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M O N T H L Y   S U M M A R Y  
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Civil Information  
and  
Education Section

General Headquarters  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

April 15, 1950



## INFORMATION

### American Fair at Osaka

The AMERICA FAIR, sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun, Japan's leading newspaper, is undoubtedly the most outstanding single presentation of the American way of life yet projected in Japan.

The published objectives of the Fair, which opened on 18 March and which will run for 75 days, are: "to deepen our recognition and appreciation of America; to stimulate the prompt democratization of our country; and to help the rehabilitation of national industry in supplying our country with the abundant knowledge essential to our becoming an internationally-minded nation."

Situated on 40 acres of flat, rolling country at Nishinomiya, in the heart of Japan's industrial area and about equidistant from three of its major cities, Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe, the Fair draws its attendance from the most densely populated areas in the country. The advance ticket sale alone, according to the Asahi, was two million.

The sponsor's planning board consisted of thirty-one people. That a comprehensive plan was consummated in order to portray correctly the historic, cultural, industrial, and economic scope of the United States is evidenced by an extensive, realistic, and colorful panorama, which includes "Niagara Falls" with water supplied by 350-horsepower motors; the New York and Chicago skylines; the "White House" and the "National Capitol". Some aspect of practically every state in the Union is highlighted, including Lincoln's Cabin, the Carlsbad Caverns, Pittsburgh, city of steel, Detroit, the core of the automobile industry, Texas oil wells, California "redwoods" and the "Golden-Gate Bridge".

Many of the objectives of the Fair are portrayed through the medium of exhibits in the Main Hall, a four-story ferro-concrete building housing a stadium. Here, through the cooperation of over 126 American concerns, and of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, whose assistance as advisors had been requested by the sponsors, are depicted almost every phase of American life: church interiors, portraying religious customs; industry, with such companies as Standard Oil, Remington-Rand, DuPont, Goodrich Rubber, and General Electric participating; and countless exhibits on health, transportation, housing, music, the theater, and movies.

Government's role in a democratic nation is amply covered by exhibits in the "White House", ranging from dioramas on the "Bill of Rights", to the duties and responsibilities of local government. Due cognizance of the role of the UNITED NATIONS also is exemplified in an exhibit covering



HUMAN RIGHTS, which is projected on a huge, revolving globe.

Supporting the informational and educational theme of the planners is a SCAP Center, consisting of a library, motion picture theater, and a book store. The library, under the supervision of a SCAP-CIE Information Center librarian, has over 1,000 American books and files of over 200 various American magazines and periodicals. The theater shows American documentaries with Japanese sound-tracks five times daily, one hour each. The book store, operated by a Japanese commercial firm, sells both American books and translations of selected American and foreign books.

A cultural aspect of the Fair is an amphitheater, capacity 3,000. A pageant, enacting American holidays, is produced twice daily. Other features include: Japanese symphonic orchestras presenting the works of American composers and a daily record concert of American music.

Because the Fair sponsors believe that the ultimate democratization of Japan will be achieved largely through the upcoming generation, special effort has been exerted to provide juvenile appeal. The planners look forward to a predominantly juvenile audience. Thus, in addition to a miniature "Coney Island", the Fair boasts of a CHILDREN'S LIBRARY and rest center, sponsored by the Hiroshima Publishing Company, who publish monthly periodicals for Japanese children which have a circulation of 7,000,000. The Hiroshima company's grounds abound with life-like animals, and contain a story-telling nook, a projection room, a two color off-set printing press (the first of its kind in Japan), and a book-mobile, one of several which travel the length and breadth of Japan.

The Asahi Shimbun states that the AMERICA FAIR is a forerunner of a series of annual "county fairs", similar to those held in the United States. Future plans call for the first of these to take place next year with two or three prefectures participating. Asahi hopes that the idea will take hold and that in the not too distant future "county fairs" will fulfill their objectives and be as much a part of the local scene as their American counterparts.

#### Documentary Film Program

The Documentary Film Program was initiated by SCAP-CIE early in 1946 with nine American subjects in the Japanese language which had been provided by the Department of State, (USIS). In order to provide nation wide distribution and to improve the reorientation value of the documentary film program, adaptation of Allied documentary films on a large scale was undertaken by SCAP-CIE.

To date, 156 film subjects have been adapted and 12 original subjects produced in Japan. Of this total, 153 film



subjects have been released. National origins of documentary films released are:

United States	103
English	24
Australian	1
Canadian	7
New Zealand	4
U. N. Film Board	2
U. S. Produced in Japan	12

Films are released to the 46 prefectural Audio-Visual Libraries where they are distributed for use throughout the prefecture in Citizens' Public Halls, schools, shrines, Information Centers, and other community gathering places. The films also are shown in commercial motion-picture theaters as a part of the regular motion-picture programs. A third outlet consists of 50 groups of travelling projectionists who regularly visit remote villages otherwise unreachable by motion-pictures. Approximately 1,300 projectors lent by the U. S. government and 15,000 film prints are currently in use throughout Japan. Prefectural governments provide the personnel necessary to implement the film program locally.

In 1946-47 approximately 13,000,000 Japanese attended documentary film showings. As the distribution system was developed and new film subjects were released, attendance mounted until in 1949 it reached a peak of 278,910,708. February 1950 attendance totalled 18,750,885.

Attendance Increase at SCAP-CIE Information Centers

February attendance at the 17 SCAP-CIE Information Centers totalled 206,103, an all-time high; books lent totalled 21,523; and periodicals circulated, 23,829.

February increases over highest attendance of any previous month are shown for Information Centers which registered greatest gains:

	(Approximate increase)
Sendai Information Center.....	6,000
Kobe Information Center.....	2,700
Kumamoto Information Center.....	1,500
Hiroshima Information Center.....	1,000
Hakodate Information Center.....	800

From 1-31 March 1950 attendance at SCAP-CIE Information Centers, including "Model Center" at the America Osaka Fair, totalled 313,761. Books lent totalled 28,543, and periodicals circulated, 27,210.



### Magazine Releases

Period 1-31 March 1950	No. of <u>Releases</u>	No. of <u>Magazines</u>	No. of <u>Topics</u>
Special Releases (Offered on an individual basis)	372	222	372
General Releases (Available to any publisher)	<u>177</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>126</u>
Total	549	300	498

Representative articles and Japanese magazines which carried them are: "The Sweep of Economic History, 1800 to 1947" by Semour Harris from Saving American Capitalism, Keizai Tembo, (Economic Review); "The Economics of Collective Bargaining" by W. Walter Williams from Vital Speeches, America Kenkyu, (Study of America); "New Techniques of Fire Prevention" (USIS), Tokyo Shobo, (Tokyo Fire Fighter); "American Industrial Forestry" (USIS), Ringyo Giijutsu, (Forestry Technique); "Is Communism Going National?" by William C. Carleton from The Virginia Quarterly Review, Sekai no Ugoki, (World Trends); "Spiral Apartment House" (USIS), Shin Kenchiku, (New Architecture); "Artists and Bureaucrats in Soviet Russia" by Joseph P. Lash from The New Republic, Sekai Bungaku, (World Literature); "The American System of Patents" (USIS), Hatsumei, (Inventions); and "A New Survey of the Heavens" by Isabel M. Lewis from Nature Magazine, Temmon to Kisho, (Astronomy and Meteorology).

