

23. School Nursing
24. School Library Service
25. Educational Finance

Among other aspects of the program emphasized by the American consultants was that of the consultant in the Humanities in General Education (Group 1) who pointed out its blend of theory and practice. The participants were told at the beginning and at intervals throughout each session that their concern should be with principles and with methods of adapting these principles to their own institutions, to their own local conditions and to their own philosophy of education. The participants were encouraged, following each lecture, to have their questions and discussion upon actual conditions in their own institutions. Similarly, in the course outlines and other reports, there was continually emphasized the desirability of working on materials which could actually be used later in their own teaching.

The consultant in Social Science in General Education (Group 2) stressed the growth of leadership and techniques of conference planning and discussion. In this group a development in democratic freedom of discussion was evidenced by the ease of relationship between the Japanese and the American consultant, and between the Japanese themselves who produced a high level of intellectual free discussion.

The democratic organization and operation of the Educational Finance session (Group 25) were noted by the U.S. consultant. All members of the group participated in one or more committees either by their own decision, by election of their fellow participants, or by appointment of a committee chairman. The class president and other officers actually presided over and ran the class. All committee reports and reports of the study groups were submitted to intensive class criticism and coordination. All final reports and the final published class report were the products of such democratic procedure.

Reports of Japanese instructors and participants also indicate appreciation of the democratic flavor of the group sessions. The following quotations are from the reports of participants in Group 3 (Natural Science in General Education):

"First of all, I was touched with the rich common sense of the American consultants. Formerly I had thought general education very good in itself but rather difficult of operation in Japan..."

"Summarizing the impressions of the six weeks course, my belief is that general education is essential to democratic societies..."

"The consultants, directors, advisors, and interpreters were

all sincere and enthusiastic. And we, one and all, have become close friends..."

Participants in Group 11 (Elementary School Curriculum and Methods) stated:

"For some time I was in doubt as to whether or not the new education was fitted to the Japanese child. My doubts have been resolved since completing this course, and I have come to the conclusion that the new education is well adapted to the needs of the Japanese child."

"I had to work for the Japanese army for eight years and was by this circumstance far removed from elementary education. My thinking regarding this field has been restimulated by my contacts and study in IFEL. During my undergraduate days I was stimulated by American ideas, but during the war was cut off from them; however, since attending IFEL I have caught up with some of the developments in modern American education. I felt happy and at home among so many good American books on education...may I have a letter of introduction to the SCAP-CIE librarian at Hiroshima?"

"I have heard much about democracy but I had little more than a theoretical conception of it. This course has done much to clarify the idea and to make it real for me."

"Emphasis on democratic processes has taught me to speak out freely and to respect the thoughts of others."

In addition to the IFEL activities, American consultants participated in the All-Japan Conference of Civil Affairs Nurses, the Japan Library Association Conference and the Conference of the School Library Association, the National Conference on Correspondence Education of the Japanese Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, and the Kanto Regional Guidance Conference. From 8-27 December the U.S. members of the IFEL staff were consultants for the eight regional Civil Affairs staffs throughout Japan, visiting elementary, secondary and university teachers and administrators, and taking part in conferences of teachers of handicapped children, of librarians, of adult and correspondence education, as well as of newly elected school board members. This afforded the consultants an opportunity to become acquainted with the progress and problems of the various regions of Japan as well as to be of help to a larger number of educational personnel.

Japanese Textbooks for 1950-51 School Year

A Ministry of Education report on the printing and distribution of textbooks for use during the 1950-51 school year issued

15 January, shows that the publication of textbooks increased thirty percent over that of last year. For 1950 the production was five times as great as that of 1945.

Not only does each child now enjoy the opportunity to have his own copy of each textbook, but administrators and teachers have a wide selection of books from which to choose, particularly for elementary and lower secondary schools. At the upper secondary school level the choice is more limited. The annual demand for each type of textbook in the vocational subjects is so limited that there is little incentive for publishers to enter this field. Social studies, included in the curriculum only since the beginning of the Occupation, present a problem for publishers because there are so few authors sufficiently trained in the content material to produce good textbooks.

During 1950 a total of 107 million textbooks were printed in five subject areas for elementary schools. Lower secondary students used 110 million books in fourteen subjects, and upper secondary students had available 20 million books in 13 fields.

In addition to the textbooks used in Japanese schools, publishers supplied more than three-quarters of a million sample copies for textbook exhibits held throughout Japan, and shipped more than two and a half million books to Okinawan schools.

Perhaps more significant than the number of books produced is the steady improvement in format, illustrations, quantity, and quality of the content material, which is better adapted to the learning abilities and interests of the children.

Tabulation on the printing and distribution of textbooks for use during the school year 1950-51 will be found as Supplement I to this Summary.

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SUPPLEMENT I

 Ministry of Education
 PRODUCTION OF 1950 SCHOOL YEAR TEXTBOOKS
 (Final Figures)
Elementary School

	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Okinawa</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>
Arithmetic	54,000	136,885	21,327,531	21,518,416
Music	17,000	6,300	11,534,992	11,558,292
National Lang.	122,000	182,024	32,465,371	32,769,395
Science	24,750	593,200	29,884,910	30,502,860
Social Studies	-	59,200	12,736,697	12,795,897
Sub-total	217,750	977,609	107,949,501	109,144,860

Lower Secondary

Calligraphy	17,500	1,200	3,373,031	3,391,731
English	53,250	204,600	4,696,313	4,954,163
Jap. Gram.	9,250	6,000	3,177,480	3,192,730
Mathematics	12,250	184,000	10,190,471	10,386,721
Music	18,250	9,600	5,154,122	5,181,972
National Lang.	86,500	231,872	13,099,161	13,417,533
Homemaking	16,500	9,600	3,875,425	3,901,525
Science	98,000	243,600	31,051,159	31,392,759
Social Studies	7,000	188,991	27,043,192	27,239,183
Agriculture	7,736	66,054	2,501,935	2,575,725
Commerce	8,750	8,400	2,812,340	2,829,490
Fishery	-	3,600	-	3,600
Industry	250	2,400	296,094	298,744
Voc. Guidance	5,500	1,200	3,201,721	3,208,421
Sub-total	340,736	1,161,117	110,472,444	111,974,297

Upper Secondary

Chinese Classics	11,250	3,600	278,282	293,132
Homemaking	15,000	55,500	1,623,139	1,693,639
English	54,250	32,400	2,615,082	2,701,732
Mathematics	10,000	7,200	1,356,215	1,373,415
Music	15,000	7,200	495,740	517,940
National Lang.	26,250	19,800	4,008,591	4,054,641
Science	4,750	16,400	3,628,445	3,649,595
Social Studies	2,500	58,800	4,024,919	4,086,219
Agriculture	-	56,600	540,434	597,034
Commerce	1,250	26,600	1,176,436	1,204,286
Fishery	-	26,560	29,557	56,117
Industry	-	91,845	493,695	585,540
Clothing	-	3,600	113,866	117,466
Sub-total	140,250	406,105	20,384,401	20,930,756
Grand Total	698,736	2,544,831	238,806,346	242,049,913

Ministry of Education
 PRINTING AUTHORIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION
 1951-52 Textbooks
 15 Jan 1951

	<u>Authorized for Printing</u>			<u>Printed</u>
	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Distributed</u>
Elementary:				
Arithmetic	200,250	21,296,070	21,496,320	1,203,164
Music	83,250	11,850,125	11,933,375	1,809,287
National Lang.	398,250	45,955,874	46,354,124	10,293,687
Science	171,000	34,795,585	34,966,585	4,016,032
Soc. Studies	85,500	14,405,983	14,491,483	2,592,870
Sub-total	<u>938,250</u>	<u>128,303,637</u>	<u>129,241,887</u>	<u>19,915,040</u>
Lower Secondary:				
Calligraphy	15,750	3,180,043	3,195,793	282,724
English	49,000	3,999,710	4,048,710	1,549,433
Health	12,250	2,472,934	2,485,184	392,710
Jap. Grammar	7,000	2,544,735	2,551,735	199,011
Mathematics	77,000	9,128,952	9,205,952	1,152,837
Music	26,250	4,334,104	4,360,354	653,084
Nat. Lang.	77,000	9,598,019	9,675,019	348,358
Homemaking	10,500	2,473,501	2,484,001	505,281
Science	119,000	17,314,686	17,433,686	5,352,155
Soc. Studies	21,000	15,891,953	15,912,953	3,074,108
Agriculture	-	802,666	802,666	558,132
Commerce	-	1,572,874	1,572,874	252,206
Fishery	-	52,000	52,000	-
Industry	-	207,000	207,000	-
Voc. Guidance	5,250	3,430,166	3,435,416	672,601
Sub-total	<u>420,000</u>	<u>77,003,343</u>	<u>77,423,343</u>	<u>14,992,640</u>
Upper Secondary:				
Calligraphy	3,750	207,262	211,012	171,941
Chinese Classics	7,500	382,251	389,751	7,500
English	25,000	2,504,678	2,529,678	477,434
Health	2,500	492,000	494,500	77,088
Homemaking	28,750	1,337,365	1,366,115	68,511
Mathematics	11,250	1,349,923	1,361,173	11,250
Music	7,500	464,394	471,894	7,500
Nat. Lang.	18,750	3,302,200	3,320,950	98,033
Science	18,750	2,242,338	2,261,088	18,750
Soc. Studies	2,500	4,247,078	4,249,578	951,510
Agriculture	-	351,340	351,340	49,000
Commerce	-	1,163,800	1,163,800	326,000
Fishery	-	12,530	12,530	-
Industry	-	413,600	413,600	23,000
Clothing	-	26,100	26,100	-
Sub-total	<u>126,250</u>	<u>18,496,859</u>	<u>18,623,109</u>	<u>2,287,517</u>
Total	1,484,500	223,803,839	225,288,339	37,195,197

SUPPLEMENT II

LAST YEAR IN THE SCAP-CIE INFORMATION CENTERS

Address Given by

Roland A. Mulhauser, Chief
Information Centers Branch, Information Division
Civil Information and Education Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

at the

Third Annual Conference of SCAP-CIE Information Center Librarians
3 January 1951

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Friends and fellow workers: The sole purpose of this annual conference is to increase the effectiveness of the SCAP-CIE Information Centers. We are here to discuss ways and means of doing a better job. During the week there will be much shop talk, we will make plans for reaching more patrons with more and more audio-visual materials, and with additional and better equipment. We will review our basic objectives and evaluate our plans and accomplishments accordingly. We will take time to relax and get to know each other better. We will return to our assigned posts ready to do a bigger job and a better job than we have ever done before, with renewed assurance that what we are doing is important, and that we are a thoroughly united and coordinated group, working together for the betterment of mankind.

