspection is utilized as a training device with the actual situation being used as a basis for discussion.

Case Work by Officials - (Oita) - The team comments that officials' doing some case work has inspired the minsei-iin to do better work.

Employment - (Nagasaki) - Close liaison is being maintained between local welfare and employment offices. In addition, a representative of the latter attends the minsei-iin monthly meeting and gives a job assignment preference to needy employables.

Increase in Case Load - (Osaka) - According to the Japanese, an increase in the number of persons receiving assistance was due to the tightening employment situation, especially among repatriates who have less seniority and skill, and among the physically handicapped who are always among the first lay-offs. The number of able-bodied unemployed men utilizing the vagrants center and laborers lodgings has also increased.

Statistics from the Recertification Program - (Kyoto) - Information of interest extracted from material tabulated during the recertification program included: 96% of the public assistance households have women as heads and 67% of this group are plural households (team studies indicated that these are chiefly comprised of young and middle-aged widows with children);

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

66% of the public assistance households live in rented homes or rooms, 25% in their own homes. Forty-three percent of the households receive assistance because of insufficient income; 26% because of old age; 18%, illness; 1.95%, unemployment; 0.29%, handicaps. As the majority of households have some income it was interesting to note that the major types of employment were those typical of the manless households: 18% some type of home work, 10% farming, 10% chores for neighbors. Medical aid cases were chiefly for tuberculosis, 43%; others included nervous disorders, 15%; digestive illness, 15%; war wounds, 3%; malnutrition, 1%. Of those receiving medical aid 93% had no social insurance coverage.

Application of Hatsu-sha 129 - (Fukuoka) - Compiled by team employees and prefecture officials, material illustrating application of the budgeting procedure in a wide variety of case situations has been distributed to minsei-iin by local offices.

Job Responsibility - (Miyagi, Hokkaido) - Officials are recognizing the need for definition of job responsibility and staff adjustments in order to achieve supervisory controls, prevent duplication of function, and improve coordination of activities.

Institution Staff Meetings - (Hiroshima) - Following an inspection of a boys reformatory, the welfare officer discussed findings with the entire staff. Discussion was active and for many workers it was their first experience in democratic participation and discussion.

Agency Cooperation - (Kochi) - School authorities, Kochi City Welfare Section, and Kochi Prefecture Child Welfare Section cooperated in investigating 350 truancy cases in the city. As a result, public assistance has been extended to those cases based on poverty and lack of clothing. Physically and mentally handicapped children are being referred to the child welfare center for appropriate measures. The prefecture child welfare section is conducting similar surveys in other areas in cooperation with local authorities.

New Child Welfare Centers - (Aomori, Gifu) - Both prefectures have moved their centers into new quarters which will permit more and better services.

Education in Children's Institutions - (Ehime) - A survey of chil-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

ren's institutions for compliance with compulsory education laws revealed no serious violations.

Improving Services of Child Welfare Center - (Nagano) - A visit by the center director to another prefecture for study of the operation of its center has proved helpful in improving services.

In-service Training in Child Welfare - (Hyogo) - Regular training meetings are held weekly for the heads of child welfare centers, monthly for heads of day nurseries, mothers and children's homes, and orphanages. In addition a fourteen-week institute is being conducted for child welfare officials.

Jido-iin Instruction - (Kanagawa) - Child welfare officials (jido-fukushi-shi) have been meeting with minsei-iin committees and discussing differences in responsibilities carried by jido-iin and the officials. The meetings have been of value in broadening activities of the jido-iin and relieving the officials of some time-consuming but essential activities.

Insurance Data - (Wakayama) - A conference of team welfare and labor sections with representatives of the prefecture insurance section, labor standards bureau, and PESO revealed that the agencies' statistics on covered industries, which should be identical, varied greatly. Wakayama city is to experiment with pooling auditors to prevent duplication of audits for the various insurances.

Management Attitude - (Shiga) - Officials of a large textile firm expressed satisfaction with the insurance plan and especially with the improvement in operation of the medical fee payment fund.

Community Chest Publicity - (Ibaraki) - To sustain public interest in Chest activities, the prefecture committee is publishing a monthly journal.

Professional Training - (Aomori) - Twenty-three students are attending the Tokyo School of Social Work on prefecture scholarships: 15 for the three-year course and 8 for the one-year course. One student of medical social work obtained a scholarship from a private hospital.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Disaster Planning - (Kochi) - With the prefecture disaster plan completed, the prefecture welfare section is now concentrating on the revision and improvement of local plans.