Following is a list of 16 new magazines started during the month of March: Hikari Shimpo, (Light News); The Music Weekly; Yokosuka Shogakusei Shimbun, (Yokosuka Primary Newspaper); Romaji Shimbun, (Romaji Newspaper); Shin Shubo (New Weekly); Atarashi Shogakko, (New Elementary School); Seikatsu No Hikari, (Light of Life); Koho Zasshi, (Public Law Magazine); Tairyoku Kagaku, (Science of Physical Strength); Shuppan Keizai Shimbun, (Publishing Economy Newspaper); Nippon Kagaku Kogyo Shimbun, (Japan Chemical Industry Newspaper); Nippon Tanko Shimbun, (Japan Coal Mining Newspaper); Rosai, (Industrial Accidents); Shakai Kyoiku, (Social Education); Kindai Kyoiku, (Modern Education); and Jogakusei No Tomo, (Friend of Girl High School Students).

### Newspaper Releases

At the end of the war Japan had 53 daily newspapers with a total circulation of approximately 13,500,000, or a copy for every 5.4 persons of the population. As of 31 March 1950 there were 182 daily newspapers with a combined circulation of



27,656,000; or one daily newspaper for every 2.9 persons. Publishers of 116 daily newspapers are members of the Japan Newspaper Association which was organized in 1949, and now claims 96 percent of the total combined circulation of all daily newspapers.

During March 1950, 92 USIS and SCAP-CIE news items were released to Japanese newspapers. Included in the SCAP-CIE releases were the following: SCAP-CIE Information Center to Open Branch in Shinjuku; Trading Company Named to Handle American Book Imports; Industrial workers to Receive U. S. Army Surplus Goods; Imported Foodstuffs for Japanese Children; and Marked Improvement in Fertilizer Distribution.

#### Photographic Releases

During the month of March 1950, 583 photographs were released through SCAP-CIE Information Division to Japanese syndicates, newspapers, and magazines. Of these, 525 were produced in the United States and 58 in Japan. An additional 135 photographs, captioned in Japanese, were released through the Exhibits Branch. Photographs in greatest demand during March were: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Entertains Japanese Women Studying Democracy in Action; Japanese Diet Members return from United States Where They Studied Legislative Procedures; Ceremonies on Imperial Plaza to Mark Attainment of Rice Quota; American and Japanese Children in Language Broadcast; and Japanese Jurists Visit Columbia University Club.

#### Broadcast of American Newspaper Editorials

A daily broadcast of American and Japanese newspaper editorials was initiated in 1948 by the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. From 1 January through March 1950, approximately 50 American editorials were broadcast, chosen for their importance in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Included were: "Selfish Nationalism" from the New Orleans Picayune; "A Black Cloud Over Science in Russia" from the Baltimore Sun; "A Peaceful Victory for Freedom" from the Richmond Times-Dispatch; "Moscow's Balkan Stew" from the St. Louis Post Dispatch; "Spy Trials Gone Wrong in Balkans" from the Christian Science Monitor; "New Year - New Chance" from the New York Times; "Lone Liang's Lullaby" from the Buffalo Courier Express; "Fears of Friendship - China and Russia" from the San Francisco Chronicle; "Historic Decision: India and Pakistan" from the Cleveland Plain Dealer; "Korea Aid Bill Passed" from the Washington Star; and "Diet Members and Democracy in U.S.A." from the Albany Times-Union.



### Development of BCJ's Second Network

In March 1950 the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan expanded its Second Network programs and Japanese listeners are now provided with an alternate choice of continuous radio programs from six a.m. to 11 p.m. seven days per week. Programs scheduled to fill the larger portion of the Second Network hours offer contrasting entertainment to BCJ's First Network which has a preponderance of cultural and educational programs.

Since the first of this year BCJ has added 11 stations to its Second Network, giving it a total of 37 outlets and also transferred a number of evening entertainment and information programs to the Second Network from the First Network, the latter having a total of 46 stations.

### Continuance of "The New Road" Broadcasts

Due to extensive listener interest in the radio program entitled "The New Road", based on the political ideals contained in the secondary school textbook "Primer of Democracy" the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan has completed plans for the continuation of the weekly program. In the first series of 26 weekly broadcasts, the hero, a returned repatriate from a Soviet prison camp, was induced to alter his anti-democratic ideas through the intercession of a former college professor friend. In the continuation, the hero has become a true exponent of democracy, obtained a newspaper job, and through his job discovers new aspects of democracy at work.

### BCJ's "Missing Persons" Program

During the period from 20 February through 31 March 1950, the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan received 1,927 applications to locate missing persons through the "Missing Persons" daily broadcasts; 1,768 cases were broadcast and 243 missing persons were located.

### Radio Receiver Sets

March records show the total number of licensed radio sets in Japan to be 8,640,798, an increase of 57,841 during the month. These figures indicate that 53.5 percent of Japan's homes have radio receivers. Number of radio receiving sets manufactured in Japan during January 1950 was 40,091.

### Translations and Book Authorizations

Commercial assignments of foreign book rights in Japan was initiated in May 1948 and since that time a total of



1,691 contemporary books, 1,135 of them American, have been authorized for translation. Under the SCAP-CIE translation program, rights for 400 titles have been assigned to Japanese publishers, of which 320 are of U. S. origin, 48 British, and 29 French. Independent book contracts negotiated under license directly with the Japanese publishers have totalled 325; granted by waiver of royalty, 705; and authorization of non-copyright publications, 241. The latter publications come from U. S. government agencies such as the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Commerce; Public Health Service; American Red Cross; and UNESCO.

Diversification in the field of best sellers is shown by the following publication data: "Ten Years in Japan" by former U. S. Ambassador to Japan Joseph C. Grew has sold in excess of 75,000 copies; "Science for the Elementary School Teacher" by Gerald S. Craig, 30,000 copies; "The Japanese at Leyte Gulf" by James A. Field, 27,300 copies; "The Yearling" by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, 18,200 copies; "TVA, Democracy on the March" by David Lilienthal, 12,500 copies; "Parliamentary Usage" by Emma J. Fox, 10,400 copies; "The Robe" by Lloyd C. Douglas, 10,200 copies; "The Babe Ruth Story" by Bob Considine, 10,000 copies; and "I Chose Freedom" by Victor Kravchenko, 10,000 copies.

