FINAL JAPANESE ACCEPTANCE

LEGATION DE SUISSE
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to your note of August 11, in which you requested me to transmit to my Government the reply of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Re Republics and China to the message from the Japanese Government which was communicated in my note of August 10.

At 20.10 today (Swiss Time) the Japanese Minister to Switzerland conveyed the following written statement to the Swiss Government for Transmission to the four Allied Governments:

"Communication of the Japanese Government of August 14, 1945, addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China.

"With reference to the Japanese Government's note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration and the reply of the Government of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the four powers as follows:

"1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

"2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and ensure the signature by his Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms."

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Grassli
Charge d'Affairs ad interim
of Switzerland

The Honorable
James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State

Incl 7 to ANNEX 8 to ADM O 20

Capt Podrist
your files

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105

File
Directives
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Policy
CE

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APO 500
13 February 1946

AG 091.1 (13 Feb 46)GC

STAFF MEMORANDUM)
:
NO.....7)

PROCEDURES FOR INSURING ENFORCEMENT
OF DIRECTIVES TO IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

1. In order to clarify procedures for insuring the enforcement of the directives issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following instructions are published.

2. Staff Sections initiating staff actions in matters charged to them by SCAP General Orders and Staff Memorandums, are responsible for continuing staff action to insure the enforcement of the Supreme Commander's directives and instructions to the Japanese Government.

3. Annex 8 to Operations Instructions 4/48, this Headquarters, 29 November 1945 charges the commanders of the Occupation Forces with the general responsibility for surveillance of Japanese compliance with SCAP directives; for reporting the results of such surveillance to the Supreme Commander; and for the execution of such enforcement as may be directed.

4. Staff Sections initiating actions which result in the formulation of Directives to the Imperial Japanese Government which are identified by a SCAP Index Number will:

a. Determine the degree of surveillance that will be necessary, which will be one or a combination of the following:---

(1) Surveillance by agencies of the Occupation Forces.

(2) Field inspections by representatives of the Section, coordinated with Military Government echelons of the Occupation Forces; as deemed essential by the Section Chief concerned.

(3) None required;--In the case of reports called for or other direct actions, the accomplishment of which will be self-evident to the section.

STAFF MEMORANDUM NO. 7 (Contd)

5. Field Inspections in Japan by representatives of Staff Sections for surveillance of Japanese compliance with the directives of this Headquarters will be coordinated with the Military Government Section of the Eighth Army. Field Inspections for the purpose of observing the Military Government activities of Occupation Forces will be coordinated through Command Channels.

6. Certain operational functions pertaining to Japan as a whole which are or may be specifically charged to Staff Sections of this Headquarters in General Orders from time to time, will continue to be carried out under direct control of this Headquarters. Direct communication in technical matters not involving command relations is authorized.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

RICHARD J. MARSHALL,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

GENERAL ORDERS)
:
NO.....4)

APO 5000
2 October 1945

CIVIL INFORMATION AND EDUCATION SECTION

1. The Civil Information and Education Section is established as a Special Staff Section to advise the Supreme Commander on policies relating to public information, education, religion, and other sociological problems of Japan and Korea.

2. The functions of the Section are to:

a. Make recommendations to:
(1) Effect the accomplishment of the information and educational objectives of the Allied Powers.

(2) Expedite the establishment of freedom of religious worship, freedom of opinion, speech, press and a ssembly by dissemination of democratic ideals and principles through all media of public information.

(3) Make clear to all levels of the Japanese public the true facts of their defeat, their war guilt, the responsibility of the militarists for present and future Japanese suffering and privation and the reasons for and objectives of the military occupation by the Allied Powers.

b. Make recommednations on information programs, through all media, reasching the Japanese public. To insure their understanding of all policies and plans for political, economic and social rehabilitation of Japan and Korea.

c. Maintain liaison with:

(1) The Japanese Ministry of Information, and of Education.

(2) The Japanese press, radio, motion pictures and other information channels.

(G.O. No. 4)

(3) Educational institutions.

(4) Religious, political, professional, social and commercial organizations; to insure their understanding of and cooperation with the information and education objectives of the Supreme Commander.

d. Make recommendations relative to, and to direct the conduct of, such surveys of public opinion as are essential:

(1) To keep the Surpeme Commander factually informed of public reactions to the occupation and rehabilitation program.

(2) To insure a dependable basis for progressive formulation and modification of policies and plans.

e. Direct the initiation and production of such plans, materials and programs as are required to implement the information and education objectives of the Supreme Commander.

f. Make recommendations to insure:

(1) The elimination of militarism and ultra-nationalism, in doctrine and practice, including military training, from all elements of the Japanese educational system.

(2) The inclusion of such new courses of instruction in school curricular as are necessary to accomplish the mission of proper dissemination of democratic ideals and principles.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Adjutant General.

1025 F

CI

CRITICISMS AND SUGGESTIONS OF EIGHTH ARMY INSPECTING OFFICERS OF SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM AND REGION CE AND CI SECTIONS

1. Shikoku team CE and CI sections need planning. Either there are no written plans or those that have been made are inadequate.

2. Teams should have some means of indicating progress, i.e., of checking progress made on plans formulated.

3. Liaison with the Japanese is inadequate--there is no or not enough calling for reports from the Japanese. There are also not enough regular meetings. Very important in this respect is for the CE Officer and the CI Officer to know what instructions are coming to the Japanese through their own channels. For example, CE officers should keep a constant check on current and past Matsugaku, Matsuteki, and Matsusha (Ministry of Education directives). Due to the paper shortage, CE sections will no longer receive these directives. It is therefore necessary that CE officers check prefectural education sections for copies of them.

4. CE officers should get all new laws on screening from the Japanese. The same is true here as above; the paper shortage forbids the distribution of all these laws through American channels. Therefore the CE Officer must get them from the Japanese in order to keep informed on the screening situation. He should also ask the screening committee to keep him informed on progress, should get to know the committee in his prefecture, and should check on their work. It was emphasized that this is one of our weakest points: the fact that we do not know enough about what is going on in Japanese circles, particularly governmental circles, and that we cannot give the excuse that higher headquarters does not keep us informed. We should get the information ourselves in our own prefectures and a good bit of the information should be relayed to Region. Also, a CE Officer should know the education of his prefecture from start to finish, from top to bottom. He should not only know all there is to knowabout the prefectural education section, but he should also know gun and city educational setups plus the workings of the Temporary Conference Groups.

5. CE and CI officers should require the Japanese to make and submit plans. Then the job is to supervise the plans and to help correct defects. Too many of our people do not require the Japanese to submit plans of any kind and this is a definite weakness.

6. We should use Japanese personnel for many of our liaison functions. It is not absolutely necessary that these people speak English too well. It is necessary that they understand and sympathize with what we are trying to do.

7. We should recommend good people for official education jobs. If necessary, we should be prepared to suggest certain people for certain jobs. This is not to say that we will say who shall get what or that we will interfere. It is to say that under certain conditions, we should not be afraid to make recommendations.

8. Our publicity on the changes in education is weak. We should be seeing to publicity on grades 10, 11, 12 and on the Temporary Conference Groups. For example, the fact that the higher specialized schools will be broadened in their educational aims and curricula should have some publicity. Also, the night chugakko, its credits, etc. should be publicized.

9. Our lack of knowledge and work with prefectural and local budgets is perhaps one of our worst weaknesses. We should give immediate attention to the budget problem as it affects the building of new schools and as it affects education in general. We should call for reports on budgeting from prefectural education sections, study the reports, and try to make improvements. Particular attention should be paid to "Miscellaneous" expenses under which the Japanese have long been in the habit of putting anything and everything, including big sake parties. (Suggested reference: War Department Education Manual EM 929, Volume 2, Part IV.) CE officers should also have statistics on the amount of expenditures on students ofdifferent levels--per capita expenditure for elementary, secondary, etc. The reason for this is that there are great discrepancies on different levels the wrong way. That is, too much may be expended for secondary as opposed to primary when it should be the other way round.

10. On school inspections, it was suggested that CE officers occasionally obtain information about specific schools before visiting them. For example, a CE Officer might give the prefectural officials a list of ten schools about which he wants a variety of information. Then, of the ten schools, he might at some time in the future inspect two or three of them. When he makes his inspections, he could then check on the accuracy of the information he has received and also have a preview of what to expect when making the inspection. CE officers might also have prefectural officials accompany them on some of their school inspections. In any case, they should certainly hold critiques of inspected schools with prefectural officials. Other suggestions were: vary techniques of inspecting schools; special orientation of Teacher Consultants after school inspection; advance notice occasionally of CE officers' coming to schools; improving of in-service training of teachers mainly by having a critique with all the teachers after an inspection and a special talk with the principal and the head teacher. In addition while making school inspections, CE officers should check on local Temporary Conference Groups by having an interview with the members of the groups or with the heads of the groups.

11. CE officers should encourage the reading by teachers of professional educational publications. These publications might get wider reading if some sort of system of circulating the materials were set up by the prefecture.

12. There is a catalogue of educational films which has been distributed through Japanese channels and approved by the Ministry of Education for use in schools. These films can be borrowed or purchased. (Mr. Judson, CI&E, SCAP, suggests that the films should be bought in blocks rather than individually. That is, a set of films on one subject would be better than several different unrelated films.) Schools can also buy and rent films from the Japan Visual Education Association.

