nurseries' seedling inventories included 550 million seedlings; in the fall of 1947 their inventories totaled 1.040 billion seedlings; in the fall of 1948 their inventories had grown to about 1.94 billion seedlings. While in 1947 nurseries received only five percent of their fertilizer requirements, allocations were progressively increased by the Japanese Government until in 1949 they are receiving about 100 percent of their requirements. Seed collections also have increased. Only 68 percent of requirements could be collected in 1946, but the percentage rose to 88 percent in the fall of 1947 and to about 100 percent of requirements in the fall of 1948. The Japanese Government is aware of the flood control problem and is doing something about it. It has had the benefit of the advice of United States experts on the subject. (Note: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was scheduled to publish a press release on reforestation 12 September).

Item Eight

KITAKAMI RIVER WATERSHED MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. (Source: September Themes for Reforestation and Conservation, 1 August 1949, prepared by Mr. James Emerson, Rural Affairs Information Officer). The Kitakami River Watershed Management Committee, made up of Iwate and Miyagi prefecture citizens after the disastrous floods last fall, is a model for co-operative conservation that might be copied in other watersheds of Japan.

LABOR

Item Nine

ON DEMOCRATIC LABOR UNIONS. (Source: Yomiuri Shimbun, 23 August). "The unexpected failure of the leftist forces both in Government and private quarters has largely been due to the fact that their struggle has been mechanically developed without regard to . . . the vital interests of the great masses, dictated solely by the political aims of the leftist party elements . . . The leftist elements . . . have been repulsed by the people in general. Japan Electric and part of Shibaura Electric, the core of the Japan Electric Workers' Federation, citadel of CIO, have seceded from the CIO. Even Hitachi, the union from which the CIO president is sent, has seceded. . . It is seen that CIO, fortress of leftist labor unions, is fast becoming isolated. . . The democratized unions . . . have been struggling to safeguard the interests of the masses. . . Elimination of radical leftist dictatorship will free the initiative and progressiveness of the masses and will not weaken the power of unions. On the other hand, there is the problem of labor contract revisions proposed by employers with a view to strengthening interference with labor unions in the name of isolation of Communists. This is seen in such acts as retrenchment chiefly in personnel in order to lower costs and rationalize accounts. . . We extremely regret that some employers have come to utilize the stranding of leftist labor forces to defeat the whole labor front. The democratic upbringing of labor unions should be in the hands of unions themselves and not in those of Government or capitalists."

Item Ten

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS EXPLAINS NEED FOR CONTINUED RESTRAINT. (Source: Radio Press BBC News Analysis, comments by Henry R. Cummings, over London BBC, 26 August). "Last year the (British) Government issued a White Paper enjoining the policy of restraint in claims for higher wages and salaries. It allowed for certain exceptions, but it gave no precise definitions of standards and there has been a good deal of argument as to whether wage claims since May have come within

the principles of the White Paper. The labor movement has brought strong pressure to make continuance of their support conditional on the reduction of costs and profits. Now the Economic Committee of the Council of the Trades Union Congress has just released a courageous and candid report explaining the need for continued restraint. Otherwise, it says, the hope of maintaining full employment will be wrecked for the workers themselves. The report says that profits can't be taxed much more without destroying enterprise, nor can the cost of living be raised. National finance cannot be kept up solely by taxing the rich. A substantial part must be contributed by the working people. The Council asserts that some distinction must be drawn between different kinds of profits. The problem now is to get these principles accepted by its constituent unions and understood by the rank and file among whom there is some restlessness. The economic report may cause some heart burning among the workers when the Trades Union Congress meets. . ."

Item Eleven

UNEMPLOYED FINDING NEW JOBS, SAYS LABOR MINISTER. (Source: Kyodo, Evening Edition, 23 August). "Labor Minister Masabumi Suzuki reported before today's Cabinet meeting that repatriates and discharged public workers are gaining jobs steadily. During July, Suzuki reported, 8,945 discharged public workers applied to public employment agencies for jobs. Of them, he added, 1,082 got jobs. More satisfactory results will be expected in August, he said. . . .Turning to the problem of operation of the unemployment insurance fund, Suzuki reported, 258 million was paid to 111,820 jobless workers during July. Also during July, Suzuki continued, ¥ 420 million was paid to 160,000 thrown out of employment (discharge allowances). Until next April a total of ¥ 1 billion is expected to be paid out of the unemployment insurance fund, he added. There will be no shortage of the fund as the insurance system is financed by the ¥ 12 billion special account, he assured."

COMMUNISM

Item Twelve

DENNY SAYS COMMUNISTS ARE BANNED FROM TOWN MEETING OF THE AIR BECAUSE THEY USE THE LIE AS AN INSTRUMENT OF POLICY. (Source: Radio Press, 29 August). "The Communists use the lie as an instrument of policy," Mr. Denny (George V. Denny, Jr., founder and moderator of America's Town Meeting of the Air and president of Town Hall, New York) charged, pointing out that they speak only half truths as if they were whole truths. If they were allowed to participate in the Town Meeting programs as speakers, it would not be fair to the other speakers who try to tell the truth, he added. He made it clear, however, that the Communists are permitted to ask questions from the audience. . . Denny said the last Communist speaker on Town Hall was Earl Browder, who appeared in October 1946. Browder said government workers in the Soviet Union were guaranteed the right to strike under their constitution. This reply is an example of the Communist half truths, Denny said, because workers in the Soviet Union actually are powerless to strike. Denny said that Communists have lost their individual integrity and are subservient to an alien ideology.

Item Thirteen

PRIME MINISTER EXHORTS PEOPLE TO COMBAT COMMUNISM. (Source: Text of Prime Minister's 3 September radio speech). In a radio speech to the nation 3 September,

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida called upon the Japanese people to combat Communism, "which under alien instigation seeks to create confusion and destroy social order by deceit and intimidation." . . "Most of the Japanese Communists," said Yoshida, "are victims of ignorance and delusion, who can be won back to good citizenship, if we give them the chance for reflection and self-awakening."

2. Suggestions for treatment of the above items:

CAUTION: In handling material on typhoons and floods, emphasis should always be on the positive measures being taken by the Japanese Government. Avoid more than passing reference to invalid Communist criticisms of the reforestation and flood prevention programs.

Exhibits. Typhoone and Floods: Contrast the irresponsible criticism by the Communists with the facts on reforestation and flood control projects. Labor: Identify the democratization league movement in Japanese labor unions as an indication of a trend toward responsible unionism which should be encouraged. Use the item on British trade unions' restraint as an example of responsibility among labor unions. But emphasize that responsibility does not mean knuckling under or before employers, who may fight unionism under the banner of anti-Communism. Responsible labor unions should be reminded that, contrary to the statements of some dissatisfied factions, the Japanese Government is helping unemployed (see Labor Minister's statement). Communism: Compare experiences of American Town Hall moderator with Japanese experiences with Communists. Example: Japanese Communist Party central committee spreads false stories about responsibilities for flood damages. Flood control and reforestation projects have been carried on by every Government since the beginning of the Occupation. Another example: Premier Yoshida labels Japanese Communism as being "under alien instigation". The idea that Japanese Communists are deluded and should be given an opportunity to reflect can be picked up. Such reflections could well center on priorities for their loyalty. Communism disguises its demands for iron discipline in appeals for loyalty to an international ideal, which in reality is an appeal for loyalty to an alien ideal (see Denny statement). Most Japanese Communists probably find their loyalty split — between loyalty to what they consider will ultimately be the best for Japan, and loyalty to an alien philosophy dictated by Moscow.

Press and Publications. Typhoon and Floods: Encourage newspapers to dig up facts and figures on reforestation and flood control similar to those presented. While flood control and reforestation are still to be encouraged, it is also helpful to take stock of what has been done. Interviews with Construction Ministry and Forestry Agency personnel probably would produce such figures. Labor: Encourage more think pieces on labor unions' responsibility to society. The item on British trade unions' restraint is an example of labor responsibility that might be cited. The parallel between austerity in England and austerity in Japan is obvious. Communism: Encourage articles and think pieces tying up foreign countries' reactions to Communism with Japanese reactions. Example: Denny's statement about Communists' using the lie as an instrument of policy fits in nicely with recent Akahata and Japan Communist Party statements about Yoshida Government responsibility for flood disasters.

Radio. Labor: Encourage commentators to note the trend toward maturity in Japanese labor unions (the democratization leagues) and to mention the example of British trade unions' restraint in its country's time of austerity. Labor

unions can stand a reminder that "national finance cannot be kept up solely by taxing the rich" (see item on British trade unions). Communism: Point out to commentators the tie-up between the Denny statement about Communists' use of this technique in the recent typhoon and floods. The Yoshida remarks about "alien instigation" can be the take-off for commentators' discussions of the philosophy of Communism, which seeks to turn its followers from loyalty to their own country to treasonable loyalty to an alien country. Comparisons can be drawn between Moscow satellites' attitudes toward Communist China and toward North Korea, and the Japan Communist Party's call for close identification with these same states.

Motion Pictures. Typhoon and Floods: Encourage coverage of school children's reforestation program and of completion of flood defense projects. Newsreel companies can contact Construction Ministry to make arrangements.

Educational Films. If and when a documentary is done on the Japanese Communist Party, these themes might be considered: the Communists use the lie as an instrument of policy (see Denny statement); Communist Party organizers divide and conquer: they divide citizen's loyalty between that for his own country and that for an "international ideology", then they wean the citizen from devotion to his own country to treasonable loyalty to an alien ideology dictated by Moscow; the Japan Communist Party works with Communist China and with Communist North Korea.

- J.F.S. - - - - - - - - - -

R E S T R I C T E D

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

TO: Chiefs, All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs

THRU: Chief, Information Division

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 10

1. Herewith for your consideration Fact Sheet No. 10, on labor management, communism, women in politics, price stabilization, and epidemic prevention.

Item One

UNEMPLOYED TAKE ADVANTAGE OF INSURANCE BENEFITS. (Source: Nihon Kaizai, August 19.) Signs that Japanese unemployed are taking advantage of special Diet measures to tide them over their periods of unemployment are disclosed in the latest figures on unemployment insurance, released recently. In June 35,704 persons, including women, were drawing insurance benefits, compaired with some 27,500 persons in May.

Item Two

LABOR MINISTER NOW SEES GREAT BENEFITS FROM COUNTERPART FUND. (Source: Keiei Hyoron (Management Review) for August 1949.) Labor Minister Masabumi Suzuki, who at first was amazed by Premier Yoshida's claims that the Counterpart Fund would have a great effect on unemployment, now says that the number of unemployed persons will drop steadily as soon as the Counterpart Fund money begins to revolve. He says that the number of unemployed may drop from the present 400,000-500,000 to less than 300,000.

Item Three

NRWU CANCELS RESOLUTION CALLING FOR RESORT TO FORCE. (Sourse: Kyodo, Noon Edition, August 16.) The Centeral Committee of the National Railway Workers Union yesterday cancelled its Atami Resolution calling for "a resort to force, including strikes", commenting that "this resolution has had no effects."

Item Four

NO LABOR CRISIS, SAYS CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY. (Source: Nippon Times, August 21.) Chief Cabinet Secretary Kaneshichi Kasuda told the Cabinet press corps yesterday in Hakone that no labor unrest would occur as a result of the personnel reduction and the industrial reorganization programs. He pointed out that the personnel slash was already 90 percent completed and would end in the middle of September. "At no time," he said, "can the unemployment figures for the whole of Japan ever rise to the oft-repeated figure of 1,600,000 or 1,700,000."

Item Five

LABOR MINISTRY FIGURES ON RE-EMPLOYMENT. (Source: Jiji Press, After Noon Edition, August 18.) According to a Labor Ministry survey, almost half of the discharged railway workers who wanted jobs had found them by August 11. Out of 94,312 discharges, 50,000 persons had applied for new jobs, and 23,690 persons had found employment.

COMMUNISM

Item Six

EX-LEADER OF REPATRIATES SECEDES FROM COMMUNIST PARTY. (Source: Kyoko Noon Edition, August 22.) Aomori City---A former leader of the repatriates, who returned to Japan aboard the Takasago Maru about a month ago, has decided to secede from the Communist Party after "having seen a real working democracy here in new Japan." He is Sawayoshi Hayama, 27, who has been playing an active role in the local Communist Party chapter since his return. "I decided to quit the Communist party," he said, "after having returned to my family and having seen with my own eyes a real working democracy growing here in new Japan." He added that he intended to appeal to all repatriates to reconsider their attitude and join the real democratic movement in this country.

R E S T R I C T E D

Item Seven

KATAYAMA SEES COMMUNISM ON THE WANE IN WESTERN EUROPE. (Source: Jiji Press, Morning Edition, August 20.) Tetsu Katayama, head of the Social Democratic Party in Japan recently returned from a tour of western Europe and America, said that people in western Europe are becoming increasingly critical of the tactics employed by Communists and that the activities of the Communist groups in that part of the continent are on the wane.

Item Eight

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE DRAFTING REPORT ON RIOTS. (Source: Jiji Press, Afternoon Edition, August 10.) The State Railway Workers Union's so-called Atami resolution and its strike in June and riots at Taira, elsewhere in Fukushima Prefecture and at the Hiroshima plant of the Japan Steel Manufacturing Company will be described as "shirmishes fought preliminary to a full-dress Communist revolution through violence", in a report of the House of Representatives' Examination Committee. The Committee's report is scheduled to be made public shortly.

PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT

Item Nine

PROSECUTION COMMITTEES 'PROBABLY BEST EXAMPLES OF PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.' (Source: PIC, GHQ, FEC press release, 1630, August 18.) Japan's recently established Inquest of Prosecution Committees, charged with checking the activities of public procurators, had investigated 70 applications in their first four months of operation up to July 15, SCAP's Legal Section announced. While the total number of cases handled so far is small, Legal Section officials said they were pleased with the way the committees have started to function. They pointed out that 10 percent of the applications have resulted in findings against the procurators, public officials traditionally held in awe by Japanese people... "These inquest committees are probably the best examples in post-war Japan of real 'grass roots' participation in government and law enforcement," a Legal Section official declared.

PRICE STABILIZATION

Item Ten

MORE COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED: JAPAN NEARS GOAL. (Source: PIC, GHQ, FEC, Press Release, August 16.) In announcing decontrols of prices on 2800 items, F. Whittington of ESS said the action is evidence that Japan is attaining the goal which SCAP has sought since the beginning of the Occupation. The relative price stabilization that Japan has enjoyed for the past 14 months, he said, has enabled both producers and consumers to plan for the future with better judgment than would be possible during a period of continuing inflation. He explained also that the period of relative stability resulted in conditions which made widespread price decontrol action possible.

EPIDEMIC PREVENTION

Item Eleven

PREVENTION OF DYSENTERY. (Source: Prevention Medicine Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ.) A large number of dysentery cases are being reported from all parts of the country. Dysentery germs are easily spread in hot weather, but people ignore sanitary precautions in the summer. A study of the causes of the reported cases reveals that dysentery germs are disseminated in part through contaminated foods, dirty hands, unclean utensils, or foods exposed to flies or rats. Children should be discouraged from swimming in ditches. The surprising lack of sanitation knowledge in superstition-ridden rural districts contributes to the spread of enteric diseases. All groups interested in elevating health standards in rural districts and cities should cooperate with health authorities in enlightening local inhabitants regarding environmental sanitation. This is an important step in building a better Japan. Some physicians hide dysentery cases from authorities by neglecting to report them, as required by law. Tardy action of health offices also has been noted. The dysentery case rate has shown a steady decline since the end of the war.

2. Suggestions for treatment of the above items:

Exhibits. Item One: Use comment in kamishibai that Government was more far-sighted in its personnel retrenchment program than many people gave it credit for. Items Three, Four, and Five: Similar comment, showing that in retrospect the "cry-wolf" stories were unfounded. Item Eight: Picture poster showing highlights of violence, linked together by the House Committee's report. Item Nine: Poster or kamishibai explaining the unique checks and balances in the Japanese legal system. Item Eleven: Poster picturing common ways in which dysentery germs are spread.

Press and Publications. Items One through Five: Encourage roundup stories on labor situation, with exaggerated "cry-wolf" stories and editorials. Item Six: Encourage more features, pictures, and editorials on Hayama, including specific reasons why he joined the Communist Party and why he quit, and outlining his specific plans for encouraging others to leave the communist fold. Item Eight: Encourage full press and picture coverage of House Committee's report linking recent incidents with Communists. Item Nine: Encourage feature stories on the new Inquest and Prosecution Committees, possibly tracing one case from beginning to end, stressing the protection to individuals which the system affords.

Radio. Items One to Five: The Ministry of Finance is being requested to estimate (a) the yen savings the Government expects to make from the personnel cuts in its various ministries, (b) the proportionate amount of tax reduction that this saving will mean to the individual taxpayer. Statements on findings is expected to be made by Cabinet Minister Honda. Suggest advance arrangements be made for interview either with Honda, or with a Finance Ministry official, showing what the personnel cut will mean in the way of tax savings. (For further information contact Mr. Voss, Policy and Progress Branch.) Item Six: Interview Sawayoshi Hayama to get specific reasons for his leaving the Communist party and to learn how he plans to convince other Japanese repatriates to leave the Communist party. Item Seven: Interview Katayama on his plans for rebuilding the Social Democratic Party Item Eight: Alert radio newsmen to cover House committee's report, possibly by recorded comments of committee chairman. Item Nine: Dramatize a case where prosecutior abused his authority; show how subsequent action by Inquest of Prosecution Committee brought him to justice; story could be built around a ficititious crime case, or around a real-life case, if an exciting one is available. There might be an opportunity to take a pre-war case in which civil liberties were flagrantly disregarded, and to conduct a mock retrial under the new legal system, contrasting what might have happened under democratic legal procedures with what actually did happen.