Book translations authorized for March 1950 were: 20 under license, 26 royalty free, 15 non-copyright; and one under SCAP translation program. Of these 51 are American, six French, six British, three German, and six miscellaneous.

#### Motion Picture Code of Ethics

The Japan Motion-Picture Association established a "Motion-Picture Code of Ethics" in 1949, the first coordinated effort in Japan's motion-picture industry toward developing and advancing high standards of motion picture content, titles, and publicity.

A Code of Ethics Board, composed of representatives elected from the production, distribution, and exhibition sections of the Japanese motion-picture industry and motion-picture artist circles was organized to assume supreme responsibility for the operation and enforcement of the Code. This Board created an Examining Committee and a Reviewing Committee, the former to examine scripts submitted by producers and companies, the latter to act as a court of appeals in case of script rejections for Code violations.

To date, the Examining Committee has reviewed 187 scenarios, 46 synopses, and 90 films which received the Association's "Seal of Approval" for showing in the nation's 2,374 motion-picture theaters.



Recently the Code Administrator of the American Motion-Picture Producers sent a letter of encouragement to the Japan Association on its achievements in the application of the Code of Ethics.

#### Record-Lecture Concert

Weekly record-lecture concerts were begun at the Tokyo Information Center in April 1948. The programs utilize musical records of American contemporary and older classical compositions and include discussions on composers, and analyses of the music. More than 32,500 Japanese have attended the concerts, with the largest single attendance totalling 1,162. Regular record concerts are given in SCAP-CIE Information Centers throughout Japan.

#### Exploitation of the Land Reform Program

Aiding the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in promoting Japan's Land Reform Program, SCAP-CIE has cooperated with NRS in the planning and production of one motion picture showing improved conditions resulting from the Land Reform; the production and distribution of three kami-shibai paper theater shows with a total of 4,140 sets of pictures; 1,102,000 posters, 6,590,000 leaflets; 250,000 pamphlets, three books totalling 935,000 copies; and newspaper articles published in most of Japan's newspapers.

For specific assistance in the improvement of owner-tenant relations and tenancy practices (one of the major objectives of the Land Reform Laws) distribution has been made of 1,300,000 leaflets, 550,000 posters, 250,000 pamphlets, and a kami-shibai show.

#### Kami-shibai Designed for Traffic Safety Rules

An original kami-shibai, demonstrating traffic safety rules for children through presentation of traffic misadventures of personalized animals, was created by the Information Division of SCAP-CIE in March 1950, to assist the Public Safety Division, G-2, General Headquarters cooperating with Japanese organizations, in the traffic safety education program currently being promoted throughout Japan. Six hundred sets of the pictures were distributed to National Rural Police organizations for showing in schools and villages in every prefecture. An additional 1,200 sets were distributed to book and department stores for individual sale.



### Labor Education Program

Cooperating with the Ministry of Labor and ESS in the Japanese Labor Education Program, the SCAP-CIE Information Division designed a kami-shibai (paper theater show) based on George Orwell's "Animal Farm", consisting of 32 three-color illustrations accompanied by written narration. Three thousand copies of the series are now being used by the labor organizations throughout Japan.

### Exhibits at the American Fair in Osaka

Exhibits Branch, SCAP-CIE, provided 34 multi-paneled displays depicting scenes, activities, developments, and customs of American life for exhibit at the American Fair in Osaka. Guidance was given the Japanese committees in selection of additional exhibits to maintain balance and accuracy of pictorial presentation covering social phases of U. S. life comparable to similar phases now developing in Japan, to portray the U. S. educational pattern, to explain the significance of American institutions as they affect the lives of the citizens, and to emphasize the "respect for the individual" and the "one world" theme of the United Nations.

Illustrated panel displays include the following: "The Mayor of New Britain" depicting decentralized government; "The American Theater", "American Ceramics", and "American Music Composers" showing cultural aspects of the United States; "This Is America" depicting outstanding interests and activities in seven regions of the United States; "School for Physically Handicapped Children" and "The Social Worker" portraying techniques of social services new to Japan; and "Modern Interior Design" showing functionalism of the modern home for efficiency and health.

Exhibits are displayed in appropriate sections of the Fair which include the "White House," the model American theater, library, home, health center, and the stadium.

## EDUCATION

### Institutes for Educational Leadership

In 1946 the U. S. Education Mission to Japan recommended specialized professional training to prepare Japanese educators to assume the duties and responsibilities of positions created by the newly decentralized educational system.



In 1948, representatives from the Ministry of Education and from SCAP-CIE organized an Institute for Educational Leadership (IFEL) to provide training for superintendents of education, teacher consultants for elementary and secondary schools, professors of education, normal schools, youth leaders, university administrators, business officers and directors of student guidance.

Twenty-one American teachers recruited from the United States, plus 26 Japanese education specialists selected by the Ministry of Education, initiated the first IFEL session in Tokyo consisting of two 12-week courses, held from September to December 1948 with 1,047 Japanese educators enrolled. The same faculty conducted the second IFEL sessions from January to April 1949, to which were added a number of 2-week classes. Total attendance was 1,017.

The third IFEL sessions, conducted from October to December 1949, expanded to include workshops held in the major universities of Tokyo, Tohoku, Kyoto, and Kyushu, and higher education teacher training classes were added. Fourteen American instructors and 1,314 Japanese educators participated. The fourth IFEL program is now in session and 18 American instructors are participating at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, and Fukuoka and in other regional centers. An estimated 1,600 full time Japanese educators will complete the courses 26 May. In addition to attendance figures quoted for full time participation in the regular IFEL program, Japanese youth leaders were given special two-day courses in Youth Leadership by travelling instructor teams.

The graduates of IFEL are now holding positions of responsibility in every prefecture. They have taken the leadership in advising with boards of education on the compilation of rules and regulations, in organizing secretariats on a functional basis, in promoting in-service training programs for teachers and principals, and in setting patterns for democratic administration and supervision. They are taking the first steps in the assumption of responsibility for building life and substance on the framework for democracy which has been provided by the enactments of the Japanese Diet. Reports from the field single out IFEL graduates as the enthusiastic leaders in carrying out programs of education based upon democratic ideals. They are the leaven that will raise the level of democratic living among the Japanese people.