To begin with, let us review briefly the most noteworthy things of the past year. Without any question, the 1950 record is the most outstanding to date. The material added far exceeded that of any previous year. There were far more patrons than ever before. They not only used the Centers more but they borrowed many more things and came for more special programs. They had the privilege of using Centers where the physical plants were in the best of condition and where the audio-visual equipment was more abundant than ever before. During 1950 the Centers set up more deposits and lent out more classroom collections than heretofore. The librarians increased the number of their community contacts and they assisted more Japanese librarians than in previous years. Because of the diligent efforts of the librarians in training their Japanese national assistants, the staffs at all of the Centers showed unprecedented improvement. Besides all this, the librarians enjoyed a year in which there was a minimum number of time-consuming problems relating to logistic support or fiscal matters. Without embarrassment all those connected with the program can be proud of the results of their coordinated and unified efforts.

A year ago seventeen Information Centers were in operation. Today there are twenty-one and early this year there will be at least two more. New Centers were opened at Shinjuku (Tokyo), Matsuyama, Nagano and Okayama. The Shinjuku and Nagano Centers

were placed in old buildings which were completely renovated. The Matsuyama and Okayama Centers are in new buildings built especially for the Centers. At Matsuyama, Nagano and Okayama all, or at least major portion, of the initial cost of the buildings, the furniture and the equipment was borne by the local governments. The same thing will be true of the new Centers at Akita and Kokura. During 1950, four of the older Centers, Hakodate, Kanazawa, Kumamoto and Shizuoka, moved to better quarters. At Niigata the old Center was thoroughly renovated, increasing the useable space almost 25%, and at Hiroshima the Center was enlarged substantially. Practically all of the other Centers benefited by extensive redecorating, renovation and the addition of much-needed furniture. However, five of the older Centers continue to operate in quarters which are inadequate and which keep them from obtaining maximum results. At Fukuoka there are good prospects of moving to a much better location this year, but at Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Sapporo, no ready solution is at hand. At the Headquarters office in Tokyo the Shipping and Distribution Unit was given a room of its own in which to handle the tremendously increased quantity of materials received, thus relieving some of the congestion in the single room used by the Catalog Unit and the central office.

The temporary congestion caused by the large amount of material received was one of the most pleasing, even though at times aggravating, problems of 1950. In 1949, when more items were processed than in all of the previous years, it seemed that an absolute maximum had been reached, beyond which the present staff simply would not be able to cope. Yet in 1950 the Catalog Unit, in processing 82,081 volumes, exceeded the 1949 score by over 17,000, bringing the grand total of books on hand to 208,658. The 88,000 pamphlets which were received in 1950 and assigned subject headings, likewise exceed the total number handled in the three previous years. In the case of periodicals, 13,743 subscriptions to 937 different titles were in effect as of December 1950. These alone involved the making of over 150,000 entries in the receipt and distribution records.

Fortunately the prospects of handling this increased load of material have been alleviated somewhat by the procurement of good, standard, rebuilt typewriters equipped with card-holding platens, for all of the Centers. Other new equipment that has raised the spirits of the librarians includes the large sets of Mitten display letters, the View Master stereoscopes for the children's rooms, the paper cutters and the seven tape recorders. In addition to this, word has been received that three bookmobiles will arrive early in 1951.

Among the new materials received, special mention should be made of the news photos. Seventeen duplicate sets of about twenty-five pictures each were received weekly and distributed to the Centers. Their popularity accounts for the fact that the circulation of pictures of all kinds increased 454% in 1950. After being displayed at the Centers, sometimes in sidewalk display cases,

the news photos were routed, usually to schools, stores, theaters, post offices, railway stations and prisons. At Nagasaki, for example, there are now twenty-six different places throughout the city where these pictures are displayed regularly, and there are more places anxious to be added to the list. When these pictures have gone the rounds they are then evaluated for whatever permanent value they might have and the useful ones are placed in a permanent file under such headings as "Boy Scouts," "United Nations," "Baseball," etc. Particularly popular have been those showing the activities of Japanese nationals while visiting the United States.

The news photos are by no means the only item which enjoyed increased circulation. Comparing the four-week periods ending December 2, 1950 and December 3, 1949, the book circulation increased 41%, magazine circulation 31%, pamphlets 156% and phonograph records 280%. Both the Tokyo and Kyoto Centers, on more than one occasion, circulated more than one thousand books a week, while the Kanazawa and Kyoto Centers reported equally high records for the circulation of periodicals. In September the Kyoto Center had over 7,000 registered borrowers. The Kyoto Librarian reported, much to her own amazement, that even when the lending rules were liberalized, the use of books at the Center increased appreciably. By including non-musical phonograph records, children's stories, square dances and popular music as well as some of the standard classics interpreted by American musicians, the record collections, previously made up largely of modern music composed by Americans, have become much more popular.

Attendance has increased in very much the same way as the circulation and the size of the collections. In 1949 slightly over two million people came to the Centers. From statistics available through November, it is apparent that the 1950 total will exceed two million four hundred thousand. Seven of the older Centers broke their monthly attendance records in 1950: Hiroshima with 9,370, Takamatsu with 10,298, Kumamoto with 12,279, Kobe with 13,907, Sendai with 16,363, Kyoto with 20,515 and Hakodate with 22,665. Reports for December are not all in but it appears that more records will have been broken when the final figures for the year are compiled. The new Centers also did very well, actually much better than was expected. At Nagano, for example, the total attendance in October was 14,429. In fact, the largest single day's attendance at any Center at any time since the program started occurred at Nagano on Culture Day, November 3, 1950, when 4,753 visitors inspected the Center. Incidentally, it should be noted that all of the figures given above are for attendance at the Centers and do not include the millions of people who attended Center-sponsored events throughout the country and who saw model libraries and displays set up at Fairs, department stores, school and other places.

It must be admitted that not all of the people who came to the Centers were seriously pursuing special studies. On the other hand, the record of reference questions asked, and a study of what the patrons read, show that the backbone of the program is still the

library service: the well-organized, the well-administered, the well-advertised and the well-used library service. Technical information, useful in the economic reconstruction of Japan, continued to be the most sought after. Information on designs, processes and formulas, rather than basic scientific principles, was requested more than anything else. Data useful in foreign trade was also very popular, not only questions involving the mechanics of foreign trade but basic information on other countries: their customs, habits, natural resources, their climates, agricultural and industrial conditions, their economic and political situations. Medical literature, likewise, was used extensively. Patrons studied diligently the new drugs, treatments for tuberculosis, public health and sanitation, food preparation and handling. Government officials showed considerable interest in public service administration, the government of metropolitan areas, and such developments as the TVA. Patrons from various walks of life asked repeatedly for guidance in the field of social security, labor problems, the status of women, marriage and divorce, juvenile delinquency, penology, club and group work, population problems and other socially significant subjects. Educators continued to show interest not only in educational problems but they assiduously tried to keep up in their respective subject fields. Japanese librarians in particular evidenced much interest in improving their libraries.

The kinds of people who used the Centers did not change appreciably. In the smaller cities students under twenty years of age made up the largest group. In the larger cities people between twenty and thirty years of age were in the majority. Women and girls were still outnumbered by the men and boys but the percentages of women and girls showed an increase. Surveys for 1950 showed scores as high as 34% in Takamatsu and as low as 5% in Osaka. As the Centers became older the percentage of frequent-users naturally increased. The highest record of frequent-users was 71% at Kobe, while the other Centers averaged around 50%. In spite of increased use of all forms of publicity, the Centers reported that well over 33% of their patrons first heard about the Center through friends. Newspapers proved to be the next most effective media for attracting new patrons, and following them were the school teachers.

Book losses, the nightmare of all libraries, was not too serious a problem at the Information Centers, except in Tokyo. Ten inventories were reported in 1950, four of them incompletely. In all cases except Tokyo the number of books reported missing averaged roughly 150 volumes, which represented a little over 1% of the collections or about one book for every two thousand patrons. In Tokyo the loss amounted to 1.67 books per 1,000 patrons. The Tokyo police were very cooperative and recovered at least 64 volumes from second-hand book stores during the year. It was noted that one source of loss in Tokyo was the use of counterfeit rice ration cards for identification when applying for borrower's cards. This problem of book losses is one of the most important ones we must thrash out at this conference inasmuch as heavy losses will neutralize seriously our efforts to popularize open shelves in Japan. As far as equipment

was concerned, only one piece, the motion picture projector at Matsuyama, was stolen and this was recovered soon by the Japanese police. One safeguard taken by the Kobe Center, which might be worth following at the others, was not only to lock up the equipment in a separate room but to fasten it all together securely with a strong chain and padlock. The employment of guards is a moot question. It is hard to say whether or not they are worth the cost, but it is certain that the employment of guards, alone, is not a sufficient safeguard to take.

So far in this summary we have talked about the materials which were added this year, the people who came to use them and the extent to which they were used. Let us now turn to another aspect of this year's progress: the highly successful series of programs conducted by the Center librarians, sometimes under the most trying circumstances. Comparing the four week periods ending December 2, 1950 and December 3, 1949, it was noted that the number of conducted tours of the Centers increased 143%, story hours 55%, English classes 121%, meetings 46%, movies 103%, phonograph record concerts 59%, and square dances 30%. Lectures alone showed a decrease of 17%, due largely to the fact that with the deactivation of prefectural Civil Affairs Teams the number of available speakers also diminished appreciably.

In all of these activities emphasis was placed on the information programs of the Civil Affairs and the Japanese governmental agencies. Particularly popular were the programs on the United Nations, newspaper week, women's week, fire prevention, and the visits to America of Japanese national leaders. In sponsoring United Nations programs, the Centers were fortunate in having a good supply of literature, posters, news pictures and films with which to augment their efforts. Newspapers and radio broadcasting stations were provided with material as well as schools, which asked for United Nations exhibits endlessly. Special United Nations shelves were set up at some Centers, while all of them apparently had special bulletin boards. Numerous lectures and programs were arranged. One program, participated in by the Hakodate librarian, drew a capacity crowd of 1,600, with hundreds of people turned away. In Hiroshima the Center helped sponsor a United Nations parade.

The standard practice of inviting school and other groups to come to the Centers for conducted tours and special programs of movies, stories and music, continued to be useful in introducing the Center to newcomers. Many of the Centers sent out invitations by mail or phone. In Niigata the librarian made a point of paying a personal visit to each of the high schools in the City. Hakodate reported that its spring program of conducted tours resulted in 114 acceptances and visitations by 8,394 students and teachers.

Story hours, another standard practice in American libraries which is very time-consuming and not always worth the effort proved to be more popular than ever. Several of the Centers which experimented with the Japanese kamishibai technique of story-telling reported very

successful results. At Kobe, the staff was trained to be ready to participate in a number of different programs prepared ahead of time for different ages of children so that when groups came in they could select one of several "ready-to-put-on" programs, and thus simplify considerably the necessity of preparing a brand new program for every different group. At Sapporo, local talent was drawn on to a considerable extent, including Hokkaido University professors. A children's program on "Stories of Insect Life," augmented with a good display of insect specimens and a movie, drew a crowd of 366 youngsters. The program dealing with dog stories, which included the performance of a trained dog, was equally popular. Special efforts were made for book week programs for children. At Shizuoka, noted national and local authorities on children's literature gave two "performances" each day throughout the week. Essay and picture contests dealing with books were also a part of the celebration. At Nagasaki, 2,900 children attended the various book week programs planned by the librarian. Perhaps the most unusual and most successful story hour of the year was the fire prevention program arranged for children at the Nagano Center. They were told the story of the "Five Little Firemen," they saw fire prevention movies, they were given fire prevention handbills to take home with them, the City Fire Chief gave them a talk and then, to finish off, they all got to examine most minutely the real fire engine brought to the Center for the program.