Unused Structures - (Yamaguchi) - Structures released by the occupation forces were found unused because of difficulty in establishing title. Action by the prefecture resulted in the welfare department's being designated custodian; the structures will be developed into housing projects for repatriates.

Braille Books - (Yamanashi) - Plans are being formulated for prisoners at Kofu Prison to receive instruction in making braille books for use by the blind school and blind individuals in the prefecture.

Workshops - (Saitama) - Thirteen of 19 workshops inspected by the prefecture welfare department have been disapproved for DLSL administrative allowances because they did not meet legal requirements.

Physically Handicapped - (Saitama) - A committee concerned with this group has recommended provision of diagnostic examinations by health centers, maintenance of a register of disabled persons, a publicity program directed at greater employment opportunities, and provision of a vocational counseling service in employment offices.

Relocation of Hospital Patients - (Kagawa) - Through the combined efforts of prefecture welfare and health officials, patients who had refused to leave a national hospital after completing treatment were successfully relocated in their own towns.

MISCELLANEOUS

Spare Parts for Automobiles. - The following communication has been received from Army Central Exchange:

"1. In the past, the numerous car owners in your isolated military government units, have been unable to procure automobile parts and materials, without going through their exchange officer. Frequently the exchange officer for a unit is so isolated that your personnel cannot contact him, so this office has decided to change this procedure.

"2. All personnel in military government units, who are located in isolated areas will have the authority to buy parts directly from the closest PX garage. The only identification required will be a letter signed by the particular person's commanding officer certifying that the person is a member of an isolated military government team and is the owner of a vehicle bearing occupation license plates. This letter should be left with the manager of the PX garage concerned for ready reference and future use. The vehicle registration card must be in the owner's possession when parts are purchased."

CIVIL AFFAIRS BULLETIN

Volume II, Number 1 HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY 14 July 1949

The Civil Affairs Bulletin is created as a means for providing an informal source of information and exchange of ideas of interest to civil affairs personnel. It is non-directive in nature. In no way may it be used as authority for action. Action desired by this headquarters on civil affairs activities is contained in Operational Directives, letters or other official publications which are based upon directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Priorities of civil affairs surveillance activities are directed quarterly by this headquarters.

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Vol II, No. 1

CIVIL EDUCATION

Analysis of Annex E-1 Reports For April 1949.

1. School Inspections (46 teams reporting) - A total of 720 schools were inspected or visited during April, as follows: Elementary, 253; lower secondary, 234; upper secondary, 145; miscellaneous, 163; and 72 not designated. The Shizuoka team has inspected all schools in the prefecture: 929 elementary, 501 lower secondary, and 94 upper secondary.

Re-inspection of schools in Ibaraki almost inevitably shows that a genuine effort has been made to profit by the criticisms and suggestions made at the time of the original inspection.

2. Women's Affairs (44 teams reporting) - Women's Week was characterized by hundreds of meetings, discussions, and a great variety of other activities, attended by thousands of women. Birth control, marriage reforms, price stabilization, and anti-blackmarket campaigns were favorite topics of discussion.

Speakers at Women's Week Meetings in Iwate, at an evaluation meeting, came to the following conclusions:

a. Rural women are more eager to learn than city women.

b. Rural women are constantly combatting feudalism.

c. Women of the southern part of the prefecture are more advanced in thinking than those in the north.

d. The meetings were generally successful.

The team thinks that women are emerging from political ignorance and are becoming interested in their new rights as citizens.

3. Boards of Education (42 teams reporting) - Reorganization and simplification of the secretariat, resistance to teachers union and communist pressure, and concern over the elimination of national subsidies affecting building construction and teacher supply were the concern of many boards of education. The majority of teams were pleased with school board activities. The Tottori boards were commended for their democratic methods and

Civil Education (Cont'd)

delicate school problems were handled well in Ibaraki. Kagawa reports that the Labor Standards Bureau is threatening a suit against the board to guarantee equal pay for men and women teachers.

There were fewer reports this month of governmental dictation of board of education policies. In Miyazaki prefecture the board of education has made an effort to take education out of the hands of politicians.

4. School Reorganization (38 teams reporting) - Tokushima reports that the new home-room system, the introduction of the new curriculum for upper secondary schools, and the transfer of teachers caused considerable confusion, but there was not so much dissent as expected. Districting for attendance has been completed in most prefectures. Some teams, however, noted a tendency to evade regulations in crossing lines to attend favorite schools. In one case spot checks revealed that districting actually applied to the 10th grade only, although districting was complete on paper.