13. Social Education sections should build up "service" functions. That is, they could set up speakers' bureaus. Rather than CE officers individually making speeches, they could train these speakers' bureaus in particular fields, say, Adult Education.

14. Priority economics programs in information could profit from special work with women's organizations. This would be particularly true of such programs as the Fish and Vegetable and Power Conservation programs.

15. There is a need for more aggressiveness on the part of CE and CI officers in handling the Japanese. The officer making this criticism said that in some cases the Japanese were running us or completely ignoring us in their operations. We should have a firm grip on the situation by pushing, prodding, and sticking to our requests. We should not accept the usual negativism but should so operate that this negative approach is impossible. This, of course, does not mean that we push the Japanese around, but it does mean that we be firm and aggressive.

16. CE officers should check for essential construction by getting after allocation boards to make equitable construction allocation of materials. (Effect liaison with Economics officers) Schools could very probably get more material if allocations were more equitable. In this connection, CE officers should know how much additional space will be necessary for the compulsory eighth grade. Also, how much has already been done toward getting space and materials for the compulsory sighth grade.

17. CE officers have not been paying enough attention or any attention to the Temporary Conference Groups. These are extremely important because they are the precursors of the to be established School Boards.

To: Lt. Kerlinger

Reg

HEADQUARTERS
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 317

FNK/hs

102.5

15 October 1947

MEMORANDUM TO THE SMGO:

Subject: The CI&E Situation in Shikoku

Because the present CI&E Officer has only been on Shikoku for two months and because he has been mainly occupied with reorganization of the Shikoku Military Government Region CI&E setup, an adequate overall picture of the Shikoku CI&E situation is at present not possible. However, the following appraisal is attempted from the limited amount of information now available. Some of this is opinion and hearsay and is not substantiated except in part.

GENERAL

The Shikoku CI&E situation seems to be definitely behind most other areas in Japan due to several reasons. The first and perhaps most important is the general feudalistic and backward character of Shikoku Island and the people of Shikoku. This is by no means to be interpreted as a pessimistic outlook; rather it only means that CI&E action will have to geared on a lower level--starting almost from scratch, so to speak. Another reason is the lack of CI&E personnel on the island. For example, there is only one officer for each prefecture and two for Region. Our officers are, however, of the best quality and are at present doing fine work. Office setups of those CI&E offices observed are not satisfactory and would perhaps suffer on an inspection, but Region will gradually help teams in building files, suggesting simple but efficient office procedure, etc. A good example of this is the present inadequacy of team and Region files. Region files, it is believed, will be shaped up in two or three more weeks. Region has sent suggested file lists to teams and in the near future will send out complete lists of SCAPIN's, Eighth Army O.D.'s, etc. pertinent to CI&E work. An effort has been made and will continue to be made to supply teams with some necessary office supplies and with books and magazines both for reference and for use in CI&E Reading Rooms (There is only one CI&E Reading Room on Shikoku at present. The main obstacle in setting up Reading Rooms is the fear of not having sufficient material coming in to stock in the Rooms.)

EDUCATION

No attempt can be made at present to appraise the school situation of Shikoku because no visits have been made as yet. Within the next three months, however, field trips will be made to get some idea of the situation and what is most needed on Shikoku.

Relatively little seems to have been done in Adult Education and this section intends to give this strong emphasis especially in regard to the education of women.

Not too much is as yet known of screening, teacher-training, school reorganization, etc.

RELIGION

Although no very active investigation has been made to date, it seems that Shikoku is perhaps the most "religious" area in Japan. Buddhism and Shintoism seem to be very strong--there are probably more temples and shrines per square mile than enywhere else in Japan--and seem to have a very strong hold on the minds and emotions of the people, perhaps in not too healthy a manner. Priests seem to be very numerous and seem to exercise great influence, also perhaps in not too healthy a manner. It is possible that, in view of conditions, there are violations of SCAP directives.

INFORMATION

Information media have not been exploited, and this is unfortunate because Shikoku is ripe for the right kind of information. Considerable progress has been made by Region in learning what media exist, how potent they are, and how Military Government can both use them and stimulate the Japanese to use them to better advantage. For example, right now, this Section is making a Shikoku-wide survey of all periodicals and newspapers and intends to analyze them in order better to understand their usefulness. In connection with this, the Translation Section has expanded its activities somewhat and will be scanning all large Shikoku and non-Shikoku papers which are read on Shikoku for items of local importance. Three experimental press releases have been made from Region. No radio releases have been attempted. Certain key newspaper men have been oriented on Occupation objectives and it is expected that some Japanese activity will be stimulated soon.

The press of Shikoku seems to be unusually good, better, perhaps, than the press of Northern Japan. No reason is known for this except that perhaps the proximity and influence of Kansai (Kobe and Osaka) newspapers and journalists are strongly felt here. Strong efforts will be made in this direction since it is believed that this may be the brightest spot in the Shikoku CI&E picture.

The radio stations of Shikoku are poor; so poor, in fact, that as a medium of information their worth cannot at all be compared to, say, the stations of Chugoku. Takamatsu is the worst, having only a 50-watt station. All the other main stations in the prefectural capitals are 500-watt. (Both Okayama and Hiroshima have 10,000-watt stations.) Relay stations are very small--50--watt--and relatively ineffectual. This problem is a pressing one and CI&E officers will be encouraged to report on inadequacies and make recommendations for improvement.

Relatively few educational films have been shown on Shikoku. This will definitely be corrected in the next three months.

Posters illustrating all phases of the Occupational program have not been used on Shikoku, but a vigorous start has been made. At present, all teams each have four sets of the poster series, "Democratic Organizations," and six sets of posters on various subjects are being rotated around the Region. This Section, too, will be making and distributing a number of posters and efforts will be made to stimulate Japanese prefectural governments as well as schools to make and distribute their own posters.

Team activities in the field of information have been very limited or non-existent (due partially to lack of proper authority up to now). About as far as they seem to have gone is to have released a few items--SCAP releases, etc.--to the press.

ARTS & MONUMENTS

The Region CI&E Arts and Monuments Specialists are competent men and their work is looked on favorably by SCAP CI&E. Their work, however, has been expanded to include all four prefectures. (Previously they had not left Kagawa and had always travelled together.) They have also been partially oriented on objectives and relative importance of phases of their work. (A difficult problem is getting adequate translations of their reports. This will be corrected when the Translation Section gets to full strength.) The system of reporting used previously is a good one and has been retained. It may, however, be improved after more study of the Arts and Monuments picture has been made.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

This is a field which is going to get very vigorous emphasis in the immediate future. Relatively nothing has been done to date and the women's organizations of Shikoku are still organized along the old geographical Fujinkai lines and are dominated by men. This will be the CI&E Administrative Assistant's big job.

N.B.--Region CI&E's operation, which previously had been non-regional, has been changed radically. The distinction between team and Region CI&E function is, however, sometimes difficult to distinguish. It is believed that in general it is well understood by this Section and will be observed. Should it appear that Region CI&E is taking over team functions it will only be because certain operations may be necessary because of team geographic or personnel inadequacy. For example, Shikoku-wide projects can sometimes be more economically handled by Region. An example of this is the recent printing of the pamphlet, "Democratic Organizations." Another example will be the CI&E Administrative Assistant's activities with Japanese women and women's organizations, actually a team function but necessarily done by Region because of there being only one woman on Shikoku. But, to sum up, the major emphasis will be on operation through the teams.

SHIKOKU REGION

HEADQUARTERS I CORPS
APO 301 (Kyoto, Honshu)
Military Government Section

FEB 14 1949

7 January 1949

MEMO TO REGIONAL AND TEAM CI OFFICERS:

FISHERIES COOPERATIVES

The Diet recently passed the necessary legislation for reorganization of the old fisheries associations into democratic cooperatives. The program is to be carried out in similar fashion to the one which dealt with the dissolution and reorganization of Nomrokai. Natural Resources Summary 165 (5-11 Dec 48, pp14) carried the text of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's information plan. Natural Resources Section Study #31, 13 January 1949, furnishes complete details on the history of fisheries associations as well as provisions of the new law. The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is now distributing to prefectural fisheries sections a booklet "ABC of Fisheries Cooperatives." Eighth Army information materials will probably reach teams in February.

It is obvious that the success of the reorganization of Japanese fisheries associations depends on the sincerity and energy with which the task is undertaken at the prefectural level. Therefore, it is suggested that civil information officers:

a. Contact team economics sections and become familiar with the local situation regarding fisheries associations;

b. Keep in close touch with responsible prefectural officials so as to know when the "ABC" leaflets arrive; and

c. Exercise surveillance over the use of these leaflets.

It might be advisable to have an immediate conference with team economics personnel and responsible prefectural officials regarding local plans for implementing this program.

TAX COLLECTION

Collection of national taxes must be emphasized as the No. 1 priority program. The following paragraph should not be interpreted as minimizing its importance. In reading December Annex E-2's, it was noted that Civil information officers were encouraging active participation of the prefectural information sections, prefectural visual aids services, and various prefectural social and school education facilities in the campaign to increase national tax collections. However, most of the reports failed to mention prefectural tax collection programs. Very few mentioned long-range tax education. Therefore, it may be appropriate to observe that coordination between Finance Ministry branch office and prefectural information services is commendable, so long as it is a matter of local agencies cooperating with -- rather than being subordinate to -- the central government agency. As you probably know, over 65% of Japan's taxes go to support the central

government. Less than 35% remains as local revenue (in U.S. the ratio is exactly reversed). It is obvious that if Japan's struggling local autonomy is to become truly representative local self-government, eventually there must be adequate local revenue to support it. For this reason, it is suggested that civil information officers make certain that national tax collection programs, in addition to stimulating tax payment, include continuous elements of tax education. Japanese taxpayers must assume their responsibilities for modernizing Japan's archaic tax structure. Also team civil information officers should be familiar with activities and plans of prefectural tax collection agencies. Your attention is directed to the sentence on page 3 of the Eighth Army Information Plan for tax collection which states: "Whenever possible, prefectural officials may be encouraged to synchronize their information activities with those of national collectors." The aim should be toward an enlightened spirit of cooperation for community and national betterment -- rather than building a destructive competition between local and national tax collection agencies.