English classes were limited only by the availability of volunteer teachers. They were extremely popular and, for the most part, the students were serious in their efforts. The lack of volunteer teachers ("teacher" being defined as any American who speaks English) was a serious problem, and with the withdrawal of the prefectural Civil Affairs Teams and of the sending of troops to Korea, the situation made rough going for the librarians who felt honor bound to continue classes which others had to drop. Good teaching aids were also at a minimum. Film strips, the "Basic English" movies, tape recorders and the use of singing games all proved to be very useful devices. Non-musical phonograph records also were useful. In some cases the text was reproduced in quantity so that the students could study it before hearing the concerts. In advanced conversation classes the librarians showed commendable ingenuity in thinking of subjects to discuss. In Kumamoto, where there are American-born Japanese on the staff, a wide variety of subjects were discussed, for example, repatriation of Japanese, table manners, personal hobbies, imaginary tours, American movies, campus life, what one sees in a particular picture, Japanese superstitions and festivals, and how to entertain callers in the evening. Whenever possible the Center librarians gave special assistance to groups of Japanese who were teaching English, believing that through them a maximum number of people would be reached.

While lectures decreased in number, due to the lack of available speakers, they continued to be popular, particularly the regular weekly "Life in America" series at Nagoya, Osaka and Nagasaki, and the "Women's World" series at Kobe. Home and school life

were favorite subjects, as well as programs dealing with American holidays, customs and party games. Etiquette and table manners were especially popular, particularly when actual table settings were used. Style shows, of course, drew capacity crowds every time one was sponsored. Anniversary programs were also good pegs on which to hang renewed publicity regarding the Centers, and most of the Centers made the most of the opportunity. At Sapporo a "Youth Discussion Group" was organized and has continued to hold regular meetings and discuss serious problems.

At Hiroshima and Yokohama, the librarians experimented with special "family hours," more or less informal evening programs prepared especially for family groups. The reports to date are all very favorable and we hope to hear more about these experiments at this conference. At the first family hour conducted at the Yokohama Center, a so-called "buzz" session type of program was held. First of all, however, there were movies for the entire group, after which the children were taken to another room to play games while the older people listened to a thirty minute presentation of the subject "How to Have an Effective Family Life," given by a nationally famous Japanese woman radio commentator. The audience was then divided into a number of quite small groups each of which talked over for ten minutes what had been said and prepared the questions they were going to ask later when the meeting once more became a single affair. The ten minute "buzz" broke down audience shyness to a remarkable degree and everyone connected with the program was more than pleased with the results. One hundred and fifty invitations were sent out and four hundred people attended.

Efforts were made at all of the Centers to take full advantage of national leaders who had visited America recently. In some cases, when the speakers were particularly prominent, good-sized crowds turned out to hear them, but in other cases the audiences were disappointingly small. This same reaction has been noted in the case of all lectures which were given in Japanese. If the speaker was especially prominent he drew an audience, but ordinarily any American drew a larger audience than a competent but little-known Japanese authority.

The showings of educational movies at the Centers increase in number and popularity. In some cases, special outdoor movies, attracting well over a thousand people, were held very successfully in public squares. At Kamakura, with the encouragement of the Yokohama Center, a little movie theater was set up at the end of an avenue of shops where SCAP-CIE movies were shown regularly without charge, the theater serving as bait to attract people past the shops. All of the Centers were supplied regularly with stills from American commercial movies which were shown in Japan and which had some re-orientation value, as well as with schedules of local showings, thus making it possible to set up displays of related materials. The most noteworthy event in the field of motion pictures, as far as the Centers were concerned, was the documentary film CIE made in 1950 telling how the SCAP-CIE Information Centers operate. This had a

wide showing in commercial theaters and is now available at all of the prefectural film libraries for free distribution. CIE, last year, also produced another noteworthy film called "Library Without Bars". It played up many of the new features of the Niigata Prefectural Library, which were inaugurated through the encouragement and assistance of the SCAP-CIE Information Center Librarian in Niigata. In one or two Centers, "American Movie Fan Clubs" have been organized. Film strips have been very popular for lending to outlying communities, and it is the plan of the Information Centers Branch to enlarge the collection as soon as possible.

Phonograph record concerts were also more popular than ever before, now that the collections include many items which appeal to the average public. Added interest was shown also when classical recordings were borrowed for special concerts from the Victor and Columbia companies and from the Armed Forces Radio Stations. The Centers, in turn, were pleased to lend their records to the Japanese broadcasting stations, to street broadcasting advertising companies, and department stores. The Tokyo Center alone supplied records to one department store and eleven different street broadcasting advertising companies. At Hiroshima and Nagano, movie theaters arranged to borrow the Center's records for special musical programs to precede their movie showings every day. At Osaka, the daily "Lunch Hour Lyrics" program continued to draw capacity crowds to the Center. At Nagasaki the Center gave record concerts which included all of the major works which a live symphony orchestra was to perform later on a visit to Nagasaki. And at Takamatsu a moonlight excursion boat was supplied this summer with such selections as the "Moonlight Sonata" and Romberg's "New Moon". The Nagoya Center reported that the attendance at concerts decreased 50% when records were lent more liberally but that the loans increased ten-fold. Another Center reported that its attendance at the concerts increased 100% when more popular selections were given.

In accordance with established policy, members of the Information Center staffs have not appeared on radio programs. However, the stations have been more generous than ever in the amount of free time given for promoting the Centers.

The square dance rage has not abated in any way. Many of the Centers sponsored square dances and all reported favorable results. They noted particularly the excellent opportunity that square dancing gives to Japanese young men and women to enjoy together a socially approved form of recreation. In Yokohama, the square dances were also used to foster good Japanese-American relations by inviting American soldiers to attend. The popularity of square dances was indicated by the attendance figures submitted by the Hakodate Center: 1,443 persons at the first square dance session, held in a nearby school; 5,000 at the square dance festival held outdoors, and over 6,000 at the sixth session.

The display of art and handicraft work of school children, particularly American, also proved to be a crowd-gathering event.

The Centers at Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Osaka, Sapporo and Yokohama arranged for exchanges with places such as Cleveland, Ohio; Fort Worth, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Everett, Massachusetts; Fiske University, Boston; and Tacoma, Washington. While the work of the Japanese children invariably showed better artistry, the American displays attracted the larger crowds.

In addition to the programs already described, many of the Centers sponsored clubs for young people, such as book clubs, pen pal clubs, stamp clubs and choral groups. All of these were quite active and continued to bring many people to the Centers. The several song festivals which were sponsored proved to be especially successful. The one held in Kyoto, in which 670 students from 13 high schools participated, attracted a capacity audience of 3,000.

Besides the organizations which were directly sponsored by the Centers, many other cultural and professional groups used them for meetings. These included English-speaking societies, the YMCA and YWCA, stamp clubs, disc clubs, UNESCO clubs, the Boy Scouts, the PTA, university women's clubs, handicraft guilds, poetry and drama groups, the Red Cross and American movie fan clubs. Professional organizations of educators and librarians, physicians and nurses, public administration organizations and other such also have made good use of the Centers.

Inasmuch as all of the Centers were handicapped for space when it came to programs likely to attract large crowds, many of them experimented with outdoor gatherings in the summer, and the results for the most part were very successful, although inclement weather disrupted more than one set of plans. At Nagasaki, concerts were held in the courtyard of the Customs House where the Center is housed. Kyoto held a number of musical programs in public parks. Shizuoka has a nice lawn on which garden concerts and dances were given. Hakodate used public squares and parks for all kinds of programs while Takamatsu, the only Center having a roof garden, accommodated about three hundred people regularly for summer night movies and concerts.

All in all, the programs sponsored by the Center librarians during 1950 added up to a very impressive total. The number of programs and the quality of the programs proved conclusively that the Center librarians were not simply custodians of books but were in the true sense of the word full-fledged librarians. They used well, better than ever before, the splendid facilities put at their disposal, and they served more people in more ways than ever before. Not only did they keep shop well, at their home bases, but they also enlarged their spheres of influence by establishing a network of deposits throughout their surrounding areas.

When the latest count was made of deposits, early in 1950, there were ten which had on loan five hundred or more books and 112 with less than five hundred. By now the figure has increased considerably. Care has been taken in all cases to be sure that the

deposits were set up in a way to assure maximum use of the material. Besides that, periodic inspections of the deposits, weekly reports, and the training of deposit custodians at the Centers have been standard practice in most cases. At Niigata a special institute was held for the deposit custodians, at which time four sessions were attended by 27 people, including a number of librarians from nearby Japanese libraries. At Yokohama, the custodians met regularly every month, sometimes in Yokohama and sometimes at the various deposits.

The deposits and the centers were not the only places included in the sphere of influence of the Center librarians. Judging by their weekly reports it would appear as though they were present at almost every school graduation exercise, and at the dedication of every public building in Japan during the last year, as well as being on hand to judge the hundreds of English-language oratorical contests held throughout the land. The librarians helped organize Junior Chambers of Commerce, library associations and friends of the library groups. And they advised various manufacturers and craft groups on the appeal their products might have in foreign markets. They addressed all kinds of public gatherings, particularly those of professional and commercial organizations. They visited local industries to find out their needs and to inform them of pertinent services which the Centers can render. In Tokyo, for instance, the librarian, or members of the staff, addressed more than nine different groups of manufacturers, called together by the Regional Civil Affairs people, to tell them about the specific publications available at the Center which would help them in their fields.

In making their community contacts the librarians were aided considerably by the local Japanese Government officials. This was particularly true at the new Centers at Nagano, Matsuyama and Okayama where, perhaps because of their investment in the Centers, the officials took a special pride in the Centers and went out of their way to be of assistance. Among the older centers, Niigata deserves special mention inasmuch as the local officials always had this feeling and translated it frequently into very practical terms. It can be said that the Niigata Center is the only one where a major building or reconstruction job was done absolutely to the satisfaction of the librarian, thanks to the constant vigilance of the prefectural officials.

This year, with funds available for printing, all of the Centers outdid themselves with printed publicity. Posters, book-marks, programs and booklists were issued in quantity and many of them were outstanding samples of library publicity. Additional printings, in quantity, were obtained free from department stores and other companies. The Centers issued numerous book lists, most of them for special groups such as teachers, librarians, business men, manufacturers, doctors and social workers. Attention also was given to improving and enlarging the amount of display space at the Centers. The outdoor exhibit case at the new Shinjuku Center is far superior to that found in almost any American library. Several of the Centers sent out special notices to particular types of patrons, especially

manufacturers, regarding new material received in their particular field. The newspapers continued to give the Centers excellent support and in several cases started running weekly book review columns for the Centers. At Takamatsu the Center used loud speakers to attract the attention of 10,000 people assembled for a high school tournament, and at Osaka the huge throngs which attended the United States-Japan swimming meet heard over the public address system phonograph records from the Center and occasional notices about it. The librarians were interviewed by many reporters and at least a half dozen articles about the Centers appeared in periodicals having national distribution.