#### IFEL Training Courses for Youth Leaders

The first training courses in Youth Leadership as part of the Institute for Educational Leadership (IFEL) were held in the fall of 1948 and were attended by 645 youth leaders. The course was divided into classes for the training of youth leisure-time activities and youth school-hour



activities, with emphasis placed on group work as a method of guidance and individual development. Meetings were held in Citizens' Public Halls, Buddhist Temples, and university buildings where the youth leaders lived, studied, and conducted their conferences and discussions.

On 20 March 1950, 1,133 youth leaders completed a training course in Tokyo conducted by SCAP-CIE, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of welfare representatives. Among the participants were thirty full-time youth leaders representing the following National Youth Groups: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YWCA, YMCA, Youth Federation of Japan, 4-H Clubs, Boys' Clubs, Children's Clubs, and the Junior Red Cross.

#### National Camp Counsellors' Conference

A National Camp Counsellors Training Course, sponsored by national private agencies including Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, and YWCA, was conducted 22-26 March at the National YWCA Headquarters in Tokyo as part of the Institute for Educational Leadership (IFEL) program. It was attended by approximately 100 camp directors, counsellors, and administrators.

Training was given in camping skills, sanitation, health, safety, and the planning and operation of camp programs. The meeting terminated with a conference of executives and camp directors where the organization of a Japanese Camp Association, comparable to the American Camping Association, was planned.

#### IFEL Classes in Homemaking

On 24 March 1950 Home Economics college teachers from 26 universities in Japan completed a 3-month course of study in homemaking education, conducted by the Institute for Educational Leadership (IFEL) in Tokyo. During the course, a new college inter group-discussion plan was used for the first time when the women teachers in homemaking education met in conferences with men teachers of agriculture and physical education. Agriculture and physical education instructors held discussions on their converging educational problems. Emphasis was placed on developing independent thinking, initiative, judgment, and democratic techniques of working relationships.

#### National School Library Association

The National School Library Association was organized at a Tokyo conference held 24-27 February 1950 which was



attended by approximately 150 delegates from local and prefectural school library associations and from secretariats of prefectural boards of education. A constitution was adopted, national officers elected, and a program of immediate projects initiated to include: compilation of a Standard Catalog of Books and Materials for School Libraries; sponsorship of summer workshops for teachers interested in school libraries; organization of prefectural teacher-training institutions offering courses in library science; and publication of a monthly journal.

In early 1949 the Ministry of Education appointed a School Library Specialist on staff level. Currently many of the prefectures have such specialists in the secretariats of the boards of education. Various articles have been published and distributed; one prefectural school library issues a monthly journal. Prefectural and local school libraries schedule regular class visits for planned study activities.

#### Adult Education Classes

A pamphlet entitled "Labor Unions and Democracy" is now being printed by the Ministry of Education for use in the adult education program. Contents of the pamphlets are adapted from the 10th grade Social Studies Textbook and deal with problems of achieving democracy in the labor movement. Fifty thousand copies will be used in connection with a series of "Cultural Courses for Workers" to be held next fall in 92 communities throughout Japan.

#### School Lunch Training Institute

A Training Institute for School Lunch Personnel, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare, completed a 3-month demonstration course ending March 1950 in Tokyo under the direction of a consultant from the United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF). This was the first major project of the kind conducted in Japan. Attending the Institute were 254 teachers from 55 elementary schools and personnel from the prefectural boards of education.

Specialized courses were given to school lunch coordinators responsible for procurement and finances, school lunch managers responsible for diet menus and management of kitchen and serving, and cooks responsible for the actual cooking and baking. The trainees have now returned to their own communities where they will conduct similar demonstration classes for representatives from surrounding areas.



### Institute on Employee Training

Thirty representatives of Japanese industries attended an Institute on Employee Training under the sponsorship of Japan Workers' Education Association. A representative from SCAP-CIE discussed the five major training levels used in American industrial education as applied to Japanese industrial education. Additional topics included for discussion were Guidance for Young Workers, Apprenticeship Training, and How to Develop Employee Morale and Effectiveness.

### 1950 Teacher Survey

By means of individual questionnaires, the Ministry of Education is compiling professional data concerning Japan's teachers in all schools from kindergarten through university. Data will include education, experience, certification, salary, and work load as of the beginning of the new school year in April. The information will be used to assist in the program of planning teacher training courses, and for study relating to adjustment of teacher salaries.

### Japanese Textbooks to be Sent to U. S.

Four complete sets of textbooks totalling approximately 7,000 volumes, authorized by the Ministry of Education for use in the elementary and secondary schools of Japan, are now being assembled and will be forwarded to the Reorientation Branch, Office of the Under Secretary, Department of the Army; the Commission on Occupied Areas of the American Council on Education; the American Book Publishers Council; and the Bureau of Education, UNESCO. Each book will be labelled in English to show title, grade in which used, compiler, and publisher.

### Religious Textbook for Social Science Courses

"Religion as a Social Factor in Community Life" is the title of a new textbook approved by the Ministry of Education for compulsory study in ninth grade social science courses. It is the first textbook of its kind to be utilized by Japan's education system.

The textbook presents Christianity, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism as the three great world religions, and Shintoism as a folk religion. Brief accounts are given of their development and contributions to community life through educational institutions, hospitals, community and welfare centers,



art, music, pageantry, poetry, and drama. The textbook contains 35 illustrations depicting the different religious marriage ceremonies and festival days; churches, cathedrals, shrines, pagodas, temples, hospitals, universities, and welfare and community centers.

#### Industrial Education Conference

Representatives of 26 Japanese industrial firms attended a conference sponsored by the Ministry of Education, 24 March in Tokyo to discuss major points of technical vocational education based on a survey of technical training requirements in Japan. The survey, initiated by the Tokyo University, for which the Ministry of Education provided ¥600,000, was made to determine the types of education which should be included in the curricula of higher educational institutions to meet current and future personnel requirements in Japan's industries.

#### Textbook Compilation, Review, Authorization, and Publication

According to estimates of the Ministry of Education, 94 percent of the total number of elementary and secondary school books required for the opening term of the 1950-51 school year are now available for purchase by Japan's 18,000,000 elementary and secondary students. This constitutes the largest percentage of textbooks distributed prior to school opening since the beginning of the Occupation.

Japan's authorized elementary and secondary grade textbooks originate at three sources: national school textbooks compiled by personnel of the Ministry of Education; sanctioned textbooks compiled by authors or publishers appointed by the Ministry of Education; and competitively compiled textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education's Textbook Authorization Committee.

For the 1949 school year, 88 percent of the textbooks used in the schools were national or sanctioned, with 12 percent selected from those competitively compiled. In the 1950-51 school year, 51 percent of the textbooks are national or sanctioned, while 49 percent are competitive. Textbooks listed in the 1949 textbook catalog numbered 535 titles of which 66 were competitively compiled. Catalogs for the school year 1950-51 show 957 titles of which 476 were compiled outside of government agencies.