INQUEST COMMITTEES

In accordance with a telephone message from Eighth Army Civil Information Section, attention is directed to the fact that local Inquest Committees were formed throughout Japan 31 January. Full information is contained in the mimeographed transcript of a SCAP joint Legal and CI&E press conference, 1 October 1948, "Popular Controls over Public Procurators."

At least one Inquest Committee, consisting of 11 members, has now been formed in every area where there is a district court. To prevent control by special groups, committees were selected by lot from lists of eligible voters.

The importance of these committees lies in the fact that anyone with a complaint or accusation to make against the procurator may appeal to the Inquest Committee; or the committee may, on its own initiative, investigate a procurator's decision not to prosecute a case.

Findings of an Inquest Committee are put in the form of recommendations to the Chief Procurator. The fact that these recommendations are made public insures that each procurator's activities are subjected to the scrutiny of the entire community. An Inquest Committee's recommendations will thus carry the undeniable force of strong public opinion.

It is suggested that the press conference mentioned above and the text of Law #147 of 1948 be used to furnish team civil information and legal officers a basis for immediate coordination with responsible Japanese officials. The general public should be well informed of the membership and duties of these committees through which, for the first time in their history, the people of Japan may exercise control over public procurators.

WBK

CI

Takamatsu, Shikoku
4 May 1949

SUBJECT: Opaque Projection Material: "Hachi-San and the Price Stabilization Campaign."

TO : Commanding General
I Corps
APO 501
ATTN: Military Government CI Section

1. There are enclosed herewith ten (10) sets of opaque projection material on the subject of price stabilization, together with a printed Japanese script and an English translation. This subject has been interwoven with the general economic scheme so that it also helps to implement the nine-point program.

2. It was suggested and prepared by the Regional Price Control Bureau, the art work being furnished by this headquarters. Regional Price Control Bureau's operational agency in each prefecture is the Commerce and Industry Section of the Economic Department. These agencies have been advised of its production and are prepared to work with the Film Library and Information Office on its use.

3. Additional copies are available if desired.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

10 Incls:
Projector cards
with scripts

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

INFORMATION PLAN ON PRICE STABLIZATION

- 2nd Term -

Shikoku District Price
Stabilization Conference
Committee.

22 February 1949

1. POLICY

a. In view of the importance of women's cooperation for price stabilization, combined and organized efforts on the part of women in Shikoku are to be greatly emphasized.

b. Positive cooperation of various worker's unions, is to be induced.

2. OBJECTIVES

a. To inform store owners of the significance of "Story for Housewifes" and "Standard Store" with aid of the Chamber of Comm.& Industry.

b. To Study how to rationalize the management of store at the meeting of owners of "Store for Housewifes" and "Standard Store" designated, and to disseminate the result of study to other store owners.

*Consumer's Side

a. To inform general consumers of the designation of good stores adharing to official prices as "Store for Housewifes".

b. To enconrage them to watch those honored stores.

3. METHOD

a. To make use of radio and newspaper.

b. To ask Shikoku MG Region and MG teams to prepare pictures for the use of baloptican projection.

c. To utilize existing aduertizing facilities in the street such as towers and boards. To take advantage of the forth coming grand exposition in Takamatsu & Matsuyama.

d. To keep close connection with the prefectural Information Committee.

e. To sponser frequently friendly talking meetings with pe ple from women's organizations.

f. To offer data to schools so that they can teach their the price issue as a part of social learning course

g. To move the existing "Dfficial Price Consultation Office" Out of the Ken-cho building.

h. To issue "News of Women's Meeting", to exchange the status of activities in each prefecture.

i. To produce a radio program featuring the stabilization of commodities priceswith cooperation of theatrical groups.

To make use of 16mm film with regards to price problem. (under negatiation to the central authorities).

CIVIL INFORMATION SECTION
KAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

May 3, 1949

Reference: Letter Hdq. I Corps, dated 1 April 1949

Subject: Economic Stabilization Program

To: Civil Information Officer, Shikoku Mil. Govt Region

The following report of Information Activities is submitted.

1. The lecture, " Japan Looks to the Future," accompanied by baloptican cards has been and is being used throughout the prefecture by both the Prefecture Information Section and the Agricultural Extension Section. This lecture has been given to about 10,000 persons as of the end of April.

2. One Gun wide conference was held in Kita-gun with the President of the Kita Agriculture College speaking to show the connection the farmers have with this program.

3. The Vice Governor and the Chief of the Takamatsu Branch of the Bank of Japan have spoke about the Economic Program at two meetings.

2 May 1949

SUBJECT: Memorandum

TO : Civil Information Officer, SMGR

FROM : Civil Information Section

Economic Stabilization Program

1. Reference letter I Corps AG 091 - 3 - BA 1 April.

2. With the exception of utilizing the lecture and visual aid presentation, "Japan Looks to the Future", publicity for subject program has not progressed beyond the preliminary planning stage.

3. Under sponsorhsip of the Prefectural Information organization the presentation is being effectively used at Town and Village Information meetings throughout the Prefecture.

4. Copies have also been submitted to the Visual Aid Officerwith suggestions that the material be included with other visual aids at all Adult Education courses and used continuously in Visual Education programming. In addition the presentation will be given at Farm Cooperative and other Agricultural meetings beginning with the current period.

5. Further utilization as suggested is now being planned by the Prefectural Information organization which will be reported in subsequent monthly activities reports.

Lucien Smith.

L. SMITH
Civil Information Officer

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Civil Affairs Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition copy: Pamphlet, "Nine-Point Economic Program"
Prepared by: Price Stabilization Acceleration Headquarters
Quantity: 20,000 copies
Distribution date: September 1949
Distributed to: Prefectural Price Stabilization Boards

Translation:

LET'S WORK TOGETHER FOR THE RATIONALIZATION OF CONSUMER'S LIFE

Do you know about the Nine-Point Economic Program?
It is the prescription to bring about normal economic health out of the present abnormal status. In other words the nine-point economic program aims at recovery and self-sufficiency. In order to accomplish economic recovery, every one in the nation should reduce his daily expenses in every phase.

Let's buy commodities at official prices and through official channels. Let us consumers buy good commodities and encourage producers to produce superior goods.

Inferior goods wear out soon and are just a waste (of materials.)
If all consumers endeavour to buy superior goods at reasonable prices and observe the regulations, it will greatly affect price stabilization.

Price Stabilization Acceleration Headquarters.

1 to 7 October is the First Anniversary Commemoration Week for the promulgation of the Livelihood Cooperation Law.

DISTRIBUTION:

CGs, I and IX Corps
Chiefs, All CAff Regions
Chiefs, All CAff Teams
Chief, Hokkaido CAff District

消費生活の合理化に

みんなこぞつてつとめましょう

皆さん、經濟九原則を御存じですか。

九原則は病氣の經濟をなおして普通の健康な体にもどす處方箋のことです。病氣をなおして、一人立ちのできる丈夫な体になること、これが九原則の求めているところなのです。

このためには、國民全部が衣食住の日常生活費を節約することが大切です。

公定價格又は正規のルートで物を買いましょう。

消費者は良い品物をえらび、生産者は優良品をつくりましょう。

不良品はなが持ちしませんし、物を無駄にするばかりです。

消費者が優良品を適正な價格で求め規則を守ると物價はます〳〵安定するのです。

物價安定推進本部

十月一日から七日までは、消費生活協同組合法實施一週年記念週間です。

經濟九原則とは

What are Economic Nine Principles like?

