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

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3077

(2) Folder title/number: (5)
Radio - General (Shikoku)

(3) Date: Mar. 1949 - Feb. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
9832	e

(5) Item description and comment:
Shikoku

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

D O 9/19

5 Feb. 51

Classification: Radio

Subject: Establishment of Private Radio Station on Shikoku

Reporter: Sogawa

As for the establishment of private radio station on Shikoku, 5 applications had been filed at the Matsuyama Regional Electric Wave Control Committee. Leaving out these applications, that conceived undesirable speculation on Private Radio Enterprise, the Regional Electric Wave Control Committee has received two new applications since 10 Jan 1951.

1. Kainan Hoso Ltd, Co.(Kochi)

Representative	Kurio Yuki
Fund	15,000,000 yen
Location	184, Nakakuma, Kochi city
Service area	All over Kochi Prefecture
Strength of wave	500W (Middle wave)

2. Shikoku Hoso Ltd. Co. (Tokushima)

Representative	Tatsujiro Kamisaki
Fund	15,000,000 yen
Location	343, Takamicho, Yazo machi Tokushima city
Service area	all over Tokushima Pref. & a part of Kagawa, Okayama, Osaka, Mie and Wakayama.
Strength of wave	500W (middle wave)

Mr. Amashima, Vice president of the all Japan Electric Wave Control Committee made a inspection tour to Shikoku about the middle of Jan to meet the respresentatives and exchange idea of establishing private radio stations. He revealed that both two applications had prospective possibility to pass the criteria and that the authorization would be made about the middle of Feb. for one of them or both of them.

** **

Mrs. Sunouchi Ura of Matsuyama was chosen as only one member of the board of Governor of NHK.

The board of Governor consists of 9 regions representatives chosen to advice the management of NHK.

101.15

MC File

RADIO COVERAGE

As of 31 March '50

	No. of listeners by household	No. of total household	Coverage
EHIME KEN	(87,396)	(301,700)	(29,1)
(JOO) NO2K	110,736	300,978	36,8
KOCHI KEN	(46,300)	(183,464)	(25,0)
(JOO) JORK	59,481	186,071	32,0
TOKUSHIMA KEN	(48,836)	(172,716)	(28.2)
(JOO) JOXK	63,738	171,504	37.2
KAGAWA KEN	(63,246)	(192,216)	(33.0)
(50W) JOHP	83,350	192,291	43.3
TOTAL	(245,778)	(850,096)	(28.9)
	317,355	850,814	37.3

* Figures in parenthesis- as of 31 March 1947.

Xtra D

C. I. Rio.

101.15

BCJ STATIONS IN SHIKOKU

1st Transmission network

LOCATION	CALL LTR	FREQ	POWER
TAKAMATSU	JOHP	1280	50
TOKUSHIMA	JOXK	980	500
KOCHI	JORK	560	500
Nakamura relay	JORQ	1210	50
MATSUYAMA	JOZK	760	500
Imabari relay	JOZP	1330	50
Niihama relay	JOZQ	1390	50
Uwajima	JOZU	1350	50

2d Transmission network

MATSUYAMA	JOZB	1140	300
KOCHI	JORB	1000	500

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

DAILY BULLETIN)
NUMBER 37)

Takamatsu, Shikoku
30 March 1949

1. Hqs Detail: The following officers are OD on dates indicated:

Lt	B. C. McCOMAS JR	0830 31 Mar -	0830	1 Apr	PHONE 4214
Lt	GEORGE J. JONES	0830 1 Apr -	0830	2 Apr	PHONE 4145
Capt	R. J. CHARBONNEL	0830 2 Apr -	0830	4 Apr	PHONE 4238
Lt	G. T. LASPINA	0830 4 Apr -	0830	5 Apr	PHONE 4145

2. Daylight Saving Time: Effective 0100 hrs 3 April to 10 September, Daylight Saving Time will be observed by this command. All clocks will be advanced one hour.

3. BOQ Furniture: G-4 Section of Eighth Army has informed the M G Section of I Corps that dependent housing furniture may be used in BOQ's.

4. Economic Section:

a. Effective 1 April 1949 the control over vegetables will be discontinued. SCAPIN 1910/1 dated 25 Mar 49 authorizes the Japanese Government to relax or eliminate distribution and price control over vegetables. Above mentioned SCAPIN is now in the mail.

b. The feasibility of dropping leaflets by plane to the farmers, urging them to take necessary action on rust and powdery mildew which is infecting wheat and barley crops in certain areas, is questionable at this time since the following action has already been initiated:

Officials of Agricultural Experimental Stations in all prefectures are reaching the farmers through the heads of villages and towns, urging them to take the necessary action to control the above-mentioned disease. Experts of Agricultural Extension System are also aiding the farmers.

It is suggested by this Headquarters a check be made by all teams to determine if sufficient quantity of chemicals necessary in combatting this disease is available to the farmers.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

R. A. Rosenkranz
R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

☆
~~B.B.M~~
files

5 Feb. 51

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** **

Mrs. Sunouchi Ura of Matsuyama was chosen as only one member of the board of Governor of NHK.

The board of Governor consists of 9 regions representatives chosen to ~~make~~ advise the management of NHK.

R. F. D. Conference

Date & Time: 18 Mar. (Friday)
0930 — 1700

Anticipated attendantes:

Mr James Emerson, Planning, CIE
" Hunter . Radio . "
" Enomoto " "
" Imura . Information, Agr. & Forestry Ministry

Radio stations in Shikoku

Place: Matsuyama Radio station.

Agenda:

Operation of R. F. D,
Network program on agricultural affairs in general.

Itinerary of the party

1940	15 Mar.	Leave Tokyo
2303	16 "	Arrive in Matsuyama
0440	19 "	Leave Matsuyama

NOTE:
This conference will be held for two days from 17 Mar. The first day will be internal conference among people of radio stations.

_____
(Visual Education Agency)

_____, Japan

Date:

SUBJEST: Film Return Receipt

TO : Educational Film Unit, CIE, SCAP, APO 500

No. of Prints	mm	Inclusive Print Copy Nos.	CIE No. and Film Title	Return Date

A located
life
th' mauvais et bajois 5ff

The above listed film subject prints, reels and containers, property of the United States Army, are forwarded in compliance with due date of return to the Educational Film Unit, CI&E, SCAP.

_____
Name and Address of Visual Education Agency

_____
Signature of Japanese National (Representative of Visual Education Agency)

I certify that the film subjects, as listed above, are being shipped via RTO to the Educational Film Unit, CI&E, SCAP, this date _____
(Date)

DISTRIBUTION:
Original - Return to Visual Education Agency
Duplicate- For file, Educational Film Unit, CI&E, SCAP
Triplicate-Retained in Files of Service Center

_____
Signature and Rank of Military Government Representative

1st Ind

Educational Film Unit, CI&E, SCAP, APO 500

R. F. D. Council Meeting

18 March 1949
Matsuyama, Shikoku

Attendants

Mr. Hunter.....Radio Section CIE SCAP.
Capt. Oertle.....S.M.G.R.
Capt. George.....Ehime M.G. Team.

Mr. Kasama.....R F D N H K
Mr. Imura.....Information Sec. Agr & Forestry Ministry.
Mr. Murayama.....R F D N H K

Those Connected with Matsuyama Broadcasting Station:

Associates:

Ninomiya Kazu.....R F D
Shibuya Mitsuzo.....Assistant R F D
Inada Minoru.....Chief of Broadcasting Dept.
Fujii Shiro.....Vice Chief, Broadcasting Dept.

Non-associates:

Miyauchi Yoshitsuna.....Chief Public Opinion Sect., Ehime-ken
Tokunaga Hisao.....Public Information Clerk, Agr. Section, Ehime-ken,
Morikawa Matao.....Engineer, Agr. Improvement Sec. Ehime-ken.
Tomura Toyotaro.....Engineer, Ehime ken Agr. Experimental Station.
Goda Harumasa.....Public Information Clerk Agr. Coop. Section Ehime-ken

Those Connected with Kochi Broadcasting Station:

Associates:

Hara Kazuo.....R F D

Non-associates:

Maeda Tsurayuki.....Public Information Clerk Kochi-ken
Sugimura Yuzo.....Engineer, Agr. Improvement Sec. Kochi ken
Nojima Hidekiyo.....Engineer, Kochi ken Agr. Experimental Station.

Those Connected with Tokushima Broadcasting Station:

Associates:

Hatae Yoshibumi.....R F D

Non-associates:

Osumi Yasuichi.....Planning & Public Information Section, Tokushima-ken.

Takeda Takekatsu.....Engineer, Tokushima ken Agr. Experimental Station

Those Connected with Takamatsu Broadcasting Station:

Associates:

Umezawa Fumio.....R F D

Non-associates:

Sugino Masaaki.....Information Section, Kagawa-ken.

Shikamata Tamotsu.....Chief, Agr. Improvement Sec. Kagawa ken.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Opening address by Mr. Saito, Director of Matsuyama Regional Broadcast Station.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Speech

1. Speech by Mr. Kasama, RFD. Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, in which he emphasized the importance of good understanding and voluntary cooperation on the part of general public for attainment of the proposed objective of RFD (Radio Farm Director).

2. Speech by Mr. Imura, Information Section of Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, in which he stressed that agricultural information utilizing a medium of radio network is not only cheapest but most certain as farmer's daily life is closely linked with radio.