Displays and exhibits were given extra attention this year. Many of the CIE Exhibits Branch displays were routed first to the Centers, and in a number of instances sign painters or artists were employed locally. Government Printing Office posters and other posters were provided more generously than ever before and schools and other organizations were quick in taking advantage of borrowing them. United Nations material was especially popular and the requests for exhibit material on Culture Day practically depleted all of the Centers. Department stores were extra generous in providing space for special exhibits. Many other exhibits were prepared for meetings of professional groups. In order to promote the sale of American books through Japanese bookstores, generous loans were made for display purposes. In Yokohama, literature on dentistry was lent for use on a special dental bus which toured the prefecture. At Kanazawa, display materials were routed systematically to at least twenty-four Citizens' Public Halls. At Hiroshima, arrangements were made whereby the Center obtained the exclusive use of the display windows of a bombed-out and not yet reconstructed department store in the busiest section of the City. At Fukuoka the Center lent display material on milk which was shown in a public park where the local newspaper exhibited a live cow and gave away free drinks.

The biggest publicity events of the year were the Fairs at which the Centers were represented. The America Fair at Nishinomiya, sponsored by the Asahi Press, was by far the largest. Over 624,477 persons jammed into the model Information Center which was set up there. Before guards were placed on duty to control the mobs, doors actually were smashed in with the pressure of the crowds and a few people were somewhat trampled on. We wonder if there is any other library in the world where, last year, people were trampled in trying to gain admission. The next largest Fair was at Asahigawa, in Hokkaido, where 261,000 people came to look over the extensive Information Center display. The Odawara Children's Fair drew over 100,000 to the display set up by the Yokohama Center, and the Takamatsu Children's Fair attracted almost as many. At the Hiroshima Children's Fair, many books were quite completely worn out, but few if any were stolen.

In promoting their Centers the librarians were most generous in providing all kinds of public services which were not particularly connected with their jobs. For example the Takamatsu librarian

helped edit an English-language phrase book for Japanese telephone operators and at Fukuoka the same thing was done with a department store employees' manual. The Fukui Trade Museum and the Osaka Book Exchange were assisted in a similar manner. On numerous occasions the librarians lent their interpreters and even their transportation to visiting experts from out of town. Educational workshops received a maximum amount of assistance, and everyone going to America had free access to all of the librarians for detailed orientation. In one case a particularly interesting service was rendered by supplying the local government with the formula used in spraying cherry trees to retard their blossoming. This was done at Niigata in order to have the blossoming coincide with the homecoming visit of American Nisei who had not seen their birthplace for fifty years.

One effect of the public relations work of the librarians was to help build up good relations between Americans and Japanese. For example, a number of baseball games between Japanese and American school teams were arranged. American children were invited to Pen Pal club meetings and English language classes. At Niigata, the librarian actively assisted the newspaper in arranging a series of afternoon meetings between Japanese and American women, and she also made arrangements whereby Japanese architects could inspect a house remodelled for American occupancy, and also the CIC billet, which is an excellent example of European architecture. At Sapporo, similar affairs were arranged for Japanese club women who were taken, also, on a visit to the Army hospital. At Fukuoka, fifty officers wives witnessed a festival in a Japanese home. At Osaka, arrangements were made so that Japanese teachers could see a teaching demonstration at the American school, and at Kumamoto such a demonstration was given twice on the stage of the public auditorium so that 320 teachers and 900 students could witness it. At the Kokura Deposit of the Fukuoka Center a jointly sponsored "American-Japanese School Children's Friendship and Recreation Meeting" attracted a crowd of 20,000 people.

It would be difficult to judge what activity of the Centers is likely to have the most lasting effect, but it is certain that their influence upon Japanese librarians will be substantial. At least twenty-five times a week Japanese librarians voluntarily come to the SCAP-CIE Information Centers for advice and guidance on library matters. Teacher librarians in particular come for help. The Center librarians organized or spoke at meetings of librarians both in the Centers and away from them. There have been many conducted tours, consultations and exchange visits with Japanese librarians. Numerous articles on library science have been contributed by the Center librarians to Japanese educational journals. At Kobe, assistance was given the Mayor who was spearheading a campaign for the City Library, and at Niigata the statements of the Center librarian on the value of public libraries, given at local budget hearings, helped considerably in obtaining an increased allotment for the local Japanese library. In Tokyo, a member of the National Diet Library spent many days doing volunteer work at the Information Center preparatory to his departure for the United States on an

inspection trip of American libraries. At Osaka, the Center librarian had the pleasure of seeing an excellent high school library grow from a set of originally very unsatisfactory plans right up to the time she appeared at the dedication ceremony of the new library. In the meanwhile they had had many conferences and much library literature supplied by the Center was used by the school authorities. At Sapporo, the Center librarian accompanied the Regional Civil Affairs people on a week's tour of public and school libraries in Hokkaido, helping to evaluate them and make suggestions for their improvement. This was followed by setting up a training course for school librarians which met weekly and which was conducted on a thoroughly professional basis.

Much of the good work accomplished this year by the Center librarians was due to the fact that they were not completely overburdened by time-consuming problems of logistic support or financial matters. During the year definite, clear-cut and complete procedures were set up for fiscal matters. These were incorporated in a mimeographed set of instructions. Each Center was visited so that local problems and questions could be answered, and two regional conferences were held at which the Center librarians and local government officials from each community conferred on fiscal matters. The minutes of both conferences and the basic instructions also were translated into Japanese and distributed to all concerned.

Naturally, with more funds available, and with a not-too-complicated method of disbursement, all of the Centers enjoyed improved facilities and materials, which in turn made it possible for them to improve the service and attract more patrons. It is hoped that this trend will continued indefinitely. The purpose of this conference is to make sure that this will be so. So, to be sure that we are sure, let us call a halt to this bragging and start making new plans and refining the old ones.

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Q-1136

MONTHLY SUMMARY

Civil Information
and
Education Section

General Headquarters
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
APO 500

15 January 1950

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520
 JANUARY 1951

EDUCATION

National Leaders Depart for United States

Participants in four National Leaders Projects, organized under the Interchange of Persons Program, departed early in January 1951 for 90 days of study and observation in their various field in the United States.

It is anticipated that the participants of Project 100, Writers on Democracy, will spend five days each in Boston and New York where they will meet with personnel of the Christian Science Monitor and the Time-Life organization respectively. The remainder of their stay in the United States will be spent in observation visits to organizations, institutions and individuals for which arrangements will be completed by the sponsor.

The purpose of the Writers on Democracy project is to enable the two English-speaking popular writers, Nobushige Ukai, Professor, Public Law Section, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo and Katsuji Yabuki, Editorial Chief, Japan Travel Bureau, to observe American democracy in action with emphasis on smaller communities, to obtain fresh stimulation and new material for further writings likely to come to the attention of great numbers of Japanese.

Participants of Project 183, Librarians, under the sponsorship of the Federal Security Agency, will spend 30 days study and observation of both public and school libraries in each of three general areas. In the New York area they will visit the New York Public Library in New York City, the Community Center in Moorestown, New Jersey, the Public Library, Montclair, New Jersey and the library of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. While in the New York area they will also make a trip to Washington to visit and observe the work of the Library of Congress. In Ohio the National Leaders will spend 30 days visiting and observing the work and projects of the Ohio State Library Extension Agency and the Ohio State University Library in Columbus and the Cuyahoga Library System and the Cleveland City Public Library System in Cleveland. The third 30-day period will be spent in visiting and conferring with officials of the North Carolina Library Commission in Raleigh, the University of North Carolina Library in Chapel Hill, the Nashville Library System and the library of George Peabody Teachers' College in Nashville and the Tennessee Valley Authority headquarters in Knoxville.

The purpose of Project 183 is to provide an opportunity for seven Japanese library leaders to consult librarians in the United States and to observe representative school library programs in communities of moderate per capita wealth and public library programs and systems, large and small, with emphasis on those which specialize in community service.

Those chosen to participate in Project 183 are: Taira Takeda, Librarian, Yokosuka Municipal Library and Masai Watanabe, Chief Librarian, Niigata Prefectural Library representing the public

library field; Yoshio Toryu (Principal, Kami-Itabashi 1st Lower Secondary School), Masumi Yuki (Teacher and Manager, School Library, Shiga Prefectural Otsu Upper Secondary School), Kosai Kobari (Teacher and Manager, School Library, Tochigi Prefectural Utsunomiya Women's Upper Secondary School), Tsugane Kumei (Principal, Hikawa Elementary School, Tokyo), and Sakuji Sato (Principal, Naoetsu Lower Secondary School, Niigata) representing the school library field.

Participants in Project 188, Homemaking Education, also sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, will spend 10 days in Washington, D. C., where they will confer with personnel of the U. S. Office of Education, 20 days at the University of Georgia in Athens, 20 days at Texas State College for Women in Denton, Texas, and 30 days at Oregon State College, Corvallis. They will have an opportunity to observe and study the methods by means of which American educators in the fields of homemaking education define their problems and go about the determination of solutions. Special attention will be directed to the relationship between course work and the various practical phases of the study program both at secondary and higher levels.

It is anticipated that conferences and discussions arranged for the participants will not be limited to the professional staffs of the institutions visited, but will also include contacts with classroom teachers, supervisors and administrators in the public school systems.

The participants in Project 188 are as follows: Kimiko Matsumoto, Teacher Consultant, Kanagawa Board of Education; Nobuko Saki, Teacher, Nagasaki Women's Junior College; Chiyo Semba, Teacher, Minami-tama Upper Secondary School; Soku Takeuchi, Teacher, Kobe Women's College; Michiyo Tsujimura, Professor, Ochanomizu Women's University; and Michi Watanabe, Assistant Professor, Tokyo Women's University.

Project 191, Elementary Education, provides opportunity for six Japanese educators, one each from the areas of administration, curriculum construction, kindergarten, pupil guidance, arithmetic and reading, to spend ten days in Washington conferring with members of the U. S. Office of Education and approximately 60 days at Teachers' College, Columbia University in observation and study, including discussion with outstanding American experts to obtain advice and materials that can be applicable to the problems which are faced in Japan and to seek to understand the broader aspects of American school systems as representative of schools in a democratic society.

The six participants in Project 191 are: Takaharu Fujio, Principal, Sakate Elementary School; Tadayuki Isobe, Elementary School attached to Hiroshima University; Eikichi Kurusawa, Teacher Consultant, Tokyo Board of Education; Masamichi Ogawa, Head of kindergarten attached to Nara Women's University; Toshio Ota, Teacher, Asoda Elementary School, Aichi Prefecture, and Ichinojo Shigeto, Teacher Consultant, Nagasaki Board of Education.