——日本の經濟安定に關する

The directive of the U.S. Govt. relating to eco

佐賀縣・佐賀縣經濟再建委員會）

Saga Prefecture Saga Prefectual Economic Recovery

目標

拝啓、余は極東委員會の指示に從い送付されたアメリカ合衆國政府からの中間指令をたつた今受理した、右指令は出來るだけ速に日本に於ける財政、金融、物價及び賃銀の安定を達成すると共に輸出のための生産を最大限にするための一連の目標を設定したものである、本書翰に同封の別紙中に列擧されている目標は明確であり、アメリカ合衆國の國務及び陸軍兩省の公表で指摘されている通り、その一般性質が終局の望ましい安定への手段として從來日本政府に通知された目標と同趣旨のものである

前提

本指令は次の様な前提より出發するものである、即ち迅速な日本の經濟安定は連合國民日本國民双方に共通の第一義的目標であること、アメリカ國民が日本の資源不足を補充し日本人の生活を支えるよう要請されている限り彼等は日本國民の最大限の勤勉、並に利用可能資源の拙劣な分配又は國產原料品を强力に生產せず又は政府及び產業の運營上に於ける浪費や無駄を抑制しないことより生ずる損失を最小限に止めるよう要求する權利があること、及び積極的な連合國の干渉によつて無分別な政爭、見境の無い勞働爭議及び破壞的な思想的壓迫に基く妨害が最もよく避けられるといふことなどである。

目的

本指令の基本的目的をわかりやすく言えばそれのみが政治的自由を正當化し保證する樣な經濟的自立態勢を速かに達成することである。何故ならば國民の生計が他國民の慈悲に賴つている限り、政治的自由はあり得ないからである。

再建と自

九原則の解

九原則はなぜ出されたか

一、日本の再建

日本は敗戰で外は領土の四割五分を失い、多くの資源と市場をなくし、內は國土荒廢し生產施設は破壞された。加えて海外からの引揚者六百万人を迎え狹い國土はいやが上にも狹くなつた。そこで戰後一番大事なことはまず狹められた國土に經濟を再建することであつたが、これまで政府も國民もその努力が足らなかつた。そこでこの九原則で日本經濟を建て直そうというのである

二、日本の自立

ところが敗戰後の日本經濟は二つの大きい援助の「足」でどうにかこうにか歩いてきた「竹馬經濟」であつた。竹馬の一つの足は食糧や工

九原則の一、インフレ

九原則のねら
る。そのため
ばならない。
を減らして一

可抗力として集團的意志を充分に動員すること
いであろう。
て一層の助走を要

とはどんなものか

ciples like.

定に關する米國政府の指令——

re relating to economic stabilization of Japan.

經濟再建委員會・佐賀縣通貨安定推進委員會）

tual Economic Recovery Comm. Currency Stabilization Promoting Comm.

九原則の全文

一、支出を出來るだけ引締めることによつて出來る限り近い將來に總合豫算の均衡を圖り、必要且つ適切な新歳入を含めて政府の全歳入を最大限に擴充する爲に稅收計畫を促進强化し、脫稅者に對し速かに且つ廣範圍に亘り徹底的な處置をとる。

二、賃金安定を實現するための效果的計畫を作成する。

三、眞に經濟復興に貢獻する事業に限り融資を受け得るよう限定する。

四、現行の價格統制を强化し、必要があればその範圍を擴張する。

五、現行爲替管理を强化すること。且つ現行の外國貿易管理の操作を改善し且つ日本側機關に委讓することが出來る程度迄行うこと。

六、外國貿易を特に輸出貿易を最大限に振興することを目的とする現行の割當ならびに配給制度を特に改善する。

七、すべての主要國産材料と工業製品の生産增大をはかる。

八、すべての主要食糧供出計畫の能率を向上する。

九、なお以上の計畫は速かに單一爲替レートを決定出來る諸條件を確保するものである。

進されるものである。

マッカーサー元帥の書簡（全文）

まえがき

經濟九原則とは日本經濟の安定に關する米國政府の中間指令で昨年十二月十九日マッカーサー元帥より吉田首相宛左の書簡を以て傳達された。

目標

拜啓、余は極東委員會の指示に從い送付されたアメリカ合衆國政府からの中間指令をたつた今受理した、右指令は出來るだけ速に日本における財政、金融、物價及び賃銀の安定を達成すると共に輸出のための生産を最大限にするための一連の目標を設定したものである、本書翰に同封の別紙中に列擧されている目標は明確であり、アメリカ國民がその欠乏を自ら克服することによつてのみ生ずる確固たる威嚴に欠けることがあればそれである。又、もし國民の生活水準を次第に向上せしめる不可抗力として集團的意志を充分に動員することが出來ないであろう。

要

アメリカ合衆國の[illegible]題に關連するものの[illegible]した努力により上記[illegible]期待されるであろう[illegible]に共通な第一義的目[illegible]するであろう。又[illegible]て一層の[illegible]乏を要求

再建と自

自立のために

ダグラス・マッカーサー

するであろう。又そのことは日本人の生活の各部面に於て一層の耐乏を要求すると共に自由な社會に固有な特權は日本は破滅するであろう。

解說

は食糧や工業原料の不足を補うための莫大なアメリカの援助であり、もう一つの足は重要産業や物資に對する政府の手厚い補助金であつた。十億ドル以上に上るアメリカの援助はアメリカ國民の稅金から出ておりいつまでもそれによることはできなくなつた。又政府の補助金は大部分が國民の負擔であり、それがインフレを促進し、その上企業のひとり立ちを妨げてきた。そこでこの二つの竹馬の足からおりて自分の足で立つためにこの九原則が出された。

九原則のねらい

一、インフレ收束、

九原則のねらいは日本の再建と自立である。そのためにはまずインフレを退治せねばならない。インフレ收束の方法は「金」を減らしてそれを有効につかう「物」をふやすことの外はない。九原則はこの「金」と「物」の兩面からインフレ收束の方法をきめている。即ち九原則の第一、二、三の各原則は資金面のインフレ對策で「金」を減らしてそれを有効につかうことを定め、第七、八、九の各原則は物資面のインフレ對策で「物」をふやし特に輸出をさかんにすることを定めてある。そして第四、五、六の各原則はこの「金」と「物」の相互關係から起つて來る賃金、物價、貿易爲替の管理のあり方をきめているのである。

二、國際經濟との接觸

こうして國內のインフレを收束して日本經濟が他の援助にたよらず一本立ち出來るようになつて始めて他の外國と對等のおつきあいができることになる。それには日本のお金と外國のお金との換算率を一本にきめる必要が起つてくる。九原則がその末尾に「九つの原則は單一爲替レートをできるだけ早く設定することを目標として推進される。」と結んでいるのはこのためである。

耐乏生活にたえましょう

佐賀縣中央公民館

い將來に總合豫算の眞の均衡化を
最大限に擴充する。
圍に亘り徹底的な刑事訴追措置を
う限定する。
張する。
すること。これらの措置を適切に
に振興することを目標として改善
件を確保することを目標として推
。

期待

余は、余の過去久しきにわたる既定政策に從い日本國政府及び國民が本安定計畫を出來得る限り强力且つ忠實に達成することを期待する。要求が如何に苛酷なものであろうとも、余は日本國民り、個人的犧牲が如何に大きかろうとも、右目的の挑戰に應じ及び政府が右貴重な國民的目標を達成する能力を持つていることを信ずる。前途は確かに困難なものであるかも知れない。然しその負擔が全國民に平等に課せられるならば、個人生活に對する衝撃は最小限度に止められるであろう。余は日本の全ての男女が、右目的の挑戰に應じて勇氣と決意を以て結集することを心から希望し且つ確信を以て期待するものである。右を達成した場合、日本は紛爭の巷となつている全アジアが以て範とするに足る進歩的安定を作り上げるであろう。もし右を達成しなければ日本は破滅するであろう。

ダグラス・マッカーサー

要求

アメリカ合衆國の行動は必然的に救濟及び復興豫算の問題に關連するものであり、右豫算は將來日本國民が結束した努力により上記目的を達成する度合に比例してのみ期待されるであろう、右は日本人の思想と行動が全國民に共通な第一義的目的の下位に置かれるよう變位を要求するであろう。又そのことは日本人の生活の各部面に於て一層の耐乏を要求すると共に自由な社會に固有な特權

敬具

自立のために

うしまし蓄貯と

佐賀中央銀行　佐賀興業銀行

佐賀縣信用農業協同組合連合會

（佐賀縣産業振興對策審議會事務局編）

増産と輸出で築け新日本

佐賀縣貿

九原則の影響と對策

（まえがき）

以下九原則の各項について、今後どのような措置がとられるか、その結果われわれの事業や生活にどのような影響が起つてくるか、從つてどんな對策と覺悟が必要であるかを述べてみよう。

資金面のインフレ對策

第一原則　豫算の均衡

措置

政府支出を嚴重に引締め、收入を最大限に確保して、一般、特別會計を通ずる總合豫算の均衡を圖る、地方財政も同樣である。

(1) 支出の嚴重引締め
- 政府出資金の削減
- 價格調整費の削減
- 輸出補助金の全廢
- 鐵道外特別會計の獨立採算
- 行政整理
- 地方配布稅の大幅減額
- 地方債の削減

(2) 最大限の收入確保

影響と對策

國も縣も市町村も收入を增し、その收入の範圍內で支出する。從來までのような財政の赤字を公債や借入金で賄うことは許されない。個人の家計にも大きく響いてくる、家計も無駄をはぶいて、よけいに働かなければならなくなる。

復金の融資などはできなくなる。

今まで補給金をうけていた石炭、鐵鋼、肥料、ソーダなどの重点産業の補給金がへるので企業の合理化、コストの引下げが不可避となる。

今迄補助金でやつて來た輸出産業は採算がとれなくなる、三六〇圓レートでやつてゆける迄にコストを下げねばならぬ。鐵道、通信などの特別會計も獨立採算となるので汽車賃、郵便料金が高くなる。政府職員を二―三割整理する。そのために失業者が出る。公共事業費や災害復舊費がへらされ、地方財政も中央にたよつてばかりいられなくなる。