3. Speech by Mr. Murayama, RFD planner NHK, in which he illustrated the outline as to what RFD is all about refering to its operation and developement in U.S.A.

4. Speech by Mr. Hunter, Radio Section CIE SCAP in which he explained general idea of information program, information by means of radio farmer's relation with radio network, technique of information by network, and remarked in conclusion to the effect that nothing can be more improtant for accomplishment of the very purpose of RFD than the coordinated efforts of information people irrespective of the difference of fields through mutual exchange of knowledge in their own fields.

5. .Speech by Capt Oertle, Civil Inform tion Shikoku MGR in which he cited the significance of continuity of radio program for information, investigation of people's reaction toward programs provided and "candy arounce medicine" tactics.

Discussion

A. The best time on air for farmers is understood to be earlier than 6 in the morning and later than 8 in the evening. Scientific survey must be worked out in connection with farmer's daily routine and surroundings to ascertain when would be most effective time for them.
I think it necessary to change the subject and devise of radio program in accordance with the target to be aimed at. What is the target then?

A'. The broadcast schedule is expected to be altered on 2 April when the summer time will start. We promise that your suggestion be taken into consideration in the new schedule.
A recent survey indicates that the target would be farmers between ages of 25-45.

B. Timeliness is an improtant element for successful performance of broadcast on the agricultural issue. What do you do about this?

B'. The Planning Section of Japanese Broadcasting Corporation is all the time ready to provide the Performance Section with a lot of fresh materials for putting on air which are selected very carefully by the planning committee among hundreds of things offered from various sourses.

C. The broadcast for technical improvement of agricultural management might as well be originated by local radio station in view of the fact that there are some different local conditions.

C'. That will be good. We will study it from many angles.

D. There seems to be some complaints on the part of women in farming villages that radio schedule contains too much farming technique which has little or nothing to do with them, on the contrary to their request to get more information on housewife's daily activities at home, householding, health and so forth.

D'. We would like advise them to listen to "the women's hour." program in the morning.

E. More attention must be paid to the fact that in many farming villages women have a great influence in industry not be speak of ho seholding. I am sure, therefore, radio programs for the purpose of information to farmers would bear more fruits if they are planned along this line.

F. I prefer to have"the man is the street " program relayed from the actural scene instead of recording before broadcast?

F'. It is technically easy to do so, but every participant pant in the program being allowed to speak whatever they like, it is necessiated to examine it before airing.

G. Are there any restrictions in subject or structure of program to be originated from local station?

G'. No, there are not.

H. I heard many lectures on improvement of agricultural management, control of plant diseases and insects, fertilizer application etc, but I wonder how much of them were actnally well understood by farmers who are not highly educatated. I used to be much disappointed with poorness of manner of speach on radio. How did you find?

H'. I found the same thing. I assume that it is now the time for Japanese as a whole to resume to study technique of speech with throwing away that traditionary attitude to pretend dignity by using words hard to be commonly understood.

I. Explanatory dialogue in simple terme is possibly welcome by farmers. What do you think?

I'. That's fight. We are prepared to produce in the farmer's radio schedule as many dialogues as possible.

J. We have still an extensive sphere in Shikoku where we can not listen to our local station. Are you considering any concrete measures to spead up the realization of the alledged broadcast capacity.

J'. Yes, we are, It is a serious matter. We have been endeavoring to work out its project at the earlist time.

K. Since that RFD has been instituted, it is now imperative that every body concerned with information business should be united into combined efforts by means of exchange of vital knowledges in each field in order to accomplish the same end.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Closing address by Mr. Saito in which he stressed to assure CPH to have a radio set, encourage radio listeners group for the purpose of R.F. D. operation.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

List of R F D Associates
In Shikoku

Matsuyama Broadcasting Station:

NINOMIYA Kazu.....R F D
SHIBUYA Mitsuzo.....Assistant R F D
INADA Minoru.....Chief, Broadcasting Dept.
FUJII Shiro.....Vicechief, Broadcasting Dept.

Kochi Broadcasting Station:

HARA Kazuo.....R F D
FUJIMOTO Kiyoshi.....Chief, Broadcasting Section

Tokushima Broadcasting Station:

HATAE Yoshibumi.....R F D
UCHIDE Yuji.....Chief, Broadcasting Section

Takamatsu Broadcasting Station:

UMEZAWA Fumio.....R F D
HASE Haruo.....Chief, Broadcasting Section

Information Program by Radio in July, 1949

Kagawa District E.I.B. (Through Takamatsu Radio Station) JOHP

Date	Time of Broad-casting	Contents
1, 14, 15, 28, 29,	15 mts. from 11.45 a.m. 15 mts. from 14.00 p.m.	Let the people know well The Temporary Regulation on Drinking and Eating Business and as to prevention of violations of it.
2, 13, 16, 27, 30,	" " " "	As to co-operation of people not to violate the distribution regulation of staple food at the season of new barley and potatoe.
4, 12, 18, 26,	" " " "	As to co-operation of people to prevent illegal allocation of fish.
5, 11, 19, 25.	" " " "	As to the importance and actual state of rape-seed, especially to farmers, and on their co-operation for its delivery.
6, 9, 20, 23,	" " " "	As to co-operation of people for the smooth distribution of textile fabrics.
7, 8, 21, 22,	" " " "	as to discovery of the sunk and buried goods and the importance of their utilization, and people's co-operation for it.
Un-settled	Un-settled	As to nine point program and achievement of economic control and mission of E.I.B.

Tokushima District E.I.B. (Through the Tokushima Radio Station) JOXK

Date	Time of

6, 9, 20, 23,	" "	As to co-operation of [illegible] distribution of textile fabrics.
7, 8, 21, 22,	" "	~~to discovery of sunk and buried goods~~ as to discovery of the sunk and buried goods and the importance of their utilization, and people's co-operation for it.
Un-settled	Un-settled	As to nine point program and achievement of economic control and mission of E.I.B.

Tokushima District E.I.B. (Through the Tokushima Radio Station) JOXK

Date	Time of Broad-casting	Contents
1	5 mts. from 11.45 a.m.	How can we consumers get new barley and potatoe on our tables?
12	15 mts. from 6.30 p.m.	As to the Temporary Regulation on Drinking and Eating Business.
15	30 mts. from 8.00 p.m.	(Local show) As to function and contents of E.I.B.
about 16	un-settled	Record-broad-casting of the actual scene of control against fish black-marketting off Tokushima.
19	15 mts. from 6.30 p.m.	On delivery of rape-seed.
un-settled	15 mts. from 7.15 p.m.	Report for June. Result of dropping leaflets from airplane & other news.

Ehime District E.I.B. (Through Matsuyama Radio Station) JOZK

Date	Time of Broad-casting	Contents
about 5th	un-settled	On discovery and utilization of the sunk and buried goods.
about 15th	"	On prevention of illegal distribution of staple food and fish.

un-settled	15 mts. from 7.15 p.m.	Report for June. Result of dropping leaflets from airplane & other news.

Ehime District E.I.B. (Through Matsuyama Radio Station) JOZK

Date	Time of Broad-casting	Contents
about 5th	un-settled	On discovery and utilization of the sunk and buried goods.
about 15th	"	On prevention of illegal distribution of staple food and fish.
about 20th	"	On the principle of the Temporary Regulation on Drinking and Eating Business.
about 27th	"	On delivery of rape-seed.

Kochi District E.I.B. (Through Kochi Radio Station) JORK

Date	Time of Broad-casting	Contents
4th	un-settled	As to utilization of the sunk, buried, hidden and hoarded goods.
9	"	On the principle of the Temporary Regulation on Drinking & Eating Business. And what transaction will violate the Regulation?
13	"	Why must we deliver rape-seed?
18	"	You can't eliminate the black-market of fish. Can't you?
23	"	What step must we take to get new barley and potatoe on the consumer's table through legal channel?
29	"	How shall we people do to eliminate illegal distribution of textile fabrics and to banish goods of bad quality.

BCJ STATIONS IN SHIKOKU

1st Transmission network

LOCATION	CALL LTR	FREQ	POWER
TAKAMATSU	JOHP	1280	50
TOKUSHIMA	JOXK	980	500
KOCHI	JORK	560	500
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2d Transmission network

MATSUYAMA	JOZB	1140	300
KOCHI	JORB	1000	500

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

DAILY BULLETIN)
NUMBER 37)

Takamatsu, Shikoku
30 March 1949

1. Hqs Detail: The following officers are OD on dates indicated:

Lt	B. C. McCOMAS JR	0830	31 Mar -	0830	1 Apr	PHONE 4214
Lt	GEORGE J. JONES	0830	1 Apr -	0830	2 Apr	PHONE 4145
Capt	R. J. CHARBONNEL	0830	2 Apr -	0830	4 Apr	PHONE 4238
Lt	G. T. LASPINA	0830	4 Apr -	0830	5 Apr	PHONE 4145

2. Daylight Saving Time: Effective 0100 hrs 3 April to 10 September, Daylight Saving Time will be observed by this command. All clocks will be advanced one hour.

3. BOQ Furniture: G-4 Section of Eighth Army has informed the M G Section of I Corps that dependent housing furniture may be used in BOQ's.