National Conference on Juvenile Problems

The National Conference on Juvenile Problems, held 9 December 1950 at the residence of the Prime Minister under the sponsorship of the Central Juvenile Problems Committee and attended by 50 central government officials, 250 prefectural representatives and a score of private youth agency representatives, climaxed approximate two years of legislation and cabinet decisions aimed at the correction and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Legislation on juvenile delinquency began in April 1949 with a House of Representatives resolution on The Prevention of Crime of the Younger Generation. The resolution called for the establishment of an adequate organ for the purpose of liaison and cooperation between the various government branches concerned with the upbringing, education and prevention of criminal tendencies in youth, readjustment and strengthening of guidance and reformatory agencies; and provision of effective budgetary measures.

In May 1949 the House of Councillors passed a similar resolution on the Prevention of Delinquent Inclinations of Juvenile. In June of the same year a cabinet decision, in pursuance of the above two resolutions, established the Juvenile Problem Counter-Measures Planning Committee to set up over-all plans for guidance, protection and reform of juveniles. This committee is composed of representatives from all national ministries and bodies concerned with juvenile protection and prevention of delinquency.

A further cabinet decision in August 1949 provided for the establishment of local, prefectural planning committees under the direction of the central cabinet committee with functions as follows:

- a. To exchange and collect information and data related to guidance, protection and reform of delinquent juveniles in local areas.
- b. To establish substantial measures for guidance, protection and reform of delinquent juveniles.
- c. To coordinate and expedite the activities of public or private organizations relating to guidance, protection and reform of juvenile delinquents.
- d. To deliberate and consider the enforced results of guidance, protection and reform of delinquent juveniles.

The December conference, potentially a "White House Conference" for Japan, was the first of its kind ever held in this country. The agenda included reports and discussions in five special areas. They were juvenile employment, social education for youth, school absenteeism, recreation, and research on juvenile problems. The youth officer of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section participated in the conference and discussed delinquency, its causes and prevention with the group.

The five recommendations growing out of the conference were:

- a. Establishment of more recreational facilities for children.
- b. Vocational training leading to employment of handicapped youths.
- c. The creation of a central youth problems research institute.
- d. More attention to the mental hygiene problems of youth.
- e. More definitive legislation designed to control the production and dissemination of inappropriate "cultural" resources.

Publications Desired by Japanese Universities

In a list which has been prepared in mimeographed form by the Japanese Ministry of Education, approximately 100 universities, junior colleges and institutes in Japan have made known their desires to have back issues of American, English, French and German technical and cultural publications and scholarly journals for their libraries in order to complete files of issues not received or to replace those lost or destroyed during the war years.

The educational institutions made their selections from a list of publications compiled by Mr. Kiyoshi Okano, Chief, Science Section, and Mr. Shigenori Baba, Chief, Literature Team, Science Section, Bureau of Science and Higher Education, Ministry of Education. The list, in alphabetical order, is arranged by subject and includes publications of such types as the Accounting Research Bulletin, The Modern Language Review and the Yale Law Journal.

The Japanese Ministry of Education has let it be known that copies of the list are available and will be sent in response to requests which may be made to the Ministry by individuals or organizations who wish to assist in the rehabilitation of Japanese education by providing some of the desired publications. A limited number of copies also will be available at Reorientation Branch, Office of Occupied Areas, Secretary of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

American Children's Art Exhibited

The Japanese Ministry of Education sponsored an exhibition, held 18-20 December 1950 at the National Diet Library, at which 74 pictures painted by American school children aged 6 to 14 years were displayed. The paintings, selected by the American Association of University Women from numerous pieces submitted, were sent to Japan as a reciprocal gesture of the goodwill evidenced in the previous shipment to the United States of a selection of pictures painted by Japanese children.

The Japanese children's art work is currently being circulated for exhibition in Washington, D. C. and other cities in the United States. The first display, held in the Museum of Modern Art in New York City from 2-21 November 1950, occasioned much favorable comment from the American press and public.

Following their exhibition in Tokyo, the paintings by the American school children will be exhibited throughout Japan.

Maximum Use of Citizens' Public Halls

Two outstanding Citizens' Public Halls, one in Amagi, Fukuoka Prefecture and the other in Taniyama, Kagoshima Prefecture, are making maximum use of their facilities for the education and information of their citizens according to an official of the Kyushu Civil Affairs Region.

In Amagi, the following activities were in progress at the time of a recent visit from Occupation personnel: The Mothers' Club was holding a meeting in the room assigned for their use; young women from a youth association were learning a simple form of the tea ceremony; and a group of children from a nearby school were presenting a program to which their mothers had been invited.

This CPH is being used as a meeting place by 20 different interest groups from the women's organizations and youth associations. In addition, it is being used by the commerce, industry and merchant associations, the agricultural cooperatives and student clubs. Women are being encouraged to join and take an active part in the latter two groups.

The entrance hall of the CPH is decorated with attractive displays of local industrial products and handwork of various kinds which were made in the art and handwork classes. Instructors for the various classes are school teachers and local experts who have volunteered their services.

The library of 15,000 volumes has an excellent children's section, well arranged and featuring open book shelves. It was being used by 50 school children of all ages when observed.

In Taniyama, a survey on study topics desired is made of the members at the end of each course in the Adult Education School before the next schedule of classes is planned. In a recent survey on the subject of "What Do You Want to Study in the Class for Mothers?", the following subjects received the highest number of votes and are being taught at the present time:

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>No. of votes from 160 women</u>
Agricultural management	140
Home training of children	139
Knowledge a woman needs to be a democratic mother	123

Nutrition and cooking	106
Sewing and knitting	100
Current world problems	99
Home management	98
Religion in present day living	91
Modern trends in school education	78

These courses are being taught two hours a week, some being given during the day for the women, others at night which are also attended by men.

Correspondence Education for Teacher Personnel

The applicants for the new university teacher education Correspondence Education Courses numbered 98,777 persons enrolled in 50 universities as of November 15, 1950 according to a report from the Ministry of Education. The courses being offered were organized by a special council set up by the Japan Association for Colleges for Teacher Education and include educational psychology, child psychology, psychology of adolescence, curriculum and teaching method pupil guidance and educational sociology. Teachers may enroll in only one correspondence course at a time. The average number enrolled at a university was approximately 2,000, the highest enrollment being in Hokkaido Gakugei University with 8,570. Ehime University had the lowest with 98 enrolled.

These courses represent a significant development of professional responsibility by an educational association whose members were faced by a great need for correspondence instructional materials but who did not have the time, resources or training to develop them as expeditiously as the situation demanded. The Japan Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, a professional association independent of the Ministry of Education, voted at its national meeting to appoint a committee to develop a plan whereby the Association could pool the professional services of educators from several universities in the Tokyo area and proceed with the compilation of courses, utilizing, where possible, existing texts and developing guidebooks and additional study materials.

A central council coordinated the work of the several committees; an advisory committee for each subject area brought together the leading professors in that field who advised the compilers and approved the guidebook and the selection of texts and supplementary materials before the course was approved by the central council. Two workshops were held for the advisers and compilers to aid them in gaining a common understanding and to determine policies; those were followed later by a workshop for university representatives who were to administer the program and to guide the students.

The courses and guidebooks are available to the universities if they wish to use them. It is anticipated that in the near future university staff members will develop their own courses, and the efforts of the Association can be directed toward other undeveloped

areas. However, there is a present demand for courses in administration, in curriculum and methods of teaching in each of the required subject matter fields and in vocational education and guidance. Committees have been appointed in each of these areas. The Association policy has been that they are assuming a responsibility requested by their members to help them in an emergency and that the use of these materials is voluntary. Ministry of Education and personnel of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section have assisted and advised the Association.

Opening of Sixth Session of IFEL

Opening ceremonies for the sixth session of the Institute for Educational Leadership took place in the auditorium of the IFEL headquarters at the Takehaya Branch, Tokyo Gakugei (Arts and Science University) on 8 January 1951. Dr. A. K. Loomis, Chief, Education Division, Civil Information and Education Section and Mr. Toshihiro Kennoki, Vice-Minister of Education, and Dr. Verna A. Carley, the Director of the Institute, were present to greet the staff and approximately 550 educators who comprise the Institute's student body.

The program for the sixth session of the Institute closely follows that of the fifth session and will be concentrated on the training of teachers. The session is designed to improve preparation of instructional material and to increase the number of qualified instructors in professional education courses in order to meet the demand for in-service training.

The same educational institutions in the Tokyo area which made classroom facilities available for the fifth session have continued to cooperate and in addition to the Takehaya Branch of Gakugei University, classes are being held in the Setagaya Branch of Gakugei, in Tokyo University, Tokyo University of Education, Ochanomizu Women's University, Nihon Women's University, Tokyo National School for the Blind and Tokyo Industrial University.

The same education specialists who composed the American staff for the fifth session of IFEL are continuing for the sixth session as follows:

Dr. Susan Akers, Dean of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Dr. Richard B. Ballou, Professor of Education, Delaware University, Newark, Delaware.

Miss Rose M. Cologne, Director of Adult Education, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lester D. Crow, Deputy Chairman, Department of Education, Brooklyn College.

Dr. John B. Dougall, President, New Jersey State Teachers College, Newark, New Jersey.

Dr. Sidney French, Dean of Faculty, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

Dr. Bryan Heise, Director of Extension, Eastern Illinois State College, Charleston, Illinois.

Dr. Gertrude Lewis, Consultant on Elementary Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Grover Morehart, Professor of Education, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Dr. Neal Nash, Dean of Faculty, Southern Idaho College of Education, Albion, Idaho.

Dr. Denzel D. Smith, Director, University Counseling Center and Professor of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

Dr. Mildred B. Stanton, Senior Supervisor for Special Education, Hartford, Connecticut.

Dr. Robert A. Warner, Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, Louisville University, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. Elizabeth Woods, Director of Research and Guidance, Los Angeles City Schools.

Mr. William R. Young, Supervisor of Correspondence Institution of Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania.

Members of the permanent staff of CIE who are participating in the Institute are: Dr. Carley, Director of IFEL, Dr. R. E. Culbertson, Dr. Robert R. Ewurz, Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, Walter E. Morgan, William Neufeld, Dr. Billie Hollingshead, Donald M. Typer, J. L. Vandegrift, and Dr. Maude Williamson.

Between-Session Activities of IFEL Visiting Experts

The period between the closing of the fifth session of the Institute for Educational Leadership on 8 December 1950 and the opening of the sixth session on 8 January 1951 was used by members of the Institute staff for field duty outside of Tokyo.

Drs. Richard Ballou, Gertrude M. Lewis and Denzel Smith made two trips, the first to Sendai, 8-13 December, and the second to Nagoya, 15-27 December. At Sendai they served as consultants in a regional education conference sponsored by Civil Affairs, Education Section and the school boards in the Tohoku (Sendai) Civil Affairs Region for the primary purpose of orienting the 60 new school

board members, many of whom are former teachers, in their responsibilities. The participants discussed common problems in four areas: Structure of School Boards in Japan; Functions of Duties of Boards of Education; Financial Structure for Education in Japan; and Characteristics of New Education in Japan. At Nagoya they participated in a conference sponsored by Civil Affairs, Education Section and Secondary School Principals in the Tokai-Hokuriko Civil Affairs Region. The conferees included approximately 250 secondary school principals and teacher consultants and discussion centered on secondary school administration with particular reference to problems of guidance, supervision, evaluation and administration.