稅金が高くなる、國民一人當りの負擔額は昨年の六千圓が今年は九千五百圓位に上る、所得稅は六割增、地租や家屋稅はほぼ二倍、縣、市町村民稅も上る。

第二原則　納稅の强化

第四原則　賃金の安定

措置

(1) 賃金三原則の確認
(2) 生活給より能率給へ
(3) 企業の合理化と勞働生産性の增大
(4) 勞働法規の改正と勞資協議會の活用

影響と對策

政府補給金
赤字融資
價格引上げ
による賃上げは許されない。政府に賴つてきた企業を自分の責任にする。

生産量を越えた賃金はインフレを招く。生産の能率に應じた賃金と、高能率者優遇、生活物資の增配などが然し勤勞者のみに犧牲を背負わさずの體制を整える。

替レートの設定

(1) 以上の九原則の各項は出來るだけ早く單一條件を確保するために推進されねばならぬ。

(2) 單一爲替レートは豫想より早く一ドル三六〇日より實施されている。

(3) 一ドル三六〇圓のレートは輸出にも輸入にも國の輸入品は一ドル四〇圓から五〇〇圓から一、〇〇〇圓位まで商品によつてドルちであつた。そして輸入品の平均レートは三三〇圓であつた。これがすべての輸出入品となるわけである。

(4) そこで輸入品は大部分が値上りとなつて、と物價はそれだけ上る。物價が上ると賃金もインフレ退治が困難になる。だから政府は輸入補助金を出すことにし、この補助金に化で値上りを抑えようとしているわけであ

鐵道外特別會計の獨立採算
行政整理
地方配布稅の大幅減額
地方債の削減

(2) 最大限の收入確保

第二原則　納稅の强化

措置

(1) 稅收計畫の促進强化

(2) 脫稅者に對する刑事訴追

影響と對策

納稅を促進すると共に納得のゆく稅金を定めるために稅制を改正する。インフレ大口利得を追及する。

稅務官吏の能率と素質を向上する。

脫稅者、滯納者は今迄の國稅滯納處分だけではすまぬ、刑法によつて嚴重に處斷される、不正申告も同樣で反稅行爲は許されない。

稅金は必ずとられる、商業帳簿、農業帳簿の備付が絕對必要である。

納稅促進に納稅準備預金制度が設けられた、利子は一般より高く課稅もうけない、納稅に困らぬようこの制度を大いに利用しよう。

第三原則　融資の限定

措置

(1) 金融の量的統制
通貨增發を抑制

(2) 金融の質的統制
重点産業を優先

(3) 貯蓄の增强

影響と對策

市中銀行の日銀ブラさがりは困難となる。

復金の新規貸出は停止される。

融資は貯蓄のワク內に限り、通貨を增發しない。

(イ)輸出産業　(ロ)重点産業とその關連産業　(ハ)原料輸入により增産確實な産業　(ニ)生必物資關係の産業の順位で融資する。その他の産業は金が借りにくくなる。又老朽設備の補修も新規設備も困難となる。

各産業とも資金を有効につかうと共に自己資金を充實する外はない。

輸出振興、産業伸張による我國の自立には貯蓄をふやすが一番近道である。支出を節約して耐乏と貯蓄に覺悟を新たにしよう。

第四原則　價格の統制

措置

(1) 物價の低位安定

影響と對策

單一爲替レート（一ドル三六〇圓）における。

價格調整費、輸入補給金の創設により上がるが、金融の制限、徵稅の强化次第に下がり(公)に近ずき安定するヤミ商賣のサヤ稼ぎはむずかしくなる。

レートでやつてゆける迄にコストを下げねばならぬ。鐵道、通信などの特別會計も獨立採算となるので汽車賃、郵便料金が高くなる。公共事業政府職員を二―三割整理する。そのために失業者が出るばかりいら費や災害復舊費がへらされ、地方財政も中央にたよつてばかりいられなくなる。

稅金が高くなる、國民一人當りの負擔額は昨年の六千圓が今年は九千五百圓位に上る、所得稅は六割增、地租や家屋稅はほぼ二倍、縣、市町村民稅も上る。

資金面と物資面の交涉領域

納稅と供米

單一爲替レートの

ちであつた。そして輸入品の平均レートは三三〇圓であつた。これがすべての輸出入品となるわけである。

そこで輸入品は大部分が値上りとなつて、物價はそれだけ上る。物價が上ると賃金もインフレ退治が困難になる。だから政府は輸入補助金を出すことにし、この補助金は三六〇圓のこのレートは決して輸出入だけではない。三六〇圓レートで日本の物價は世界一つたのだから、輸出に關係のない國內消費などは三六〇圓までコストを引下げないと三六〇圓の水準に合格しえないものは落伍を安く作らねば買れない時代がやつてくる

(4)

(5)

(6)

輸出では今まで一ドル四〇〇圓以上であつ

補助金は全廢されたからいよいよ企業合理化で値上りを抑えようとしているわけであ

貿易振興會

安定

と對策

給金
賃
上げ
による賃上げは許されない。

勝つてきた企業を自分の責任で經營させ、企業の自立化を促

を越えた賃金はインフレを助長して却つて實質賃金の低下を

生産の能率に應じた賃金となる。

者優遇、生活物資の增配などで實質賃金をふやす。

勞者のみに犧牲を背負わさない、公正健全な組合と勞資協力

を整える。

(2) 價格統制の强化と範圍擴張

第六原則　貿易管理の改善と爲替管理の强化

措置

(1) 民間貿易の擴大
(2) 貿易管理の主体を日本側に移讓する
(3) 外國爲替管理の强化
(4) 外資導入の促進

影響と對策

物價の基礎となつている原價計算方式に改善を加える、統制方式を簡素强化する、ヤミ價格を取締る。

物價は次第に低位に安定するが國民の生活が樂になると考えるのは早合点、言い古されたことだが勤勞と耐乏、節約と貯蓄がいよいよ必要となる。

物資面のインフレ對策

第七原則　輸出の振興

措置

(1) 物資割當、配給制度の改善
(2) 輸出産業最優先
(3) 國內需要の節約

影響と對策

現在の指定生産資材、指定配給物資の割當配給方法を改善する、これによつて配炭、石油、食料品、貿易の各公團は改組される。

高能率の輸出産業に對し資材、電力等が優先的に割當られる結果、非能率の國內産業には資材電力など廻らなくなる。

低能率、コスト高の輸出産業や國內産業は企業合理化を余儀なくされる。これは金融面の質的統制によつて一層推進される。

輸出のためには國內の需要は相當に抑制される、ここにも耐乏の生活がはじまる。

第八原則　工業生産の增大

措置

(1) 重要國産原料の增産

影響と對策

石炭、電力、肥料、鉄鋼などの重要産業は傾斜生産を續ける、しかし、この補助金で足りない處は企業の合理

ことにし、

ことしているわけである。

が値上りとなつて、政府が何の措置もとらない

る。物價が上ると賃金も上げざるを得ないし、イ

なる。だから政府はなるべく物價を上げないため

輸入品の平均レートは一ドル一三〇圓、輸出品は

これがすべての輸出入品について一ドル三六〇圓

は出來るだけ早く單一爲替レートを決定出來る諸

に推進されねばならぬことになつている。

想より早く一ドル三六〇圓と決定して四月二十五

る。

トは輸出にも輸入にも適用される。今までのわ

四〇圓から五〇〇圓位まで、輸出品は一〇〇圓

で商品によつてドルと圓との交換比率がまちま

輸入品の平均レートは一ドル一三〇圓、輸出品は
これがすべての輸出入品について一ドル三六〇圓

府が値上りとなつて、政府が何の措置もとらない
る。物價が上ると賃金も上げざるを得ないし、イ
なる。だから政府はなるべく物價を上げないため
ことにし、この補助金で足りない處は企業の合理
としているわけである。

四〇〇圓以上であつた生糸、陶器、造船、雜貨
ストを引下げないと輸出ができなくなる。輸出
からいよいよ企業合理化が必要となつてくる。
トは決して輸出入だけのレートにとどまつてはい
で日本の物價は世界の物價と競爭するようにな
に關係のない國内消費者を相手とする産業でも、
格しえないものは落伍してゆく、いよいよ良い品
ない時代がやつてくる。

統制と對策

レート（一ドル三六〇圓）を通じて物價を國際物價に近ず

製、輸入補給金の削減によつて物
、金融の制限、徴税の強化、購買力
下がり㊌に近ずき安定する
貨のサヤ稼ぎはむずかしくなる。

供米はみなのため

各地方事務所
市町村

(3) 國内需要の節約

第八原則　工業生産の増大

措置

(1) 重要國産原料の増産

(2) 工業生産の増大

影響と對策

石炭、電力、肥料、鉄鋼などの重要産業は傾斜生産を續ける、しかし今までのような安易な赤字經營は許されない。すべて蓄積資金だけで賄わねばならぬから、設備資金や運轉資金に不足を來す、企業の合理化、ひいては下請中小企業にも大きくひびいて來る。集中生産方式に變る、よい品を安く賣る時代となつて、販賣競爭が行はれる、中小企業はこの面からも打撃をうける。中小企業は目先の利益に走らず先ずその經營の無駄をはぶき品質、技術の向上をはかり合理的帳簿組織を備え、同業者の協同化と組織化に向つて頭をきりかえて出直すべきである。

第九原則　食糧の増産と供出の強化

措置

(1) 食糧の増産

(2) 供出の強化

(3) 主食のヤミ取締強化

影響と對策

わが國は年々二〇〇万トンの食糧が不足する、それはアメリカからの輸入に仰いでいる。この輸入を少くするためには食糧の一層の増産をはからねばならぬ、それには農業にも經營の合理化が要求される、外國農産物との競爭も考えねばならぬ、多角經營、農村工業の振興は眞劍な問題となる。

事前割當制度はつづける、追加供出制度は法制化される、農家の保有量を確保して後はみんな供出する、農家のヤミ所得の源泉は細くなる、ヤミ取締りは强化される。こうして供出と稅金で農家もだんだん苦しくなる。今迄よりもよけいに働いて收入をふやし、支出をきりつめ、農業帳簿を備付けよう。

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
4 May 1949

SUBJECT: Opaque Projection Material: "Yoshi-dan and the Price Stabilization Campaign.