4. Economic Section:

a. Effective 1 April 1949 the control over vegetables will be discontinued. SCAPIN 1910/1 dated 25 Mar 49 authorizes the Japanese Government to relax or eliminate distribution and price control over vegetables. Above mentioned SCAPIN is now in the mail.

b. The feasibility of dropping leaflets by plane to the farmers, urging them to take necessary action on rust and powdery mildew which is infecting wheat and barley crops in certain areas, is questionable at this time since the following action has already been initiated:

Officials of Agricultural Experimental Stations in all prefectures are reaching the farmers through the heads of villages and towns, urging them to take the necessary action to control the above-mentioned disease. Experts of Agricultural Extension System are also aiding the farmers.

It is suggested by this Headquarters a check be made by all teams to determine if sufficient quantity of chemicals necessary in combatting this disease is available to the farmers.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

RLD/arf

Takamatsu, Shikoku
24 September 1949

AG 676.3

SUBJECT: Removal of NCJ's Matsuyama Central to Takamatsu

THRU: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

TO: General Headquarters
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers
APO 500
ATTN: Radio Division, CI&E

1. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters Eighth Army, file AGMGCI 333, subject: "Report of Field Trip," dated 6 August 1949, enclosing a report on Japanese radio stations made by a radio engineer of CI&E SCAP, dated 28 July 1949.

2. In paragraph 5 of this report, under the heading of "Matsuyama", two questions are introduced, the first being the construction of a new studio building in Matsuyama and the second, the removal of the Central to Takamatsu. This headquarters did not have the pleasure of discussing these matters with the engineer on the occasion of his field trip and presents its views herewith.

3. Under the Civil Affairs administrative reorganization, this headquarters, located in Takamatsu, will be the sole Civil Affairs organization on Shikoku, located 98 miles from Matsuyama. All other national government agencies except Communications have their offices in Takamatsu which facilitates the functions of this headquarters. With a Civil Affairs Team in Matsuyama, no particular hardship would be experienced, as the Team usually represented Region headquarters in any business with Matsuyama Central. It is now deemed imperative that the Matsuyama Central be moved to Takamatsu and that this move be effected as quickly as possible.

4. As pointed out in the report, Matsuyama's studio and office building is far from the center of the city which renders program production a difficult matter. The Takamatsu studio is located in the heart of the city and no new construction can be envisaged in the event of the

24 Sept 49

AG 676.3
SUBJECT: Removal of BCJ's Matsuyama Central to Takamatsu

move. From the viewpoint of this headquarters, it would be desirable for the Central's office to be located elsewhere than in the local studio building. Observation of Matsuyama's operation is that the local station's operation is overshadowed by the proximity of the Central's staff.

5. The statement in the same paragraph, "However, from the standpoint of better facilities and thereby better program production, new studios in Matsuyama would be preferred." is not understood here. Of the four stations in the Shikoku Region, only the Takamatsu station has evidenced any initiative or originality in local originations. It has available the services of an excellent script writer, good dramatic talent, and has originated two Shikoku network shows.

6. It is hoped that the question of removing Matsuyama Central to Takamatsu will be presented for the consideration of BCJ at an early date.

ALBERT M PICO
Colonel SC
Chief

Civil Information

BASIC: Ltr, 8th Army, file AGMGCI 333, dtd 6 Aug 49, Subj: "Report of Field Trip".

AG 333 - BA 1st Ind CDO'C/mk

Hq I Corps, APO 301

TO: Chief, Kyushu CA Region, APO 24/5
Chief, Shikoku CA Region, APO 1050
Chief, Chugoku CA Region, APO 248
ATTN: CI Section

A. S.

1 Incl:
n/c (3 cpy w/d)

867

1951

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

AGMCOI 333

6 aug 1949

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. Transmitted herewith are four copies of a report of field trip to the Matsuyama, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, and Hiroshima Civil Affairs Teams made by Mr. William Hames, Radio Engineer, Civil Information and Education Section, General Headquarters, SCAP.

2. Circulation of this material to regions in the I Corps area of responsibility may be made as considered desirable.

3. The material forwarded is not to be construed as directive nor as granting any additional authority.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/ J. A. O'Brien
/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
Rpt of Field Trip (quad)

369

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

AGMGCI 333

SUBJECT: Report of Field Trip

6. Aug. 1949.

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

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BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL WALKER:

/s/ J. A. O'Brien
/t/ J. A. O'BRIEN
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
Rpt of Field Trip (quad)

469

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

28 July 1949

FROM: William Hames, Radio Engineer, Radio Branch

TO: Chief, Civil Information and Education Section

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Matsuyama, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, and Hiroshima

1. In compliance with paragraph 1 of CP Order No. 154-2, dated 3 June 1949, undersigned proceeded to Matsuyama on 6 June, to Kumamoto on 9 June, to Fukuoka on 14 June, and to Hiroshima on 15 June, departed Hiroshima on 16 June, arriving in Tokyo on 17 June.

2. The following accompanied the undersigned:

Mr. Hasao Goni, Japanese National, Consultant, Radio Branch.

3. The following Civil Affairs Teams and SCAP Information Center personnel were contacted:

Miss Andersen, Civil Information Officer, Okayama Civil Affairs Team.

Captain George, Civil Information Officer, Ehime Civil Affairs Team.

Captain Green, Civil Information Officer, Kumamoto Civil Affairs Team.

Major Mannion, Civil Information Officer, Fukuoka Civil Affairs Team.

Mr. Johnson, Civil Information Officer, Hiroshima Regional Civil Affairs Team.

Mrs. Mason, Civil Information Officer, Hiroshima Civil Affairs Team.

Mr. McCameron, SCAP Information Center, Kumamoto.

Mr. Mori, SCAP Information Center, Fukuoka.

Miss Henke, SCAP Information Center, Hiroshima.

Ltr
Incl 1 4

Contacts were made with Civil Affairs Team officers in Okayama, Mihara, Takamatsu and Kagoshima during lay-overs in those towns.

In addition to the above, contacts were made with officials and personnel of Matsuyama, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Takamatsu, Okayama, Kagoshima and Hiroshima BCJ radio stations.

4. Purposes of the trip: (1) To assist the engineers of the radio stations involved in planning installation of new studio and master control equipment and new studio and control room construction. (2) To instruct BCJ technical operating personnel in correct methods of operating and using new and old technical equipment.

5. Report of the Trip:

Mr. Shima, Chief of the Improvement Division of BCJ visited all the stations covered by this report at the same time as the Radio Engineer. The various projects to be planned were discussed in detail with the engineers and programming personnel of each individual station. Since the master control and studio control equipments are being constructed from standard BCJ designs, the main discussions concerned the planning of layouts for efficient program production and technical operation and the determination of deviations from standard desings for each individual station. The Improvement Division in Tokyo makes the final decisions and does the actual detailed designs for all technical work projects for the entire corporation. The plans given in this report are those considered best by the Improvement Division after detailed consideration of the alternate plans discussed during the trip. Some of the projects have been budgeted and are under construction. Others will require budget approval after cost estimates and rough design are finished. This primarily applies to new construction or renovation of studios.

BCJ Engineering Sections have had an unfortunate tendency in the past to design technical installations with almost complete disregard of program production ease or efficiency. In the planned installations shown here and in all other technical projects now under consideration, program production is a primary consideration. Most installations are a compromise in one way or another. In some cases the compromise is the amount of funds available in others it is making the best of initial bad design of studio and room layout. Most planned changes shown here are definitely an improvement over the present facilities from the programming standpoint.

Several hours were spent in each station visited in giving lectures and demonstrations on the correct methods and techniques of setting and maintaining correct sound levels. Although all BCJ stations now are equipped with standard volume indicating instruments, there is little understanding of the correct methods of using them.

Matsuyama

Most of the planned changes in the Matsuyama Central Station have been accomplished already. The transmitter room has been enlarged and new master control equipment installed. The Second Network transmitter has been moved to the end of the enlarged transmitter room (Enclosure 1 shows the present layout in Matsuyama). There are two major matters yet to be decided. One is the construction of a new studio building and the other is the question of whether to move the Central to Takamatsu or to let it remain in Matsuyama. The Matsuyama Central Station was built as a Local Station and became the Shikoku Central at a late date (1 Feb 1945). The facilities are not adequate for Central status. The location is far from the center of the City thereby making program production difficult in view of transportation difficulties for both talent and station personnel. Negotiations are under way for purchasing a tract of land located downtown on which a new studio will be built. (Enclosure 2) However, before this is done, the question of whether the Central should be in Matsuyama or Takamatsu must be settled. The major reason for locating the Central in Matsuyama was the fact that a Ministry of Communications Branch Office for Shikoku is located there. Most government officers and the Shikoku Civil Affairs Regional Team are located in Takamatsu. The Takamatsu studios are also located downtown. Studio construction there would be cheaper than building a complete new building in Matsuyama. However, from the standpoint of better facilities and thereby better program production, new studios in Matsuyama would be preferred. The matter of change of location of Centrals and construction of new studios is primarily a budget matter and will be decided by other Sections of NCJ than the Technical. Design work will begin when the budget decision is made.

Mr. Saito who had resigned as Chief of Matsuyama Central had left the station and Mr. Kamaoki, who is the new Chief, had not arrived at the station at the time of my visit.