Dr. Mildred B. Stanton travelled to Kyoto, Kure, Hakata, Takamatsu and Kochi during the period 8-26 December in the interests of special education for the handicapped. She met with Civil Affairs Regional officials, PTA representatives, teachers, teacher consultants, school principals and other educational personnel to discuss the problems of education for the deaf, blind and mentally handicapped children.

Dr. Robert G. Warner and Dr. Sidney J. French, together with Dr. Thomas H. McGrail of the CIE permanent staff, during 8-23 December, visited Kyoto, Kure, Hiroshima, Hakata and Fukuoka where they met with host university officials, members of the Japan University Accreditation Association and members of the Ministry of Education for discussions in general education. Conferences at Kyoto University, at Hiroshima University and at Kyushu University served as follow-up for previous years' IFEL work and for the current IFEL program centered in Tokyo but participated in by educators from all of Japan.

Drs. John B. Dougall and Grover C. Morehart and Professor William R. Young travelled to Fukuoka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu, Kochi and Matsuyama to conduct short intensive workshops, sponsored by the local educational official, in the field of correspondence education. Dr. Lester D. Crow also visited the same areas and met with large groups of teachers and educational leaders to discuss ways in which boys and girls can be helped to become the kind of citizens who will be able to think for themselves and make decisions in terms of their own as well as the best interests of the members of the group to which they belong.

Dr. Susan B. Akers, Dean of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina, journeyed to Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Takamatsu, Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto between 8 and 24 December to give talks on library organization and services to librarians and educators interested in the development of libraries and to discuss special library problems with smaller groups of librarians.

Drs. Bryan Heise, Elizabeth L. Woods and Neal N. Nash made two trips, one to Hokkaido and the other to Kyoto and Osaka. In each area visited, they assisted in educational conferences, talked in institute meetings on the philosophy, principles and conduct of guidance programs in elementary, lower and upper secondary schools, and participated in workshops on elementary supervision and administration and met with Civil Affairs regional officers, the

superintendent of education, university staff members, boards of education members, teacher consultants and principals from elementary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools.

Outstanding Workshops in Education

Two outstanding workshops in the field of education were held during December, one in Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture, 1 December through 6 December, the other in Hiroshima, 8 through 18 December 1950.

The Kochi Workshop on Elementary Education was attended by 468 delegates and included kindergarten teachers (all of whom were women) and kindergarten principals, elementary teachers, teachers and principals of special education, head teachers, officials from the Board of Education, school nurses and public health coordinators. Also attending as consultants were three educational specialists from SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section.

Personnel of Kochi University were active in the Workshop. The dean and three assistant professors delivered lectures; eight teachers from attached schools advised demonstration teachers, and 17 professors, assistant professors, lecturers and assistant lecturers served as consultants for the afternoon study groups as did 13 teachers from attached elementary schools.

The study groups for which the three CIE specialists acted as consultants were the Physical Education Unit, the Audio-Visual Materials Unit and the School Library Unit. The Physical Education Unit was divided into two groups, one to study the planning and conducting of physical education activities and the use of before and after school periods for recreational activities, and the other to study the health program for the physically handicapped and health activities for children's everyday living. The group studying the latter topic divided into three sub-groups to study: (1) cleanliness activities; (2) posture, good manners, and safety programs; and (3) use of morning inspections, health records and rest periods to promote growth and development.

The Audio-Visual Materials Group considered the following problems:

1. Justification for audio-visual materials in the curriculum
2. Classroom utilization of instructional teaching materials
3. Administration of the teaching materials program
4. Relationship and cooperative use of the school library in the audio-visual program
5. Practical sources of teaching materials
6. Basic needs of the school-wide audio-visual programs

The School Libraries Group, which studied the problems of elementary school libraries, divided itself into five sub-groups,

as follows:

1. How to promote the school library movement by model schools and library councils in each area
2. Status and functions of the teacher-librarian
3. Financial support of school libraries
4. Practical in-service training for teacher-librarians
5. Reading Guidance.

The Hiroshima Workshop in Education for the Handicapped was held in Hiroshima City at the Shinonome Branch of Hiroshima University. There were 269 participants representing Okayama, Tottori, Shimane, Kochi, Ehime, Kagawa, Hiroshima and Tokushima prefectures.

Preparations for this workshop were begun in April 1950 with Ministry of Education officials and CIE personnel participating in the initial planning. The detailed planning was carried out in Chugoku Civil Affairs Regions by a planning committee, a steering committee and 34 small sub-committees.

The Workshop was divided into six chief sections; three for elementary-age deaf, blind and mentally-retarded; and three for secondary-age deaf, blind and mentally-retarded. In each of these sections the participants analyzed the major problems and worked on the elements of them by small sub-groups. The sub-groups met often to coordinate their work and each section made daily reports on their accomplishments and their conclusions.

CIE personnel who participated in the Hiroshima Workshop were Dr. Mildred B. Stanton, visiting IFEL expert, Mr. Frank Judson, Major Hazel Bundy, Miss Edna Ambrose and Dr. Billie Hollingshead.

Educational Budget for FY 1951-52

The total amount of the budget prepared by the Ministry of Education for support of education in Japan during FY 1951-52, as officially approved by the Japanese Government and by SCAP headquarters for presentation to the Diet, is 26,958,000,000 yen. The amount allocated as subsidies for public works, however, is not yet final. Official approval has been given to the amount of 5,677,000,000 yen for public works, but tentative agreement has been reached to increase this amount to six billion yen.

The regular budget of the Japanese Government provided a total of 21,509,000,000 yen for support of education for the FY 1950-51. To this amount there will be added slightly over one billion yen as supplementary budget appropriations, if the Diet approves amounts tentatively allocated to education in the supplementary budget by the Ministry of Finance.

The following tabulation gives comparative data for the budget of Ministry of Education for 1950-51 and 1951-52, exclusive of supplementary budget appropriations for 1950-51.

TABLE I
(Unit: ¥ 1,000,000)

	1950-51	1951-52	Increase or Decrease
a. Support of national schools, research institutes and hospitals attached to national universities	11,439	14,808	+ 3,369
b. Subsidies to prefectures for elementary and lower secondary schools	*	*	
c. Public Works	5,750	5,677	- 73
d. Ministry of Education activities	3,891	5,939	+ 2,048
1. Secretariat	885	1,032	+ 147
2. Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau	257	400	+ 143
3. Higher Education and Science Bureau	2,200	3,123	+ 923
4. Social Education Bureau	85	212	+ 127
5. Research and Publications Bureau	80	73	- 7
6. Administrative Bureau (minus public works subsidies)	384	1,099	+ 715
e. Support of 6 Independent National Institutions Under Ministry of Education	79	102	+ 23
f. Cultural Properties Preservation Commission	350	432	+ 82
TOTAL	21,509	26,958	+ 5,449

*Incorporated in general-purpose equalization grant, beginning 1950-51.

INFORMATION

Conference of SCAP-CIE Information Center Librarians

The third annual conference of SCAP-CIE Information Center Librarians was held 2-6 January 1951 at the Kawana Hotel, Ito. Librarians from the 22 Information Centers, Information Centers Branch personnel and officials from the Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, attended the conference.

The first day of the conference, 2 January, was taken up with the arrival of delegates, introductions and greetings.

The morning session on 3 January, the first actual working day of the conference, was devoted to Evaluating the Service of the Information Centers. Mr. Roland A. Mulhauser, Chief, Information Centers Branch, spoke to the group on "What Have We Done, and How Well? - The Year in Retrospect." Dr. Susan Akers, Dean of the School of Library Science, University of North Carolina and a visiting expert on the staff of the Institute for Educational Leadership, spoke on "Information Centers in Other Countries." The remainder of the morning was given over to talks and discussions on "The Last Year in the Library World" and "Significant Books of the Year."

The afternoon session concerned Expanding the Service Area and was under the leadership of Mr. Frederick F. Mulholland, of the Information Centers Branch staff. A discussion was held on the aspects of extension work: "How Can We Serve More People?", new centers, new deposits and bookmobiles.

The morning session on 4 January was devoted to the topic Improving the Service. Miss Dora Dean, also of the Information Centers Branch staff, spoke on "How Can We Do a Better Job? - Plowing the Same Ground Deeper." Discussions on the charging system, books and magazine losses, mending and binding, classroom visits and conducted tours, and assistance to Japanese libraries followed.

Topic for the afternoon session was Enlarging the Service, with Mr. Mulholland again as chairman. Miss Frances Baker, Chief of CIE's Exhibits Branch talked to the gathering on "Displays and Exhibits" and her talk was followed by an open discussion of various Information Centers activities.

Expediting the Service was the theme for the morning meeting on 5 January, again under the leadership of Miss Dean. Administrative problems occupied most of the section. Mr. J. N. Brown, Chief, Administrative Division, CIE spoke on "Fiscal Matters" and the rest of the morning was spent in discussions of work orders and running accounts, equipment, training of staff members, delegation of duties and report writing.

Mr. Mulhauser took charge of the afternoon session on Motivating the Service and spoke on "How Good Can We Get - The Year

Ahead." Mr. John F. Sullivan, Chief, Policies and Programs Branch, Information Division, CIE, also spoke on "Implementing SCAP's Policies and Programs." Mr. Sullivan's talk was followed by a discussion of objectives for the year ahead. The afternoon session was climaxed with a talk by Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, Chief, CIE.

The last session of the conference on Saturday, 6 January, was set aside for spontaneous comments, questions, criticisms, and commendations. Mr. Robert L. Gitler, Director, School of Library Science, University of Washington, now in Japan to establish a library school, and Mr. Down Brown, Chief, Information Division, CIE, participated.

All who attended were unanimous in the opinion that the conference had contributed new ideas in a measure beyond expectation and had furnished new inspiration for their programs of assisting the Japanese understand the democratic way of life.

Magazine Releases

Period 1 - 31 December 1950

	<u>No. of Releases</u>	<u>No. of Magazines</u>	<u>No. of Topics</u>
Special releases (Offered on an individual basis)	577	398	577
General releases (Available to any publisher)	<u>141</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>227</u>
Total	718	560	804

Magazine releases offered through the Information Division of CIE covered diversified subjects indicated by the following titles and magazines which accepted them: Jiji Eigo Kenkyu (Study of Current English), "Federation for Freedom"; Shakaiko Kyoiku (Social Study Education), "Helping Conserve Our Nation's Natural Resources"; Mainichi Joho (Mainichi Information), "Finland Under the Guns"; Noson Shimbun (Farm Village Newspaper), "Extra Care Yields Extra Pigs"; Hodo Bunka (Information Culture), "A Radio Program for Democracy"; Kyoku Gijutsu (Educational Technique), "Hospital School for Young Tuberculosis Patients"; Bokyo Shimbun (Anti-Communist Newspaper), "Komsomol Hooper Rating Falls Off"; Shobo (Fire Fighting) "Fire Apparatus--Standardization"; Kagu to Mokko (Furniture and Woodwork), "Getting the Most Out of Wood"; Rodo Jiho (Labor Times), "American Labor Looks at Korea"; Eiga Kyoiku (Educational Movie), "The Popularization of Science Through Film"; Nogyo (Agriculture), "Save Surface of Soil"; Katei to Kenko (Home and Health), "Medical Progress and National Health"; and Kenchiku Zasshi (Architectural Magazine), "Frank Lloyd Wright and the Conquest of Space".