Motion Pictures. Item Six: Interview Sawayoshi Hayama in Aomori to learn the specific reasons for his leaving the communist Party, and to learn what his specific plans are for encouraging other repatriates to leave the Communist Party. Item Eight: Alert newsreel companies to cover release of the House Committee's report, possibly getting comments from the chairman of the Examination Committee as well as from Government officials and List members, including Communists.

J.F.S.

SHIKOKU R&I.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

2 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Industrial Democratization - June

1. Inform small and medium businesses of financial aid available to them from the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund. (Thirty-three branch offices of 11 major banks in Japan are being established for the purpose of making loans to smaller enterprises. Aid to small business program from the Counterpart Fund was initiated during the fourth quarter of 1949-50, with the release of ¥300,000,000. During this period commercial banks provided an additional ¥300,000,000 bringing the total made available to ¥600,000,000. This program, designed to promote small business in Japan, will be continued through the 1950-51 fiscal year. A total of ¥1,200,000,000 has been set aside from the Counterpart Fund to be released at the rate of ¥300,000,000 per quarter. Following the original policy, these loans will be made in conjunction with commercial banks through which this program is handled. The small businessman should be informed of the location of the banks especially established to aid smaller enterprises.)

2. Inform small businessmen of the diagnosis system established by the Smaller Enterprises Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry. (Specialists on management, accounting, labor relations, production techniques, and other subjects have been established in each regional bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as well as in To, Do, Fu, in various prefectures. These specialists are prepared to diagnose the production ills of small businesses and to render advice in overcoming them. Smaller enterprises should be encouraged to avail themselves of this service.)

3. Encourage adoption of the simplified bookkeeping system originated by the Smaller Enterprises Agency. (Many smaller enterprises are badly handicapped by poor accounting systems and adoption of the new simplified bookkeeping system prepared by the Smaller Enterprises Agency, Ministry of International Trade and Industry, would enable many small businessmen to overcome this handicap.)

4. How the anti-monopoly law stimulates free competition and encourages individual initiative.

a. This law eliminates restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities, thereby enabling entrepreneurs to supply good quality commodities abundantly at fair prices.

b. The law, by prohibiting "private monopolization" of production and sale by large-scale enterprises, secures for any person the freedom and opportunity to enter business.

c. Unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs is prohibited with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, etc.

d. The law prohibits "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory price, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract, etc.

e. This law promotes free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more entrepreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

(3) The term "unreasonable restraint of trade" shall mean such activities by which an entrepreneur in conjunction with other entrepreneurs restricts or conducts their business activities, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

5. How free competition affects the standards of living.

a. Provides the consumer with the opportunity to make choices of quantity, price, etc.

b. Satisfies consumer's demand for price and quality, and stabilizes the standard of their living.

B. D.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches

SUBJECT: Maritime Safety Themes for June

1. The following themes have been prepared by the Public Relations Section, Maritime Safety Agency and approved by the Maritiem Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2, for use in information programs in June:

a. Amendments to the Maritime Safety Agency Law (largely concerned with reorganization of the Agency) are expected to be passed by the present Diet and may come into effect in June. If such amendments are passed, they should be explained to the general public.

b. After the recent series of maritime accidents, the general public should support measures to obtain proper safety precautions at sea. Reports on all maritime accidents are now required by law because such reports form the basis for effective action to prevent other mishaps.

2. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Relations Section, Maritime Safety Agency, or with the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2, in regard to the above themes. Questions of policy may be referred to the OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Yen Savings - June

1. How savings can contribute toward making Japan self-supporting. (Although Japanese have saved more than one trillion yen since the savings campaign began in 1947, shortage of capital still is one of the biggest problems impeding the modernization of Japanese industry. Individual savings of millions of people, although small in themselves, can contribute capital badly needed for modernization of equipment, introduction of new techniques and other improvements needed to increase Japan's production efficiency. Every person who saves part of his earnings and deposits the yen in banks or other savings institutions, makes a positive contribution to the future development of Japan.)

2. Encourage yen savings in anticipation of future tax payments. (Taxes, when paid in a lump sum, may appear to be a heavy burden. However, if a small sum is set aside fron one's earnings periodically, tax payments usually can be met with far less hardship. An interest rate of 7% "rin" is paid on special deposits made in anticipation of tax payments. This is 2% "rin" above the regular rate and should provide an extra stimulus for taxpayers to save.)

3. Why savings become more valuable as economic stabilization progresses and prices level off. (Price indices, on the whole, have been falling for the past year and the yen will now purchase more than it has for several years. Indications are that the downward trend in prices and the resultant increase in the purchasing power of the yen will continue for some time. This trend should provide further incentive for the Japanese Citizen to save his surplus yen.)

4. Encourage Japanese families to save by careful buying, elimination of waste and simplification of social customs and ceremonies.

5. Encourage savings by farm families. (The farmer will soon begin the delivery of wheat and potatoes. Farmers would do well to save part of the proceeds from these crops. The income of most farmers is both irregular and uncertain. When typhoons or other calamities strike, an entire year's work may be wiped out. It is, therefore, expecially important that farmers save part of the proceeds from their crops as protection against emergencies.)

B.D.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Political Information-Education Themes - June

1. Interest in the House of Councillors election (see intrasection memorandum dated 25 April) probably will continue for some time after 4 June, thereby providing an opportunity for discussion and evaluation of the campaign and balloting. Where it is possible to guide discussion groups, these questions might be introduced:

a. What factors and issues determined the voting trends?

b. Did voters have an adequate opportunity to become informed on the qualifications of candidates and on campaign issues?

c. How did the election law affect the campaign and the balloting; what changes, if any, should be made in the law?

2. One of the most important changes in Japan's civil service system is the new method of recruitment. Themes which will emphasize this change will be:

a. Equality of opportunity is the guiding principle in recruiting for government positions.

b. Family name, influence, and the educational institution attended no longer determine whether a person shall receive an appointment or whether he or she will be promoted.

c. Examinations for government positions are advertised by the National Personnel Authority in newspapers in each prefecture. Additional information may be obtained from NPA branch offices in Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

3. A type of court procedure which is not widely known is the conciliation system. During June the Supreme Court will publicize this

relatively simple and inexpensive method of settling civil disputes, including those concerning leases, debts, commercial transactions, and tenancy. Under the conciliation system, a judge and two commissioners appointed by the court hear the disputants and attempt to effect conciliation. If they are successful, the decision has the force and effect of a court judgment. Theses:

a. The conciliation system is an efficient, binding method of settling common disputes.

b. The conciliation system is so simple that the services of a lawyer are not required. Hence, it is a boon to those of modest means.

JOB

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 2 May 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Labor Management - June

1. Why a just and fair labor agreement is necessary to maintain peaceful relationships between labor and management, improve working conditions and raise efficiency and productivity. (The main object of a labor agreement is to improve the conditions of work, to maintain industrial peace, and to increase productivity through mutual cooperation between labor and management. In working out a labor agreement, management and labor should respect each other's rights and stipulate in detail work conditions and other relationships between the contracting parties. Once signed, the agreement should be faithfully observed by both labor and management. The agreement should contain provisions covering grievance machinery, arbitration procedures, and a peace clause stating that there shall be no strikes while the agreement is in effect.)

2. Importance of trade unions conducting education programs for their members. (A trade union is organized and operated by the union rank and file. Union members, therefore, have the responsibility for making their unions strong and independent. Democratic education carried on by trade unions can be of great value in building good citizenship as well as strong unions. Trade union education programs in the past have placed too much emphasis on abstract ideologies. Labor education should deal with more practical and concrete problems of interest to ordinary union members; for example, how to nominate and select union officers, how to draw up a union charter, how to participate in union meetings, and how to recognize when the chair is acting properly. Union members also should be taught how to recognize a satisfactory labor agreement. Trade unions in Japan should eliminate the mistaken idea that workers had best leave matters concerning trade union affairs entirely in union officers' hands. The rank and file should make it their business to know the details of what is going on in their union. Otherwise, union members may be unable to decide wisely on matters which they are called upon to make decisions.)

3. How prevention of accidents at workshops raises efficiency and productivity. (Industrial Safety Week is scheduled to be observed throughout Japan, beginning 1 July. Management and labor will sponsor the observance and will consider the month of June as a preparatory period at which time machines, equipment, and other safety factors will be inspected. Safety in industry aims at increasing efficiency and productivity by protecting life and health.)

4. How workers are protected under the Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance System. (The Workers' Accident Compensation Insurance System requires employers to compensate workers for injuries received in occupational accidents. The act provides: (a) compensation for medical expenses, (b) compensation for

unpaid leave of absence, (c) compensation for injury, (d) compensation for funeral expenses, (e) compensation to the family of a deceased worker and, (f) compensation for those permanently injured.)

5. Encourage the unemployed to follow peaceful procedures outlined by the Public Employment Security Office in seeking employment and to avoid unlawful demonstrations. (The recent series of demonstrations by workers at PESO offices in some cases seriously disrupted the work of the organizations and hindered rather than helped the jobless to find employment. The public should understand the fundamental objectives of the work relief program and the function of PESO.)

6. Women's responsibilities as citizens. (Japan's new Constitution and other supporting legislation guarantee equal rights of men and women. Women, however, if they are actually to achieve equal status, must understand their responsibilities as citizens and exercise their rights; otherwise they may lose them. The approaching election of members to the House of Councillors provides another opportunity for women to exercise their right to vote and to make their new position felt in Japanese politics.)

7. How the Labor Standards Law protects minor workers. (The Labor Standards Law prohibits the employment of minors under 15 years of age as day workers and under 18 years of age as night workers — from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The same law stipulates that the employer shall keep an employment certificate for minors under 15 years of age and an age certificate for minors under 18 years of age. The law further provides that the labor contract of the minor shall be made between the employer and the minor himself and that his wage shall be paid immediately to him, not to any proxy. It also stipulates that working hours of the minor under 15 years of age shall not exceed 7 hours a day and 42 hours a week. It also provides that the employer shall not allow minors under 18 years of age, and women regardless of age, to engage in dangerous and harmful jobs, and that the employer bear the necessary expense in case minors under 18 years of age or women wish to return home after dismissal.)

8. Encourage employers to use the services offered by Public Employment Security Offices. (Public Employment Security Offices usually have on file a list of persons available for most types of jobs. If the PESO system is to be fully effective, the employer in need of new workers must be encouraged to call upon PESO to supply needed workers. During the June period, employment offices are making a special effort to place new school graduates unable to find jobs.)

B. P.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 2 May 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Tax Information Program - June

1. Inform the public fully of changes made in the tax laws. (The Diet enacted in April reforms in the taxation system based upon the Shoup Mission report. These changes include revision in the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax and the liquor tax. Revaluation of assets also was ordered and a net worth tax imposed. Heavy penalties were provided for failure to file a return. The tax reforms are designed to give Japan a modern, stable taxation system based upon ability to pay. Since success of the new system will depend to a great extent on the cooperation of the public, the taxpayer should be fully informed of the changes and how they affect him.)

2. Encourage self-assessed income taxpayers whose anticipated tax for 1950-51 is lower than that paid during the previous year, to have their income tax returns approved by their local tax office chief by July 31, the deadline. (All self-assessed income taxpayers whose estimated income in 1950-51 will be lower than in 1949-50 now are required to have their new income tax returns approved by the chief of their local tax office. The original deadline for securing the tax office chief's approval in such cases was set at 31 May but a special act was passed postponing the dated until 31 July. In presenting his return for approval, the taxpayer should bring with him data to support his tax estimate. Taxpayers whose returns fail to receive approval by their local tax office chief have the right of appeal to the chief of the Regional Tax Administration Bureau. This change is expected to improve the tax administration system and eliminate at least some of the friction resulting from re-assessment.)

3. Encourage payment of stamp duty. (The stamp duty is a form of self-assessment tax. During this fiscal year, violations of stamp duty regulations will be strictly prosecuted, the offender being subject to a fine up to twenty times the amount of tax evasion.)

4. Encourage citizens to file tax returns. (Filing of a tax return and payment of the prescribed taxes are required of all taxpayers. The new tax laws provide that a person who fails to file a tax return may be sentenced to one year of penal servitude or fined up to ¥200,000.)

5. Explain the law concerning the sum total system of assessing income. (The sum total system of assessing income taxes whereby co-living relatives were considered as a single tax paying household, has been abolished with the following exceptions:

a. If a minor or wife, reported as a dependent relative, has an independent income, his income shall be added to that of the head of the house.

b. If a wife or minor child has income from interest, dividends, rents or otherwise from property, it shall be added to the supporter's income and the sum total shall be assessed and taxes paid relative to the amount of the income.

c. If a dependent relative receives a salary from an enterpriser the salary shall be considered as part of the enterpriser's income.)

5. Explain the Conference Group Plan. (If the taxpayer objects to the re-assessment of his taxes by his local tax office, he may request a review by a Conference Group organized in his prefecture. Conference Groups will be established in approximately 100 tax offices in Japan.)

B.D.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches

SUBJECT: General Price Stabilization Themes for June

1. The following June themes for general price stabilization programs have been prepared by the Central Economic Investigation Agency and have been approved by the Price and Distribution Division, ESS:

a. Sugar Distribution. Many people are not getting sugar rations which they are eligible to receive because they are not well acauainted with rationing procedures. Rationing categories are as follows: to babies not fed from the breast, 1,500 grams per month; to babies partially fed from the breast, 600 grams; to breast-fed babies, 300 grams per capita. The first three categories refer to babies up to 11 months old. Babies and pregnant mothers get their special rations by obtaining certificates from the Health Office or from a private physician and exchanging them for ration coupons at city, ward, town, or village offices. Such coupons may be presented at shops as authorization to buy the stipulated amount of sugar. Household rations are obtained by presenting rationing coupons to registered distribution shops.

b. Flour and Bread Baking. Consignment of flour for bread baking is gradually increasing, but violations by bakeries are also said to be increasing. Consumers should be aware of the regulations and should cooperate in preventing violations. When consumers take flour to bakeries to have bread baked, they should check the weight of the bread they receive (weight regulations differ in prefectures; in Tokyo, consumers should get 120 momme of bread for 100 momme of flour) and they should check the baking charges (charges also vary according to prefectures; in Tokyo, the charge is 4.60 yen for baking 100 momme of flour). Bakeries which overcharge or short weight should be reported to the nearest EIA office or to the police.

c. Hidden and hoarded goods. With the cessation of investigations of hidden and hoarded goods, a report is expected to be released in June on the accomplishments of EIA and other government agencies that worked in uncovering such materials.

d. Economic Consultation Office. There should be continued efforts to tell the general public about consultation offices in all prefectural EIA offices. Consumers, producers and dealers are welcome to avail themselves of EIA advice on rationing problems, either sending a letter, by telephoning or by paying a personal call.

2. Questions on the above themes should be referred to the Central Investigation Agency or to the Price and Distribution Division, ESS. Questions of policy may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Program - June

1. Why modernization of equipment, application of scientific management techniques and adoption of other methods of increasing production efficiency are necessary if Japan is to compete successfully with manufacturers of other countries. (Since the war, so-called rationalization of enterprises in Japan often has been attempted by personnel cuts, closing of inefficient factories and reduction of prices paid by large industries to small sub-contractors. Some of these steps have been necessary, but the rationalization program on the whole has been negative rather than positive. If Japan is to produce better quality goods at lower prices—a requisite for successful competition with the rest of the world—positive rationalization steps must be taken such as modernization of equipment, introduction of new techniques, improved labor relations, etc.. Japanese industry, on the whole, is regarded as lagging at least 10 years behind technological developments in the United States and other countries of the west. Development of new industries in Japan based on modern techniques and methods can do much to replace inefficient factories unable to operate in the post-war economy.)

2. Why it is fallacious to think that increased imports of staple foods is mainly responsible for the financial difficulties of which some farmers complain. (Imported food will deliver a heavy blow to the financial welfare of the farmer only if staple food is imported in great quantities and at prices below indigenous food and if staple food is decontrolled. At present, however, the overseas prices of such foodstuffs are higher than indigenous food prices and these staple food imports are subsidized by the Government and sold to the Japanese consumer at the same price as indigenous food. It also should be kept in mind that the ration allowance is fixed at 385 grams per day in spite of increased imports. The effect of increased food imports has been to improve the quality of staple food rations and to diminish blackmarketing, heretofore, a considerable factor in the income of some farmers. It should be borne in mind that many financial difficulties of which some farmers complain, are due to overpopulation of farming areas and the relatively low level of industrial production and efficiency reflected in higher prices which farmers must pay for essential commodities.)

3. How integration of the Japanese economy with that of Southeast

Asia would benefit Japan. (Southeast Asia offers a vast undeveloped market for Japan's industrial products and, in return, can provide Japan with rice, other food products, and raw materials badly needed by this country. It may be pointed out that Japan's future economic welfare and its ability to maintain a satisfactory standard of living may well depend on how successful it is in integrating its economy with the economy of Southeast Asia. In developing this theme, attention may be directed to the recent conference in Tokyo at which high level officials of the Department of the Army, the U.S. Department of State, and other Governments discussed economic problems affecting this region.)