Kumamoto

Kumamoto will receive new master control and studio control equipment. Some studio renovation will be done when the master control installation is moved. Enclosure 3 shows the planned installation of the master control equipment. There is a NCJ policy decision to be made for the Kyushu region on the location of the Central for Kyushu. The Fukuoka station is now being enlarged to 10,000 watts and will eventually be 100,000 watts. Most of the governmental offices are located in Fukuoka. If the decision is made to make Fukuoka the Central then the major studio construction will be done in Fukuoka. If Kumamoto remains the Central, an additional studio will be constructed there. This studio will be constructed on the roof of the present building which will easily support the additional floor. No detailed studio design will be done for either place until the location of Central decision is made. The location of both the Kumamoto and Fukuoka stations is good. Both buildings are located in the respective downtown areas.

The Kumamoto transmitting plant was in excellent condition. A real effort is being made there for good preventative maintenance and careful operation. Results of this work are shown by a record of no time off the air for either the First or Second Network transmitters for the months of March, April, May, and June 1949.

Fukuoka

A 10,000 watt transmitting station is now under construction in Fukuoka. This station will later be enlarged to 100,000 watts. The 10,000 watt station will be finished within this year. The 10,000 watt transmitter is of a new design for BCJ. It will be completely air-cooled rather than water-cooled. Enclosure 4 shows the present layout of the complete transmitting station and indicates where the enlarging will be done when the station goes to 100,000 watts. A new receiving station for all of Kyushu is also being built in Fukuoka.

A new master control installation will be made, a new studio will be constructed, and a new control room will be built for the present Studio 1. There are several alternate plans now under consideration for the above mentioned work but the plan shown on Enclosure 5 is the most probable. If the decision is made to make Fukuoka the Central Station, a new office building will be built alongside the present building to house the office personnel necessary for Central status.

When the 100,000 watt installation is complete in Fukuoka, it will cover a large part of China, Manchuria, and Korea at night in addition to the coverage given the Island of Kyushu. This project is scheduled to be completed by 1952.

Hiroshima

Hiroshima was one of the first BCJ stations completely rebuilt after the end of the war. Much of the construction was of a temporary nature because of the extreme shortage of materials at that time. The work now planned for Hiroshima is the installation of new master control equipment, new studio control room construction, and the construction of a receiving station. The planned studio and master control changes are shown on Enclosure 6. The receiving station layout is shown on Enclosure 7.

A partition will be built in the present master control room dividing it into the new master control and a control room for Studio 2. A slanting wall will be built in one corner of Studio 1 thereby making the present receiving room into a control room for both Studios 1 and 3.

At the present time, control equipment for both Studios 1 and 2 are in the master control room and are not enclosed. This makes program production rather difficult. The new construction giving an isolated control room for each studio will be a great improvement in that respect.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Increase in Listening Fees

All BCJ station chiefs contacted, with the exception of Kagoshima, desire an increase in the listening fee from the present 35 yen. In their opinion the fee is too low in relation to prices of other types of entertainment. Due to inflation since the fee was raised to 35 yen, many projects which were planned at that time have had to be cut back and in many cases eliminated entirely. Only the Kagoshima Chief thought listeners might be lost by a raise in fee. All others thought that radio is valued lightly because of the low fee. Most chiefs thought the fee should be 75 yen or 100 yen. Raising the listening fee is, of course, the quickest and surest way of increasing the income of BCJ immediately.

Location of Local Stations

There is a problem in most Local stations in being located rather far out of town. This is because the present Local Stations at the time of their construction were intended to be relay stations only and do very little program origination. Now, since the large increase in local program origination, it becomes difficult for them to provide transportation for performers who are appearing. It is also difficult for station personnel to gather information and get interviews. A solution to this would be the construction of new studios for each Local in a downtown location in all cases where the Local is located out of town. One BCJ technical project now under consideration is the construction of an additional studio in each Local Station. If this construction materializes, it may be advisable to construct some of the studios away from the actual Local Station location.

Use of Engineers to Give Call Signs

In each Local Station the engineers are supposed to give the station call signs at all times when the regular announcers are busy with program work. This was not being done at any Local Station observed on this trip except at Fukuoka. Apparently there was misunderstanding of the reasons why the engineers were asked to give the calls and also a matter of reluctance on the part of Stations Chiefs to use engineers on the air for fear that the engineers might have a local dialect. There seems to be an extreme feeling in most stations that a BCJ employee speaking with even a slight dialect would bring ridicule upon the BCJ organization. Upon return to Tokyo this matter was discussed with the BCJ personnel concerned and following policy adopted. All stations will install technical equipment to make possible announcements by engineers. Who actually does the announcements and what is said in the station call will be decided by the Local Station Chief in each station. In other words, this matter will be at the discretion of the Station Chief. This is one step in the direction of putting responsibility for station operation directly upon the

Local Station Chief where it belongs rather than trying to make all Local Station decisions in Tokyo as has been done in the past.

Quality of Transmission

The quality of transmission on the wire lines to Kyushu has improved greatly since the major repairs on the Hiroshima-Kokura link were completed last year. The quality is still not up to true broadcast standards but compared with the previous transmission, the gain in fidelity is great. The lines, in spite of the major repairs, still suffer from troubles of various kinds (See following chart of troubles for April 1949). However, the time of using short-wave relay has decreased considerably in all stations both on Kyushu and Shikoku. This problem of good quality on all transmission lines south of Osaka and north of Sendai remains one of the major problems to be solved before the Japanese nation has good radio service.

TRANSMISSION OR LINE TROUBLES* IN KYUSHU FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1949

Name of Station		Troubles						
		Number of Times Trouble Occurred (Total)	Elapsed Time of Trouble H	M	S	Time Off Air Caused by Trouble H	M	S
Kumamoto	(1)	98	10	26	53			
Kumamoto	(2)	171	60	42	10			
Fukuoka	(1)	42		41	05	12	49	
Fukuoka	(2)	71	7	18	55			
Kokura	(1)	14	1	8	12			
Kokura	(2)	41	6	29	08			
Nagasaki	(1)	107	13	33	35	11	08	
Kagoshima	(1)	27	33	32	30			
Kagoshima	(2)	78	405	45				
Oita	(1)	103	60	59	27	3	33	
Miyazaki	(1)	46	29	17				
Saga	(1)	19	1	27	08			
Sasebo	(1)	12	3	01				
Karatsu	(1)	78	6	13		15	35	
Nobeoka	(1)	36	13	40	30	2	30	
Iizuka	(1)	No Data						
Nakatsu	(1)	187	187	38				
Hida	(1)	320	233	44				
Miyakonojo	(1)	2 (?)	5	58				
Sendai	(1)	23	19	40				
Kitayoshi	(1)	28	46	10				

*Troubles include noise, induction, volume changes, etc. All make listening disagreeable to the listener.

CIE Information Centers

CIE Information Centers in Kumamoto, Fukuoka, and Hiroshima were visited on this trip. All librarians reported excellent cooperation from the radio stations on any announcements to be made for the Centers. The stations have used records belonging to the Centers for broadcast. All librarians were encouraged to make maximum use of radio time available to them.

Network Programs Recorded on Trip

High quality magnetic tape recordings were made of several Tokyo originated network programs while on the trip. These recordings have been and still are being studied by Tokyo engineering and production personnel to determine if changes in engineering or production techniques might give better program reception at remote points in the network. All programs transmitted from Tokyo over wire telephone lines suffer loss of quality and have noise added to them because of poor transmission lines. Points especially being studied for possible corrections are the relative levels of different portions of programs, levels and types of sound effects desirable, and minimum levels permissible on all types of programs.

WILLIAM HAMES
Radio Engineer

DRAFT

SUBJECT: Condition of Radio Broadcasting in Shikoku.

TO: SCAP (Attn. CCS)
Thru CG 8th FEC APO 343 via Courier.

1. During the month of February a survey of radio broadcasting facilities on the island of Shikoku was made by ~~Maj. A. I. Walker~~, CCS, SCAP. Before leaving the island, ~~Maj. Walker made the statement that~~ a 500 watt transmitter for Station JOHP, Takamatsu, was practically assured. Inquiries directed to the Matsuyama Central Broadcasting Office and also to JOHP in the meantime fail to reveal any indication of action in this direction.

2. Enclosed is a special report (undated) entitled "The Use of the Radio as Information Media on Shikoku with Special Reference to Ehime Prefecture." The information contained in this report ~~is~~ is a little more ~~xm~~ all embracing than the title indicates as it contains a fairly accurate description of broadcasting conditions in the four prefectures rather than Ehime alone. written about 18 months ago it is true today.

3. Information has come to this headquarters that Station ~~JOXK~~ JOXK at Tokushima, operating on 500 watts of power in the 1st transmission network, has recently received a 500 watt transmitter to be operated in the 2nd transmission network. Installation has not yet begun. It would seem to this headquarters that the installation of a transmitter of 500 watts power for Station JOHP in Takamatsu would occupy a considerably higher priority than the Tokushima transmitter for the 2nd transmission network.

4. Considerable ingenuity and initiative is being exercised by Shikoku broadcasting stations but growth in these directions will certainly be stimulated to an even greater degree by improved facilities.

4. Considerable ingenuity and initiative is being displayed by Shikoku broadcasting stations in the origination and production of local and region network programs but with the limited listening audience, particularly in the case of JOHP (Takamatsu), there seems to be little imminent reward.

5. It is recommended that the BCJ give immediate consideration to utilizing the 2d network facilities now lying idle at Tokushima to increase the scope of JOHP (Takamatsu).