A total of 584 textbook manuscripts were reviewed by the Textbook Authorization Committee of the Ministry of Education in 1949 of which 180 were accepted for inclusion on the



authorized list. For the 1950-51 school year, a total of 867 textbook manuscripts have been reviewed to date and of this number, 615 have been approved.

The Board of Education Law, which became effective in 1948, grants boards of education, either prefectural or local, final selection of textbooks to be used in all schools under their jurisdiction. The books are selected from the catalog of national, sanctioned, or competitive textbooks authorized by the Ministry of Education.

The increase in number of publishers is shown for the past four years: 1947-48 school year, seven publishers provided all textbooks used; 1948-49, 22 publishers; 1949-50, 55 publishers; and currently 64 publishers are represented in the 1950-51 textbook catalog.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
AUTHORIZATION AND PRINTING-DISTRIBUTION PROGRESS  
1950-51 Textbooks  
1 April 1950

SUBJECT	COPIES EXHIBITS	COPIES OKINAWA	COPIES SCHOOLS	TOTALS	PRINTED**	PERCENT
					& DIS- TRIBUTED	OF RE- QUIREMENT PUBLISHER
<u>Elementary School</u>						
Arithmetic	54,000	136,585	21,329,880	21,520,465	***11,633,211	99
Music	17,000	8,300	11,534,992	11,560,292	10,986,528	95
Natl. Lang.	122,000	232,534	32,465,961	32,820,495	***16,392,790	97
Science	24,750	537,600	29,843,555	30,405,905	11,696,272	93
Soc. Studies		58,000	12,737,897	12,795,897	***12,626,834	99
Sub-total	217,750*	973,019	107,912,285	109,103,054	63,335,635	97
<u>Lower Secondary School</u>						
Calligraphy	17,500	1,200	3,373,031	3,391,731	3,166,270	94
English	53,250	195,000	4,703,513	4,951,763	4,665,538	99
Grammar	9,250	4,800	3,178,680	3,192,730	3,181,080	100
Homemaking	16,500	9,600	3,875,425	3,901,525	3,879,025	100
Mathematics	12,250	165,000	10,190,471	10,367,721	***6,414,110	87
Music	18,250	6,000	5,157,722	5,181,972	4,582,165	89
Natl. Lang.	86,500	234,272	13,099,161	13,419,933	***7,035,967	93
Science	98,000	268,600	31,064,210	31,430,810	***15,272,297	91
Soc. Studies	7,000	192,391	27,043,192	27,242,583	***19,568,765	97
Agriculture	7,736	66,054	2,539,117	2,612,907	1,858,883	73
Commerce	8,750	8,750	2,811,990	2,829,490	2,824,286	100
Industry	250	2,400	296,094	298,744	298,494	100
Voc. Guidance	5,500	1,200	3,201,721	3,208,421	3,033,743	94
Sub-total	340,736*	1,155,267	110,534,327	112,030,330	75,780,613	94
<u>Upper Secondary School</u>						
Chinese						
Classics	11,250	2,400	319,582	333,232	75,271	23
English	54,250	27,600	2,627,032	2,708,882	2,551,185	97

(Continued on Page 16)



Homemaking	13,750	52,500	1,641,039	1,707,289	1,405,585	85
Mathematics	10,000	7,200	1,414,798	1,431,998	1,269,857	90
Music	15,000	4,800	498,140	517,940	499,340	100
Natl. Lang.	26,250	19,800	4,027,191	4,073,241	2,172,198	87
Science	4,750	16,400	3,676,607	3,697,757	1,210,625	59
Soc. Studies	2,500	53,600	3,911,851	3,967,951	***2,641,206	100
Agriculture		56,460	585,527	641,987	456,245	71
Commerce	1,250	26,400	1,176,432	1,204,082	871,784	72
Fishery		26,520	29,557	56,077	28,106	88
Industry		91,295	513,901	605,196	536,059	96
Clothing		3,600	113,866	117,466	117,466	100
Sub-total	139,000*	388,575	20,535,523	21,063,098	13,834,927	85
TOTAL	697,486	2,516,861	238,982,135	242,196,482	152,951,175	94

\* Distributed and printed

\*\* Only copies for schools

\*\*\* Subjects which require more than one textbook during school year. Percent figures indicate fulfillment of requirements at beginning of school year.

## RELIGIONS

### Growth of Christianity in Japan

Christian churches in Japan reported a total membership of 331,709 in 1949 as compared to prewar membership of 319,224 in 1940. Of this total membership, 201,321 are reported as Protestant and 130,388 Catholic.

Statistics reveal 2,231 Protestant Churches and 2,976 members of the clergy; 405 Catholic Churches, 593 ordained Priests (including 179 Japanese); 229 Brothers (142 Japanese); and 2,282 Nuns (1,653 Japanese).

During the 12-month period ending June 1949 the Protestant churches reported 18,000 baptisms and the Catholic church 18,854; increases in Protestant church membership, 23,000; increase in Catholic church membership, 11,154.

Not included in these figures are members of Non-Church Christian groups whose strength is estimated at 6,000 members.

### Religious Publications

The American Bible Society has distributed 4,000,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels in Japan since the end of the war. An additional 3,437,000 copies of Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels are now in process of printing in Japan for 1950 distribution.

Churches and individuals in the United States have contributed \$965,000.00 to the American Bible Society for its program of distributing Bibles in Japan.



### Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan

Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Japan was the Minister of Education from May 1946 to January 1947. Dr. Tanaka was graduated from the Tokyo (formerly the Imperial) University in 1915, at which time he became a Christian. From that time until the end of the war, he was a Professor of Law at the Imperial University, interspersing his work with world-wide travel, study, lecturing, and writing.

The author of 30 works on law, some comprising two or more volumes, Dr. Tanaka is currently engaged in writing a two-volume textbook on the philosophy of law.

At the present time, Dr. Tanaka is perhaps the outstanding Catholic layman in Japan.

### Cub Scout Pack Organized

The Reverend Charles Reitz, S.V.D., heading the Kichijoji Catholic parish, and in charge of all Catholic youth activities in Japan, recently organized the first Cub Scout Pack in this country. The Scout Center at Kichijoji now has 100 Boy Scouts, 48 Girl Scouts, and 42 Cub Scouts.

### Missionary Clearances

Seventy-three operating missionaries were cleared for entry into Japan during March 1950.