4. How the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund benefits the Japanese people. (General MacArthur announced on 24 February that a total of ¥139,600,000,000 has been allocated for the use of the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund for the fiscal year of 1950-51. This allocation will supplement the ¥115,000,000,000 which was released from the Counterpart Fund during the fiscal year of 1949-50. Thus in two calendar years the United States appropriations to Japan have made available a total of ¥254,600,000,000 ($707.3 million) for economic rehabilitation which otherwise would have had to be provided from tax receipts and other government revenue sources. The current program provides for the investment of Y-40,000,000,000 in private enterprise, ¥40,000,000,000 in Government enterprise, and for debt retirement to the extent of ¥50,000,000,000. The amount approved for investment in private enterprise, in a large part, will be used to continue the power development, shipbuilding, and other industrial and small business programs which were begun with Counterpart Funds in 1949-50. The small business program was initiated during the fourth quarter of 1949-50, with the release of ¥300,000,000. During this period commercial banks provided an additional ¥300,000,000, bringing the total made available to ¥600,000,000. This program is designed to expand the availability of funds for long term investment through financial institutions and to return to a more normal borrower-lender relationship than is possible under a Government loan system. Under the present plans, the ¥40,000,000,000 approved for investment in Government enterprises will be used for communications, Government railways, state forests and, as the need is established, for public works and as capital of the Housing Financing Corporation to make loans for private housing construction. An additional ¥9,600,000,000 is reserved for special uses, including the provision of milk for school lunches, library service and housing for the Occupation Force.)

5. Why the Japanese Government's policy of raising the "real" wages of workers in lieu of wage increases is necessary to hold the wage-price line and guard against another inflationary cycle. (Consumer prices continued to decline in February, the Consumer Price Index dropping 4.2 percent, the sharpest decline on record since the war ended. Prices for all major commodity groups were down in February but most notable was the decline of 17.3 percent in the price of textiles below January. The net effect of falling prices—in progress for several months—has been to increase the real wages, or purchasing power of the consumer. Joseph Dodge, Detroit banker, was reported 3 April by the United Press as telling a House appropriations subcommittee in Washington that raising the wage level in Japan at this time would be disastrous because it might lead to an inflationary

spiral. Dodge was quoted further as saying: "Internal stabilization in Japan, politically and economically, depends substantially upon effectively increasing the real value of wages and reducing blackmarket prices as long as shortages exist. This is the only way to stave off another spiral of wage-price increases." The Nippon Times, in an editorial on April 5 discussing passage of the 1950-51 Japanese budget, said:..."these post-war years are essentially years of austerity during which the costs of the late war must be met. Admittedly inflation is the easiest way out, and there is a great and mounting pressure for it. But bad debts cannot be met by piling up further bad debts without incurring the undesirable consequences of complete economic disaster. The fulfillment of the conditions of last year's balanced budget-the first in years-- called for courage whether the people fully realized it or not. The budget which has just been approved will again tax the fortitude of the people and ask for necessary sacrifices. But the point is that the essential credit of the government--and of the Diet and the people--must be restored. This cannot be done by continually refusing to face the music and by borrowing, temporizing and gambling on vague hopes. It must be accomplished by returning the government to a position of solvency and by restoring its good faith." Dodge's statement and the Nippon Times editorial may be cited in support of the SCAP-Japanese Government policy that holding the wage-price line not only is essential to increasing "real" wages of labor but also is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the degree of economic stabilization already obtained.)

6. How the public works program of the Japanese Government provides more jobs for the unemployed, increases purchasing power, and provides many public improvements of lasting value to the Japanese people. (The public works funds for 1950-51 totals around one hundred billion yen or approximately 1-1/2 times the amount available in 1950. Projects will include flood control, reforestation, construction of new roads, and many other improvements of permanent value. These projects are expected to provide jobs for many unemployed and should stimulate business and industries by providing additional purchasing power.)

7. Why the Japanese people should continue to abide by price control, and rationing regulations, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of necessary controls is no less essential in a period of decontrol than in the days of expanding controls. (The process of decontrolling prices which started in 1948, made great progress in 1949 and will be continued in 1950. Controls will be removed from many items as the need ceases to exist. The need for control, however, probably will remain for a considerable time on essential items which are subsidized. In period of transition from a controlled to a free economy, it usually becomes more difficult to enforce effective controls. Observing one item after another decontrolled, people are likely to lose respect for controls still remaining. In order to expedite such transition and eliminate the need for all controls as early as possible, it is essential to continue strict enforcement as long as necessary. The eagerness of the Japanese Government to remove unnecessary controls. To accomplish this task efficiently, the Government will need the wholehearted cooperation of all of the people.)

8. Why small and medium enterprises have an important part to play in the economic stabilization of Japan, including expansion of exports. (Small business is the backbone of Japan. Unless it is healthy, the Japanese economy cannot be healthy. All businesses, both large and small, before expecting outside assistance, should redouble their efforts to help themselves by increasing the efficiency of their operations. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government already has taken steps, including bank loans and tax reduction, to aid small enterprises. Still other measures are under consideration. Bank loans and other assistance cannot be anticipated, however, by enterprises which operate inefficiently and make no contribution to the Japanese economy. Small business, therefore, which "rationalize" their operations have a greater opportunity of obtaining needed assistance.)

9. Promote widespread discussion of foreign investments in Japan. (The Japanese Diet is expected to enact legislation which will provide special incentive for foreign investors. Foreign investment, properly emphasizing projects which will benefit Japan, results in expansion and development of resources--which otherwise would remain dormant--thus increasing the living standards of the Japanese people. Foreign investments also enable Japan to obtain from other countries patents, processes and technical "know-how", otherwise unobtainable. These also add to the nation's productive capacity. For these reasons foreign investments generally are regarded as deserving of a special status and encouragement through various concessions. The principal point at issue is whether foreign investors should be permitted foreign exchange for withdrawal of principal, profit and interest from Japan. Incentive measures under consideration include tax concessions to foreign investors.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION
Information Division

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

6 May 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: June Themes for Public Health and Welfare

1. Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP has reorganized its plan for presentation of information themes. From this month, themes will be developed under these eight principal topics: tuberculosis control; communicable disease control; venereal disease control; mother and child hygiene; nutrition; sanitation; social security; and public welfare.

2. The following themes have been prepared by PH&W for the month of June.

3. Tuberculosis Control.

a. Follow-up on Tuberculosis Prevention Week.

b. Home care of patient. The tuberculosis patient should be isolated from other members of the family, and should sleep alone. His linens and bed covers should be kept separate and laundered separately. Toilet articles, towels and eating utensils should be kept separate and washed separately. The patient should be trained, to collect sputum in paper and to dispose of the paper by burning. Rooms which patient occupies should be cleaned with a moist cloth soaked in lysol or cresol. No children or pets should be allowed to come into contact with the patient.

c. Streptomycin. This drug should be used only upon the advice of a reputable physician. There is definite danger from the indiscriminate use of streptomycin; it can produce serious toxic effects to the individual and periodic administration may lead to development of streptomycin resistent tubercule bacilli within the body. If the public is led to expect too much of streptomycin, negative responses will lead to unnecessary disappointment.

d. Public behavior. The general public should follow two rules which will serve to stop the spread of tuberculosis: (1) "Do not spit" on streets, sidewalks, railway station platforms, floors of railway cars or streetcars, or other places. Spitting spreads tuberculosis. (2) Cover your mouth and nose with a clean handkerchief, sanitary paper or gauze when you cough or sneeze; get the habit of protecting others when you sneeze or cough.

4. Communicable Disease Control

a. Dysentery Group and other filth-borne enteric diseases. The incidence of dysentery in Japan for the first 15 weeks has reached a peak higher than for any similar period since 1947 and if permitted to continue its climb may reach a peak higher than at any other time. The rates per thousand were 6.3 in

1947; 4.3 in 1948; 3.4 in 1949; and 6.7 in 1950. Cumulative cases were 977 in 1947; 678 in 1948; 637 in 1949; and 1,356 in 1950.

Dysentery and other filth borne enteric diseases may be considered to be an index to the general sanitation of a country. In the case of Japan the incidence indicates that the people of Japan have slipped backwards in the sanitation of their environment and in personal hygiene. People are infected through the ingestion of infectious human feces---that is the only way the disease can be transmitted, from person to person. Fleas, flies, fingers, food and fomites are the principal agencies of transmission. Rodents also carry and transmit to exposed food and drinks organisms of certain enteric infections.

Top information priority should be given to an intensive campaign against enteric diseases from May through October. Emphasis should be placed on elimination of flies and prevention of fly breeding, personal cleanliness (hands and fingernails), food sanitation (handling, preparation, cooking, serving, protection from flies, rodents and human hands); proper toilet construction; and proper collection, storage and use of night soil (farmers and others should not use fresh night soil as fertilizer).

Night soil should be stored at least 90 days before use in the fields. Frequent laundering of clothing, bedding and towels with soap and hot water is a necessity. Kitchen and eating utensils must be thoroughly washed with soap and hot water after each meal. There is no vaccine against dysentery; treatment should be supervised by a reputable physician.

b. Typhoid Fever. This disease is transmitted in the same manner as dysentery, through ingestion of infected human feces. Typhoid vaccine is effective in producing immunity to typhoid. All persons should be immunized against it. However, typhoid carriers should not be permitted to work in kitchens or in any way be connected with the handling, preparation, cooking or serving of foods.

c. Parasites. Recent surveys in Japan show that between 90 and 95 percent of the persons examined have inteestinal parasites, particularly round worms (Ascaris). This is especially true among children. The majority of intestinal parasites are transmitted through the ingestion of infectious human feces. The same carriers (vectors) of dysentery are responsible for transmission. of, usually, a developmental form of the parasite, in the case of Ascaris, ingestion of the viable eggs. Stool examinations should be made at least once a year by a reputable physician or by a doctor at the health center. If presence of eggs of Ascaris are present, or other parasites are detected, the infected person should be treated under the supervision of a doctor.

Hexylresorcinal, a comparatively new drug in Japan in the treatment of Ascaris infections, is the drug of choice. Recent tests have shown Japanese produced hexylresorcinal to be equally as effective as that produced in the United States, and is far superior to the commonly used drugs, Santonin and Digenea. Hexylresorcinal has been found to be at least 80% completely effective in all cases treated; santonin, only about 30%; and Digenea, approximately 20%. Hexylresorcinal kills the adult worms while Santonin and Digenea affect only the young worms, for the most part. The use of Hexylresorcinal produces comparatively few toxic side effects. Santonin and Digenea are both much more toxic to humans. Hexylresorcinal is cheaper to use in the long run as one does usually frees the

individual from worms. Repeated doses of Santonin or Digenea may be required to accomplish this result if at all, at a cost far exceeding the cost of the initial does of Hexylresorcinal. There are large stocks of Hexylresorcinal on hand in Japan for treatment of Ascaris infections.

5. Venereal Disease Control - In general the venereal disease rate for Japan is lower than that in the United States. However, one of the types of venereal disease still remains high in Japan. This is the chancroid type of venereal disease. Personal hygiene in prevention of this form of venereal disease serves to reduce the incidence. The daily use of soap and water in thorough cleaning of the external genitalia and surrounding areas of the body is one means of prevention.

6. Mother and Child Hygiene - The importance of prevention of and proper treatment of enteric infections among infants, children of pre-school age and children of school age, must be stressed, particularly from May through October. During the past two years there has been an increase in the death rates from dysentery in all age groups. Much of this increase can be avoided. Particularly, it is important in the children in the first decade of life wherein dysentery is among the principal causes of death. Two facts are important in considering this high death rate (30 - 60% in children). There is the presence of the disease complex known as EKIRI and the second is the ignorance of the Japanese people concerning the source and transmission of the diseases of the dysentery group. These diseases are more prevalent in the summer, when unsanitary hazards abound. Transmission is the same as for other filth borne diseases - flies, fingers, feces, food and fomites. For the protection of infants and children from enteric infections and probable death resulting therefrom, it is of absolute importance that mothers, above all, be informed concerning the cause and transmission of these diseases.

7. Nutrition - Themes continued, particularly those concerning basic nutritional requirements for children, the school lunch program and important diets for tuberculosis patients.

8. Sanitation.

a. Environmental Sanitation. The control of flies and elimination of their breeding places is of great importance in the control of dysentery and other filth-borne diseases. Residual effect DDT Spray should be applied at least twice each month to known resting places of flies which may be easily detected by the presence of an accumulation of "fly specks" on ceilings and walls of rooms. Kitchen walls and ceilings of toilets should be treated with spray. A liberal amount of spray should be applied to the inside of the vaults of the benjo. Cleaning up of trash heaps and garbage piles (favorite breeding sites of flies) must be done early. Such material must not be allowed to accumulate. Garbage pails and boxes should be cleaned regularly and sprayed thoroughly inside and out with 5% DDT residual spray. "Space spraying" of rooms is of no value and a waste of material. The treated surfaces must be thoroughly dampened with spray and every square centimeter covered. Most people do not know how to use this spray. Repeat every two weeks. With cholera prevalent in India, introduction into Japan is a good possibility. Fly control done now will help forestall the spread of this disease in Japan should it be introduced.

Mosquito control should begin at once. Residual spraying of all barns and stables or other places where animals are quartered in Japan is now under way by sanitary teams of cities, towns and villages and by similar teams of the Agricultural Association. People are urged to cooperate in this program in an attempt to prevent an epidemic of Japanese B Encephalitis or of other mosquito borne diseases. Domestic birds and animals may serve as the reservoir host of the virus. Mosquitoes feed on these animals, become infected, and transmit the disease to other animals or to humans. Mosquito breeding places must be destroyed to prevent breeding — water in ditches should run freely, shallow pools should be drained or filled, miscellaneous useless containers of water should be emptied. The Japanese B season is at hand and reaches its peak in July and August. Mosquito control done now will prevent this. Efforts should continue from June through September.

b. Food Sanitation. Food Sanitation Week is scheduled from 12 to 18 June. Emphasis needs to be placed on the necessity for protection of all foodstuffs, including meat, fish, shellfish and dairy products. Through the ingestion of foodstuffs contaminated with human feces infected with organisms of dysentery, typhoid, cholera, and of foods contaminated by rat feces and urine carrying a variety of pathogenic organisms, human infections result. Food sanitation is extremely important to the lives and wellbeing of the people of Japan. Safe food for human consumption is sold only in stores and shops which follow rigid sanitary rules pertaining to handling, protection and display. Safe food comes only from scrupulosuly clean kitchens prepared, cooked and served by disease free individuals who are clean in personal appearance and habits and who utilize only properly cleansed cooking and eating utensils. All foods should be protected from invasion by flies and rats. Perishable foods should be kept under refrigeration. By 1 July 1950 all shops handling fish or other fresh seafoods must protect such products from dust and flies by placing them in glass cases or under proper enclosed refrigeration.

9. Social Security - The objective of social security is to prevent economic distress due to the loss of regular family income caused by temporary or permanent disability, unemployment, old age, death, and to prevent distress due to the unexpected or unusual heavy additional expenses of sickness or childbirth.

Social Insurance provides in advance for the unexpected hazards which affect the possibilities of continuing a normal livelihood. The current systems in Japan are designed to provide many benefits for industrial workers, miners, commercial seamen, government workers and rural and self-employed families.

Industrial and commercial workers have workmans' accident compensation which provides benefits for occupational injury or illness.

Unemployment insurances provides benefits against loss of wages due to unemployment.

Welfare pension provides pension for invalidity, retirement, and old age; in case of death, survivors get pensions.

Seamen's Insurance provides for medical care, cash allowances, invalidity, retirement, old age, unemployment, funeral and survivors.

For the rural and self-employed families there is National Health Insurance, which provides for medical care, maternity and funeral benefits.

For the Government employee there are several programs operated on the insurance principle which cover medical care, cash allowances, funeral, calamity, invalidity, retirement, unemployment, old age, funeral and survivors.

For additional information regarding any of the insurance covering industrial and commercial workers, see the Ken Insurance Section, the Labor Standard Office or the Public Employment Service Office. Rural and self-employed should consult the insurance officer, local government welfare department. Government employees should consult their personnel officer.

Public Assistance and Child Welfare are a part of the overall Social Security Program.

10. Welfare. Child Welfare themes should be continued from May. Emphasis on enteric infections and tuberculosis.

11. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Health and Welfare Section, or with interested Japanese Government agencies, in regard to the above themes. Questions of policy may be referred to the CIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

Shikou

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 11 Mar 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches
THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch
SUBJECT: Themes for Tobacco Monopoly - June

1. Encourage sale of gift boxes of cigarettes during the "Obon" season. (Millions are expected to exchange gifts during the "Obon" season, 13-15 July. Prospective gift purchasers should be encouraged to present their friends and relatives with the attractively packaged gift boxes of cigarettes available in tobacco shops throughout Japan. Gift packages of cigarettes are appropriate for most occasions and are much appreciated.)

2. Emphasize the importance of tobacco monopoly profits as a source of revenue to balance the Japanese budget. (The Japanese budget for 1950-51 is anticipating an increase of approximately 20% in tobacco revenue. The sales quota for the year is 780 billion cigarettes. Unless the Monopoly Corporation can increase its sales by approximately 20%, anticipated revenue cannot be realized and the Government will either end the year with a deficit or else be forced to make up the loss from other sources. It is, therefore, important from a fiscal standpoint that anticipated revenue from tobacco sales be fully realized.)

3. Promote sale of the new Hikari cigarette — a blend of domestic and Indian tobaccos. (For the first time since the war, Japan is importing leaf tobacco this year from overseas. Shipments are arriving from India, and some time in June the new Hikari cigarette, a blend of domestic and Indian tobaccos, will go on sale. Addition of Indian tobacco to the domestic leaf is expected to improve greatly the quality of Hikari.)