~~FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER~~

AMP
Col Sig C
Comdg

1 Inclosure
Special Report

FEB 4 1949

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

Date: 29 January 1949

SUBJECT: SCAP CIE Film Shipment Receipt

TO : Shikoku M G Region, Regional Film Distribution Center

No. of Prints	mm.	Inclusive Print Copy Nos.	CIE No. and Film Title	Running Time	Release Date	Return Date
4	16mm	41-44	CIE 105 World News Flashes 1949	11	28 Jan 49	Permanent

This supercedes receipt dated 24 Jan 49. for CIE 105.

DON DUKE
Chief, Educational Film Unit

I have received the films listed above, in good condition, except as noted. These films, reels and containers are property of the United States Army and are issued on a loan basis.

SHIKOKU REGION FILM A. SERVICE CNETER
NAME AND ADDRESS OF VISUAL AID CENTER

KAORU MURAO
SIGNATURE OF JAPANESE NATIONAL

I certify that the Japanese National whose signature appears above has received the films except as noted.

ROBERT L. OERTLE BIG C CAPT.
SIGNATURE & RANK OF MILITARY
GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Distribution
Original - Return to Educational Film Unit, CIE, GHQ, SCAP, APO 500
Duplicate - File Copy Regional M G Team
Triplicate- File Copy Japanese Regional Equipment and Service Center

F
(Radio).

[4: 44, Ehime, 47 Jan 48, 4 1st 2nd, Kochi, 4 Feb 48]

SPECIAL REPORT

on

The Use of the Radio as Information Media on Shikoku with Special Reference to Ehime Prefecture

This report is primarily concerned with Ehime Prefecture but is not confined to it since the situation in the other prefectures of Shikoku is similar and directly related (the Matsuyama Central Broadcasting Station in Ehime Prefecture has jurisdiction over all the radio stations on Shikoku).

With regard to the use of radio as a media of information on Shikoku it is necessary to consider the following points:

1. Coverage by population.
2. Types covered.
3. Coverage by stations off of Shikoku.
4. Coverage by other media of information.
5. Technical aspects.
6. The existing setup.

The recommendations made herein were formulated with the aid and advice of Mr. Umekichi Matsumoto, Chief of the Technical Section of the Matsuyama Central Broadcasting Station in Matsuyama, Ehime Prefecture. These recommendations represent a compromise (which is considered the best possible solution at present) between what is required and what is available. They do not wholly solve the problem but they tend to improve the situation enough to warrant steps being taken to carry them out.

SECTION I

Coverage by Population

Roughly speaking about 25 to 30% of the people on Shikoku get the benefit of radio service. This figure is about the same for all prefectures.

The total number of radio sets (paid listeners) on Shikoku is 225,421. These radio sets are scattered among an estimated 800,000 families which gives approximately 28% of the families any radio service regardless of origin. Of the total amount of listeners less than half (47% see Incl: #1) get what can be considered good reception.

By actual population the figures are as follows:

	Col I	Col II	Col III	Col IV	Col V	Col VI
	Prefecture	Total population	No. of Sets	Percentage of Coverage	Listeners good reception	Ratio of Col V to Col IV
Ehime		1,462,750*	81,928	5.6	33,737	41%
Kochi		860,063	43,291	5.0	32,699	74%
Tokushima		365,702	45,061	5.2	26,787	60%
Kagawa		935,698	55,186	5.8	13,341	24%
Total		4,124,213	225,421	5.4	106,564	47%

(see Incl: #1 & 2 for graphic coverage) * These figures are as of September 1947.

The figures in Col VI above show that the percentage of the existing coverage in Kochi and Tokushima prefectures is much better than in Ehime or Kagawa prefectures. This is not cause for optimism since it is the percentage of coverage by population that is important. The important fact to remember is that only 28% of the families have radio service and less than half of those have good radio service from Shikoku Stations.

SECTION II

Types Covered

A glance at enclosure I will indicate that the radio stations on Shikoku are located in the principal cities of Shikoku and that only the main stations in Ehime and Kochi cover an appreciable portion of those prefectures. It also indicates that the majority of listeners are of the urban class and that the rural classes (who have most need of the information) are getting comparatively little or no service at all.

This fact is important since agricultural programs, etc., are of national importance and coverage by other media is not adequate (see Section IV). In this connection the use of radio as information media becomes of prime importance.

SECTION III

Coverage by Stations off of Shikoku
(See Incl. #1)

It will be noted that the largest area of Shikoku is covered by one or more radio stations located on Honshu and Kyushu. There are notably:

KYUSHU	HONSHU
Miyazaki	Hiroshima
Oita	Onomichi
	Okayama
	Osaka

Since approximately 2½ to 3 hrs. a day are allocated to the individual stations (either on or off Shikoku) for the broadcasting of purely local items, many of the listeners on Shikoku getting poor reception from the Shikoku stations must of necessity listen to the more powerful outside stations and listen to items of no local interest to them. In addition they are missing what might be important to them.

If this fact is not considered important, then the very existence of any radio service from Shikoku loses its justification on the basis that any point on Shikoku can be and is covered by the more powerful outside stations (which broadcast the same programs while on a national hookup as the Shikoku stations with the exception of the 2½ to 3 hours mention above).

If, on the other hand, it is considered important, certain definite improvements are indicated and justified in order for the Shikoku Stations to fulfill the obligations of an information organ.

SECTION IV

Coverage by Other Information Media

Newspapers are the chief means of keeping the public informed in Ehime Prefecture. There is, however, a shortage of newsprint which prevents good coverage by this means.

There are roughly 300,000 families in Ehime Prefecture. According to figures obtained from the 3 largest newspapers (dailies) the combined circulation of all three per day is 129,273 or less than half as many papers as families. Here again, it is chiefly the urban areas which benefit. In addition an estimate made by a Ken education official indicates that approximately 30% of the farmers cannot read a newspaper.

While there has been a tendency toward more and better poster programs, they are not sufficient or adequate. The radio and newspapers are the most important media for dispersing information.

SECTION V

The Technical Aspects

The most important technical difficulties are the topography and material.

It will be evident from glancing at a topographical map that Shikoku is a very mountainous island with mountains as high as 6,717 Ft. The mountain range extends westward from Tokushima prefecture thru the central part of Shikoku Island to Ehime prefecture and then southward. Since the

stations on Shikoku make use of the ground wave (due to lower power) instead of the aerial wave (one going up, bouncing off the ionosphere, and returning to earth) the mountains become a serious obstacle. This is true of both northern and southern Ehime prefecture where the central station in Matsuyama is cut off from large numbers of people by mountains. (See Section VI).

The wattage is, in itself, no problem. It is the low wattage, however, which prevents the stations from using the mountain climbing aerial waves. In turn the wattage cannot be boosted without exchanging the existing equipment for more high powered equipment which at present, at least, is not available and not in sight for the near future.

Both Hiroshima and Osaka, 10,000 watt stations, make use of aerial waves which can reach beyond the mountains and give good coverage to Shikoku. (See Section III). The other 4 stations covering Shikoku are 5,000 watts which is a far cry from the meager 500 watts station which presently attempt to service it (more technical aspects are given in the recommendations).

It is reported that most receivers are 3 tube sets not capable of receiving any great distance, which accentuates the short range of the stations.

SECTION VI

The Existing Setup
(See Incl: #1)

There is on Shikoku one mainstation located in the principle city in each of the 4 prefectures. All are 500 watts except the station in Takamatsu which is 50 watts. The station in Takamatsu is the only one in Kagawa prefecture and is good for a radius of approximately 3 miles. Since Takamatsu is located near the inland sea, its effective area is cut in half. This is true or partially true of every station or substation on Shikoku.

Ehime has 3 active substations located at Uwajima, Niihama, and Imabari. There was originally a fourth at Yawatahama with complete equipment which began operation in April 1947 and operated for about a month when they were ordered to close down due to an overcrowded frequency assignment. This equipment (50 watts) is now stored in the City Hall in Yawatahama.

Kochi has one substation in the southern part of the prefecture at Nakamura. It too is 50 watts. Tokushima has no substations and Kagawa has none.

All stations on Shikoku are under the jurisdiction of the Matsuyama Central Broadcasting Station located in Matsuyama. Thus Ehime is in a good position to aid and give impetus to the use of the radio as information media throughout the entire island of Shikoku.

SECTION VII

Recommendations

Of the recommendations made only two are within the area of possibility, the second being moreso than the first. Both are technically sound and feasible provided the materials are available. No legal difficulties - (i.e. permission to operate, jurisdictional disputes, etc.) are anticipated in either plan.

I. One central station of 10,000 watt capacity making use of aerial waves and having the transmitter located on top of one of the many mountains on Shikoku.

The chief objection to this is that the necessary equipment is not available and will not be available for some time. (It is possible, of course, that it may become available sooner than expected now that trade with the USA is open).

An advantage of this system is that only one station (with one substation in each prefecture of 5,000 watts and transmitter placed on a mountain) could service all of Shikoku cutting the total number of stations from 8 to 5 but at the same time giving complete coverage. The substation would be used for the local broadcasts. This solution would also reduce the number of assigned frequencies. Because of the objection named above, however, this plan is the least possible.

II. The following plan submitted by the Chief of the Technical Section appears to be the best possible solution in the light of existing difficulties.