The following is a list of new publications started during the month of December:

Weekly or monthly newspapers: Shimin Times (Citizens' News); Fujin Times (Women's Times); All Keizai Shimbun (All Economic Newspaper); and Chuo Joze Shimbun (Central Brewing Newspaper).

Magazines: College News; Seni-kankei Tokyo Shutsugan Kokoku Jiho (Abridgements of Textile Patent and Trade-Mark Publications); Tanosh: Chishiki no Hon (Interesting Book of Knowledge); Taiiku no Kagaku (Science of Physical Culture); Keizai Jidai (Economic Age); Sekai to Nippon (The World and Japan); Hokenfu Zasshi (The Japanese Journal of Public Health Nursing); and Leadership (magazine of Future Farmers of Japan).

Newspaper Releases

During December 1950 a total of 152 USIS and SCAP-CIE news items were released to Japanese news services and newspapers. Included were the following: America's Free Economic System Stands Because It Gives More Opportunity to the Individual; Russia Keeps Satellites at Economic Disadvantage; Rousing Welcome for First Japanese Ship Since 1941 to Dock at an East Coast Port in United States; U. S. Loans to Thailand Will Make That Country One of Most Prosperous in Asia; Nikon, Japanese Camera, Creates Sensation in U. S.; North Koreans Demonstrate What They Think of Communism in Mad Scramble to Escape to the South; Japanese-built Ship with International Crew Docks in U. S.; American Educators Takes Issue with Pearl Buck's Comment on General Wu's Speech Repeating Soviet Accusations Against U. S.; U. S. State Department Charges Russia with Propaganda Attack "Bordering Upon Psychological Warfare"; Belgians Fight with UN Forces in Korea Against World Threat of Communism; Japanese Woman Who Attended White House Conference Praises American Methods of Running the Home; Britain, U. S. and Australia Reaffirm Common Front Against Communist Aggressors in Korea; Rogge Urges Build-Up of UN Forces to Resist Communist Aggression; Grew Says Best Way for Japanese Youths to Catch Spirit of Democracy Is to Study in a Democracy; Chinese-American Organizations in U. S. Protest Chinese Communist Intervention in Korea; Tokyo Sophomore Tells 8th Annual Youth Conference in New York That Young People Can Help Create World Peace; and Film Records Exploits of Nisei GI's in World War II.

Photographic Releases

During December 1950, 2,381 photographs were released through SCAP-CIE Information Division to the Japanese syndicates, newspapers and magazines. Of these, 1,110 were produced in the United States and 1,271 in Japan.

An additional 456 photographs, captioned in Japanese, were released through the Exhibits Branch.

Photographs covered such subjects as: USS St. Paul fires salvo that turns night into day; U. S. Air Force fighters indicate

on map where eight F-86 jet Sabres knocked down six out of 15 to 25 Russian MIG-15s; Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Commanding General, U. S. 8th Army; Battleship Missouri adds 16-inch batteries to curtain of fire at Hungnam; Sign trade agreement with Thailand; Christmas mail arrives on USS Mount McKinley; Japanese employees at TI&E Building, Tokyo, give 19,600 yen for comfort supplies to fighting men in Korea; First Japanese to donate blood gives again; Burial of Turks killed in Korea; Royal Hellenic Air Force Squadron; Books from Little Rock, Arkansas, Y's Men's Club presented to Gakushuin College; Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy greets Harold E. Stassen; UN Commission for Unification of Republic of Korea (UNCURK) departs for Korea; Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, greeted by General MacArthur; and Japanese leaders visit Office of Chief of Army Engineers, Washington, D. C.

American Editorials Broadcast by BCJ

During the period 1 December to 31 December 1950, a total of 14 American editorials, chosen by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan for their importance in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, were broadcast by BCJ. A complete list of subjects follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1 Dec	New York Times	The Communist Party in the U. S. (Communist Party described as "strangest phenomenon in American political history" putting Russia before United States)
2 Dec	Washington Star	Remarkable Economic Recovery of Japan (Japan's economic recovery termed tribute to Japanese people and American program administered by General MacArthur)
4 Dec	New York Times	"Point Four" (Rockefeller termed right man to get "Point Four" going)
5 Dec	New York Times	Japan Is Democratic Nation (Grew foresees Japan as a "truly democratic state")
7 Dec	New York Times	Chinese Communist Speeches (Chinese Communist speeches before UN are declared to be "Russian-inspired, even to customary insults")
8 Dec	New York Times	Acheson's Speech (Acheson's speech arraigned Red China, Russia and International Communism before bar of judgment of mankind)

- 9 Dec Christian Science Monitor West Berlin
(West Berlin, democratic island in sea of Communism, is exasperating to Russia)
- 12 Dec New York Times Present World Tension
(Blame Russia for present world tension)
- 13 Dec Colorado Times Political Intrigues of Communism in Korea
(Vast political intrigues of Communism are better revealed in all their force in Korea)
- 14 Dec Washington Star The United Nations Must Hold Fast
(Kremlin wants UN out of Korea)
- 16 Dec New York Times UN Action in Korea
(UN action in Korea said to represent a policy of international resistance to aggression)
- 23 Dec CIO News Prince of Peace
(Christmas music and talk reflect mankind's desire to worship "Prince of Peace" rather than Communist's God of War)
- 26 Dec New York Herald Tribune The Statement of Chinese Delegates
(Chinese Communist "Minimum Terms" on Korea had little to do with Korea)
- 29 Dec New York Times Suspension of Marshall Plan
(Britain's ability to suspend Marshall Plan aid said due to nation's hard work and acceptance of high taxes and austerity)

Documentary Film Program

A total of four new documentary films in 16 mm size were released during November 1950 under the SCAP-CIE Documentary Film Program. Distribution for presentation to Japanese audiences was made through the 46 prefectural audio-visual libraries, and the films were shown in Information Centers, Citizens' Public Halls, schools, shrines and other public gathering places. Additional coverage was given by travelling projectionists who regularly visit remote villages and communities otherwise unreachd by motion pictures, with these and other informational films available under the SCAP-CIE program. The four titles below bring the total of 16 mm documentary films released since 1 January 1950 to 84.

1. CIE 22 - STREPTOMYCIN - This is the story of the discovery of streptomycin and an explanation of its characteristics and utilization. Mainly the story of Dr. Waksman and his untiring research in soil bacteriology, the picture first traces the efforts of the doctor and his assistants over a period exceeding thirty years - efforts which finally led to the isolation of the drug which is known as streptomycin. The first hesitant experiments carried out on animals and finally humans are recorded and serve to illustrate the thoroughness of Dr. Waksman's research. The present uses of streptomycin are briefly reviewed as well as the further studies which are being carried on in the field of soil bacteriology by scientists striving for the final victory over disease. This picture, produced under the auspices of the Department of the Army, has special reorientation value since it tells so vividly the story of Dr. Waksman's life from the time of his arrival in the United States and shows the opportunity open to him to conduct his research and his noble purpose to share with mankind the monetary as well as the scientific benefits which have resulted from his research.
2. CIE 196 - RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS - Based on the Labor Standards Law, this original Japanese production endeavors to awaken the workers to their rights under the labor laws of the land and encourages them to utilize these rights in the improvement of their working conditions. A worker who has not received his wages for two months is encouraged by a friend to report the matter to a labor standards office. Here, the worker learns of the many ways by which labor laws of a democratic country endeavor to protect the worker. The film emphasizes the necessity for all working men and women to be familiar with the contents of labor laws and their proper utilization.
3. CIE 237 - SWEDEN LOOKS AHEAD - This film, produced by March of Time, is a brief review of the people, geography, society, industry and present political status of Sweden. Containing many interesting statistics on Sweden's economic life, the film discusses the deep relationship between the economic life of the nation and international relations of Sweden with other countries. A documentary-type film, the picture strives to present an unbiased, well-rounded picture of the Sweden of today.
4. CIE 223 - COUNTRY STORE - Produced by the Department of the Army for use in the reorientation program, the story of the functions of a small American country store and the role it plays in the lives of the local citizenry is narrated in this film. Beginning with an introduction to the general locale of the store, its owner, Mr. Skelton, and his daughter, Mary, the picture proceeds to examine the life of the people who live in the region and explain the close relationship between them and the country store. The contributions of Mr. Skelton to the community in which he lives are illustrated by his participation in the social and political activities of the area. The function of the country store as a link between the local citizenry

and the outside world is shown through the duties of the store as post office and newspaper stand. The spirit of "getting together and helping each other" - the spirit which best symbolizes the country store - is stressed throughout the film.

Translation and Book Authorizations

During December 1950 authorizations were furnished Japanese publishers to publish translations of a total of 32 books. Of these 21 were under license, 10 were royalty free and one was under the Translation Program. Ten books were American, five British, eleven French and six miscellaneous.

Some of the titles authorized were:

1. MY ANTONIA, Willa Cather
2. THEATRE, SITUATIONS, BAUDELAIRE, L'ETRE ET LE NEANT, L'IMAGINAIRE, LES CHEMINS DE LA LIBERTE, LA NAUSEE, and LES MAINS SALES, Jean Paul Sartre
3. LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY, Frances Hodgson Burnett
4. ASPECTS DE CHOPIN, Alfred Cortot
5. PRINCE OF FOXES, Samuel Shellabarger
6. TONIO. KROEGER, Thomas Mann
7. PHILOSOPHY OF GRAMMAR, Otto Jespersen
8. ALBERT SCHWITZER, George Seavers
9. TRADE UNIONS IN THE NEW SOCIETY, Harold J. Laski
10. MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF ATOMIC ENERGY, P. M. S. Blackett

Exhibits Branch Activities

The following exhibits were completed and forwarded during the month of December by the Exhibits Branch, Civil Information and Education Section to nineteen SCAP-CIE Information Centers for two weeks' showing at the Centers prior to permanent deposit in prefectural audio-visual libraries and directly to 27 prefectural audio-visual libraries through Civil Affairs Regions: UN - Organization for Peace (20 panels); Japanese Students in America (13 panels); Youth for Peace (10 panels) and A Modern Hospital in the U. S. (9 panels).

The Exhibits Branch also completed the mounting and captioning of two sets of the 25-panel photograph exhibit entitled Safety Devices in Coal Mines and prepared them for shipment to Hokkaido and Kyushu Civil Affairs Regions.

The following CIE exhibits and kami-shibai were forwarded to the Shizuoka SCAP-CIE Information Center for release to the Hamamatsu Movie Association for two months' showing in Hamamatsu City and vicinity: Youth Activities; Bayway Community Center; T.V.A.; Women's Organizations; 4-H Club; Transportation; Farming in America; and Animal Farm (kami-shibai).