4. Encourage farmers to take steps to increase the production of good quality tobacco leaf and to refrain from illegal cultivation of tobacco. (Farmers began the transplanting of tobacco plants toward the end of May and many will continue this work in June. Growers should be encouraged to adopt proper cultivation methods so as to grow a large crop of high quality tobacco this year.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 11 May 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Reforestation and Conservation — June

1. In an effort to increase the forest productivity and the forest products income of timberland owners, the Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is launching a forest extension program this spring. Information should be given out on the eight-point forest extension policy which has been developed. The aims of the policy are to:

a. Encourage proper timber practices by private timberland owners and proper wood utilization by forest industries;

b. Emphasize that timber is a crop, like rice;

c. Maintain a permanent forest cover on forest land;

d. Adopt selective cutting as the general method of forest management;

e. Strive for a balance of forest cut and forest growth;

f. Initiate an intensive program of reforesting denuded areas;

g. Increase income-producing days by working in timber;

h. Improve lumbering techniques, including drying, preservatives, and fireproofing.

2. Wide publicity should be given to the Bill for "Exterminating and Preventing Pine Bark Beetles and Other Destructive Forest Pests and Diseases" which became a law 28 March when it was passed unanimously by the Diet. The law provides the Japanese Government with the authority to undertake more effective control measures against pine bark beetles. The new law incorporates suggestions made by Robert L. Furniss, a Natural Resources Section, SCAP, visiting expert, in January 1950.

P.P.J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 11 May 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Mine Safety -- June 1950

1. According to the provisions of the Mine Safety Regulations, a safety supervisor shall be appointed in each mine which employs 150 or more mine workers (in mines where there are fewer than 150 workers, the mine-owner is to assume the functions and duties of the safety supervisor). The supervisor is responsible for carrying out such functions as these:

a. The drafting and execution of a safety plan;

b. The drafting of a disaster plan and the holding of disaster drills;

c. Regular inspection of mine facilities and methods of operation;

d. Regular inspection of safety diaries kept by mine foremen.

2. In accordance with Article 9 of the Safety Regulations, a mine employing more than 1000 mine workers must appoint an assistant safety supervisor. As many assistant safety supervisors as are needed can and should be appointed. For example, a mine having plural pits should have either an assistant safety supervisor for each pit or several for all pits, each of whom will have a specific function such as electric safety, machinery safety, or car safety.

3. Unless special permission is given by the chief of the Safety and Inspection Division, a mine-owner shall not let any safety supervisor or assistant safety supervisor take charge of two mines or more concurrently.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

11 May 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Cooperatives — June 1950

1. The purpose of the amendments to the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law is to strengthen cooperatives by placing closer supervision over financial transactions and by assuring farmers of their right to determine the forms of their cooperatives by preventing the amalgamation of federations into a few large federations which would then dominate the member cooperatives. The amendments to the law and the purpose thereof should be made clear to the farmer so that he may cooperate intelligently.

2. Cooperative activities during June are of particular importance. The associations have many things to do such as establishing control over diseases and insect pests, arranging for collective harvesting of wheat and barley and the collective management of water utilization facilities. Cooperative members should be urged to extend fullest cooperation in carrying out these and similar activities.

3. In order to promote and guide the sound growth of cooperatives, it is necessary to continue the Increased Investments Drive so that cooperatives may be financed by their own capital. Cooperatives should also be encouraged to dispose of undesirable goods which they have accumulated.

4. For the purpose of improving farm management, it is essential that farmers maintain accounts. Full details about simplified methods of farm book-keeping should be explained to the farmer.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

11 May 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection -- June 1950

1. Farmers should be reminded of the following:

a. The amount of mutual aid insurance and mutual aid money for wheat farming to be paid will be determined during June;

b. The part played by the Farmers' Mutual Aid Association in the prevention of imochi, sanka meichu, unka and other insects;

c. The regulations governing the distribution of fertilizers;

d. Mutual aid insurance for the care of cattle (the very effective work being carried on in Miyake-jima, Tokyo Metropolitan Area, could be used as an example).

e. Revisions in the method of handling rape-seed.

f. Revisions in the Miso and Shoyu Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulations.

2. With the volume of imported foodstuffs increasing month after month, the present Food Management System is being carefully studied on all sides. Opinions are being expressed which are confusing and contradictory to the farmers. Any new developments should be carefully and simply explained to them.

3. Even though the Food Control System will be amended, it will not be done in time to change the method of this year's delivery of wheat. The collected amount should be publicized every ten days to stimulate farmers to expedite their quota deliveries.

4. Rice bran is important as an oil food resource. In compliance with the Feed Demand and Supply Adjustment Regulations, controls are to be continued on a part of rice-bran. Rice-bran is apt to acidify when the oil is not extracted from it. Farmers should be reminded that the oil should first be extracted from the rice-bran and the bran cakes should then be used as feed.

P. P. J.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 11 May 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries -- June 1950

1. Continued emphasis must be placed on publicizing the new Fisheries Rights Reform Law until the purpose and the provisions of the law are clearly understood by all the fishermen. In particular, these major provisions of the law should be clearly presented:

a. Cancellation of all existing fisheries rights and compensation to the holders of such rights for their loss with government bonds maturing over a twenty-five year period;

b. Improved utilization of fishing grounds by the issuance of rights, the contents and location of which are better adapted to current conditions and fishing techniques. The new law sets forth the priority and eligibility schedule for the issuance of rights. The schedule is designed not only to make "right ownership" available to the maximum number of fishermen, but also to give priority to those who are most experienced;

c. Authorization of three types of rights. All subleasing of these rights is prohibited, thereby preventing absentee ownership. The holders of rights pay a yearly fee to the government in an amount sufficient to offset the cost of compensating former holders of the cancelled rights. These fees are to be discontinued after the compensation is paid in full.

2. Many fishermen in Japan today are suffering financially. They need to be enlightened on economic management, particularly on the credit business of Fisheries Cooperatives Associations. They should be told how and where they can borrow money at the present time and how they can avoid financial failure in the future. Cooperative members should be told of the advantages which will result from utilization of Credit Federations, why their cooperatives should affiliate themselves with the Central Bank for Agriculture and Forestry, and how money which has been deposited in the Deposit Bureau of the Ministry of Finance can be used for the good of fishermen. Pamphlets titled "Finances in Fishing Villages" are being distributed to Fisheries Cooperatives during May and they could be made the subject of group discussions by cooperative members.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

11 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Extension - June 1950

1. Continued emphasis should be placed on the roles played by the farm agent and the woman home advisor in improving Japanese rural life. What agricultural extension is might be explained by developing these topic-ideas of what extension does:

a. Applies the findings of research to the farm;
b. Solves farm problems through group action;
c. Helps individual farmers understand and solve economic and social problems;
d. Improves farm home living;
e. Works with rural boys and girls;
f. Mobilizes rural people to meet emergencies;
g. Develops leaders among farmers.

2. Farmers should be told of the information contained in a letter concerning rural radio programs which was sent during April to all prefectures by the Chief of the Extension Section, Agricultural Improvement Bureau. The letter gives details of the agricultural lectures which are being broadcast on the second transmission, ~~2315~~ 2115, Monday through Friday each week. General topics of the lectures for June are "How to Purchase Livestock" and "How to Purchase Agricultural Implements".

3. The results of experiments with 2 4-D have evidenced the fact that the effect of this weedicide varies markedly ~~according to the regions~~. Farmers should be told that, in order to get best results and to avoid possible damage, they should not apply 2 4-D until they have consulted their farm agents. They should also be cautioned to use only registered 2 4-D.

4. A new type of solid fertilizer (kokkei hiryo) is now available for farmers. It is particularly effective in preventing "autumnal withering" ("akiochi"). Farm agents will be able to tell farmers about the characteristics of the new fertilizer and the best methods for applying it.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

11 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Reconstruction and Housing - June

1. Encourage construction of dwellings, especially for low-income families. (Since the end of the war approximately 1,600,000 dwelling units have been constructed. During the one year period ending 31 December 1949, 422,000 dwelling units, including 318,000 ordinary houses and 84,000 partially used as dwellings, were completed. During the same period, however, many houses were lost through fires and other disasters. These losses, together with population increases and the continued influx of repatriates, have contributed to the acute housing shortage. It is estimated that at least 3,500,000 dwelling units are needed in Japan. Since the majority of those lacking housing are low-income families, construction of dwellings for this group is especially important. The Housing Loan Corporation is expected to begin operation in the near future and should help in overcoming the housing shortage.)

2. How the new Housing Loan Corporation will benefit home builders. (The new Housing Loan Corporation established by the Japanese Government is scheduled to begin operation in the near future. The Housing Corporation may lend money to private individuals, housing associations or companies operating apartment houses. A borrower may obtain up to 75 percent of the total cost of the housing project, including purchase of the land. The interest rate will be 5.5 percent per annum, repayable in 15 years on wooden buildings, 20 years on fire-resistant buildings, and 30 years on concrete buildings. Houses financed by the Corporation cannot exceed 30 tsubo in size, only 18 tsubo of which can be financed by the federal loan, the remainder of the cost being borne by the owner. The borrower must agree not to sell the house nor use it for any purpose other than as a dwelling.)

3. Encourage citizens to cooperate in the current program for the resurveying of Japan. (The first anniversary of the promulgation of the surveying law will be observed on June 3. Adequate surveying is basic to the full utilization and development of Japan and gives valuable data required in planning improvements to cities, rivers, roads, railroads, harbors, farmland, forest, etc. Citizens should cooperate fully with the Survey Institute in this project.)

4. Why citizens should cooperate in protecting road and street signs. (Road and street signs, in addition to providing directions, are valuable in avoiding worn out roads and other dangerous places. Road signs are the "lighthouses" of the land. All signs should be carefully constructed and protected by citizens after they are posted. Carelessness in removing or obliterating signs can cause serious accidents.)

5. Importance of protecting property against floods. (Japan suffered heavy damages from floods in 1949 and, if such damage is to be avoided this year, precautions must be taken. Families living in the lower sections of rivers are particularly encouraged to take adequate precaution by stocking a supply of straw bags, ropes, logs and other materials needed to prevent streams from overflowing their banks. June 4 is the first anniversary of the passage of the Flood Defense Law. It is important that levies be carefully maintained and that persons living in flood danger areas be organized into adequate defense associations in accordance with the Flood Defense Law. More than 20 million yen has been set aside in the 1950 flood control budget for installation of wireless sets for flood forecasting. These wireless sets will be set up along the larger rivers by the end of this year. When completed they should prove extremely useful to flood defense associations.)

6. Encourage citizens to abide by provisions of the Outdoor Advertisement Law. (A law regulating outdoor advertisements was passed on 3 June 1949. The act sets standards concerning the place and method of posting and maintenance of outdoor advertisements, so that the beauty of cities and the countryside may be protected. Details of the law will be decided by by-laws enacted by To, Do, Fu or prefectures.)

7. Importance of citizens cooperating in the execution of city planning and zoning by making their vacant property available for street widening, park construction and other public purposes. (Execution of city planning and zoning has been badly handicapped in many municipalities by failure of citizens to agree to the sale or transfer of property needed for public purposes. Japanese law provides for payment for requisitioned property, but unless land owners relinquish their property voluntarily, months or years of delay may be caused by litigation. Virtually all damaged Japanese cities have made some progress in widening streets, building new parks, providing community centers, and making other improvements but modernization cannot be completed without the cooperation of land owners and other citizens.)

8. Inform the public of the relaxation of building restrictions. (The Japanese Government announced on 5 February that building restrictions had been eased and that a permit no longer is required to build houses and schools. However, existing regulations governing fire protection, sanitation, etc., must be observed. Theaters, cinema houses, and dance halls of frame construction not exceeding 90 tsubo in size also may be built without a permit, but a report for record must be filed. A larger building requires a permit from the prefectural government or the Ministry of Construction.)

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

11 May 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: CIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Land Reform - June 1950

1. The revision of the Owner-Farmer Establishment Special Measures Law and other related agricultural laws will lead to the merging of the Agricultural Land Committees and the Agricultural Adjustment Committees into Agriculture Committees. The new Agriculture Committee will have the duty of dealing with general farming problems such as the farmland adjustment and the adjustment of the supply and demand of food. The election of the new committees is scheduled to be held in August of this year. It is important that the character and duties of the new committees be made known to all farmers.

2. Rural communities should be encouraged to take the first step in the implementation of the Land Improvement Law by pressing for the establishment of Land Districts and the reorganization of the Cultivated Land Consolidation Association and other associations into the Land Districts.

3. June, one of the busiest months for farmers, is a good time for reminding them of the inconvenience and loss of time occasioned by the fact that their fields are scattered. They should be encouraged to overcome these obstacles by cooperating in the exchange and consolidation program which is being carried on throughout the country.

4. Last year, because of considerable rainfall, there were almost no disputes about water facilities. It is anticipated, however, that this year farmers will have to pay careful attention to the saving of water. Increased agricultural production should be encouraged by doing away with unreasonable irrigation practices.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICE

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

25 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Media Branches

THRU CIC, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: House of Councillors election - may 50

1. The following is intended to provide basic information on subject, which is scheduled to be held on 4 June 1950.

2. The House of Councillors has 250 members who are elected for six-year terms. Half are elected every three years. Of the total membership, 150 are elected by prefectures and 100 by the nation as a whole. This year, citizens will elect 132 Councillors — 76 from local constituencies (there is one vacancy to be filled) and 56 from the national constituency (there are six vacancies to be filled). (See Incl. 1 for the number of Councillors to be elected from each prefecture.) Citizens may vote for one candidate from the local constituency and one candidate from the national constituency.

3. Registration is completed ordinarily by 20 December each year. There are supplementary voters' lists, however, to accommodate those who have reached voting age (20) or have qualified for other reasons to vote since 20 December. Opportunity to register on the supplementary list will be provided by all election management commissions between May 5 to 14. The lists will be displayed between May 22-25 and decisions resulting from complaints will be decided by 28 May. Registration on the supplementary list will be on the basis of qualifications as of 5 May. Provision is made to accommodate sailors and others who will not be able to appear at polling places on election day.

There were 42,689,694 eligible voters on 20 December 1949. It is estimated that this number will be increased by about 3,000,000 by 4 June, mainly because the election law passed at the current session of the Diet provides that only three months' residence is required in the district in which the citizen votes. Formerly, six months' residence was required.

4. The campaign generally will be governed by the same regulations in effect at the time of the general election in January 1949. These are so numerous and complex that no attempt will be made here to cover

New Law as of 1 May.

other than the main points which relate to information activities.

a. Article 148 of the new election law states that restrictions on campaigning are not intended to obstruct the freedom of newspapers and magazines to carry reports or comments on the election. However, newspapers and magazines "must not hinder the fairness of elections" by printing "false reports or distortions of fact."

b. Candidates running from the national constituency will be permitted to spend ¥887,000 on the campaign; candidates from local constituencies, an average of ¥588,000. The latter figure is governed by the population of the prefecture.

c. Campaigning will be permitted only during the 30 days preceding the election. A candidate may announce his candidacy before the 30-day period begins, but may not solicit support or otherwise campaign until the campaign begins officially.

d. Door-to-door campaigning is prohibited except that a candidate may call at the homes of relatives, "intimate friends, or other persons who have close relations with him."

e. Candidates from local constituencies may distribute 3,000 posters plus 1,000 more for each House of Representatives constituency in the prefecture from which they run. Candidates from the national constituency may distribute 20,000 posters.

f. Parades and similar demonstrations are prohibited.

g. Speeches will be of two types, those regulated by election management commissions and those arranged by the candidates themselves. The latter also require that candidates meet certain requirements relative to notification that speeches will be made and to places where they will be held.

h. Radio broadcasts will be made as provided by law.

i. Candidates from the national constituency may place two advertisements in a newspaper; candidates from a local constituency may place one.

5. Printed materials to be produced by election management commissions include:

a. Laws and ordinances relating to the election, for distribution to election officials.

b. Manuals for candidates.

c. Official notices of the election, for distribution to each household in Japan.

d. One million posters (200,000 each of five different posters), for general distribution.

e. Thirty-five thousand copies of the new election law, for distribution to local election management commissions.

f. Fifteen thousand copies of an interpretation of the new election law, for distribution to local election management commissions.

6. Themes:

a. The good citizen investigates candidates' qualifications and their positions on public issues; it is to the advantage of the individual and the country to elect those candidates whose records and statements vouch for their faith in a democratic form of government.

b. Voting is an obligation and a duty; the good citizen votes to help the cause of good government. The citizen who does not vote loses a moral right to complain about the type of candidates who are elected.

c. Citizens should make certain that they are registered to vote; this is particularly important for those who have just come of voting age.

d. The Diet is the highest organ of state power. It is the voice of the people in the national government. The care with which the people select their Diet members will determine the type of government they will have.

e. The Constitution provides that "secrecy of the ballot shall not be violated. A voter shall not be answerable, publicly or privately, for the choice he has made."