TO : Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
ATTN: CI Section

1. There are enclosed herewith five (5) sets of opaque projection material on the subject of price stabilization, together with a printed Japanese script and an English translation. This subject has been interwoven with general economics so that it also helps to implement the nine-point Program.

2. It was prepared by the Regional Price Control Bureau and produced by this headquarters. Regional Price Control Bureau's operational agency in each prefecture is the Commerce and Industry Section of the Economic Department. These agencies have been advised of the production of this material and are awaiting its receipt by the Prefectural Film Library. Plans have probably already been made for its use.

3. It is requested that this headquarters be furnished with a copy of use plan.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PEW:

5 Incls:
Projector cards
with scripts

R. A. ROSENBAUM
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

Industrial Document

CT

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Economic & Scientific Section

APO 500
24 May 1949

463.3(24 May 49)ESS/FEC AC No. 235

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director General, Economic Stabilization Board

SUBJECT: Notice of Amended Action

1. References are the following memoranda to the Director General, Economic Stabilization Board, from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

a. File 463.3(11 Jan 47)ESS/IN, dated 11 January 1947, subject: Allocation of Coal for January 1947 and Thereafter.

b. File 463.3(3 Mar 49)ESS/FEC AC, dated 3 March 1949, subject: Allocation of Coal and Lignite for April, May, and June 1949.

2. Amended Action to the Coal and Lignite Allocation for April, May, and June 1949.

a. The category "Iron & Steel" under the major category "RAW MATERIALS INDUSTRIES" is increased by 91,247 tons of imported coking coal from a total of 319,834 tons to a new total of 411,081 tons. This coal is on the following ships:

16 May	Helmsley	8,550
15 May	Greenstoke Castle	8,796
19 May	San Vincente	6,221
16 May	Silver Plane	4,857
16 May	Eretteo	9,543
17 May	Ingleton	7,872
14 May	Lake Shawmigan	8,937
15 May	Rookley	8,464
23 May	Othon	10,034
19 May	Stauros Coumantaros	9,717
21 May	Crowbrough Hill	8,256

FOR THE CHAIRMAN
FAR EAST COMMAND ALLOCATION COMMITTEE

Quincy Adams

QUINCY ADAMS
Executive Chairman
Far East Command Allocation Committee

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
12 February 1949

SUBJECT: 9 Point Program & Speech of Maj Gen W. F. Marquat

TO : Commanding Officer, Nagasa Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

1. Inclosures herewith are ten (10) copies in Japanese of the 9 Point Recovery Program laid down by SCAP together with a speech made by Maj Gen W. F. Marquat, Chief of ESS SCAP. A copy of the latter in English was received by each team recently.

2. It is suggested that these be given to the Prefectural Information Section for further dissemination to Local Information Committees which can publicize them locally. The importance of this program cannot be minimized and every possible means should be used to imprint it and keep it imprinted in the minds of the Japanese.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

2 Incls:
1. 9 point program
2. Speech of Gen Marquat

R. A. ROSENBRAUM
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

経済安定九原則

一、支出を嚴重に引締め必要と認められる思ひ切った措置を取る事によって一日も早く総合予算の眞の均衡をはかる

一、收税計画を促進強化し脱税に対しては迅速かつ廣範囲にわたって徹底的刑事措置をとる

一、金融機関からの融資は日本の経済に貢献する諸事業にだけ與えるよう限定する

一、賃金安定を実現するための効果的計画作成

一、現行價格統制計画を強化し必要あれば範囲を拡張する

一、外國貿易管理の操作を改善しかつ現行外國爲替管理を強化すること、これらの措置を適切に日本側機関に移動することができる程度まで行うこと

一、現行の割当ならびに配給措置特に輸出貿易を最大限に振興することを目標として改善する

一、重要國産原材料ならびに工業製品の生産を増大する

一、食糧供出計画の能率を向上する

一、單一爲替交換比率を設定できるなお以上の計画はすみやかに單一爲替交換比率を設定できる諸條件を確保することを目標として進歩されるものである

総司令部経済科学局長マーカット少将は一月廿七日経済安定に関する労資協議会の席上次の演説を行った

演説要旨　日本はいまその歴史的轉換期に直面してゐる、この時に当り今次の総選挙に表現されたように國民は日本の自立復興のため敢然と立上り決意を示してゐる、しかしながら政治、社會問題も國民の生活向上および経済安定なくしては実現し得ないことを銘記すべきである、そこで日本の國民の生活水準の向上はどれだけ製品を輸出出来るかにかゝってゐる、したがって増産とそのための國民勤労の最も良き組織が究極の目標でなければならない、ここに於て日本国民も一人残らず生産増強を第一に考え一致協力しなければならぬ、そうしてこの協力を阻害するような勢力とは結局に戦はねばならぬのだ、昨年十二月マックアーサー元帥が示された経済安定九原則は日本の直面する経済問題と日本国民の生活向上の基本を明快にのべたものである、日本人はすべてこれを遂行し熟読し味わう必要がある、しかしここに示されたる途の実現は日本人自ら行うものであることについてゐる、アメリカの協力援助は日本人自身の努力如何に応じて與えられるものである、日本人のあらゆる階層がこの目標に向って心機一轉力を協せ努力し責任を負わねばならない、政治的イデオロギーの対立にその努力を阻害されてはならぬ、日本国民にとっては苦しいことではあるがこの苦しみを一部の階層でなく全部で負うべきである、全日本国民が結束して立ちこと自分は信ずる、これが出来なければ日本はアジアの模範となり将来なければ滅びるかだ労資の代表が一堂に会したのは日本の將来の利益のため労使双方の共通の重要問題を議し国民全体に課せられた生産増強の使命を達成するため健全な実際的な対策を樹立するにあり断じて経済安定諸要素を取るかどうかという点ではこれは問題ではない、これはすでにマッカーサー元帥の指令に対する国民の反応において決定されている事項の問題は一般の理解と国民一致の支持のもとにいかにしてこれらの問題を効果的に解決するかにかゝってゐる、健全な経済観念においてはじめて公の利益のため政府による統制が必要になるのである、世界の多くの国々はそれは労資自身であるべきなのである、これが協調し得ぬときには労資関係を決するのは労資自身であるべきなのである、これが協調し得ぬ高度産業においては労資の間に相互の協力によって得た収益分配についての完全な了解があり、團体交渉の根本的な目的はここにある、しかしこれもまず十分に利益あることが前提であるにこれは日本でも同様生産が上ってそして資本と生産手段が十分に集められ收入も上り、したがって労働者もより大なる賃金を要求する権利を得るものであるしたがって真の立派な組合ならばおのずから増産を最大の目標とすべきである又立派な経営者ならばその善心来で組合を援助するはずである生産増強を阻害するようなイデオロギー戦は特に経済再建の緊要なときに於ては許されないのである銘記して現下の日本を見るにその経済の実情を無視した感情的理論にいけてるときではない

今の日本は安眠をむさぼるような状態ではない、日本のその日その日の経済水準は直接国民一人々々の努力につながっているのだ、過去三年日本では賃金と生産の不均衡があったが、これは國民の労働意欲の欠如というよりは原料や生産財の不足が主な原因だった、しかし今や物資が與えられようとしているのであるいまこそ労資ともに奮起し相携えて進む決意を固めるべきときである、この会議の任務は重大である現下の経済事情はやむを得ないがそれは能う限り融通性を持たせるが望ましい、経済轉換期にはまだある程度の打撃はやむを得ないが打撃は一部でなく國民各階層が等しく負担すれば軽くて済むのである、もし究極の目標がより大なる生産にあればそれは國民にとり多くの試戦となり大なる負担が約束されてそのかわり一時の勇猛は進歩の道程において必ず取除き得る障害であると考えるべきであるそして本当に日本人同士が協調し得ずこの絶好の機会を取り逃すならば融通性のない強力指導もやむを得なくなるのである日本国民の将来の生活水準向上の如何は実に諸君の判断にかかっている諸君はそれぞれの問題を健全に考え明確に判断しまたこの努力と日本国民の存在に信念を加えようとする分子があれば、これを国民経済の分野から永遠に葬りさるの決意を固めるべきである、終りにマッアーサー元帥も諸君の愛國心と能力を信じ諸君が幸福な自立日本建設のためあらゆる努力を傾注するよう激励の言葉を私に通じて與えられた事を傳え
"意義な経済復興の希望が今日ほど明るい時はかつてなかった、ここに選ばれた諸君が立派に責務を果されることを希望してやまない。

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
29 March 1949

SUBJECT: Implementation of "9 point Economic Program".

TO : Commanding Officer, Tokushima Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Mil Govt Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Ehime Mil Govt Team, APO 1050

1. There are transmitted herewith five (5) sets of a lecture presentation entitled "Japan Looks to the Future". This dynamic material was prepared by the Kagawa Military Government Team and was thoroughly tested in that prefecture before final preparation in this form.

2. It is suggested that a conference be held between Military Government CI, Economics, and Education officers and their Japanese counterparts to make plans for its most effective use.