Considerable reduction in the number of upper secondary school teachers was noted, with a like increase in the number of lower secondary teachers.

Elementary and lower secondary schools are still greatly overcrowded, revealing a condition that is becoming more aggravated, now that building construction has slowed down with the decrease in national subsidies. A survey in one prefecture revealed that in the cities, towns and rural areas from 20% to 100% of the elementary schools are operating double shifts. In another prefecture, work has been stopped on 105 lower secondary school buildings, which are from 20% to 80% incomplete, and 34 planned buildings may not be constructed.

Coeducation is spreading rapidly to all grades and is becoming an accepted pattern. Some prefectures initiated coeducation as an experiment in selected schools and have now extended it to all grades. Nagasaki reports that coeducation is working well and in Tokushima anticipated evils did not materialize.

5. Youth Affairs (35 teams reporting) - The formation of interest groups, plans for Youth Day, the growth of 4-H clubs and scout troops, and the increased popularity of square dancing and folk dancing are matters most frequently mentioned by teams. Teams report that organizations are

Civil Education (Cont'd)

too large; few are run democratically; the influence of prefectural officials is obvious; meeting places are limited; and information received is incomprehensible to the majority of the young people. In Oita, however, youth groups continue to show an encouraging trend toward democratic practice, and these groups are engaging in civic programs.

Noticeably absent this month were reports of communist efforts to penetrate youth groups. One team, however, noted that until this month youth groups had been free of subversive elements, but recently their leaders reported that the communists are trying to infiltrate.

6. In-service Teacher Training (33 teams reporting) - Kagoshima reports an unusually large number of training conferences, meetings, and discussion groups in April, with teacher consultants taking a more active interest in the in-service training program. In schools inspected, however, local programs were usually found weak. The performance of principals, rather than the teachers' lack of interest, is partially responsible for poor local programs. Where younger principals are replacing the older ones, new ideas in progressive education are being taught. The Kochi board of education has decided to send 7 teachers at a time to the leading universities for advanced study in subject matter fields; the program will continue far into the future. In Shiga 120 former youth school teachers have been given leaves of absence for six months to attend school. The IFEL (Institute for Educational Leadership) graduates have been particularly active in the retraining program.

The retraining program in Aomori included: faculty meetings, discussions on school radio programs, discussions of books or pamphlets, visits to other teachers in the same school, attendance of teachers at conferences conducted by prefectural or Ministry of Education officials, visits to other schools, and meetings of special study groups.

7. Adult Education (34 teams reporting) - The 18 teams which gave statistics reported 7,449 meetings in 1785 places, with an attendance of 512,267--an average of approximately 700 per meeting--at the I Corps adult education meetings. In one prefecture, where 208 meetings were held, the team rated them as follows: 23, excellent; 80, good; 92, fair; 12, satisfactory; and one, unsatisfactory. In an interview with 165 people at an evaluation conference in Shiga, 152 thought the courses were good, 128 wanted to continue them, and 103 said they understood the lectures.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

8. Parent-teacher Associations (25 teams reporting) - In schools inspected PTA's were generally found relatively inactive. A spot check of 10 organizations in one prefecture showed little activity of consequence. One team thought that PTA's are showing more interest, but others found them boss-controlled and meddling in administrative and political affairs. In Shizuoka PTA members have been active in building up libraries and school lunch programs and also in assisting with building construction. A number of teams reported PTA's are revising their constitutions.

9. Teachers Unions (13 teams reporting) - Acting on instructions from officials of the Japan Teachers Union, several local union officials instructed the unions to participate in May Day activities. The unions of five prefectures tried unsuccessfully to pressure the boards of education to such union demands. In Ibaraki, the union shows signs of independence and repudiation of communism. Shiga reported that the union is becoming more cooperative, and the leadership is reliable, competent, and cooperative.

10. Korean Schools (10 teams reporting) - Renewed pressure on boards of education and other government officials for special consideration for Korean schools was noted. Demands included: Rooms for after-school classes, release of Kobe prisoners, the teaching of Korean subjects in Japanese schools, and payment by the government of the expenses of Korean schools. Tokyo team inspected five Korean schools and found them all unsatisfactory.

11. Student Activities (11 teams reporting) - Most teams agree that student organizations show a growing understanding of democratic principles. Ishikawa states that techniques of election and other organizational methods have been greatly improved.