1 Incl
List

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Number of persons to be elected to the House of Councillors from each prefecture:

Hokkaido	5	Mie	1
Aomori	1	Shiga	1
Iwate	1	Kyoto	2
Miyagi	1	Osaka	3
Akita	1	Hyogo	3
Yamagata	1	Nara	1
Fukushima	2	Wakayama	1
Ibaragi	2	Tottori	1
Tochigi	2	Shimane	1
Gunma	2	Okayama	2
Saitama	2	Hiroshima	2
Chiba	2	Yamaguchi	1
Tokyo	4	Tokushima	1
Kanagawa	2	Kagawa	1
Niigata	2	Ehime	1
Toyama	1	Kochi	1
Ishikawa	1	Fukuoka	3
Fukui	1	Saga	1
Yamanashi	1	Nagasaki	1
Nagano	2	Kumamoto	2
Gifu	1	Oita	1
Shizuoka	2	Miyazaki	1
Aichi	3	Kagoshima	2

Incl 1

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

7 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Nine-Point Economic Stabilization Information Program - May

1. How the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund benefits the Japanese people.

(A total of $1,575,000,000 in American aid was contributed to Japan from the end of the war through the fiscal year 1949-50. Under the U.S. Aid Counterpart Fund plan, goods imported from the United States with GARIOA and EROA funds are sold to the Japanese people for yen and the proceeds--instead of being converted back into dollars and used to pay for the goods--are turned over to the Japanese Government and used for the benefit of the people. Counterpart Funds are spent only for purposes which aid the Japanese economy, including loans to public enterprises, loans to private enterprises, loans by the Japanese Government to Kodans to buy farmers' crops, retirement of national bonds, and as a reserve fund. Loans to public enterprises help finance improvements to the national railways and the communications system, build new roads and bridges, promote soil conservation, flood control and other public projects. Loans to private enterprises provide Japan with more ships and more electric power, and aid industries in improving their machinery and equipment, thus making available more and better goods for use in Japan and export abroad. Counterpart Funds used for the retirement of national bonds free funds tied up in banks and other institutions and enable these institutions to make more loans to business and industry. The Counterpart Fund also serves as an effective means of regulating credit, firstly, by aiding in the retirement of the national debt and, secondly, by providing loans for public and private enterprises. It cannot be expected, however, that U. S. aid can continue indefinitely. The Counterpart Funds, therefore, should be used to strengthen the Japanese economy and help it to become self-supporting when U. S. aid is terminated.)

2. Why the Japanese Government's policy of raising the "real" wages of workers in lieu of wage increases is necessary to hold the wage-price line and guard against another inflationary cycle.

(Consumer prices continued to decline in February, the Consumer Price Index dropping 4.2 percent, the sharpest decline on record since the

war ended. Prices for all major commodity groups were down in February but most notable was the decline of 17.3 percent in the price of textiles below January. The net effect of falling prices--in progress for several months—has been to increase the real wages, or purchasing power of the consumer. Joseph Dodge, Detroit banker, was reported 3 April by the United Press as telling a House appropriations subcommittee in Washington that raising the wage level in Japan at this time would be disastrous because it might lead to an inflationary spiral. Dodge was quoted further as saying: "Internal stablization in Japan, politically and economically, depends substantially upon effectively increasing the real value of wages and reducing blackmarket prices as long as shortages exist. This is the only way to stave off another spiral of wage-price increases." The Nippon Times, in an editorial on April 5 discussing passage of the 1950-51 Japanese budget, said:..."these postwar years are essentially years of austerity during which the costs of the late war must be met. Admittedly inflation is the easiest way out, and there is a great and mounting pressure for it. But bad debts cannot be met by piling up further bad debts without incurring the undesirable consequences of complete economic disaster. The fulfillment of the conditions of last years balanced budget—the first in years--called for courage whether the people fully realized it or not. The budget which has just been approved will again tax the fortitude of the people and ask for necessary sacrifices. But the point is that the essential credit of the government--and of the Diet and the people--must be restored. This cannot be done by continually refusing to face the music and by borrowing, temporizing and gambling on vague hopes. It must be accomplished by returning the government to a position of solvency and by restoring its good faith." Dodge's statement and the Nippon Times editorial may be cited in support of the SCAP-Japanese government policy that holding the wage-price line not only is essential to increasing "real" wages of labor but also is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the degree of economic stabilization already obtained.)

3. How the public works program of the Japanese Government provides more jobs for the unemployed, increases purchasing power, and provides many public imporvements of lasting value to the Japanese people.

(The public works fund for 1950 was expected to total almost one hundred billion yen or approximately 1-1/2 times the amount available in 1950. Projects will include flood control, reforestation, construction of new roads, and many other improvements of permanent value. These projects are expected to provide jobs for many unemployed and should stimulate business and industries by providing additional purchasing power.)

4. Why the Japanese people should continue to abide by price control, and rationing regulations, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of necessary controls is no less essential in a period of decontrol than in the days of expanding controls.

(The process of decontrolling prices which started in 48, made great progress in 1949 and will be continued in 1950. Controls will be removed from many items as the need ceases to exist. The need for control, however, probably will remain for a considerable time on essential items which are subsidized. In period of transition from a controlled to a free economy, it usually becomes more difficult to enforce effective controls. Observing one item after another decontrolled, people are likely to lose respect for controls still remaining. In order to expedite such transition and eliminate the need for all controls as early as possible, it is essential to continue strict enforcement as long as necessary. The eagerness of the Japanese Government to remove unnecessary controls should not be mistaken for lack of interest in continuance of necessary controls. To accomplish this task efficiently, the Government will need the wholehearted cooperation of all of the people.)

5. Why small and medium enterprises have an important part to play in the economic stabilization of Japan, including expansion of exports.

(Small business is the backbone of Japan. Unless it is healthy, the Japanese economy cannot be healthy. All businesses, both large and small, before expecting outside assistance, should redouble their efforts to help themselves by increasing the efficiency of their operations. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government already has taken steps, including bank loans and tax reduction, to aid small enterprises. Still other measures are under consideration. Bank loans and other assistance cannot be anticipated, however, by enterprises which operate inefficiently and make no contribution to the Japanese economy. Small businesses, therefore, which "rationalize" their operations have a greater opportunity of obtaining needed assistance.)

6. Promote widespread discussion of foreign investments in Japan.

(The Japanese Diet is expected to enact legislation which will provide special incentive for foreign investors. Foreign investments, properly emphasizing projects which will benefit Japan, result in expansion and development of resources--which otherwise would remain dormant--thus increasing the living standards of the Japanese people. Foreign investments also enable Japan to obtain from other countries, patents, processes and technical "know-how", otherwise unobtainable. These also add to the nation's productive capacity. For these reasons foreign investments generally are regarded as deserving of a special status and encouragement through various concessions. The principal point at issue is whether foreign investors should be permitted foreign exchange for withdrawal of principal, profit and interest from Japan. Incentive measures under consideration include tax concessions to foreign investors.)

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRA SECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Industrial Democratization - May

1. Importance of encouraging small and medium enterprises to form cooperative associations. (The Small and Medium Enterprises Cooperative Law was apssed by the Diet in July 1949. Its purpose is to encourage small and medium size business operators to form mutual organizations which will better enable them to compete with big business. Approximately 3,000 cooperatives had been formed under the act as of 31 March 1950.)

2. Inform small and medium businesses of the establishment of special banks authorized to make loans to smaller enterprises and of other measures adopted to provide financial help for the small business man. (Eleven banks in Japan have announced plans to establish 33 offices for the purpose of making loans to smaller enterprises. The small business man should be informed of the location of these offices and of other possible sources of credit. The Japanese Government had under consideration in April several proposals for improving the financial status of the small business man, including lower taxes.)

3. How the Anti-monopoly law stimulates free competition and encourages individual initiative.

a. This law eliminates restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities, thereby enabling enterpreneurs to supply good quality commodities abundantly at fair prices.

b. The law, by prohibiting "private monopolization" of production and sale by large-scale enterprises, secures for any person the freedom and opportunity to enter business.

c. Unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs is prohibited with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, etc.

d. The law prohibits "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory price, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract etc.

e. This law promotes free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more entrepreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

(3) The term "unreasonable restraint of trade" shall mean such activities by which an entrepreneur in conjunction with other entrepreneurs restricts or conducts their business activities, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

4. How free competition affects the standards of living.

a. Provides the consumer with the opportunity to make choices of quantity, price, etc.

b. Satisfies consumer's demand for price and quality, and stabilizes the standard of their living.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Coal Mine Safety - May

1. According to statistics recently released the number of accidents arising from coal haulage amounted to 23,000 cases during 1949, 3,000 more than in the preceding year. These figures indicate that continued attention must be paid to publicizing the need for the prevention of haulage accidents. With a view to preventing such accidents the following steps should be taken by those concerned:

a. By the mine-owner: Setting up of haulage facilities in accordance with mine safety regulations;

b. By electrical safety managers: Frequent inspection to determine the condition of signal equipment;

c. By machinery safety managers: Daily inspection of all winches and ropes;

d. By the underground safety manager: Daily inspection of the car tracks;

e. By the miners: Abstention from (1) jumping in and out of moving cars; (2) riding the tubs; (3) riding the moving conveyors.

2. The Information Section of the Economic Stabilization Board is publishing in narrative form many of the most important regulations of the Mine Safety Code. The pamphlet will be distributed during April and May and should prove particularly helpful in making the code intelligible to the average miner, who should be encouraged to read it.

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P. J.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Cooperatives - May

1. Many of the Agricultural Cooperative Associations in Japan are not economically healthy. Because the invested amount per capita is decreasing, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is presently carrying on a campaign to increase capital of cooperatives up to 15 billion yen by 31 August. Cooperative members should be told of the benefits which will accrue from increased investments on their part; they should be reminded that their associations are "cooperative", that in union there is strength, that each one must invest not only for his own benefit but for the benefit of the whole group. The Ministry is presently issuing a series of pamphlets on cooperative finances which will prove helpful in publicity programs.

2. In connection with Women's Week to be celebrated in April, cooperative associations throughout the country are being urged to increase the number of women of women members. Too often in the past activities have begun and ended within the week itself. This year it is planned that the campaign to get more women into cooperatives will continue throughout the year until the present low percentage of female membership (currently, less than 10 percent) has been greatly increased. Mere joining is not enough. Women should be told of the opportunities presented once they have joined and should be encouraged actively to participate in cooperative activities.

3. May 5 is "Children's Day", a Japanese national holiday. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is planning special projects on or about the day to interest children in the idea and meaning of cooperative associations. Local cooperatives throughout the country should be encouraged to arrange events which will entertain and at the same time educate the children, particularly the children of cooperative members.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - May

1. Green Week celebrations held during the spring months have served to point up all forestry programs. Widespread publicity by all media has emphasized the need of forestry activities. The need for information, however, extends beyond the week and should be continued throughout the year by keeping before the public such activities as the School Forestry Program and the Forestry Extension Service.

2. According to statistics recently published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry over 3,000,000 koku of forests were damaged by pine-bark beetles during 1949. Continued emphasis should be placed on beetle control methods, particularly on the practice of felling, peeling, and burning the bark of infested trees (recommended by Natural Resources Section, SCAP, as the principal direct control measure).

3. Many forest fires occur in the springtime. The yearly average of fires for the last four years shows 2053 cases involving an acreage of 46,504 chobu, almost 5,000,000 koku of timber, and a loss of 127 million yen. Among the leading causes of forest fires are bonfires made in the open air and discarded cigarettes. A vigorous campaign should be waged urging forest fire prevention and encouraging subscription to forest fire insurance.

4. Bird Day, hitherto observed annually on 10 April, will this year be celebrated on 10 May, the beginning of Bird Week. Efforst should be made to diffuse the bird protection idea among people.

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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries Programs - May

1. The Fisheries Division of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, has said that there are indications that new revised legislation concerning various phases of the fisheries industry will be passed before May. These laws and revisions of laws concern such things as the Fishing Vessel Law, the Fishing Port Law, and amendments to the present Fisheries Cooperative Law. If these changes come about, full publicizing of them should be done by all media.

2. The new Fisheries Rights Law is difficult for fishermen to understand because of its complexity. Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is making a detailed simple explanation of the several phases of the law. During May 2,000,000 leaflets on "The Election of Members of the Sea Area Adjustment Commissions" and 128,000 copies of a pamphlet on "Duties of the Members of Fisheries Adjustment Council" will be distributed nationally by the Ministry. All concerned should be told about them and urged to read them. The material contained therein could also be adapted for use by other media which reach the fishermen.

3. Self-management of fishing enterprises by Fisheries Cooperatives is one of the principal objects of fisheries rights reforms. In order to take their rightful places in the new set-up, cooperatives should be urged to increase the amount of their invested capital and to expand their economic activities.

4. Fishing outside fixed areas by fisheries enterprises is illegal and is apt to cause international disputes as it did in the past. Fisheries people must be reminded that there are fixed boundaries beyond, which they are not permitted to go; they should be urged to prove to the world that they can abide by regulations.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection - May

1. It is anticipated that two laws affecting crop production will be revised before May. When they are, the new provisions should be carefully explained to the farmer:

a. The Farm Product Seed and Seedling Law: special amendments are expected to be added which would designate the scope of "guaranteed seeds and seedlings" and which also would require the payment of an application fee and a registration fee by the applicant desiring to register new seeds and seedlings.

b. The Fertilizer Control Law: Fertilizers are expected to be divided into "special" and "ordinary". The revised law is expected to provide that "ordinary" fertilizers cannot be marketed unless they are registered (effective for three years) or tentatively registered (effective for one year). The amendment further prescribe that the registered "ordinary" fertilizers, when put up for sale, must bear a guarantee label. Accordingly, farmers probably will be able to buy fertilizers with confidence in their quality.

2. Delivery by the farmer of 1950 barley should be encouraged. Farmers should be kept up-to-date on delivery statistics every 10 days and should be exhorted to fulfill their quotas. They should also be reminded that rapeseed will be accepted this year as a substitute for barley.

3. Soy-beans are important as raw material for shoyu, miso, and edible oil. The domestic supply of soy-beans is not adequate; accordingly, a considerable amount must be imported. Farmers should be encouraged to increase their production of soy-beans and reminded, also, that soy-beans can be delivered in place of rice.

4. Major changes may be effected by May in regard to the incentive goods distribution. If so, the changes should be widely publicized.

P.J.

P. J.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

4 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Reconstruction and Housing - May

1. How the new National Housing Loan Corporation will benefit Home builders. (The new Housing Loan Corporation established by the Japanese Government is scheduled to begin operation in May. The Housing Corporation may lend money to private individuals, housing associations or companies operating apartment houses. A borrower may obtain up to 75 percent of the total cost of the housing project, including purchase of the land. The interest rate will be 5.5 percent.per annum, repayable in 15 years on wooden buildings, 20 years on fire-resistant buildings, and 30 years on concrete buildings. Houses financed by the Corporation cannot exceed 30 tsubo in size, only 18 tsubo of which can be financed by the federal loan, the remainder of the cost being borne by the owner. The borrower must agree not to sell the house nor use it for any purpose other than as a dwelling.)

2. Importance of citizens cooperating in the execution of city planning and zoning by making their vacant property available for street widening, park construction and other public purposes. (Execution of city planning and zoning has been badly handicapped in many municipalities by failure of citizens to agree to the sale or transfer of property needed for public purposes. Japanese law provides for payment for requisitioned property, but unless land owners relinquish their property voluntarily, months or years of delay may be caused by litigation. Virtually all was damaged Japanese cities have made some progress in widening streets, building new parks, providing community centers, and making other improvements but modernization cannot be completed without the cooperation of land owners and other citizens.)

3. Why soil conservation is necessary. (Flood damage is caused principally by the fact that river beds fill up with sand and earth, diverting the stream to the bank and resulting in its collapse. These damages can be prevented by reforestation in the upper reaches of a river and the construction of dams to prevent too rapid downflow of earth and sand. The Japanese Government spent 940 million yen on this work in 1949 and 2-1/2 billion yen is expected to be used for this purpose in 1950.

4. Inform the public of the relaxation of building restrictions. (The Japanese Government announced on 5 February that building restrictions had been eased and that a permit no longer is required to build houses and schools. However, existing regulations governing fire protection, sanitation, etc., must be observed. Theaters, cinema houses, and danse halls of frame construction not exceeding 90 tsubo in size also may be built without a permit, but a report for record must be filed. A larger building requires a permit from the prefectural government or the Ministry of Construction.)

5. Importance of protection against floods. (Japan suffered heavy damages from floods in 1949 and, if such damage is to be avoided this year, precautions must be taken. Families living in the lower sections of rivers are particularly encouraged to take adequate precaution by stocking a supply of straw bags, ropes, logs and other materials needed to prevent floods.)

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

5 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Land Reform - May

1. The first five-year program for farmland consolidation started with the beginning of the new fiscal year in April. Under the program it is hoped that approximately 2,000,000 chobu of land will be consolidated, affecting farmers in about 4,000 billages. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials have emphasized that if the program is to be successful it will require intensive selling efforts by all informational media. Primary step in the campaign is to survey local objections and then to institute a program to overcome them. The Ministry is planning a series of articles in its information bulletins which will prove helpful as background material.

2. It is anticipated that before May certain laws relating to farmlands such as the Owner-Farmer Establishment Law and the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law will have been revised. If so, efforts should be made to keep the farmer fully informed of the new developements which may affect them.

3. One of the steps necessary in the improvement of agricultural production is the improvement of tenancy conditions. New legal standards represent a complete break with past landlord-tenant relationships and the introduction of a completely new system. One important feature is a requirement that all leases be reduced to writing. This fact should be publicized continually until all landlord-tenant rental contracts are written and otherwise follow the provisions of the Agricultural Land Adjustment Law.

P. J.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

4 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Thenes for Tobacco Monopoly - May

1. Inform the public of the suspension of tobacco rationing and of reductions in the price of most tobacco products. (The Japanese Government announced the ending of the rationing system and price reductions on most cigarettes and other tobacco products, effective 1 April. It should be emphasized that rationing of tobacco was a symbol of the miserable life lead by most Japanese during the late war and that its suspension is indicative of a brighter future. It also may be pointed out that reductions in the price of tobacco products resulted from improved manufacturing processes, quicker turnover of merchandise and other improvements in operating efficiency.)

2. Encourage farmers to take steps to increase the production of good quality tobacco leaf and to refrain from illegal cultivation of tobacco. (Farmers will begin the transplanting of tobacco plants toward the end of May. Growers should be encouraged to take proper care to grow a large crop of high quality tobacco.)

3. Why increased revenue from tobacco sales is necessary to balance the 1950-51 national budget.
(The proposed 1950-51 budget of the Japanese Government sets the quota of cigarette sales at 780 billion pieces, an increase of 19 percent over 1949-50. This sales quota, if accomplished, will increase government tobacco revenue by approximately 20 percent).