Leave the present setup as it is with the following minor changes:

1. Increase Takamatsu to 500 watts. This will give Kagawa Prefecture, which is small, a fair coverage.

2. Increase Niihama to 500 watts and eliminate the station at Imabari since Niihama can then cover that area. With the increase in Takamatsu and Niihama, the northern coast of Shikoku (which is the most densely populated) will get much better coverage than it now enjoys.

3. Make arrangements to pipe local items to Osaka for rebroadcast back over Tokushima. This would give Tokushima complete (for practical purposes) coverage.

4. Make arrangements to pipe local items to Oita for re-broadcast back over the south western part of Ehime Prefecture - eliminating Uwajima. (Note: Both Uwajima and Yawatahama are surrounded by high mountains and station personnel admit that only those in the city itself can hear the station).

5. Make arrangements to pipe local items to Miyazaki for re-broadcast back over the southern part of Kochi prefecture. Nakamura substation could probably be eliminated.

This plan also reduces the number of stations on Shikoku to 5. The chief difficulty would appear to be obtaining the use of the 3 stations off of Shikoku (mentioned above) for rebroadcast. It is not known at this writing whether the 3 stations mentioned are equipped to give this service as a 2nd or 3rd transmission or whether they would have to give it 1st transmission. If the latter is the case, it would probably preclude service of this sort.

It is obvious that the radio on Shikoku is not and cannot fulfill it's obligations as an information organ until improvements are made. The value of the radio for the dissemination of information cannot be over-emphasized for the radio offers one of the best possibilities for selling democracy to the Japanese people. It is not as liable to become tainted with the ideas of individuals as are newspapers since its controls are much more centralized--an important fact when it is remembered that there are widely divergent interests in Japan some of which are diametrically opposed to the best interests of the occupation.

Date Rec'd or Initiated 18 July

R O U T I N G S L I P
SHIKOKU MIL GOVT REGION

Suspense Date

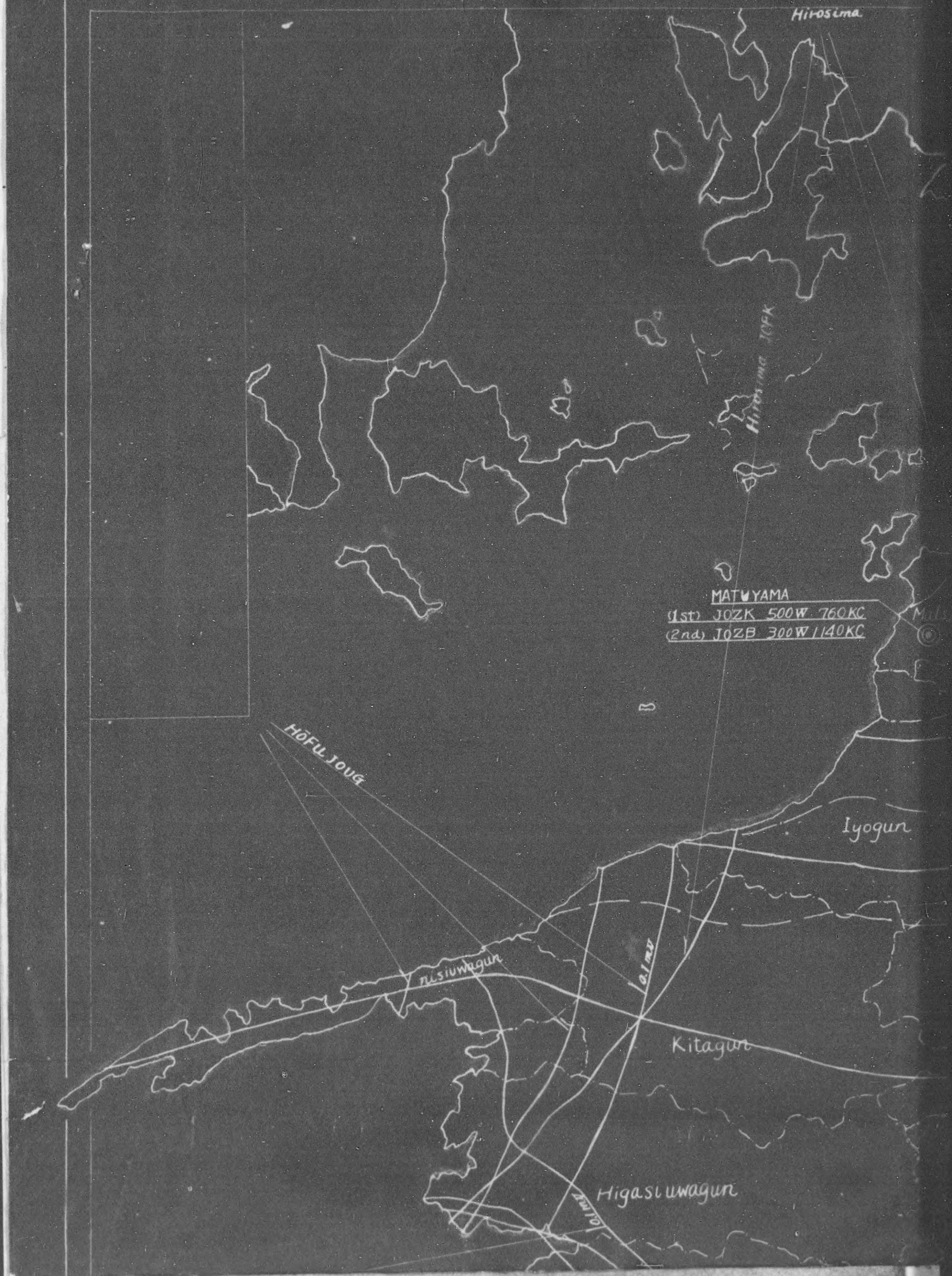
OFFICE	IN'L	ACTION	OFFICE	IN'L	ACTION
CO		/	Adjutant		
Exec Officer	EW		Det CO		
Legal & Govt			Pub Wel		
Civil Educ			Pub Health		
Civil Info		2	PH Nurse		
Economics			San Engr		
Labor			Dispen		
Comm & Tr			Motor O		
Nat Res			Is Supply		
Mfg & Ind			Proc		
Fin & CP					

Action
- Necesʼy Action ____
- Information ____
- File ____
- ~~See~~ Comment ✓

Typing Pool
- Rough Draft ____
- Final Form ____
- No. Cps ____
- Dictator's Cpy Yes__ No__
- Return to ____

Remarks: Walker promised the moon with a ring around it but so far we haven't even gotten the green cheese!