Also forwarded to the Fukuoka SCAP-CIE Information Center for showing in the Children's Science Exhibition at the Iwataya Department Store, Fukuoka City from 4 to 14 January 1951 were the following: American Resources, The New 45 RPM Phonograph Record; and Television.

The Ube City Office (Yamaguchi Prefecture) reported that the CIE exhibits, Look At Your Neighborhood, Modern Pioneer, U. S. Highways and Bridges, New York City Parks and Bridges and Travel Posters, displayed at the Ogiya Department Store in Ube City between 25 November and 3 December 1950 drew more than 41,000 spectators.

The following exhibits were prepared and shipped to Okinawa in answer to a request for agricultural subjects: T.V.A.; 4-H Club, Irrigation in America; Co-ops; Farming in America; Soil Conservation. The following recently produced exhibits on other themes were included: UN - Organization for Peace; Youth Activities; and two sets each of Japanese and Okinawan Student in America and A Modern Hospital in the U. S.

RELIGIONS

Permission for Entry of Missionaries in 1950

Statistics have been completed by the Civil Information and Education Section, SCAP, on the number of Operating Missionaries and Special Missionary Visitors to whom permission to enter Japan was granted during the period 1 January through 31 December 1950. Comparable figures for years 1947 through 1949 are also given. In compiling the statistics prior to 1949, no distinction was made between Operating Missionaries (individuals entering for an indefinite period) and Special Missionary Visitors (individuals entering for periods ranging from 15 days to six months).

The sharp increase in the number of operating missionaries granted entry permission during August 1950 is accounted for by the missionaries evacuated from Korea; approximately one half of the 302 permits granted during August were given to Korean evacuees.

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
			OM	SMV	OM	SMV
January	60	42	52	10	73	37
February	29	33	54	13	50	30
March	15	42	56	15	73	89
April	3	33	39	11	47	34
May	9	47	73	24	92	33
June	28	67	56	8	102	42
July	33	129	91	10	124	24
August	17	88	80	14	302	13
September	19	61	110	21	114	15
October	33	46	44	26	87	7
November	33	50	71	26	58	14
December	36	69	65	11	53	15
Total	315	707	791	189	1,175	353

The number of missionaries in Japan is estimated to be 3,555 as of 31 December 1950. This total figure of 3,555 is obtained by adding to the number of missionaries in Japan at the beginning of the Occupation those granted permission to enter since the war, minus those cleared for exit. Since registration of missionaries with the CI&E Section is voluntary upon their arrival in Japan, the exact number of missionaries currently in Japan cannot be verified.

UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS

Activities of the United Nation's Association of Japan

The following is a round-up of activities of the United Nations Association of Japan during the months of November and December:

In order to celebrate the admission of the United Nations Association of Japan as an associate member in the 5th Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the Association organized two programs. On 21 November, Mr. Shiko Kusama and Mr. Uichiro Tajima, who attended the World Federation session as the Association's representatives, reported to fellow members on the Assembly's deliberations. On 25 November the Association sponsored a piano recital by Mrs. Kazuko Yasukawa, which was held at Hibiya Public Hall and attended by more than 3,000 people. Following the recital, Mr. Ken Harada, Secretary General, UNAJ, spoke to the audience.

Civic organizations in Hiroshima, including the Hiroshima Peace Association and the UNESCO Cooperative Association, joined in organizing a UNAJ chapter on 25 November 1950. A People's Public Meeting was held on that date to celebrate the organization and to express gratitude to the United Nations forces in Korea.

An inaugural ceremony, recognizing the organization of a new chapter of the United Nations Association of Japan in Saitama, was held 12 December at Saitama University with an attendance of several hundred persons. Mr. Sato, President of UNAJ and three members of the board of directors of the Association attended the meeting. Mr. Seishi Idei, Executive Director, spoke before members of the new chapter on the subject of "The United Nations and Our Economic Life." It was announced that 2,000 members have joined the organization.

The UNAJ cooperated with UNESCO in the observance of Human Rights Week, 4-10 December, with various activities planned for the occasion. The importance of teaching in educational institutions the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was emphasized. Organized series of lecture courses, accompanied by film-strips, were presented in high schools in Tokyo and vicinity.

Japan's decision to participate in the work of the UN Korea relief campaign was announced by Mr. Takeo Kurokawa, Minister of Public Health and Welfare at a ceremony 12 December in the office of Brig. Gen. C. F. Sans, Chief, SCAP's Public Health and Welfare Section. This relief work is in the form of a contribution of ¥60,000,000 to the United Nations International Child Emergency Fund. About \$500,000 worth of raw cotton will also be processed into clothes for 800,000 Korean war sufferers. The expenses of delivery of the clothing will be borne by Japan.

SUPPLEMENT I

The following is a reproduction of a speech made by Lester C. Hardwick, Press and Publications Branch, Information Division, CIE, before the Osaka-fu Shimbun Kyokai (Osaka Newspaper Association) on 14 December 1950.

As you know, the new Ken Shimbun Kyokai that have been organized just recently and are even today being organized in various Ken in Japan, have many problems before them. The problems of a free, responsible, democratic press seem to be everlasting ones, for there are always elements--both educational, professional and managerial, as well as governmental--to consider.

Let us consider a few problems. The people of Japan in their Constitution have said there is "freedom of press." This means, of course, a publisher is at liberty to publish what he elects to publish, without previous license, subject to the laws of libel and salaciousness.

This means, of course, the publisher is at liberty to praise a political party, to condemn a political party, to advocate the election of a candidate for office, to advocate the defeat of a candidate for office; to endorse and to project a community enterprise; to exhort for the establishment of a college, or a church, a port development, highway construction, or a factory expansion.

The Japanese Constitution, figuratively, has said the people enjoy freedom of press because a free press fills a vital need; without a free press all liberties will vanish, for press freedom sustains and protects all other liberties. Press freedom assures that the affairs of government will be presented to the people, will be discussed and will be approved or condemned.

People in a democratic state must know what goes on in government at all levels of government. For instance, the people of Osaka-Fu need to know what goes on in the governments of the nation and this section, whether it be the federal government (The Diet) in Tokyo, the Assembly of the Fu, the city council, or the town or village assembly. There is much which the citizen needs or wants to know from or about government offices. Therefore, it is necessary for the local newspapers, the large city newspapers and the small city and village newspapers here in Osaka-Fu to carry as much government news as possible.

Bear in mind, please, that proper execution of the functions of government offices frequently requires that the citizen have certain information. The basic medium for the communication of information concerning government is the privately owned press.

Press and Publications Branch of CIE, GHQ, SCAP constantly receives visitors from newspaper offices who claim that a ward office in Tokyo or a municipal office in some Ken is publishing a newspaper, and, in many cases, soliciting advertisements from merchants and professional men and publishing such advertisements in the government newspapers.

Let us for the moment consider this entrance of governments into the newspaper business. Frankly I believe it is the duty of Ken Shimbun Kyokai and Nippon Shimbun Kyokai to discourage the publication of a newspaper or magazine at public expense by any government office at any level for general circulation for the following reasons:

1) It easily becomes an instrument for imposing on the citizen the desires and prejudices of the officials, who in theory are required to conform to the freely formed desires of the people as expressed through representative legislative bodies;

2) It lends itself to furtherance of the personal political ambitions of the officials who control it; and

3) It competes unfairly with privately owned publications.

Certainly--and I want to point this out--my condemnation of newspapers or magazines published at government expense does not apply to such official publications as:

1) Documents and records of official proceedings;

2) Literature of a technical nature, such as agricultural research findings, which private publishers are unable or unwilling to bring out commercially;

3) Bulletins for the instruction or enlightenment of public servants in the performance of their official duties; and

4) Any publication required by law.

Such matter is clearly not a newspaper or a magazine. But there should be no advertising in such matter.

Let me point out to you that democratic experience has shown that communication concerning a government office or communication concerning execution of the functions of government offices, is done best by a press which is privately owned and free from government control or manipulation.

Only if the privately owned press fails to communicate adequately what a government office wants the citizen to know should the question arise of providing communication through a government publication of general mass circulation. And then the question should be one for public discussion before action is taken. Such discussion might be handicapped but need not be prevented by a possible hostile or uncooperative press. Whether the government office is warranted in wanting the citizen to know something and whether its communication by the privately owned press is adequate can be determined best not by the government office concerned but by the public.

In practice, the privately owned press can be expected to conform to what the people want. The questions naturally arise. Do

the members of the Osaka-Fu Shimbun Kyokai profoundly and completely serve useful purposes? Are the members neutral in doing good or evil? Do the members use their powers constructively?

A thousand-tongue press, taking diverse opinions and diverse news to the readers, can be and is a great asset to democratic people. To be a great asset, however, the newspaper press must objectively present to readers news and opinions; must publish a truthful, comprehensive and intelligent account of the news, and must project a representative picture of the constituent groups in society. It must also project "letters to the editor columns" --a forum for the exchange of the views of readers. Without sound information, there can be no sound public opinion, and without sound opinion, there can be no sound governmental policies.

Remember this: a free, democratic newspaper is a private business enterprise that functions as a public institution. The Osaka-Fu Shimbun Kyokai should accept the task to build up public trust in the small newspapers by securing greater accuracy and objectivity in news reports. By impartially presenting all the news, even in condensed form, in the news columns, presenting this news truthfully, factually, and fairly, the newspaper projects to its readers all phases of public opinion on all topics.

One of the most important purposes of society and government is the discovery and spread of truth on subjects of vital concern. This is possible only through unlimited discussion. You and your readers must come to believe, and you and they will, upon study, come to believe that government by its very nature is an unfit guardian of the welfare of its chief critic--the privately owned, free, responsible, democratic press. Osaka-Fu Shimbun Kyokai could with propriety, point out to your readers that the responsible, democratic press, in private hands, serves the greater health of the peoples' sovereignty; and could point out, with propriety, the need for general law prohibiting the government at all levels from publishing newspapers and magazines and soliciting and publishing advertisements. With newsprint gradually being increased and more local newspapers coming into existence, the Japanese privately owned press is able to satisfy all reasonable informational demands.

Because it is necessary for the good of the people of a Ken that they be served by a local press that understands local problems that assumes constructive leadership in local problems, it follows that the people of a Ken should patronize both as readers and as advertisers a local press that gives constructive leadership. And because the local press in its vital role as community leaders and builders expect local patronage and local support, the local press must emblazon on its characteristics a word, a big word, a most important word: RESPONSIBILITY.

The editors and reports of the local press must feel their community importance. They must possess definite intellectual methods capable of giving them courage and self-respect. The editorial writers must be able to arrest the attention of the readers, convince their judgment, and command a following. They must

be able to interpret those aspects of the news which it is so useful and necessary for the readers in the Ken to understand.

Does the coverage of the members of Osaka-Fu Shinbun Kyokai command the following and awaken interest because of your unvarying standard of reliability and authority, and because your editorial direction gives sound perspective in combination with the most timely interest?

I urge your newspaper executives, editors and reporters to offer the most competent and responsible leadership, to provide the readers with true news and to provide the readers with opinion which can be respected.

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