4. Encourage the sale of gift packages of Japan's higher grade cigarettes.
(If the Japan Monopoly Corporation is to achieve its sales quota of 780 billion pieces in 1950-51, the sale of gift-packaged cigarettes must be greatly increased. The point may be stressed that gift packages of better quality cigarettes are appropriate for most occasions and are much appreciated.)

B. D.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

4 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy & Programs

SUBJECT: Themes for Yen Savings - May

1. Why savings become more valuable as economic stabilization progresses and prices level off. (Price indices, on the whole, have been falling for the past year and the yen will now purchase more than at any time since the end of the war. Indications are that the downward trend in prices and the resultant increase in the purchasing power of the yen will continue for some time. This trend should provide further incentive for the Japanese citizen to save his surplus yen.)

2. Importance of savings to help provide capital required to rebuild and expand Japanese industry and make the nation self-supporting. (U.S. aid to Japan cannot continue indefinitely. One of the biggest tasks facing Japan, therefore, is to rebuild its industry and expand exports as rapidly as possible so that the nation can become self-supporting. Capital for industrial expansion is required both from within and outside Japan. Yen savings can provide much of the internal capital and, by promoting economic stabilization, also can stimulate the flow of outside capital into Japan.)

3. Encourage Japanese families to save by careful buying, elimination of waste and simplification of social customs and ceremonies.

4. Encourage savings by farm families. (The income of most farmers is both irregular and uncertain. When typhoons or other calamities strike an entire year's work may be wiped out. It is, therefore, especially important that farmers save part of the proceeds from their crops as protection against emergencies.

B.D

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

3 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches

SUBJECT: General Price Stabilization Themes for May

1. The following May theme for general price stabilization have been prepared by the Central Economic Investigation Agency and have been approved by the Price and Distribution Division, ESS:

Encourage shoppers to make sure they get their money's worth. Consumers should check the weight and quality of staple foods, clothing and other daily necessities controlled or non-controlled. Special attention should be paid to bread and noodles. Some dealers are taking advantage of the abundance of goods and falling market prices by selling goods short in weight or inferior in quality. Some staple food rationing terminals are fraudulently rationing staple foods by under-processing or by mixing inferior quality foods or cracked rice with standard quality foods. Staple foods rationed now must contain the following percentages of high quality materials: Rice, 94 percent; imported wheat, 85 percent; indigenous wheat, 80 percent; barley, 74 percent; and rye, 84 percent. Consumers who have problems about the quality of the staple foods they receive should consult prefectural Economic Investigation Agency offices promptly.

2. Questions on the above themes should be referred to the Central Economic Investigation Agency or to the Price and Distribution Division, ESS. Questions of policy may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM:

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Political Information-Education Themes - May

1. As noted in themes for April, the third anniversary of the Constitution will be on 3 May. Themes outlined for April (Item 4) should be the guide in publicizing Constitution Week, May 1-7. Additional themes, relating to civil service, are:

a. Article 15 of the Constitution states, "All public officials are servants of the whole community and not of any group thereof."

b. Based on the spirit of the Constitution, the National Public Service Law provides the basis for an efficient civil service.

2. In the first national election since January 1949, Japanese citizens will go to the polls on 4 June to elect 125 persons to the House of Councillors for six-year terms. (The other 125 members of the Upper House will hold office for three more years.) Of the 125 to be elected, 75 will run from local constituencies and 50 from the national constituency. Because legislation which will govern the election has not yet passed the House of Councillors, it will be necessary to send information bearing on the election later, in the form of a fact sheet.

J. O'B.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 April 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches

SUBJECT: Maritime Safety Theme for May

1. The following theme has been prepared by Public Relations Section, Maritime Safety Agency and approved by the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2, for use in information programs for May:

May 12, the second anniversary of the establishment of the Maritime Safety Agency, will provide a good opportunity to publicize the agency's contribution to Japanese foreign trade by removing various dangers to vessels at sea and in port. Ceremonies will be held to commend personnel who have rendered particularly meritorious services in rescue operations.

2. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Relations Section, Maritime Safety Agency, or with the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2, in regard to the above theme. Questions of policy may be referred to the OIC, Policy and Programs Branch.

J. F. S.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM:

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Labor-Management - May

1. How the new Japanese Constitution guarantees workers' rights. (The period 1 to 7 May has been set aside to commemorate the passage of the new Japanese Constitution. It is appropriate on this occasion to review the benefits workers have received under the Constitution. TheConstitution, among other provisions, guarantees workers the right to unite and to bargain collectively. In accordance with these basic provisions, specific legislation defining labor's rights and privileges subsequently was passed by the Diet, including the Trade Union Law, the Labor Relations Law, the Labor Standards Law, Unemployment Insurance Law, the Employment Security Law, etc. It should be stressed that workers must constantly strive to maintain these Constitutional rights; otherwise, they may lose them. On the other hand, workers are obligated to exercise their Constitutional rights in the inters of the public as well as their own welfare.

2. Why conclusion of a just and fair written labor agreement is needed to maintain peaceful labor-management relations to improve working conditions and to raise efficiency and productivity. (Statistics in countries where trade unionism has been highly developed reveal that management, labor and the public benefit from improved labor efficiency and continuity of production made possible by a fair labor agreement.)

3. Importance of labor and management cooperating to make grievance machinery work. (Workers' grievances usually can best be settled in the initial stage. To accomplish early settlement, however, the chief workman or foreman representing management, and the workshop committee representing the union must be able to work together harmoniously and in a spirit of give and take. It is essential that the employer give sufficient authority to his foremen to enable them to settle grievances without the necessity of labor consulting higher authorities. On the other hand, the union should understand the importance of the Grievance Committee and endeavor to elect capable representatives to this body.)

4. Importance of the establishment of a fair seniority system to set standards by which workers are laid off or re-employed. (When laying off or re-employing a worker, the employer should take into consideration his ability, efficiency, family circumstances, dwelling place, and other factors. An equitable seniority system should enable an employer to reduce his labor forces without dispute arising between labor and management, thereby enabling employees to work without fear of being unjustly discharged.)

5. How the Labor Standards Law provides for self-government of dormitories attached to business enterprises. (The Labor Standards Law prohibits employers from infringing upon the freedom and private life of workers living in dormitories. Employers also are prohibited from interfering in the self-government of such institutions. The law requires that a copy of dormitory regulations, signed by those representing the majority of dormitory workers, be filed with the proper authorities.)

6. How the Labor Standards Law protects minor workers. (The Labor Standards Law prohibits the employment of minors under 15 years of age as day workers and under 18 years of age as night workers — from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The same law stipulates that the employer shall keep an employment certificate for minors under 15 years of age and an age certificate for minors under 18 years of age. The law further provides that the labor contract of the minor shall be made between the employer and the minor himself and that his wage shall be paid immediately to him, not to any proxy. It also stipulates that working hours of the minor under 15 years of age shall not exceed 7 hours a day and 42 hours a week. It also provides that the employer shall not allow minors under 18 years of age, and women regardless of age, to engage in dangerous and harmful jobs, and that the employer bear the necessary expense in case minors under 18 years of age or women wish to return home after dismissal.)

7. Encourage employers to use the services offered by Public Employment Security Offices. (Public Employment Security Offices usually have on file a list of persons available for most types of jobs. If the PESO system is to be fully effective, the employer in need of new workers must be encouraged to call upon PESO to supply needed workers. During the May period, employment offices are making a special effort to place new school graduates unable to find jobs.)

B. D.

B. D. _____

B. D. _____

25/Apr

Rod

The attached may be useful in talking with the Press at your Conference on Thursday AM.

Also Hamd Soulen showed this AM a good article in todays (25 Apr) Nippon Times - re "benefits to tax payers" which you may wish to pound up a suggestion or two to Press Boys.

K

Shikoku Reg—

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1950

100.3

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM:

FROM: Economic Affairs Officer, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branches

SUBJECT: Themes for Taxation - May

1. Encourage taxpayers to file notice by 31 May, the new deadline, of intention to use the blue income tax return form. (The original deadline for filing notice of intention to use the blue income tax form expired on 31 January.) As many taxpayers had insufficient time to qualify for using the new system, the Diet extended the deadline until 31 May. Taxpayers should be encouraged to fulfill the necessary conditions for using the blue form, including adoption of an adequate bookkeeping system. The National Taxation Agency, in cooperation with the Smaller Enterprises Agency, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Agriculture Ministry, and other Japanese agencies, has been sponsoring nation-wide classes in bookkeeping. It should be emphasized that thosewho use the blue form will enjoy certain benefits not shared by other taxpayers, including the right to calculate their own taxes based on their records. The taxpayer should be assured that the blue form is not a device to increase his taxes, as claimed by some propoganda sources, but among its other advantages protects the taxpayer's interest by providing safeguards against overassessment. An informal survey by the National Taxation Agency disclosed that up to 1 April, less than three percent of the self-assessed taxpayers in Japan, exclusive of corporations, had filed intention to use the blue form. Among the reasons cited for this low percentage were: (1) unfamiliarity with bookkeeping, the prime requisite for using the blue form; (2) fear that use of the blue form will increase taxes; (3) and the traditional reluctance of the Japanese business man and farmer to reveal details of his business operations to others, especially the Government.

2. Inform the public fully of changes made in the tax laws. (The Diet is expected to enact in the early part of April reforms in the taxation system based upon the Shoup Mission report. These changes are expected to include revision in the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax and liquor law taxes. Revaluation of assets also probably will be required and changes are expected to be made in the method of reporting. Heavy penalties for failure to file a return are expected to be enacted. The tax reforms are designed to give Japan a modern, stable taxation system based upon ability to pay. Since success of the new system will depend to a great extent on the cooperation of the public, the taxpayer should be fully informed of the changes and how they affect him.)

3. How taxes are used to provide schools, health facilities, police protection and other services necessary to the welfare of the Japanese people.

4. Encourage self-assessed income taxpayers whose anticipated tax for 1950-51 is lower than that paid during the previous year, to have their income tax returns approved by their local tax office chief by 31 May, the deadline. (Self-assessed income taxpayers whose estimated income in 1950-51 will be lower than in 1949-50 now are required to have their new income tax returns approved by the chief of their local tax office. This change is expected to improve the tax administration system and eliminate at least some of the friction resulting from re-assessments.)

B. D.

B. D.

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1 April 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM:

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Media Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: May Themes for Public Health and Welfare

1. The following themes for Public Health and Welfare Information Programs in April, based on the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare, have been submitted by the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

a. Nutrition

(1) Enforcement of nutrition survey

(2) Nutrition of tuberculosis patients. (Coordinate with Tuberculosis Prevention Week).

(3) Knowledge concerning nutrition for expectant mothers.

(4) Duty and activity of nutritionists.

b. Tuberculosis

(1) Prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

(2) Tuberculosis Prevention Week - 15 May to 31 May.

(3) Sanatoriums in Japan.

c. Venereal Disease

d. Communicable Disease

(1) Prevention of intestinal parasitic infections

(2) Prevention of dysentery

(3) Value of immunization against whooping cough.

(4) Value of immunization against typhoid fever.

e. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation

(a) Themes continued from April.

(b) Proper use of DDT residual effect spray in control of flies and mosquitoes.

(c) Ministry of Welfare award in sanitation.

(2) Food Sanitation

(a) Causes of food poisoning during 1949.

(b) Source of responsible organisms.

(3) Rabies Control - themes continued from April

f. Nursing Affairs

(1) Importance of Public Health Nursing.

(2) Home care of patients.

g. Dental Hygiene and Medical Care

(1) Oral Hygiene - theme continued

(2) General information concerning medical care.

h. Hospitals

i. Child Welfare (Child Welfare Week 5-18 May).

(1) Protection and care of children.

(2) Promotion and dissemination of information concerning child welfare organizations.

(3) Activities of child welfare organizations

(4) Care of children in the home.

(5) Responsibility of general public.

(6) Explanation of foster parents system.

(7) Mothers' Clubs - theme continued.

(8) Children's play - value of directed playgrounds.

j. Maternal and Child Hygiene - all themes to be continued and emphasized in keeping with the new interest in this subject being developed in Japan.

k. UNICEF

1. Social Security

(1) Daily Life Security Law - general information.

(2) Nationwide survey for medical care according to this law.

(3) Welfare Pension Insurance System - promotion of health of insured - in cooperation with Tuberculosis Prevention Week.

m. Repatriation

n. Rehabilitation - Physical Handicaps' Law.

o. Health Centers

(1) Use of health centers against tuberculosis.

p. National Parks and Hot Springs

q. Pharmaceutical Affairs

(1) Harmful drugs

(a) Habit forming drugs.

(b) Hypnotic drugs - danger of

(2) Efficacy of DDT - Reports of chemical, physical, and biological tests.

(3) Anti-helminthic drugs

(a) Hexylresorcinol - dosage and efficacy.

(4) Special note: Pharmacy Week, originally scheduled for April, has been postponed until July by request of Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

r. Social Work's Significance.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Public Health and Welfare Section and with the Japanese agencies concerned for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

6 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: April Themes for Maritime Safety

1. The following themes for maritime safety information programs in April have been based on information submitted by the Maritime Safety Agency and approved by the Maritime Safety Branch, Public Safety Division, G-2.

a. "Wolf of Tsushima Straits," a story of the Maritime Safety Agency's activities against smugglers and illegal entrants in the Japan Sea, was scheduled to be premiered in connection with Maritime Safety Law Enforcement Week in March. Review of the picture or adaptation to radio dramatization and fiction in the press or in magazines would further Maritime Safety Agency objectives, to popularize the problems of smuggling and illegal entrants and to suggest ways in which the general public can cooperate in curbing these activities.

b. Acquaint the general public with the significance of the reorganization of the Maritime Safety Agency to improve its efficiency by knitting together various branches of the agency with related functions. The Agency is to be organized along lines of the U. S. Coast Guard, and is drawing on the experience of that organization. Two MSA representatives who have been in the United States studying the system will return by April to help in the reorganization.

2. Media branches should deal directly with the Public Safety Division, G-2, or with the Maritime Safety Agency for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

6 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: April Themes ofer Public Health and Welfare

1. The following themes for Public Health and Welfare Information Programs in April, based on the quarterly information plan of the Ministry of Welfare, have been submitted by the Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

a. Nutrition

(1) Nutrition survey - explanation of necessity for cooperation of public.

(2) Nutrition of home patients.

(3) Nutrition of children of school age.

(4) Nutritionists Law - explanation of partial revision.

b. Tuberculosis

(1) Necessity of BCG inoculation.

(2) Plan for carrying out widescale BCG inoculations.

(3) Preparation for tuberculosis prevention week in May.

c. Venereal Disease

(1) How and where to receive proper treatment.

(2) Importance of physical examination.

d. Communicable Disease

(1) Prevention and treatment of measles.

(2) Explanation of prevalence of dysentery in 1949.

(3) Prevention of infection by intestinal parasites.

(4) Results of comparative studies on various anti-helminthic drugs.

(5) Story of diphtheria and immunization against this disease.

(6) The efficiency of immunization against whooping cough.

e. Sanitation

(1) Environmental Sanitation

(a) Nationwide campaign - Sanitation Week April 17 to April 23.

Cleaning of houses and environment.
Cleaning of sewers, drains, etc.
Cleaning of streets, parks, etc.
Cleaning of vacant land.
Cleaning of public establishments.
Control of insects and rodents.
Personal cleanliness.

(b) Insect and rodent control - beginning of intensive campaign - April through September.

(c) Garbage disposal - proper methods.

(d) Disposal of night soil.

(2) Food Sanitation

(a) Poisonous weeds, herbs, etc.

(b) Sanitation of luncheon box foods.

(3) Rabies control

(a) Necessity for immunization of dogs against rabies.

(b) Responsibility of dog owners.

f. Nursing Affairs

(1) Nursing training schools.

(2) Public Health Nursing - importance of, duties, etc.

(3) Nursing information - coordination with "Women's Week" in April.

g. Dental Hygiene

General information - oral hygiene

h. Utilization of Hospitals

i. Child Welfare

(1) Children's charter

(a) Definition

(b) Significance

(c) Importance of acceptance by the people

(2) Improvement of children's environment

(3) Mothers' clubs - significance, places to meet

j. Maternal and Child Hygiene

(1) Prevention of enteric infections

(2) Prevention of infectious diseases of infants and children of pre-school age.

(3) Nutrition of expectant mothers, infants and children of pre-school age.

(4) Nutrition of children - general guidance.

k. UNICEF

l. Social Security

(1) Social security and people's life

(2) Welfare Pension Insurance system

(3) Promotion of health of the insured

(a) Tuberculosis examination

(b) Tuberculin test

(c) BCG immunization

(4) Principle of Daily Life Security Law

m. Repatriation

n. Rehabilitation - Physical Handicapped Welfare Law - special week - 24-30 April.

o. Health Centers

(1) Environmental Sanitation and the health center.

(2) Future aspect of health centers

p. National Parks and Hot Springs

(1) Protection and utilization

(2) National Parks for health and recreation.

(3) Promotion of natural science; protection of natural things.

(4) Promotion of international understanding through encouragement of visits to Japan by foreign tourists.

q. Pharmaceutical Affairs

(1) Pharmacy Week - 15 April (date not definite)

(a) Enlightenment of the people about medicaments.

(b) Story of medication.

(c) "The drugstore and you" .

(d) Drug manufacturing

(2) Harmful drugs

(a) Danger of habit-forming drugs

(b) Hypnotic drugs

(3) State of production of biological vaccines

(4) Streptomycin

(a) State of production

(b) State of import

(c) State of distribution

(d) Efficacy

(5) Anti-helminthic drugs

(a) Hexylresorcinol

(b) Santonin

(6) Introduction of new drugs as occasions arise.