3. Suggested uses for the material are.

1. Village or gun information meetings
2. Adult Education classes.
3. Newspaper serialization
4. Agencies and organization sponsored meetings
5. Transposition to larger form by local artist as "ebanashi" for semi-permanent display at expositions or fairs.

4. It should be pointed out that no changes are to be made in the lecture material unless specific approval is secured in each case from the Civil Information Officer.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COMBELIN:

1 Inclosure
(5 copies)

R. A. ROSENBRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

BASIC: Ltr, HQ Eighth US Army, APO 1060, dtd 25 Mar 49, subj: Lecture Presentation "Japan Looks to the Future"

1st Ind

RAH/kn

HEADQUARTERS, HIROSHU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1060 28 MAR 49

TO: Commanding General
I Corps
APO 301

1. 50 copies of the lecture presentation have been withdrawn for use by other teams of this region. It is requested that 10 of the remaining inclosures be sent to the Civil Information Officer, Military Government Section, Headquarters, Eighth Army, who saw this material in preparation on a recent visit and asked for a number of copies. A similar request was also made by Mr. Bernard Bebb, Economic planning section, CIE, SCAP who saw the material at the recent Civil Information conference in Yokohama.

2. It is pointed out that this presentation was tested before Japanese audiences prior to reaching its final form. However the value of such presentation will depend largely on the oratorical ability of the lecturer and the enthusiasm he displays.

1 Incl:
Subject Lecture
20 copies (30 withdrawn)

R. H. COUCHLIN
Colonel GS
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS
KAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050
Takamatsu, Shikoku

25 March 1949

SUBJECT: Lecture Presentation "Japan Looks to the Future"

TO : Commanding Officer
Shikoku Military Government Region
APO 1050

1. Transmitted herewith are 50 copies of a lecture presentation in Japanese, with baloptical visual aids and English translations, for such use or distribution as may be deemed appropriate.

2. This lecture was produced by members of this team, primarily to fill the need of the Economic Section for material to give positive impetus to the 9 point economic program, to stimulate better labor education, to expedite rice and tax collection, and to implement interest in antiblack market campaigns and other economic priority programs.

3. This lecture has also proven very effective in the adult education program and is likewise being used successfully by the local Information Officer.

4. Althohgh the visual aids herewith transmitted have been used as baloptican slides, wide usage is being made of large blown-up copies in the form of flip-charts and wall displays in this prefecture. It has been found in many cases that this method of presentation can be made to reach a much larger group of people. For example, the National Rural Police Department borrowed the slides and is now producing, with local artists, a flip-chart which they intend to use as a presentation to all policemen in the prefecture, and they are also preparing a large wall display which they will use as part of their display at the Takamatsu Sight Seeing Grand Exposition, an island-wide trade exposition being conducted in Takamatsu. Some of the newspapers have indicated interest in using the lecture as a serial presentation. The local Economic Investigation Board used the lecture with the flip-chart method before the local Economic Inspection Commission, and the Vice-Governor of the prefecture has personally made presentations using flip-charts at meetings of officials.

5. The most significant feature of the lecture is that it was first prepared entirely in Japanese, and although it has been edited and reedited numerous times, it has remained a

Japanese lecture to be delivered in Japanese by Japanese. All of the employees who worked on the lecture were graduates of the 52 hour orientation course designed to acquaint them thoroughly with the aims and objectives of the occupation. The translation transmitted is as nearly as possible a literal translation of the lecture. Every emphasis, however, has been expended in making it a good Japanese lecture rather than a translation of a good English lecture. It is noteworthy that at the conclusion of its presentation in its present form it has invariably drawn a great deal of spontaneous applause.

6. Certain groups have asked permission to use the lecture but have indicated a desire to delete certain elements of it which would tend to twist the emphasis away from either American aid or basic democratic principles. For that reason this headquarters found it necessary to include a statement to the effect that no changes would be made without prior approval of the Information Officer. It is believed that careful attention should be given to this point by any occupation agency which might have occasion to permit Japanese organizations to use it.

7. This team has at its disposal approximately 100 additional copies of the lecture, should your headquarters require them for further distribution.

1 Incl:
Subject ~ecture
(50 copies)

MATTHEW L CHABTREE
Lt Col Inf
Commanding

CIV. INFO. 12,13

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

CIV. INFO.

READ & INITIAL	
C.O.	C
EXEC.	
ADJT.	
1st Sgt.	
Sgt Maj.	

RESTRICTED

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

14 December 1948

THE USE OF RADIO IN A GENERAL ELECTION

THE PROBLEM PRESENTED

To decide how the medium of radio broadcasting may be used to the best advantage in connection with the next general election of Diet members.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM

1. In case the Diet is dissolved and a general election is called, radio will be expected to perform certain functions. A plan for the performance of these functions must be made in order to ensure a democratic election by furnishing maximum information to help the electorate to choose candidates intelligently.

2. There are 466 seats in the Diet to be filled from 117 election districts. There is no way of knowing in advance how many candidates will register for these seats. The only guide is the fact that in the last election, 1,273 candidates applied for time to speak over the radio. Only 1,219 actually used the time granted.

3. The question must be decided as to whether or not all candidates can be given time on the air to make campaign speeches, and if so, what times of day shall be devoted to such broadcasting.

4. If candidates are permitted to broadcast, steps must be taken to ensure equal treatment to all candidates.

5. It must be decided whether time is to be allowed for discussion of party platforms, and if so, which parties will be recognized and how time is to be apportioned.

6. Since democratic processes are still new to Japan, it seems desirable to place heavy emphasis on rules and regulations regarding voting and to encourage voters to exercise their franchise.

7. Any large scale introduction of political broadcasts will interrupt normal broadcasting, and decisions must be made as to what programs will be sacrificed and what size time blocks will be devoted to political broadcasting.

8. The difficulties in this problem might be listed as follows:

a. Radio listeners do not like to listen to political speeches, especially since past experience has shown that most of the speakers know little about speaking on the radio. It is one thing to give speakers time on the air, and still another to keep them from driving listeners away from the radio.

b. There are not radio stations in all electoral districts. Some districts have no stations. Others may have two. The worst situations are in Tokyo and Osaka, where one station may have to serve several electoral districts and listeners will be forced to hear many candidates for whom they cannot vote.

c. There may be considerable difficulty in allotting time since candidates are not required to file their intention to stand for office until 7 days before election. It will be impossible to accommodate all candidates in a 7-day period without abandoning all other broadcasting,

which is highly undesirable.

d. All candidates cannot be given equally desirable time on the air, since the size and makeup of the radio audience is different for every fifteen-minute period during the day. However, it will be possible to give comparable time to all candidates within the same electoral district.

9. Since these elections are conducted by electoral districts, all broadcasting by candidates can be on a local and not a network basis. The Broadcasting Corporation of Japan (hereinafter referred to as BCJ) has a total of 62 stations which may be used for this purpose. The 42 re-broadcast stations cannot be used because in no case do they completely cover an electoral district. Some of the 62 stations can cover only one electoral district. Others may cover as many as 88 districts (as in the case of JOAK, Tokyo).

10. Experience in the last election showed that far too much time was devoted to speeches by candidates and the proportionate loss of listeners to the radio is thought to have been considerable for several weeks following the elections. Therefore, the time devoted to political broadcasting should be held to a reasonable proportion of the broadcast day.

11. Attached as inclosure 1, is that portion of the law pertaining to electioneering as passed by the Diet shortly before it adjourned. The law states that all candidates must be given broadcast time and that all candidates within the same precinct shall be given equal treatment as to length of time and broadcast facilities. It makes it mandatory that NHK broadcast certain basic facts about each candidate in order to set these basic facts before the voters. It further recommends that political broadcasting shall be made approximately 10 to 20 days before the election.

12. Shortage of newsprint and raw film stock prevent other media of information from devoting as much time or space to election information as might be needed to fully inform the voting public. These deficiencies in other information media increase the responsibility which the medium of radio must assume in acquainting the public with pertinent information concerning the elections. It further means that radio must carry the burden of the load of election education and instruction of party platforms.

13. All these considerations have been taken into account in making the conclusions which follow.

CONCLUSIONS

1. All candidates for the House of Representatives who desire to do so should be provided time on the air to make a campaign speech.

2. Network time should be provided for the discussion of party platforms.

3. Both network and local time should be set aside for the dissemination of information about voting procedures and the duty of citizens to exercise their franchise.

4. Class A listening time should be provided for all political broadcasts. Class A time may be defined as periods when most people listen to the radio.

5. In order to keep the quantity of political broadcasting from being too concentrated in any one day, the campaign speeches should be spread over as long a number of days as is practicable.

6. Every precaution should be taken in programming to prevent undue interruption of normal broadcasting schedules and thus alienate listeners who do not wish to hear long stretches of political broadcasting.

7. Under the general conclusions made above, Tokyo, which serves the most electoral districts, could allow each candidate seven minutes if the following schedule were in effect for thirty days:

JOAK (Key Station - 1st Network)	JOAB (Key Station - 2nd Network)
1930 thru 1945	1945 thru 2000
2000 thru 2015	2015 thru 2030
2030 thru 2045	2045 thru 2100
2100 thru 2115	2120 thru 2135

An average station could fulfill its commitments on this schedule in eight days allowing each candidate four fifteen-minute broadcasts.

8. Since there is no way of knowing how many candidates may run for office, allowance should be made for more candidates than actually used radio in the last election.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all candidates for the House of Representatives who desire to do so be provided with air time which shall be not less than five minutes each and in no case more than four fifteen-minute broadcasts.