Leo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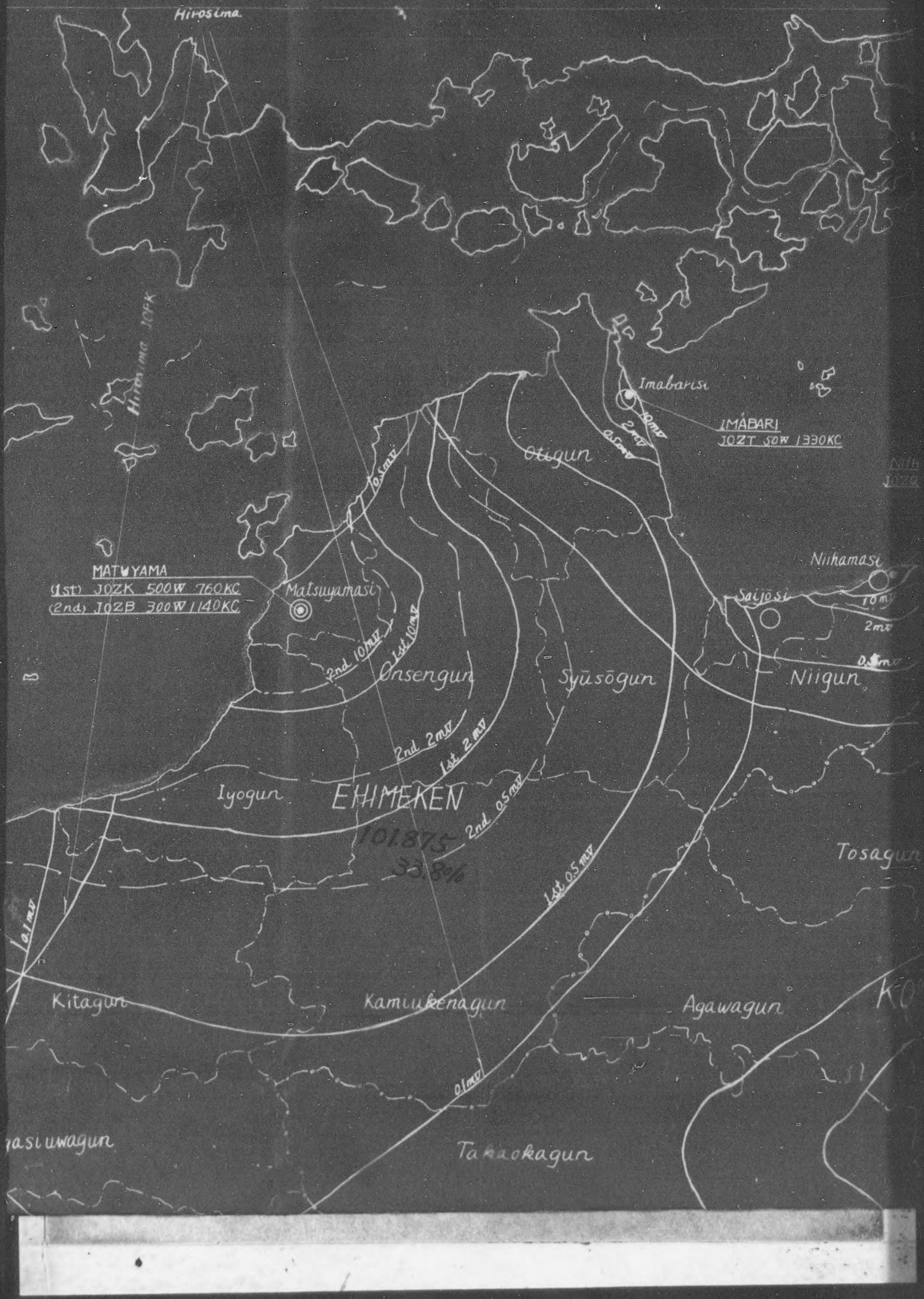
(2nd) JOZB 300W 1140KC
HŌFU JOUG
Iyogun
Kitagun
Higasi uwagun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Hiroshima JOFK
MATUYAMA
(1st) JOZK 500W 760KC
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Matsuyamasi
Imabarisi
IMABARI
JOZT 50W 1330KC
Otigun
Niihamasi
Saijōsi
Onsengun
Syūsōgun
Niigun
Iyogun
EHIMEKEN
101.875
33.8%
Tosagun
Kitagun
Kamiukenagun
Agawagun
Takaokagun
10mV
2mV
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2nd 2mV
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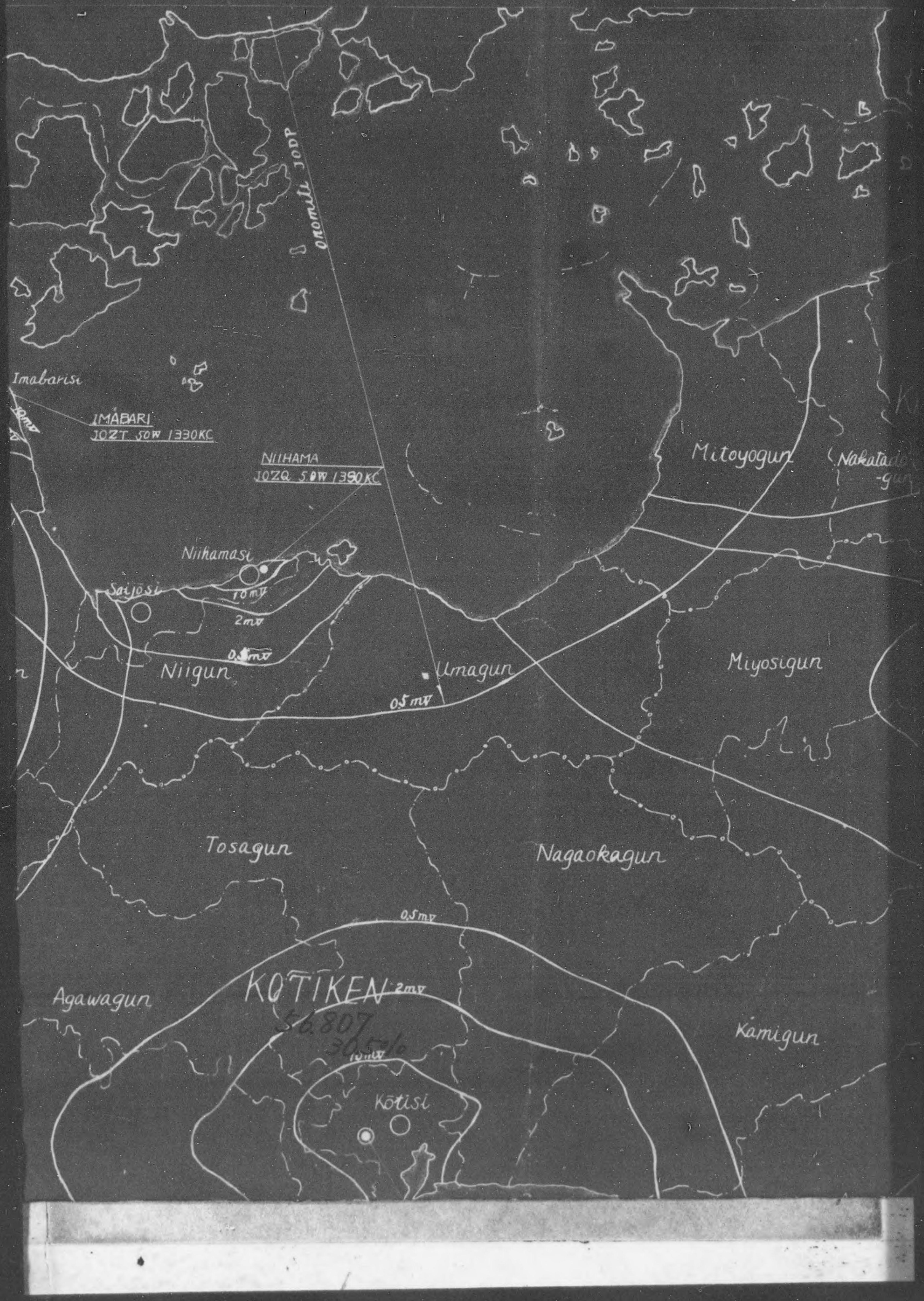
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JOAP
JOBK
JOBP
JOCK
JOCP
JODK
JODP
Imabarisi
IMABARI
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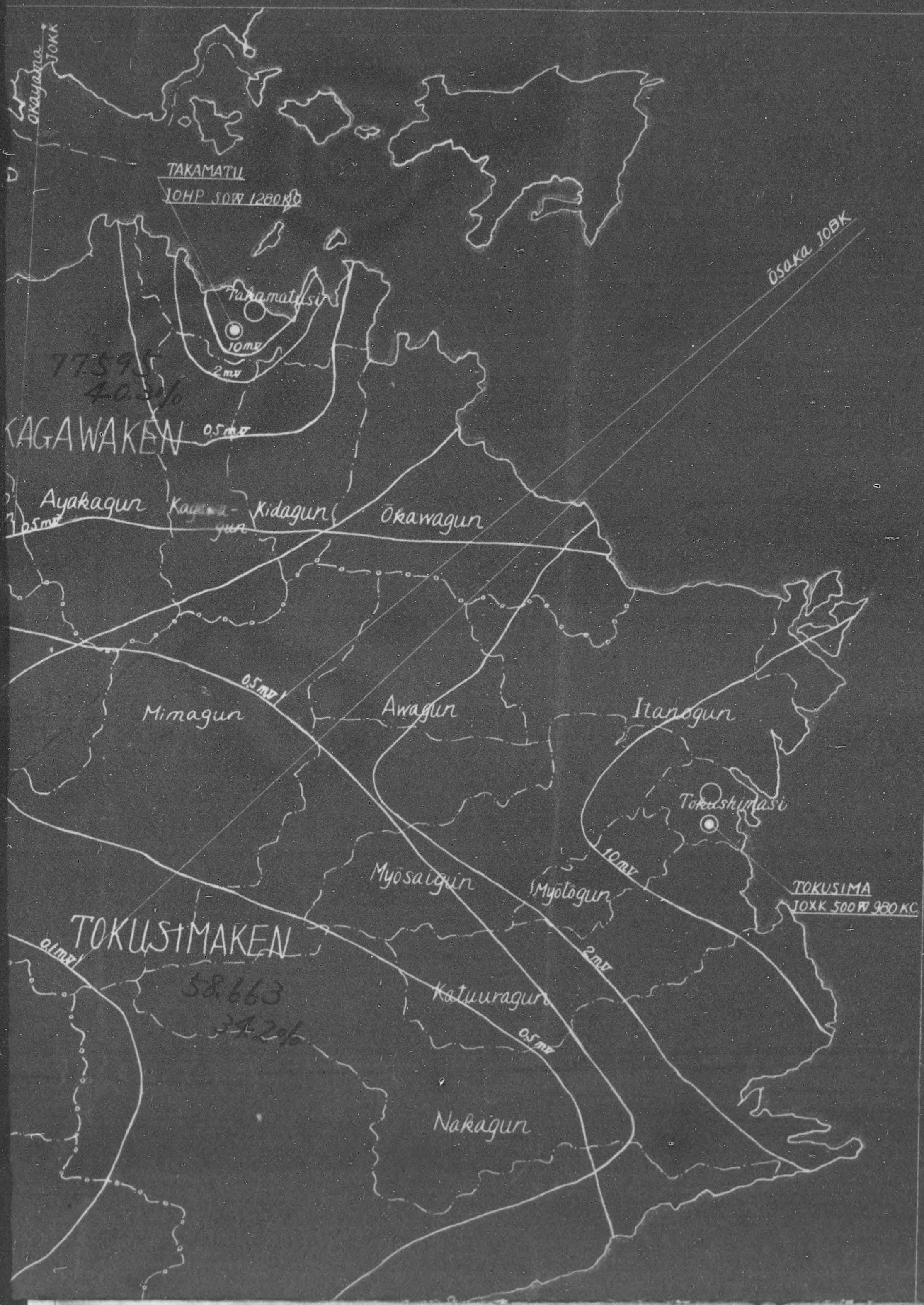
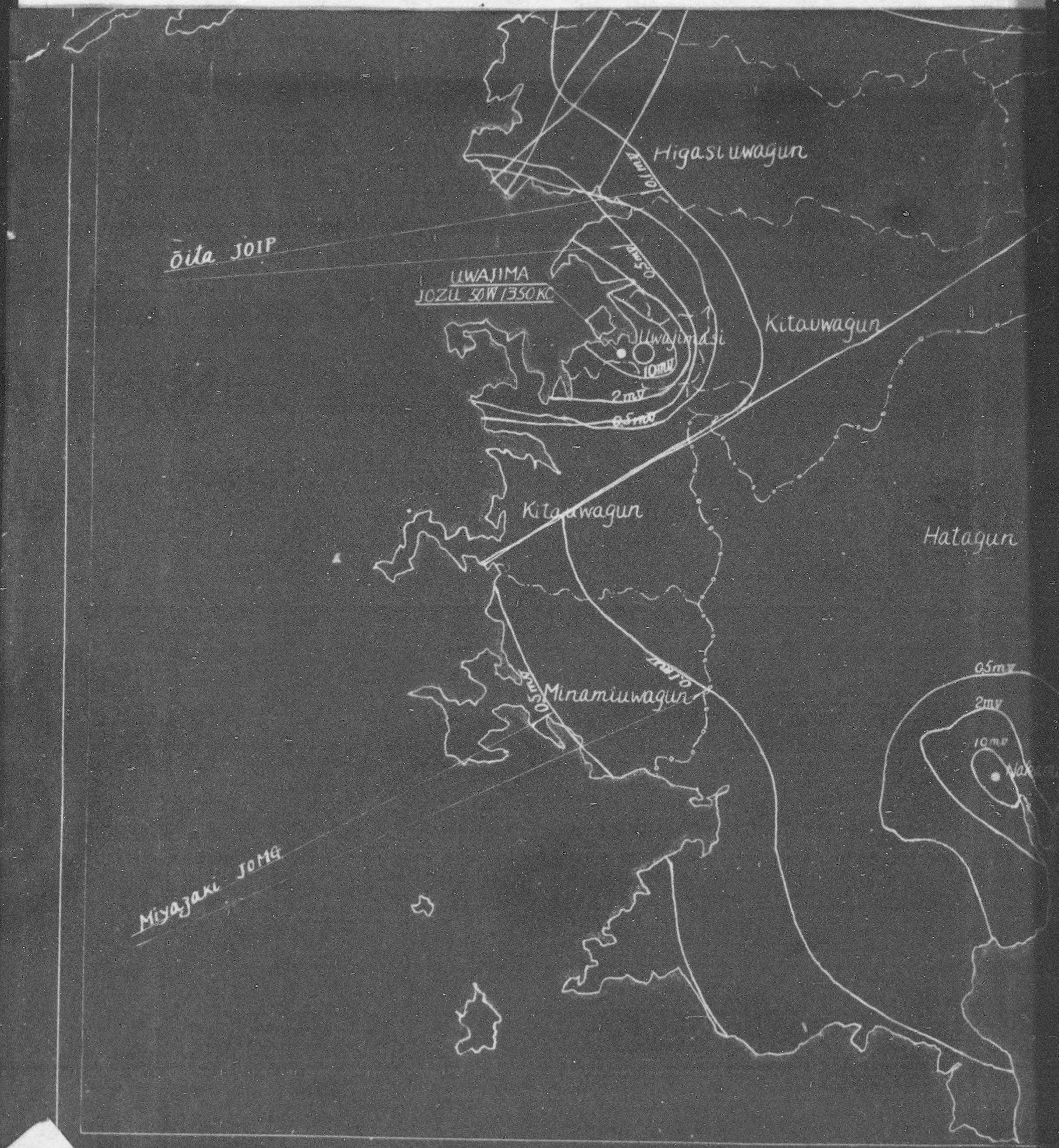
NIIHAMA
JOZQ 5.0W 1390KC
Niihamasi
Saijosi
10mV
2mV
0.5mV
Niigun
Umagun
Miyosigun
Tosagun
Nagaokagun
Agawagun
KOTIKEN
Kōtisi
Kamigun
Mitoyogun