(7) DDT - efficacy of Japanese manufactured.

r. r.Social Affairs

Introduction of Japan Red Cross activities.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Public Health and Welfare Section and with the Japanese agencies concerned for elaboration or for answers to questions regarding the above themes. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

6 March 1950

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: General Price Stabilization Themes for April

1. The following themes for the General Price Stabilization Information Program for April are based on material submitted by the Central Economic Investigation Agency and approved by Price and Distribution Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP:

a. Explanation of extension of Temporary Restaurant Business Control Law. The aim of this law is to prevent blackmarketeering of staple food and other rationed items and to protect the general public by providing for fair distribution of the staple food available. Restaurants and hotels authorized to serve meals of staple foods or noodle meals can serve only those customers who give meal coupons in exchange. All staple foods except potatoes are rationed. Serving of all staple foods except potatoes at light restaurants or tea rooms is strictly prohibited.

b. Proper use of meal coupons by travelers. With the opening of the traveling season in Japan, restaurants, hotels and persons planning trips should be reminded of regulations governing purchases of meals containing staple foods (except potatoes). Travelers cannot be served meals in hotels without meal coupons. Only one coupon is necessary for one meal. Demanding more than one meal coupon is a violation of the law. Preparation at hotels of meals for customers who bring their own food and drinks is prohibited by law.

c. Invitation to general public to make use of Economic Consultation Offices in prefectural Economic Investigation Agency offices. Complaints concerning enforcement or lack of enforcement of economic regulations should be sent to prefectural EIA offices, by letter, by telephone or by any other means. Cooperation in enforcement of rationing controls will protect honest consumers from exploitation.

2. Media branches should deal directly with Price and Distribution Division, ESS or with the Economic Investigation Agency of the Japanese Government for elaboration of these themes or for answers to questions. Basic information policy decisions may be referred to OIC, Policy and Programs.

J. F. S.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
Civil Information and Education Section

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1950

FROM: Political Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches

THRU: OIC, Policy and Programs Branch

SUBJECT: Political Information-Education Themes - April

1. Emphasis will be divided between support of Women's Week, April 10-16, and preparation for Constitution Week, May 1-7. Both observances offer opportunities for reviewing the new concept of government in Japan and some of the fundamental reforms which support it.

2. This will be the third Women's Week in Japan and will mark the fourth anniversary of women's suffrage. Although intended originally to compete with the Communist-inspired Women's International Day, 8 March, the observance no longer is purely defensive but is an aggressive campaign to publicize women's rights and the laws which guarantee those rights. In cooperation with the Women's and Minors Bureau of the Labor Ministry, the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General's Office will publicize in their information programs the following:

a. Article 14 of the Constitution: "All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic, or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status, or family origin."

b. Article 24 of the Constitution: "Marriage shall be based only on the mutual consent of both sexes and it shall be maintained through mutual cooperation with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis. With regard to choice of spouse, property rights, inheritance, choice of domicile, divorce, and other matters pertaining to marriage and the family, laws shall be enacted from the standpoint of individual dignity and the essential equality of the sexes."

c. The Civil Code, especially Article 1-2: "This Code shall be construed from the standpoint of the dignity of individuals and the essential equality of the sexes."

d. The Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations which outlines the functions of Family Courts with respect to domestic affairs. Article 1 also notes the essential equality of the sexes.

3. The National Personnel Authority also will cooperate with the Women's and Minors Bureau, and will publicize these themes:

a. The National Public Service Law provides that open competitive examinations shall be administered on the basis of the merit system with full opportunities for women to enter the public service.

b. After entering public service women will be given equal opportunity for promotion and will be paid on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

4. The third anniversary of the Constitution will be on 3 May. To publicize the nation's basic charter and legislation which implements it, the Supreme Court, Attorney-General's Office, the Procurators' Information Section, and the Federation of Japanese Bar Associations will sponsor Constitution Week from May 1-7. They will be supported by the Civil Liberties Union and the Women's Legal Education Society. Although most information activities will take place between 1-7 May, it is planned to build up interest during the last week in April. The preamble to the Constitution (Incl. 1) will provide the general basis for Constitution Week themes, but particular emphasis will be placed upon the following:

a. The indivisibility and universality of human rights. Efforts will be made to show the similarity between the Constitutional guarantee that "the people shall not be prevented from enjoying any of the fundamental human rights" with the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

b. The three branches of government -- legislative, judicial, and executive -- are independent, but their independence must be maintained by the constant vigilance of the people.

c. Special consideration will be given to the judicial branch of the government since it is the belief of the sponsors that its position under the new Constitution is less understood than the other two branches. Article 76 of the Constitution provides: "The whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and to such inferior courts as are established by law. No extraordinary tribunal shall be established, nor shall any organ or agency of the executive (branch) be given final judicial power."

1 Incl
Preamble to Japanese Constitution

J.O.B.

013

PREAMBLE OF
THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived f from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith.

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honour to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

Inclosure 1

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Reconstruction and Housing - April

1. Necessity of designing efficient and sanitary housing and of improving existing dwellings.

(Many Japanese houses are poorly designed, unsanitary and make for inefficient housekeeping. Persons contemplating the construction of new houses are advised to give consideration to:

a. Providing maximum light and sanitation

b. Using north side for rooms not in great demand such as sitting room, etc.

c. Using the sunny side of the house for living room, childrens' rooms, study, etc.

d. Improving the design of the kitchen so that the housewife may do her work easily

e. Providing all possible safety against fires, especially in farm houses where fire hazards are greater.)

2. Inform the public of easing of building restrictions.

(The Japanese Government announced on 5 February that building restrictions had been eased and that a permit no longer is required to build houses and schools. However, existing regulations governing fire protection, sanitation, etc., must be observed. Theaters, cinema houses, and dance halls of frame construction not exceeding 90 tsubo in size also may be built without a permit, but a report for record must be filed. A larger building requires a permit from the prefectural government or the Ministry of Construction.).

3. How tree planting in cities, towns and villages can add to the beauty, health and comfort.

(The Construction Ministry will sponsor tree planting campaigns in April through out Japan. Citizens will be encouraged to plant trees in their gardens, vacant lots and other suitable places on the premises. Tree planting also will be encouraged on school grounds, parks, work places, along the roadsides and on all other suitable public plots.)

4. Importance of proper protection against spring floods.

(Due to a warm winter, early spring floods from thawing already are taking place. Some work on levees already has been washed away, and a number of villages have been damaged. Families living in the lower sections of rivers are particularly encouraged to take adequate precaution by stocking enough straw bags, ropes, logs and other materials to prevent floods.)

B. D.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1051

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Labor-Management Information Program - April

1. Obligation of Japanese trade union members to cooperate with other segments of the population in furthering and consolidating Japan's economic recovery. (T. Muto and other delegates to the recent London conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Union Workers was quoted in the ESS Labor Division's Monthly Report for January as expressing amazement that, in contrast to the limited interests expressed by the Japanese labor movement, unions and labor leaders of other countries concerned themselves profoundly with the overall national economy of their countries and based labor's demands with consideration to the well-being and interests of other segments of the population. Acknowledging their past deficiency and that the welfare of workers depends on the welfare of the nation as a whole, the delegates pledged themselves to take a statesmanlike position to direct the labor movement on a course contributing most to the economic recovery of Japan and to demand for labor only a fair share of the nation's resources. During this season many trade union disputes develop over the negotiation of new labor agreements. Many of these disputes arise from a lack of mutual respect and a proper conciliatory spirit between labor and management. Management and labor should make an effort to settle their disputes peacefully, establish amicable relations and strive to increase their efficiency and productivity in a give and take spirit.)

2. Importance of local trade unions throughout Japan combining into strong national unions. (It often is advantageous for local unions to act through their national unions, especially on matters involving overall union policy. Conversely, the national union can strengthen its organization by giving more attention to serving its local unions and exercising such control over locals as are authorized in its national charter. National unions will find it advantageous to form national federations in order to secure adequate representation in dealing with the government and other organizations.)

3. Legitimate political activities of trade unions -- what they include. (Such a matter as union policy, for example, should not be controlled or influenced unduly by a political party.)

4. How the Labor Standards Law protects the minor workers. (The Labor Standards Law prohibits the employment of minors under 15 years of age as day workers and under 18 years of age as night workers—from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The same law stipulates that the employer shall keep an employment certificate for minors under 15 years of age and an age certificate for minors under 18 years of age. The law further provides that the labor contract of the minor shall be made between the employer and the minor himself and that his wage shall

be made between the
be paid immediately to him, not to any proxy. It also stipulates that working hours of the minor under 15 years of age shall not exceed 7 hours a day and 42 hours a week. It also provides that the employer shall not allow minors under 18 years of age, and women regardless of age to engage in dangerous and harmful jobs, and that the employer also is required to bear the necessary expense in case minors under 18 years of age or women wish to return home after dismissal.

5. Importance of eliminating feudalistic concepts in homes and working places as a necessary step to raising the status of women. (The Japanese Constitution and other laws guarantee equal rights for men and women, but additional effort is required to elevate women's economic, social and political status. The public needs a better understanding of these laws, particularly women themselves, since many are not aware of their new status. The chief aim of the observance this year of Women's Week --10-16 April--is to further elevate the status of women.)

6. Importance of the Apprenticeship System in protecting minor workers and training them to become skilled operators.

7. How vocational guidance can assist junior high school graduates. (Vocational guidance is available to junior high school graduates who are unable to find jobs because of inadequate training. Training is offered in such courses as wood working, construction, auto repair, Japanese and foreign dressmaking, Japanese and English typewriting, accounting, business, etc.)

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See Foreword #27

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INFRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for 9-point Economic Stabilization Information Program - April

1. Why improved living conditions can be expected in 1950--without disruptive increases in money wages--if the Japanese people continue to cooperate in the economic stabilization program. (Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker, who headed the Dodge Mission to Japan, told the National Advisory Council Staff Committee in Washington on 12 January 1950 that "...internal stabilization (of Japan) politicaly and economically depends on increasing the real value of wages and reducing blackmarket prices as long as shortages last. This is the only way...to stave off another spiral of wage-price increases." Indications are that substantial progress already has been made toward increasing real wages, largely as a result of reducing blackmarket prices by making more consumer goods, including staple foods and textiles, available at official prices. The consumer price index fell from 221 in May 1949 to 199 in November 1949 and this trend in prices seems likely to continue this year. The producer goods blackmarket price index compiled by the Bank of Japan showed a drop of 24-7/10% in blackmarket prices during the one year period up to 1 January 1950. The ratio of blackmarket prices as against official prices stood in January 1950 at 1-5/10 times as against 1-7/10 times the previous month. ESB Director-General T. Aoki told the Japanese Cabinet on 24 January 1950 that he anticipated a 10% boost in living standards of the average Japanese worker in 1950, principally as a result of increased supplies of food, textiles and other necessities. This does not mean, however, that everyone will be equally benefited. In no country does the rise and fall of living standards affect everyone equally. It is, therefore, inaccurate for the individual to base his opinion of general living conditions solely on his own personal situation. It should be pointed out that anticipated improvement in living standards in 1950 might be thwarted by disruptive rise in wages which upsets the wage-price stabilization already obtained. Disturbance of the wage-price structure likely would set off another inflationary spiral and reduce instead of raise living standards. For this reason, it is important that not only workers cooperate with employers in maintting the wage-price structure, but that all others should continue to cooperate in the economic stabilization program with the expectation that their share of benefits will be in properation to their contribution to the national effort.)

2. Why a period of disinflation is necessary to strengthen and consolidate stabilization of the Japanese economy. (Balancing the Japanese budget, reduction in subsidies and reduction of the swollen currency which after the war caused consumers to attempt to outbid one another for scarce commodities, were necessary steps toward stabilizing the Japanese economy, even though resulting in dislocations and hardships for individuals and business firms. While progress has been

made, further restraint is required if the circulation of the yen is to be adjusted and maintained at normal; if commodity prices are to be well balanced with wages; and if Japan's foreign trade account, which enables it to purchase needed supplies abroad, is to be balanced.)

3. Why the Japanese people should continue to abide by price control and rationing regulations, bearing in mind that strict enforcement of necessary controls is no less essential in a period of decontrol than in the days of expanding controls. (The process of decontrolling prices which started in 1949 will be continued in 1950. Controls will be removed from many items as the need for it ceases to exist. The need for control, however, probably will remain for a considerable time on essential items such as subsidized or scarce imported goods. In a period of transition from a controlled to a free economy, it usually becomes more difficult to enforce effective controls. Observing one item after another decontrolled, people are likely to lose respect for controls still remaining. In order to expedite such transition and eliminate the need for all controls as early as possible, it is essential to continue strict enforcement as long as necessary. The eagerness of the Japanese Government to remove unnecessary controls should not be mistaken for lack of interest in continuance of necessary controls. To accomplish this task efficiently, the Government will need the wholehearted cooperation of all of the people.)

4. Why small and medium enterprises have an important part to play in the economic stabilization of Japan, including expansion of exports. (All businesses, both large and small, before expecting outside assistance, should redouble their efforts to help themselves by increasing the efficiency of their operations. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government already has taken steps, including bank loans and tax reduction, to aid small enterprises and still other measures are under consideration. Bank loans and other assistance cannot be anticipated, however, by enterprises which operate inefficiently and make no contribution to the Japanese economy. Small businesses, therefore, which "rationalize" their operations have a greater opportunity of obtaining needed assistance.)

5. Promote widespread discussion of foreign investments in Japan, (The Japanese Diet is expected to enact legislation which will provide special incentive for foreign investors. Foreign investments, properly emphasizing projects which will benefit Japan, result in expansion and development of resources, which otherwise would remain dormant, thus increasing the living standards of the Japanese people. Foreign investments also enable Japan to obtain from other countries, patents, processes and technical "know-how", otherwise unobtainable. These also add to the nation's productive capacity. For these reasons foreign investments generally are regarded as deserving of special status and encouragement through various concessions. The principal point at issue is whether foreign investors should be permitted foreign exchange for withdrawal of principal, profit and interest from Japan. Incentive measures under consideration include tax concessions to foreign investors.)

6. What American aid is contributing to the Japanese economy. (Japan, partly because of losses suffered during the war, has been unable to balance its exports and imports and the United States has been propping up the economy by supplying essential food and raw materials. Since U. S. aid cannot continue indefinitely, Japan should strive to support itself as soon as possible.)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Industrial Democratization - April

1. How monopoly opposes the welfare of the consumer.

(Monopoly depresses the standard of the consumer's living by restricting the flow of commodities, in general, discouraging better quality products and maintaining high prices.)

2. How monopoly injures free and fair competition.

(Monopoly restricts supply of raw materials and products and retards the development of technology. Monopoly injures other entrepreneurs by raising or lowering prices unreasonably through dumping or boycotting. Eventually these practices harm the development of foreign trade in Japan.)

3. How the Anti-monopoly Law stimulates free competition and encourages individual initiative.

a. This law eliminates restrictions on the supply of raw materials or commodities, thereby enabling entrepreneurs to supply good quality commodities abundantly at fair prices.

b. The law, by prohibiting "private monopolization" of production and sale by large-scale enterprises, secures for any person the freedom and opportunity to enter business.

c. Unreasonable restraint of trade by agreement among entrepreneurs is prohibited with respect to price, quantity, market, technology, etc.

d. The law prohibits "unfair methods of competition" by boycotting, dumping, discriminatory price, coercing deals, exclusive contract, binding contract, etc.

e. This law promotes free and fair competition in domestic trade as well as among entrepreneurs engaged in foreign trade. The law states that:

(1) The term "competition" shall mean a situation in which two or more entrepreneurs compete for buyer or seller markets.

(2) The term "private monopolization" shall mean such business activities by which an entrepreneur excludes or controls the business activities of other entrepreneurs, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

(3) The term "unreasonable restraint of trade" shall mean such activities by which an entrepreneur in conjunction with other entrepreneurs restricts or conducts their business activities, thereby causing a restraint of competition.

4. How free competition affects the standards of living.

a. Provides the consumer with the opportunity to make choices of quantity, price, etc.

b. Satisfies consumer's demand for price and quality, and stabilizes the standard of their living.

5. Publicize hearing notices issued by the Fair Trade Commission and the decisions ultimately made.

6. Acquaint the Japanese people with provisions of the Smaller Enterprises Cooperatives Act. (This law was enacted 1 June 1949 and authorizes the organization of smaller enterprises into cooperative associations as a means of overcoming economic handicaps due to small capitalization, etc.)

7. Inform the public how the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund is assisting small business. (A total of one billion five hundred million yen has been allocated from the U. S. Aid Counterpart Fund for loans to small business. The loans will extend for a maximum of five years and must be expended for improved equipment or repairs.)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT; Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - April

1. Central government subsidies aremaking substantial financial contributions to bark beetle control operations. However, central government funds are not sufficient to do the entire job, and full cooperation of prefectural governments and private forest landowners is needed to combat this scourge efficiently. In particular, the private landowner must recognize his personal responsibility for managing his forest so as to prevent it from becoming a hazard to his neighbors. At the same time he should be reminded that increased efforts on his part to control the beetle will result in increased profits for himself. He must make every effort, both individually and through participation in cooperative effort, to combat this pest. Here are recommended ways by which citizens can help control the bark beetle epidemic;

a. If the foliage of pine trees begins to turn yellow or brown, cut the trees down, peel off the bark, burn it at once, and salvage the logs.

b. Help enforce the prefectural ordinance prohibiting the transportation of unpeeled logs from an infested area.

c. Tell other citizens about the seriousness of the bark beetle epidemic, and how they can help control it.

d. Offer services in the fight against the beetle infestation. In many towns and villages, fire fighting crews and youth organizations are doing fine public service by helping to treat infested trees.