## UNESCO

### UNESCO Associations in Japan

In 1947 the first United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO) Cooperative Association was formed in Japan at Sendai. Currently there are 82 affiliated UNESCO organizations throughout the four islands, with at least one in each prefecture. In addition there are 30 student and youth UNESCO clubs in Japan, raising the total number of UNESCO organizations to over 100. Dr. Yoshio Nishina, president of the UNESCO Cooperative Association in Tokyo, acts as chairman of the federation.



The goals of the UNESCO Federation in Japan are:  
1) To diffuse the UNESCO spirit and ideals among Japanese people; 2) To expedite Japan's formal entry into UNESCO; 3) To establish lasting world peace; and 4) To promote international mutual understanding and to strengthen national friendship ties. To implement these objectives the Cooperatives hold lectures and discussion meetings; conduct essay and oratorical contests; present concerts and exhibits; and utilize newspapers, magazines, films, and radio broadcasts as information media.

#### Blind Japanese Attends UNESCO Conference

Kyotaro Nakamura, blind Japanese, and director of the Tokyo Institute for the Blind, left Japan by air 19 March for Paris, France, to attend a UNESCO-sponsored international conference on standardization of braille. Mr. Nakamura, who received his invitation to attend the conference from the Director General of UNESCO, is an authority on ideograph writing expressed in braille.

Prior to World War II, Mr. Nakamura served as teacher and director in Japan's education program for the blind, including a commission by the Ministry of Education to guide compilation of Educational Textbooks for the blind. He toured Far East countries as Japan's representative at conferences concerning the problems of education for the blind, founded two Christian magazines in Japanese braille, published books in braille, and organized a number of associations for the blind.

In addition to being Director of the Tokyo Institute for the Blind, Mr. Nakamura is an instructor in the Doai Blind School in Tokyo and is also chief of the Welfare Department of the Tokyo Blind Association.

#### SPECIAL ITEM

#### Occupation Personnel Teach English in Japanese Schools

In the spring of 1948 three wives of the Occupation, Mrs. M. P. Echols, Mrs. Blaine Hoover, and Mr. O. I. Hauge, began an English teaching project in the Yokuna Girls' School in Tokyo upon the request of the principal, which has pyramided into significant magnitude.

The progress in conversational English achieved by students in the girls' school attracted city-wide attention and by autumn of 1948 the program had expanded to five additional schools utilizing 22 added volunteers recruited by the



original pioneers of the movement aided by military government personnel who had become interested in the project.

By August 1949, 33 women volunteers were engaged in the program but were unable to meet the demands of Tokyo schools. Recognizing the need for coordinating their efforts and methods, the volunteer teachers organized by appointing a chairman and operating committees.

In October 1949, 60 volunteers were engaged in the teaching project including military and DAC personnel who contributed their time after duty hours.

By the end of February 1950, 90 volunteers were teaching in 66 Japanese schools and there were 102 additional schools on the waiting list.

In March 1950 a committee of volunteer teachers undertook a publicity campaign utilizing media serving Occupation personnel to recruit additional teachers with the result that 150 volunteers are now teaching English in Japanese schools in Tokyo.

\* \* \* \* \*



APPENDIX

The following report of SCAP-CIE Radio Branch is appended as a means of giving detailed program information concerning Japanese radio activities covering a one week period:

23 March 1950

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Radio Branch for the Period 16 to 22 March 1950

TO: Chief, CIE Section

II. NEWS

News

(Seventy-six weekly news periods plus seven additional news broadcasts by shortwave to Northeast Asia, a total of eighty-three broadcasts a week.)

Considerable attention was paid in BCJ newscasts during the week to the major U. S. foreign policy speech made by Secretary of State Acheson in California. Other foreign stories broadcast included items on the Russian revaluation of the ruble, on a reported famine now in progress in North China, Indian Premier Nehru's reaffirmation of a neutrality stand in Asia, and the attack on a U. S. destroyer by the Ho Chi Minh forces in Saigon. On the domestic scene in Japan, stories were broadcast outlining latest Diet action on the 1950-1951 budget, on SCAP authorization for Japan to trade with Communist China, and on the Agriculture Ministry's decision not to change the quota-delivery rice system this year. The speech by Diplomatic Section Chief Sebald to graduates of St. Paul's University, was used in its entirety as part of a news program.

III. GENERAL CAMPAIGN INFORMATION PROGRAMS

All SCAP informational campaigns were fully implemented by radio during the period of this report.

Network Station Break Announcements      20 seconds each      Daily

Network station break announcements broadcast during the period of this report covered the following subjects:

Traffic Safety.....	19	Times
Fire Prevention.....	16	Times
Income Tax Payment.....	15	Times
Public Health & Welfare.....	13	Times
Yen Savings.....	10	Times
Employment Stabilization.....	9	Times
Price Stabilization.....	9	Times
Public Welfare.....	7	Times
Reforestation.....	4	Times
Land Reform.....	3	Times



The Industrial Hour

2030-2100

16 March

The 112th broadcast of this series considered the small and minor industries of Japan. Since the daily necessities of the nation come out of these industries and since a recent statement by Finance Minister Ikeda has brought these industries under surveillance, it was deemed wise to examine them as a factor in the economic rehabilitation of Japan.

The Japanese toy industry as an imitative one, usually of German made products, the lack of quality of its products, due to its inferior materials, the difficulties in making high-quality toys because of lack of industrial standardization, the inability of the Japanese product to compete with the mass production of other countries, and the lack of original designs in Japan formed the basic points of the broadcast.

Mr. Maeda of the Nippon Keizai was interviewed on the subject of markets for Japan's minor industry output (china ware, rubber goods, bamboo ware, leather goods and the like). An on-the-spot recording at the Kawaguchi Factory of the Japan Enamel Company considered the present problems of industrial rationalization in this industry.

Window of Society

2000-2030 (1st Network) 22 March

This program was cancelled on this date for a special program in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of BCJ and radio in Japan.

Report to the Nation

2030-2100

19 March

Campaigns were not assigned to the program on this date since it fell within the period of the Corporation's 25th Anniversary. The program's producers chose to sound an encouraging note with regard to improved attitudes in spite of the threat of a so-called March crisis.

IV. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Primary School Programs

1010-1020

Mon thru Sat

The dangers of playing in the streets and precautions in crossing roads were pointed out in the health drama, and a chorus of students of Nishi Secondary School, Kiryu City, Gumma Prefecture was heard in the Local Assembly Hour. The vacation schedule programs for grades 1-4 included the story of the waltz in the music series, and a visit to Ueno Zoo as a spring vacation excursion.

Elementary School Programs

1040-1100

Mon thru Sat

The final program of the music series offered selections which illustrated the symphony, overture, concerto and waltz.



The story "Golden Touch" by Nathaniel Hawthorne, was dramatized in the literature series.