Okayama JOKK
TAKAMATU
10HP 500W 1280KC
Takamatusi
10mV
2mV
0.5mV
KAGAWAKEN
Ayakagun
Kidagun
Ōkawagun
Ōsaka JOBK
0.5mV
Mimagun
Awagun
Itanogun
Tokushimasi
10mV
TOKUSIMA
10XK 500W 980KC
Myōsaigun
Myōtōgun
2mV
TOKUSIMAKEN
0.1mV
Katuuragun
0.5mV
Nakagun


Higasi uwagun
Ōita JOIP
UWAJIMA
JOZU 50W 1350KC
0.5mV
Uwajima si
10mV
2mV
0.5mV
Kitauwagun
Kitauwagun
Hatagun
Minamiuwagun
0.5mV
2mV
10mV
Miyazaki JOMG

Takaokagun

Hatagun

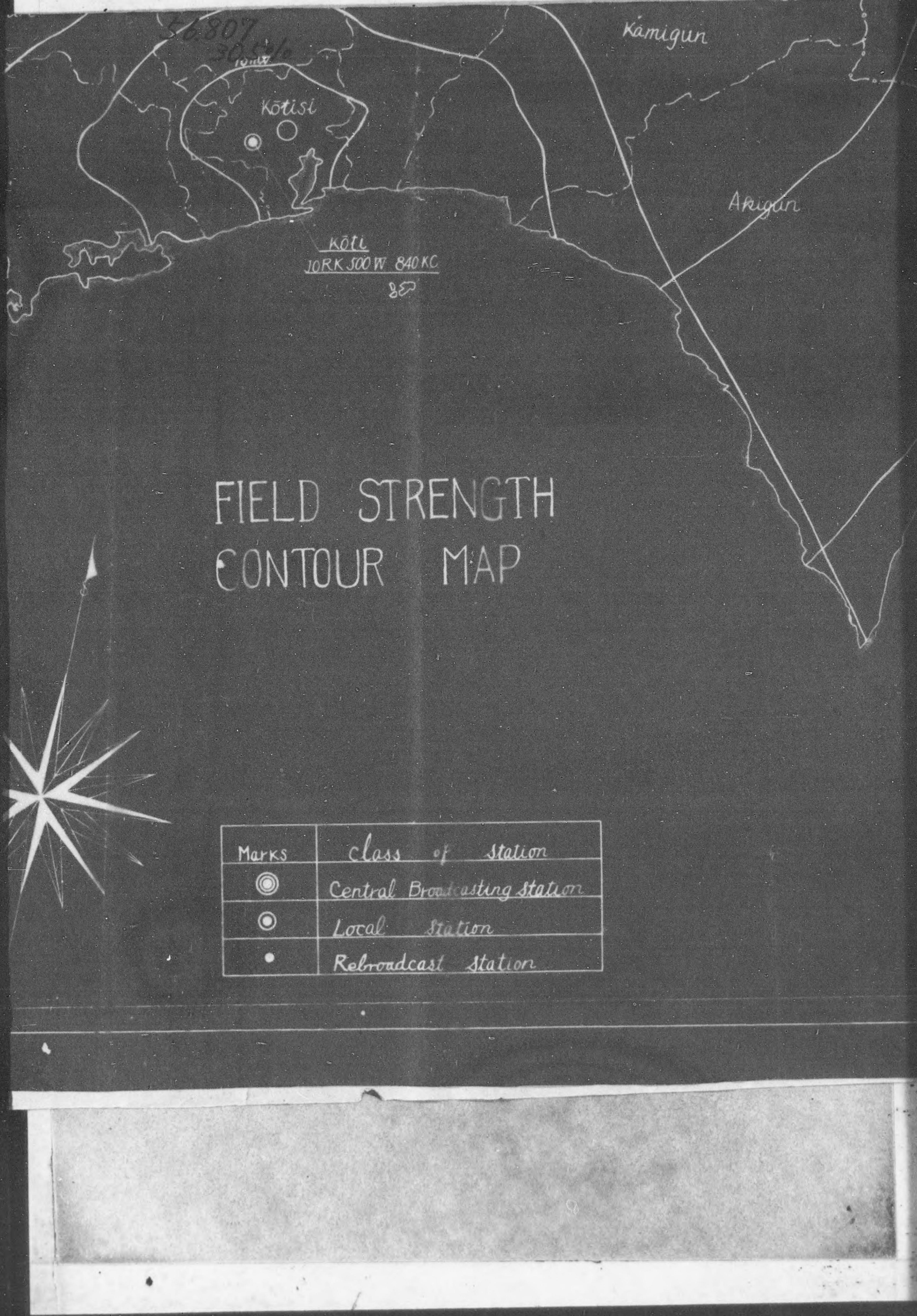
0.5mv

2mv

10mv

Nakamuracho

NAKAMURA
JORO 30W 1210 KC



FIELD STRENGTH CONTOUR MAP

Marks	Class of Station
◎	Central Broadcasting Station
◎	Local Station
•	Rebroadcast Station

Kamigun

Nakagun

Akigun

Kaibegun

2 - 5

1948 July

Scale

Nakagun

Kaibegun

0 5 10 15 20Km

Scale 1/36,2000

1948 July