2. National Green Week 1-7 April should receive full promotion at all levels. The need for practical actions to follow up the enthusiasm generated during the week should be emphasized. Particular stress could be laid on the School Forestation Program.

P P J.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
319.13 CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Coal Mine Safety - April

1. The number of haulage accidents in coal mines is increasing. It is estimated that 20 percent of all mine injuries are due to violations of haulage regulations. Owners should be remined that injuries mean absent workers and that absent workers mean decreased production. Miners should be reminded that injuries to themselves impair their present efficiency and endanger their future livelihood. Owners and miners should be told of recommended ways to prevent haulage accidents:

a. Do not ride on a tub.

b. Do not jump on running cars.

c. Do not exceed the speed limit in driving tubs or cars.

d. Do not drive the tub backwards.

e. Do not use hands to lift derailed tubs. Use levers.

f. Do not stop tubs in front of ventilation doors.

2. Continuous check-ups are essential for maintaining mine safety. Those responsible for machinery safety, electric safety, and underground safety must perform their duties daily and conscientiously. Concretely, the machinery safety leader must check brakes, ropes, links, chains, pins and rope sockets of the hoisting installation, depth indicators, cages, and buckets. The electrical safety leader should check electric signals and the electric safety machine of the hoisting installation. The underground safety leader must inspect the shaft elevator, the level tracks, and the slope tracks.

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P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Yen Savings Information Program - April

1. Encourage savings by citizens to meet their tax payments for the fiscal year 1950-51. (The payment of taxes is a duty and obligation which benefits both the individual and Japan. Tax payments usually can be met without undue hardship if the taxpayer sets aside a sum each month in anticipation of his obligation.)

2. Importance of savings to help provide capital required to rebuild and expand Japanese industry. (U. S. aid to Japan cannot continue indefinitely. One of the biggest tasks facing Japan, therefore, is to rebuild its industry and expand exports as rapidly as possible so that the nation can become self-supporting. Capital for industrial expansion is required both from within and outside Japan. Yen savings can provide much of the internal capital and, by promoting economic stabilization, also can stimulate the flow of outside capital into Japan.)

3. Encourage Japanese families to save by careful buying, elimination of waste and simplification of social customs and ceremonies.

4. How increased savings contributes to the success of the Nine-point Economic Stabilization Program.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1950

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Taxation - April

1. Fully inform the Japanese people of changes made in the tax laws, based on Shoup Mission recommendations.

(The Diet is expected to approve some time in March several changes to the tax system, including revision in the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax and liquor tax laws. The taxpayer should be informed of these changes and how they affect him.)

2. In the event the deadline for use of the new blue income tax return is extended, wide publicity should be given the extension.

(The original deadline for filing notice of intention to use the blue income tax return for the year 1950 expired on 31 January. Diet action is expected in March or April on the proposal to extend the deadline until 31 May. If the extension is approved, encouragement should be given taxpayers to fulfill the necessary conditions for using the blue form, including keeping an adequate set of books. It should emphasize that those who use the blue form will enjoy certain benefits not shared by other taxpayers, including the right to calculate their own taxes based on their records.)

3. Encourage taxpayers whose taxes are reassessed to cooperate with tax officials by settling their accounts promptly and fully.

(As of 10 February only approximately 58 percent of estimated self-assessed taxes had been received by tax offices. Reassessment continued during February and March. Taxpayers who are reassessed should be encouraged to pay their taxes before the deadline in order to avoid attachment, public sale and other penalties.

4. Encourage business firms to keep an adequate set of books as a pre-requisite to use of the new blue income tax return form.

(While persons engaged in private business will be able to qualify for use of the blue form by keeping a relatively simple set of books, corporations who use the blue form are encouraged to keep a double-entry system. However, double entry bookkeeping by both individuals and corporations should be encouraged.)

5. How taxes are used to provide schools, health facilities, police protection and other services necessary to the welfare of the Japanese people.

6. Warning to tax evaders that enforcement of the tax laws has been strengthened and persons who attempt to defraud the Government will be strictly punished.)

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
319.13 CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer.

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Fisheries Law and Fisheries Cooperatives - April

1. The new Fisheries Law has as its purpose the expansion of the producing capacity of fisheries and the democratization of the fishing industry. However, as fishing villages have rather strong feudalistic leanings, it is thought that fisheries reform will encounter more difficulties than agrarian reform. Accordingly, the purport and substance of the new law must be simply but thoroughly explained to the people. Points to be emphasized in April should include:

a. Explanation of the duties of the Central Fisheries Adjustment Committees;

b. Explanation of the duties and the importance of the Sea Areas Fisheries Adjustment Committees (to include an explanation of the qualifications required to vote in the election of these committees).

c. Publication of the designated sea reas.

2. Inasmuch as the democratization of cooperative associations is a prerequisite to the implementation of fisheries reform, all members should be urged to attend their associations' general meetings and to vote for officials who are democratic in spirit and in action.

3. In order to strengthen the economic position of cooperative associations, the movement for the increase of investments and savings deposits should be well publicized. It should be pointed out to members that by strengthening the financial position of their cooperatives they are helping their own chances for success. Examples should be given of cooperatives which have been successful in getting their members to deposit money, these examples to include the uses made of the money after it was deposited.

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P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Cooperatives - April

1. Cooperatives throughout the country will hold ordinary general meetings during April at which time election of officers will be conducted. Members should be urged to attend these meetings and to participate in the democratic proceedings. They should be reminded that the voting is done by written secret ballot; that each regular member is entitled to one vote; [redacted] This election period can well serve as an appropriate time for rekindling farmers' interest in their associations. Farmer members of associations have a tendency to let the officials make all the decisions. They should be reminded that they, the members of the association, are the ultimate arbiters on all policy decisions.

2. Women's Week is to be celebrate 10-16 April. With the slogan "Agricultural Cooperatives can help elevate women's position," a campaign is planned to gain more women members for the associations. At present they form less than 10 percent of the membership. Women should be encouraged to join associations and to participate in the association's activities. They should be reminded that:

a. More women than men are engaged in tilling the soil of Japan. Local cooperatives can make women eligible for voting membership if they work in the field 90 days or more each year;

b. Women as well as men have the responsibility to see that the cooperatives are run democratically. Women may be candidates for election as well as men. Latest statistics show that only 56 out of over 33,000 cooperatives have women as officials.

c. To do their best in the field, women need improved kitchens, nursery facilities for their children, and adequate health centers. Such projects can be aided through the participation of women in cooperative activities.

P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Land Reform - April

1. The five-year plan for land consolidation is to get under way with the beginning of the 1950 fiscal year in April. The reshuffle of land, which will affect farmers in 3,935 villages and towns, is designed to result in all-around benefit for the farmers whose plots of land are now scattered over large areas. Farmers should be continually urged to cooperate with the ppoject. They should have explained to them such items as the establishment of new land improvement districts, the set-up of the new organizations, the land inspection methods at the time of interchange, and the principles of partition and annexation of lands.

2. Continued encouragement should be given to the registration of land purchases and land sales until this phase of the land reform program is completed. Although it is hoped that all registration will be completed by 31 March 1949, present indications are that it will not be. Agriculture and Forestry Ministry can be consulted for progress figures and special attention can then be paid to those prefectures which are lagging.

P P J.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

1 March 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Agricultural Extension - April

1. Attention of the farmers must continually be called to the benefits which they can gain from a good agricultural research program. Experiment stations are working constantly to effect better control of diseases and insects, discover better methods for utilizing fertilizers, and generally in learning new ways to assist farmers in increasing production. Such research has been helpful in the past and can be even more useful in the future. However, to be effective, the results of research must be transmitted to the farmers, showing them the benefits to be derived from the research of the experiment stations. This is where the farm advisory service of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, serves an extremely useful purpose. One of the functions of the farm advisers is to inform farmers of new practices and techniques developed by the experiment stations and to assist farmers in making use of them. The combination of a good research program and an effective farm advisory service can do much to enable the farmer to increase his production.

2. In a recent letter to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Natural Resources Section, SCAP, noted that in a total of approximately 6,800 advisers so far appointed, less than 200 were home improvement advisers, indicating a serious imbalance in the agricultural extension program which should be corrected as rapidly as possible. It was recommended that the proportion of home improvement advisers to farm advisers be brought up to one for every 10 during the fiscal year 1950. Women's Week, to be celebrated 10-16 April, might well be used to encourage an increase of home advisors in each prefecture. One of the problems is to convince the farmer that good farming and good farm home living are inseparably related, that home improvement is as much a part of agricultural extension as is farm improvement, and that all effort put into home improvement will pay dividends in health, happiness, and working efficiency.

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See also Fact Sheet #27

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
319.13 CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM 1 March 1950

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection - April

1. Over-quota delivery of 1949 rice should be encouraged. Farmers can be reminded of the attractive bonus payments for excess delivery and of the great help which they can render their country by delivering their rice through official channels. When goals are attained, ceremonies to celebrate the event might be conducted at national and prefectural levels.

2. The purport and contents of the Plant Disease Prevention Law should be explained to all farmers. Yearly damages done to plants amount to a tremendous amount of money. The present law is designed to keep crops safe from the invasion of new diseases and injurious insects from abroad and to stamp out those presently existing in Japan.

3. Distribution of pre-planting quotas for 1950 crops should be accelerated. The quotas were established nationally 3 February and should be given to the individual farmers not later than April. Farmers not receiving their allocations should make inquiry concerning them from their local officials.

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P. P. J.

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

319.13

1 March 1950

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Tobacco Monopoly - April

1. Why increased revenue from tobacco sales is necessary to balance the 1950-51 national budget.

(The proposed 1950-51 budget of the Japanese Government sets the quota of cigarette sales at 780 billion pieces, an increase of 19 percent over 1949-50. This sales quota, if accomplished, will increase government tobacco revenue by approximately 20 percent.)

2. Encourage the sale of gift packages of Japan's higher grade cigarettes.

(If the Japan Monopoly Corporation is to achieve its sales quota of 780 billion pieces in 1950-51, the sale of gift-packaged cigarettes must be greatly increased. The point may be stressed that gift packages of better quality cigarettes are appropriate for most occasions and are much appreciated.)

3. Why selling or smoking illegal foreign cigarettes deprives the Japanese Government of badly needed revenue.

(Smoking illegal foreign cigarettes reduces the sale of Japanese Government cigarettes, especially the higher grades. If the 1950-51 goal of 120 billion yen in tobacco profits is to be reached, illegal transactions must be reduced. Appeals should be made to growers, middlemen and consumers to refrain from traffic in illegal tobacco.)

4. Fully inform the public of suspension of tobacco rationing.

(The Japanese government has announced that effective 1 April, all tobacco will be taken off ration. It may be emphasized that rationing of tobacco was a symbol of the miserable life led by most Japanese during the late war and that its suspension is indicative of a happier life.)

5. In the event cigarette prices are reduced, wide publicity should be given the reduction.

(The Japanese Government is expected to announce price reductions for tobacco products, probably in April. If tobacco prices are cut, it should be pointed out that the reductions resulted from improved manufacturing processes, quicker turnover of merchandise and other improvements in operating efficiency.)

B. D. B D

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

3 February 1950

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Economic Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

Major Program - Mar '50

SUBJECT: Themes for 9-point Economic Stabilization Program

1. Why the Japanese Government's policy of raising the "real" wages of workers in lieu of wage increases is necessary to safeguard against another inflationary cycle.

(On 23 January, Prime Minister Yoshida in an address before the Diet said, "to raise the base pay (of Government workers) at this time would give rise to another price-wage cycle and revive the inflationary spiral. The Government has decided, therefore, to secure the living of its employes by raising their real wages through tax reductions, payment of various allowances, and reinforcement and expansion of welfare services." The Government's position was re-emphasized on 24 January in an address by ESB Director General T. Acki before the Cabinet. Mr. Acki predicted a 10 percent boost in living standards of the average Japanese workers in 1950, principally as a result of increased supplies of food, textiles, and other necessities. This increased living standard is based upon the assumption wages will remain at approximately their present level. The Government position is that a new cycle of wage increases, at a time when the economy is not yet fully stabilized and many commodities still are in short supply, might again exert strong inflationary pressure and cause prices to rise, thus nullifying the increased purchasing power which the wage increases were intended to bring. Increase of real wages, it should be pointed out, squeezes out the blackmarket while increased money wages, with resulting price increases, enable the blackmarketeer to get his cut. The importance of holding the wage-price line should, therefore, be emphasized not only as essential to increasing "real wages" of labor but also as necessary to eliminating the blackmarket and consolidating and strengthening the degree of economic stabilization already obtained.)

2. Economic gains made by Japan in 1949 can be expanded in 1950, bringing greater improvements in living conditions, if the Japanese people continue to cooperate in the Economic Stabilization Program.

(ESB Director General T. Acki, in predicting a 10 percent increase in the standard of living of the average Japanese in 1950, estimated that mining and manufacturing production for the fiscal year 1950-51 will rise 20 percent and that agricultural, livestock and forestry production would increase 5 percent. He predicted prices as a whole will remain at present levels, and the number of unemployed probably will stand in the neighborhood of 390,000 as in the current fiscal year. Another favorable indication of further progress in stabilizing the economy is the fact the Japanese budget for the year 1950-51 has been

balanced for two years successively for the first time since 1931. In presenting the 1950-51 budget on 23 January, Finance Minister Ikeda declared that the keynote of the Government's policy is "disinflation" not "deflation" and that economic indeces on currency circulation, commodity prices, wages and production have proved the fallacy of the claim of some critics that the economy trend has turned deflationary. "Those who harp on the specter of economic instability," Ikeda said, "are doing so for some ulterior motive."

3. Promote widespread discussion of foreign investments in Japan, including how far the Japanese Government should go in providing special inducements to attract foreign capital.

(The Japanese Government now has under consideration legislation which would provide special incentive for foreign investors. Foreign investments, properly confined to projects which will benefit Japan, result in expansion and development of resources which otherwise would remain dormant, thus increasing the living standards of the Japanese people. Foreign investments also enable Japan to obtain from other countries patents, processes and technique "know-how", otherwise unobtainable. These also add to the nation's productive capacity. For these reasons foreign investments generally are regarded as deserving to be given a special status and encouraged through tax and other concessions. The principal point of issue is whether foreign investors should be permitted foreign exchange for withdrawal of principal, profit and interest from Japan. Incentive measures under consideration include tax concessions to foreign investors.)

4. How management of business and industry can help to expand foreign trade.

(Export-import procedures have been greatly simplified to facilitate foreign trade. Traders now have greater freedom of activity and the opportunity to use their own initiative to expand Japanese exports. This freedom, however, entails greater responsibilities. Business men and traders therefore, are expected to redouble their efforts to find markets for Japanese exports. Request of the Japanese government to open four consular offices in the United States, now is under consideration. A decision probably will be made during March if not before. These offices, if permitted, should help eliminate blind trade between the U.S. and Japan and their opening should be given wide publicity.)

5. What American aid is contributing to the Japanese economy. Japan, partly because of losses suffered during the war, has been unable to balance its exports and imports and the United States has been propping up the economy by supplying essential food and raw materials. Since U. S. aid cannot continue indefinitely, Japan should strive to support itself as soon as possible.

~~See also Fact Sheet #25 #26~~ B. D. B.D.

See also Fact Sheet #23

GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 February 1950

319.13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Crop Production and Collection -- March 1950

1. All-out campaign to complete the 1949 crop quota deliveries if they are not yet completed. Information can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the prefectures which have not completed their quotas. Officials and farmers in those prefectures should be exhorted to finish the task immediately, thus following the example of those who have preceded them and at the same time fulfilling their duty to their country.

2. Encouragement of over-quota delivery. Those farmers who have already turned in their quotas should be reminded that there still remains a great demand for food and that they can do their country a real service by turning in over-quota crops. Two points to encourage over-quota delivery: (a) farmers will receive twice the ordinary price for all crops turned in over their quotas; (b) farmers can turn their over-quota crops in anonymously by means of an authorized mediary agent and thus need not fear that their next allocation will be increased because of their present over-quota delivery.

3. Distribution of 1950 pre-planting allocations. In order to ensure a bumper rice harvest, it is essential that pre-planting quotas reach the farmers as soon as possible. Quotas will be delivered by the national government to the prefectures during February and should reach the individual farmers during March. Past performances indicate that many farmers do not receive their quotas as rapidly as they should. They who do not should be urged to contact the responsible officials in their local communities.

P.P.J.
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GHQ, SCAP
CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

2 February 1950

319. 13

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Rural Affairs Information Officer

TO: All Branches, Information Division

SUBJECT: Themes for Reforestation and Conservation - March

1. The inauguration in April 1950 of a nation-wide Forestry Extension Service should be preceded during March by explanations of the program. This plan is one of the most important steps ever to be undertaken for forestry in Japan. Specifically the purposes of this extension service are to:

a. Assist forest owners' associations and forest industries with their technical problems;

b. Help conserve and utilize the nation's forests for the benefit of the national economy;

c. Help the forest owner derive more income from his forest property.

The 1950-1951 budget is expected to include funds for the employment of 1120 men for this service. All of them will be stationed in the prefectures throughout Japan.

2. Extensive publicity should be given to Green Week which is to take place 1-7 April 1950 as a means of encouraging all forestry programs. Particular emphasis might be placed on the School Reforestation Program which is to be inaugurated at that time. About 10,000 secondary schools located near forest land in need of replanting are being asked to participate voluntarily in a program for the immediate reforestation of nearly 3,000,000 cho of land.

P. P. J.

See also Fact Sheet #25