12. Miscellaneous

a. Five-day Week - Ten additional prefectures have adopted the five-day week in a few schools on an experimental basis.

b. Communism - Ten teams reported objectionable communist activities.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Analysis of Annex E-1 Reports for May 1949.

1. School Inspections (All teams reporting) - In total, 693 schools were contacted during May. Decided improvements were noted in a majority of the schools visited. Gumma reported that desirable characteristics of the schools inspected this month overshadowed the few adverse criticisms. Defects included: Overcrowding in primary and lower secondary schools, teacher shortages due to the Ministry of Education regulations, poor student guidance, superficial or harmful physical examinations, poor teacher distribution, and waste space in upper secondary schools. The backwardness of rural schools is attributed to antiquated and unfair distribution of source materials and lack of surveillance on the part of Japanese officials, who tend to concentrate on urban areas, simply because they are more accessible.

2. In-service Training (37 teams reporting) - In-service training moved up to top place in the reports (see chart), due to several causes: (a) The activity of teacher consultants, (b) board of education interest, (c) participation of normal schools, (d) regional conferences held by Ministry of Education officials in cooperation with CE, (e) planning for summer workshops, (f) increase in the number of research groups, teachers associations, and special interest groups, (g) interest of Institute for Educational Leadership graduates in the program, (h) more attention by CE personnel to the in-service training program.

Graduates of the Institute for Educational Leadership, both within and without the secretariats, were particularly active in the retraining program.

Training of teacher consultants and superintendents engaged the attention of numerous CE personnel.

3. Women's Affairs (36 teams reporting) - Reports indicate that the old unwieldy women's organizations are slowly giving way to small interest groups. The liaison council seems to be replacing the fujin kai. Most frequently reported activity was the campaign for "Housewives Shops". It is apparent, reports Aomori, that the women have made a great deal of progress toward assuming equal rights with men in public and social life, but it is in the home that women are still backward and subservient to men. Some teams observed that the planting season had slowed down activities of women's groups somewhat.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

4. Youth Affairs (36 teams reporting) - Interest in the seinen dan (youth association) is noticeably waning. In a number of prefectures the federations have either dissolved or are contemplating such action. In a number of places, reformed groups are being organized, but as yet youth groups have not assumed a definite pattern. Teams seem to feel that members of local groups are earnest in their desire to solve their local problems and plan local projects. However, the habit of waiting for plans from the "top" still exists.

Youth Day was widely observed throughout Japan. In Aichi 225,000 students held 10,837 public offices during the day. 4-H (K) clubs, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops increased rapidly during the month.

In Nagasaki, CA personnel sponsored a series of two conferences for youth groups on political ideologies, since many of these organizations are under the influence of undesirable political parties. Basic principles of various forms of government, and approaches to individual problems were the subjects of these conferences.

Strikes, ostensibly directed by the All Japan Students Autonomous League, a communist-dominated organization, against the University Bill, which has never been before the Diet, have apparently run their course.

5. School Reorganization (35 teams reporting) - The new formula for teacher subsidies has reduced the number of teachers in elementary and lower secondary schools by more than 1,000 in some prefectures, and the withdrawal of the national subsidy for school construction has brought a halt to the lower secondary building program. Consequently, teachers are being reassigned and further consolidation of lower secondary schools and greater utilization of space in upper secondary school is necessary.

Some political bickering still exists, and while district lines are not always observed, districting for upper secondary school attendance has made steady progress. Coeducation in these schools is becoming standard policy. Iwate reports that coeducation is advancing slowly but is definitely established.

The Kanagawa Shimbun conducted a survey in regard to continuing the junior high school despite the cut in the national budget. Sixty-five percent of the people interviewed favored retention of the junior high school, 33% preferred returning to the pre-war system, and 2% had no opinion.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

6. Boards of Education (34 teams reporting) - There is a growing understanding of the functions of a school board, although in a few instances boards tend to ignore the superintendent. Domination of the board by government officials, the governor, the mayor, and the education committee of the assembly was reported by a few teams.

Boards, usually with the advice of the superintendent, gave attention to such matters as political activities in schools, simplification of the secretariat, pupil non-attendance, teacher transfers, school districting, consolidation of lower secondary schools, plans for in-service teacher training, school board handbooks, etc.

The boards of education of Tokai-Hokuriku region attended a three-day liaison conference in Gifu and discussed complete enforcement of the 6-3-3 system, revision of the Board of Education Law, and how the school board might reflect the opinions of the people.