Secondary School Programs                      1020-1040                      Mon thru Sat

The effects of changes in the weather upon rice plants and the reasons for sudden changes in weather were described in the science "Air" program of this week. The story of "Fraulein von Scuderie" by Hofmann was dramatized in the literature series. The square dance program was also broadcast.

Teacher's Hour                                      1530-1600                                      17 March

In the program "News and Views" items from Japan, the United States, Poland, France and England were presented. Mr. Taneo Harada of the Ministry of Education compared secondary education in the United States and Europe.

Teacher's Hour                                      1530-1600                                      22 March

The first installment of the vacation series dealing with experiences of teachers, featured the reading of poems and a dramatization of a story about a teacher named Mr. Suzuki who protected and guided a "problem child."

PTA Hour    1530-1600                                      16 March

Examples of successful liaison between school and home carried out by the PTA's of Kazuya Elementary School in Tokyo, the Ohmuko Elementary School, Tokyo, the First Elementary School, Otsu City, Shiga Prefecture, the Atago Secondary School, Tokyo, and a secondary school in Shizuoka City were presented. The first part of the program substituted music for a dialogue which was cancelled.

#### V. WOMEN'S PROGRAMS

Woman's Hour                                      1300-1400                                      20 March

A roundtable discussion was held on the value of membership in women's organizations. Participants included Mrs. Echi-ko Kashiwayama, member of Tomonokai, Mrs. Fujiko Nomiyama, member of Japanese Association of Women's Universities, Mrs. Shizuko Masuda, member of Satsuki Kai, Mrs. Mieko Wada was moderator. The ladies pointed out the benefits they have gained from women's organizations and suggested reasons why some women do not care to join women's organizations.

Woman's Hour                                      1300-1400                                      22 March

Featured this date was a roundtable discussion on "Parents" by six high school students, three boys and three girls. These teen-agers very frankly discussed their problems



and particularly urged their parents to be consistent in their attitudes towards their offspring and to treat their questions seriously. Mr. Tsunatake Furuya, critic, was moderator. The series, "Pocket Dictionary," presented the current usage of five foreign words.

Woman's Hour

1300-1400

16 March

From JOBK, Osaka, Mr. Fusakichi Ikeuchi, teacher at the Elementary School attached to Nara Women's Higher Normal School, was interviewed by Mrs. Nobu Nishikawa, a parent, on the aims of the new elementary school education. Mr. Ikeuchi urged parents to cooperate with schools by studying and understanding these aims. Another program in the series "News from Abroad" presented items from Australia: the activities of a student government council at girls' secondary school, school broadcasts, amateur drama clubs, and the activities of some women designers.

Girls Magazine of the Air

1300-1330

18 March

This broadcast was a preview, heard during a special "Students' Hour" in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of NHK. In the music "page" a vocal solo by Mme. Hessert, Professor at Tokyo Music Academy was presented, and a dramatization of a short story was broadcast in the page, "This Living World." Miss Yaeko Kaitani, ballet-dancer, was interviewed on how to walk gracefully as part of the beauty page.

Working Woman's Hour

1030-1100

19 March

"Red Shoes" was reviewed in the Memo. Featured on the program was a roundtable discussion on the activities of the women's divisions of labor unions. Participants included Miss Fuki Kishida of the Women's Democratic Club, Mr. Chiba, Chief of the Labor Education Section of the Labor Ministry, Miss Kikue Takeda of the Women's Division of Takashimaya Department Store Labor Union, and Miss Matsuko Yabe of the Women's Division of Dowa Fire Insurance Co. An answer to a question submitted by a listener to "Our Conference Room" and a spot announcement on the utilization of the Health Center completed the program.

Homemaker's Liary

0915-0930

Mon thru Sat

Among the talks this week were: color harmony in western clothes, the cooking of fish, the health of children entering elementary schools, and improvements in diapers. Regular items included the weekly menus, and suggestions on housekeeping from listeners. Campaign topics covered were insect control, preventing the blackmarketing of foreign tobacco, inviting foreign capital, women's participating in fishing cooperatives, roundworm prevention, and the encouragement of over-quota rice deliveries.



## VI. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

### New Farm Village

1930-2100

20 March

This major network farm program this week was a special 25th Anniversary program, combining folk songs and Naniwabushi into an hour and a half "Evening for Farmers." The information portion of the program was a semi-documentary treatment of "Farm Villages After the End of the War," tracing the development of major agricultural reforms and radio's part in their implementation.

### Farmers' Rest Time

1215-1230  
1215-1230

16 March  
21 March

Informational items included in these two noontime network farm programs either in memo or dialogue form were: use of 24-D; increase of farm rent; improvement of farm kitchens; seasonal care of cereal grains; local autonomy and democracy; decontrol of farm implements; new fertilizers; deep tilling of soil; events during Humane Week; National Charcoal Show; RFD News from Sendai, Hiroshima and Kofu.

### Early Bird

0535-0600

Daily

Items treated either in memo or dialogue form during the period of this report included: planting of potatoes; land registration; farm clothing; how to publish Cooperative News magazines; use of 24-D; delivery problems; plants used for green manure; nutrition in spring; prevention of black mould; significance of local autonomy; farmland registry and farm rent; use of hotbeds for vegetable plants; meeting the increased demands for lumber; feeding cattle; how to buy agricultural chemicals wisely; the job of extension workers in livelihood improvement; interview with the president of Japan 4-H Club on "4-H Clubs in America"; education job of fishery cooperatives; fishery cooperatives and fishery rights.

### Lectures on Agriculture 1730-1800 (2nd Trans)

Daily

The technical portion of the lectures for the period of this report was a continuation of the series on "The Care of Cattle" by Professor Eiji Kakuta. Lectures covered: nutritious elements of cattle feed; calories; digestion; necessary amounts of feed; deciding on quality of feed; the meaning of productive feed. The Livelihood Improvement portion of the programs was a continuation of the drama series on "Living Customs." Subjects covered included: the good and bad days; written oracles and fortune telling; superstitions about food; incantations and prayers instead of doctors.



Tomorrow's Food

1825-1830

Mon thru Fri

Items covered during the period of this report included: advice on forestation in the 2nd period; blackmarketeering as a cause of general price rise; fishery controls; suggestions for re-examination of food delivery and distribution; agricultural study clubs and 4-H Clubs; correction soil acidity; rice delivery report; future trends of farm product prices; problem of father and son relationships in farm villages; controls on fish dregs as fertilizer.

VII. SOCIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAMS

Man on the Street	1215-1300	18 March
(Repeat)	1930-2000	19 March

The inquiring microphone travelled to all eight of NHK's central stations to ask the audience "What Do You Think of Japan's Radio Broadcasts?" Special guests on this eight-station hook-up were Jiro Nanye, chief of the Program Department; and Shigeru Komatsu, chief of the Technical Department. While the program was successful technically, it produced very little constructive comment from the audience.