7. Adult Education (33 teams reporting) - Eighteen teams giving comparable data reported an attendance of 736,626 people in attendance at 9,395 sessions of the I Corps adult education program, an average of approximately 80 per session. Fukuoka reported that the reception of these classes by Japanese was active and enthusiastic. In Fukui the course was greatly appreciated by the people and there is considerable demand that it be repeated. The Saga social education section evaluated the courses as follows: (a) Community spirit and cooperation have developed greatly in communities where the course was given, (b) interest in Citizens Public Halls has deepened, (c) understanding and cooperation between men and women in community activities has improved, (d) there is more insistance on punctuality, (e) interest in health and sanitation has increased somewhat, (f) women are becoming more attentive to political matters and are appearing at village general meetings in greater numbers.

Three-day social education study conferences, based upon the new social education law, were held in twelve prefectures, sponsored by the Ministry of Education. CE personnel usually participated.

The Hokkaido social education section has drawn up an excellent plan of helping the long-expected repatriates to adjust to life in the new Japan.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

8. Parent-teacher Associations (23 teams reporting). There is a continued trend away from the old type, money-raising, school-supported association toward the American type PTA. Meetings in Yamagata indicate a growing interest in the children's welfare. PTA handbooks, prepared by the prefectural social education sections and CE have been distributed in Aichi, Fukushima, Hyogo and Kochi. In Fukushima sixteen one-day meetings were held by social education officials and CE personnel to study and discuss the handbook.

9. Teachers Union (18 teams reporting) - Except for one prefecture, the tendency of local unions to pull away from the domination of the Japan Teachers Union made further progress during May. Fewer efforts were made to interfere in administrative affairs, or to exert pressure on boards of education.

10. Communism (12 teams reporting) - In addition to the communist-inspired student strikes, communist activities included: Forming clubs of school children, petitions for the discontinuance of the "Primer of Democracy" as a textbook, the breaking up of two teachers union meetings by obstructionist tactics, and the use of school buildings by drama groups. No new cases of communistic activities of teachers were reported.

11. Relative Rank of the Top Ten Items Reported in Annex E-1's.

Item	May 1949	April 1949	March 1949	April 1948
In-service Training	1	3.5	3.5	1
Women's Affairs	2.5	1.5	2	2
Youth Affairs	2.5	3.5	3.5	5
School Reorganization	3	2	4	3
Boards of Education	4	1.5	1	10
Adult (Social) Education	5	5	5.5	7
Parent-teacher Associations	6	4	5.5	4
Student Activities	7	**	6	9
Teachers Unions	8	6	7	6
Communism	9	**	**	**
Korean Schools	**	**	*	8

* Temporary Conference Groups
** Not tabulated

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Dismissal of Teachers. - In reply to a recent inquiry as to the authority of school boards to employ and dismiss education personnel, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, expressed the following opinion, which has the concurrence of the Legal Section, SCAP.

"Article 31 of the Law for Special Regulations Concerning Educational Public Service (Law No. 1 of 1949) provides a normal blanketing-in of personnel already holding positions as of 12 January 1949, the effective date of the Law. Such blanketed-in personnel automatically became personnel of a local public body. Article 16 of the same law provides for the normal operating procedure by which initial appointments and promotions are to be made after such date.

"Unless Cabinet Order provides to the contrary (Article 33 of Law No. 1 of 1949), boards of education do have the power to dismiss or transfer personnel against their will. However, such actions must be in accordance with Articles 15 and 18 of Law No. 1 of 1949. Accordingly, Articles 89 to paragraph 2 of Article 92, inclusive, of the National Public Service Law apply mutatis mutandis to educational personnel of local public bodies. In such application 'the appointing officer' shall be substituted for 'the National Personnel Authority'.

"Item 5 of Article 49 of the Board of Education Law (Law No. 170 of 1948) must be interpreted in the light of related articles of Law No. 1 of 1949. Articles 13 and 16 of the latter law provide for the establishment of appointment-applicants' lists by boards of education in accordance with procedures which they themselves determine. From such lists superintendents of education shall, as evaluating officers, make evaluations of applicants for superintendent. Finally, the boards of education, pursuant to Articles 15 and 18, paragraph 1 of Article 13, and paragraph 1 of article 16, shall make initial appointments based on such evaluations. Promotions of teachers and professional personnel are made in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 13, Article 15, paragraph 4 of Article 16, and Article 18. They are made by boards of education on the basis of evaluations of 'the actual results of their former work performance'; such evaluations being made by the superintendent of education."

Articles 89 to 92 of the National Public Service Law (Law No. 120 of 1947), as amended, are quoted for the information of CE officers.