<u>Man on the Street</u>	2100-2130	21 March
<u>Labor Hour</u>	2000-2030	21 March

The above two shows were cancelled because of the NHK 25th Anniversary Special Programs.

<u>Your Language</u>	2115-2130 (2nd Trans)	18 March
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The Saturday language program was the third in a series of talks by Professor Sumio Yoshida of Saitama University on the subject of "The History of the Standard Japanese Language." The speaker outlined the development of the language of the Kansai district as the ancient Japanese standard language, since that district was the former center of commerce and culture.

<u>Your Language</u>	2115-2130 (2nd Trans)	19 March
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Dr. Masao Onishi, professor at Komazawa University, was the speaker on this Sunday edition of Your Language program. Talking on "The Art of Recitation," he cited the three important factors in recitation: clarity, tempo and expression.

Missing Persons and Repatriates

0830-0845	Daily
0915-0930 (2nd Trans)	Mon thru Sat
2240-2255 (2nd Trans)	Mon thru Sat

- Number of applications made - 279; number of cases broadcast - 306; number of persons found as a result of broadcasts - 35.



Repatriates Hour

2240-2255 (2nd Trans)

19 March

An on-the-spot interview was made on this special Repatriates' Program this week at the office of the People's Credit Accommodation Treasury, located in Shinkawa, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Mr. Hiroshi Aoki, Management Section Chief, answered questions on procedures necessary to secure loans and special benefits offered repatriates.

Japan Today

(Repeat)

2030-2045 (2nd Network)

17 March

2200-2215 (1st Network)

21 March

Under the titled of "Unblessed Children" this program treated one of the most interesting social experiments taking place in present day Japan. In Hayamamachi, there is an association known as the "Aizenkai" which specializes in the care of mentally retarded children. The manner in which these children are cared for and the work being done to help them to adjust to modern living formed the basis of this broadcast.

Morning Visit

0745-0800

16,17,20,21,22 March

- 16 March - "Mining Engineering and the 'Haiku' Poem" by Seiho Yamaguchi, engineering specialist and poet.
- 17 March - "Politics - Today and Yesterday" by Kanichi Yamaura, political commentator.
- 20 March - "25 Years of Radio in Japan" by Wafu Matsunaga, Nagauta professor.
- 21 March - "Remembrances of the Atagoyama Period of NHK" by Mantaro Kubota, member of the Academy of Art and former NHK broadcaster.
- 22 March - "Radio and Opera" by Yoshie Fujiwara, opera star.

Report from America

1915-1930

19 March

NHK's Washington correspondent, Yoneo Sakai, reported on various topics of interest to Japanese listeners such as the agricultural subsidy, coal miners' strike, and the increased population of the United States since the end of the war.

Letters from Listeners

0645-0700

Daily

Among the letters broadcast during the week was one by the Ministry of Education explaining the present and future of compulsory education in reply to one parent who complained about the high cost of sending children to school even though compulsory education is to be financed from the tax income.

National Radio Forum

1300-1400

19 March

The choice of "Capitalist Party or Socialist Party" was the topic selected for argument on the platform of the 199th National Radio Forum.



Speakers on the program were Hideo Sudo, Demo-Liberal; Mosaburo Suzuki, Socialist, and Gizo Tomameji, Democrat. Hiroshi Asanuma was the moderator.

Sudo and Tomameji agreed there should be no Capitalism in the "formal" or "classical" sense, and that certain controls were necessary. Suzuki was outspoken for planned economy and democratic control.

Diet Roundtable

1800-1845

19 March

The financial problem surrounding medium and small enterprises and the question regarding wage increases for National Railways employees were the issues discussed during this week's broadcast.

Defending government policy on both matters were Eisaku Sato of the Demo-Liberal Party and Kaneshichi Masuda, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet. Opposition to the government stand was offered by Tokutaro Kitamura, Democrat, and Chosaburo Mizutani of the Socialist Party.

No one could agree.

Radio Roundtable

2030-2100

18 March

Discussion on the Roundtable of this date centered around the topic, "Radio of Today," an analysis of broadcasting quality and purposes by three radio critics and observers.

The participants by name were: Mrs. Fumiyo Kugimoto, one of BCJ's program monitors; Doctor of Literature Zenmaro Doki and member of the Broadcast Language Investigation Committee since 1934, and Masami Hijikata, radio critic for Tokyo Shimbun. Kazushige Hirasawa guided the conversation.

It was decided that while the standard of broadcasting has gone up, there is still room for much improvement.

Primer of Democracy  
(The New Road)

2000-2030

18 March

The danger of mud-slinging politicians whose activities only serve to conceal the truth and defeat the ends of democracy as a result were pointed up in this episode of the Primer of Democracy.

Further emphasis was placed upon the importance of an enlightened electorate, one capable of recognizing sincere representatives who will serve in their best interests.

The story plot arrives at a new dramatic peak as the antics of Boss Murai assume desperate proportions and he attempts to muzzle the press by kidnapping the reporter who has attacked him in his newspaper's columns.



## VIII. LOCAL PROGRAMS

### Local Community Programs

2000-2030

17 March

The forty-six local stations of NHK were given a choice of themes this week, including Agricultural Cooperatives and Industrial Democratization.

Twenty-seven of these stations selected Industrial Democratization, presenting in some manner the problems now facing small business in Japan. The remaining eighteen stations selected the alternate theme, Agricultural Cooperatives, presenting the problems facing cooperatives.

Outstanding among those programs treating Industrial Democratization were the programs written and produced by JOBK (Osaka), JOZK (Matsuyama) and JOHK (Sendai). JOJI (Kanazawa) produced the best program on the subject of Agricultural Cooperatives.

The program for the Kanto Area (JOAK) treated the problems of the small business man in a drama-document that included interviews with small businessmen in the Tokyo area. The program presented in bold relief the problems facing these small and medium enterprisers and sought a solution for their economic dilemma. This solution came in the form of a brief talk by a successful small businessman who put forth the virtues of cooperative action in reducing the financial burden of small businesses.

## IX. TECHNICAL OPERATIONS

### Recording

No Japanese-made 10-inch recording blanks were received this week. At present, BCJ stock is 390 blanks.

### Operations

The new dual 10,000 watt station in Matsue (JOTK and JOTB) went on the air on 18 March. Former power of this station was 500 watts for each network.

The new Tokyo Second Network transmitter (JOAB) went on the air with 50,000 watts power on 22 March as scheduled. Former power of this station was 10,000 watts.

### Time Off Air

Time Off Air reports are on file in the Radio Branch.

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