2. That network time be provided for the discussion of party platforms and that parties to participate in such broadcasting will be determined after agreement between C I & E, Government Section, and the National Election Commission of the Japanese Government.

3. That an information campaign be carried on nationally and locally to acquaint voters with voting procedure and to impress on them the importance of using their franchise.

4. That candidate broadcasting be divided among the sixty-two stations of both networks in order to minimize the load on any individual station, and no attempt be made to furnish all candidates exactly equal time or facilities. However, comparable time and equal facilites should be offered to all candidates within each electoral district.

5. That local stations be authorized to withdraw from the network at scheduled times to carry such political programs.

6. That BCJ ensure the handling of political broadcasting in a democratic manner which is fair to all candidates and offers special advantage to none by establishing the following rules for broadcasting campaign speeches:

a. Time allotted to candidates within any given electoral district will be made available on a first-come-first-served basis, with candidates being given a choice of the times available in order of their application to BCJ.

b. Candidates shall be instructed to say nothing slanderous, salacious or profane in their speeches.

c. Time allotted to one candidate may not be used to campaign for another candidate or party.

d. BCJ will not be responsible for failure of a candidate or party to use allotted time. In cases where "acts of God" (fire, earthquake, flood, power stoppage, etc.) prevent candidates from using their allotted time, attempt will be made to provide another time for a broadcast, but only if it does not prejudice the chances of any other candidate.

e. Candidates must appear in their own behalf. No substitutions of speakers should be allowed.

f. Each political broadcast, whether for a candidate or party, should be preceded and followed by a statement by the announcer to the effect that the program is political and that the ideas are those of the speaker and not of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan.

7. That BCJ should refrain, during the period of the campaign, from making any political commentaries of its own, or in any way broadcasting facts or statements which would prejudice listeners for or against any political candidate or party.

8. That political broadcasting should begin 30 days before the date of the election and stop one day before elections, allowing the entire last day for broadcast of information about how, where and when to vote.

9. That no more than 15 minutes be devoted to broadcasting by candidates in any consecutive period of the broadcast day; that at least 15 minutes elapse between periods of political broadcasting; that no more than a total of one hour of broadcasting by candidates be scheduled in a single day.

10. That broadcasting by candidates be scheduled between 1930 and 2130 hours to ensure the largest possible listening audience.

11. That an allowance for a 25% increase in number of candidates be made in setting up time schedules; and that in case the number of candidates exceeds this allowance, it be understood that increase will have to be made in time set aside for such broadcasting.

CONCURRENCES

GS_____ ( )

Incl:
Law Pertaining to
Electioneering

STATEMENT FOR CIE PRESS CONFERENCE
ON LAND REFORM
18 December 1947

On 13 December 1947 the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that it had acquired, on its fourth land purchase, 471,636 cho. The total amount of land purchased under the land reform program is 1,168,652 cho. In addition, the Japanese Government reports that it has acquired 242,248 cho of agricultural land as payment in lieu of taxes. This land will be available for land reform purposes. From the two sources, purchase and payment for taxes, a grand total of 1,410,900 cho has been acquired for resale to tenants.

In addition to its arable land purchase program, the Japanese Government is purchasing lands for reclamation. All lands capable of reclamation will be purchased by 31 December 1948. Land that can be reclaimed by individual operators will be resold to farm cultivators as promptly as possible in accordance with provisions of land reform law.

The resale of land to tenants began in June 1947. To date 138,981 cho have been resold to tenants. The Japanese Government is emphasizing the consolidation of farm units so that purchasers will receive land which is economically feasible to operate.

Current statistical reports show less land available for purchase than was reported at the beginning of the land reform program. The present figures are due primarily to under-reporting of area. Regardless of statistical estimates, however, the Japanese Government intends to uncover and purchase every tract of land legally subject to purchase.

The progress of the land reform program is reasonably satisfactory. Nevertheless, the purchase activities of the government should continue to be pushed vigorously.

FEB 4 1948

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND REFORM INFORMATION MATERIALS

Prefecture	Pamphlet	Posters		Kamishibai	
	ABC	Eviction	Emancipation	Land Reform	Land Commission
Hokkaido	210,000	8,000	7,900	59	61
Aomori	95,000	3,600	3,500	23	25
Iwate	105,000	4,000	3,900	27	29
Miyagi	103,000	3,800	3,800	25	27
Akita	96,000	3,600	3,500	27	29
Yamagata	99,000	3,800	3,700	43	45
Fukushima	145,000	5,400	5,400	27	29
Ibaragi	179,000	6,800	6,700	43	45
Tochigi	109,000	4,200	4,100	23	25
Gumma	115,000	4,400	4,300	23	25
Saitama	150,000	5,600	5,500	35	37
Chiba	161,000	6,000	6,000	35	37
Tokyo	51,000	2,000	1,900	13	15
Kanagawa	69,000	2,600	2,500	17	19
Niigata	194,000	7,400	7,300	45	47
Toyama	73,000	2,800	2,700	25	27
Ishikawa	75,000	2,800	2,700	21	23
Fukui	63,000	2,400	2,300	19	21
Yamanashi	75,000	2,800	2,700	21	23
Nagano	202,000	7,600	7,500	41	43
Gifu	128,000	4,800	4,700	33	35
Shizuoka	163,000	6,200	6,100	31	33
Aichi	187,000	7,000	6,900	27	29
Mie	121,000	4,600	4,500	31	33
Shiga	85,000	3,200	3,100	21	23
Kyoto	75.00	2,800	2,700	25	27
Osaka	77,000	2,800	2,800	21	23
Hyogo	176,000	6.600	6,500	39	41
Nara	61,000	2,200	2,100	15	17
Wakayama	79,000	3,000	2,900	23	25
Tottori	52,000	2,000	1,900	19	21
Shimane	94,000	3,600	3,500	27	29
Okayama	151,000	5,600	5,600	39	41
Hiroshima	170,000	6,400	6,300	35	37
Yamaguchi	109,000	4,100	4,100	21	23
Tokushima	72,000	2,800	2,700	17	19
Kagawa	81,000	3,000	2,900	19	21
Ehime	124,000	4,600	4,600	25	27
Kochi	79,000	3,000	2,900	19	21
Fukuoka	138,000	5,200	5,100	33	35
Saga	64,000	2,400	2,300	15	17
Nagasaki	103,000	4,000	3,9000	19	21
Kumamoto	137,000	5,200	5,100	35	37
Oita	111,000	4,200	4,100	23	25
Miyazaki	89,000	3,400	3,400	15	17
Kagoshima	199,000	7,500	7,500	19	21
TOTAL	5,294,000	209,800	196,100	1,241	1,333

Land Reform

CI

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
10 December 1948

SUBJECT: Land Reform - Civil Information Data

TO : Commanding Officer, Kagawa Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Military Government Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Ehime Military Government Team, APO 1050

1. Attached hereto is a graph showing the interprefectural status of land reform with respect to government purchases and sales.

2. It is suggested that newspapers might wish to use this information, to be accompanied by editorial matter. It is also pointed out that this program is to be ended on 31 December and that an extension of time requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has been refused.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL COUGHLIN:

1 Incl:
1 Graph

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

CI Files

CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

Press Conference Statement
Mr E. V. Staker
Fertilizer Situation
Natural Resources Section
4 May 1949

Swift action by the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan and other government agencies and dealers is now essential to assure that all available fertilizer supplies reach the farmers within the next six to eight weeks.

Proper timing of deliveries is extremely important to achieve maximum effective use for crop production. Not less than 70 percent of the nitrogenous fertilizer and all of the phosphatic and potassic fertilizer should be available to farmers at planting time.

Allocations completed earlier reflected a marked increase in total fertilizer supply. However, large stocks of fertilizer which should be used in the next few weeks have not yet reached thefarmers. This situation must be corrected without delay to show good faith in the efficient use of imported as well as indigenous fertilizers.

Japanese farmers this year are receiving more commercial fertilizer than at any time since 1942. Fulfillment of the increased allocations to farmers will utilize the entire supply which can be made available in time for application to crops during the period 1 January to 31 July 1949. An evaluation of the nitrogen supply already on hand and in prospect indicates that by 5 June the final quantities will be available to complete delivery of spring allocations. Sufficient superphosphate will be available by 15 May while imports of potash necessary to fulfill current allocations have already arrived in Japan. A minimum of 30 days is required for movement of fertilizer to farmers, provided no delays are encountered. The current supply situation will permit distribution by the dates required but allows no margin for inefficiency or delay. The available total remains considerably below the average level of use during 1936-40. It is likely to be several years before amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium necessary for maximum economical crop production are available.

The amount of nitrogenous fertilizer allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was 981,041 metric tons of ammonium sulfate equivalents. Of this quantity about 80 percent will be supplied by domestic production and the remainder by imports.. Fortunately, the bulk of the needed imports arrived between November 1948 and February 1949. The imported material is ammonium nitrate supplied from the United States.

A total of 641,065 metric tons of superphosphate, another important fertilizer, was also allocated. Superphosphate is produced in Japanese fertilizer plants although all of the phosphate rock used as raw material is imported, mostly from the United States. About one-fourth of the imported phosphate rock comes from Angaur Island where it is mined by the Japanese under SCAP direction.

Potash, essential to the normal growth and yield of plants, has been available in only relatively small amounts since the beginning of the Occupation. Practically all supplies must be imported because deposits of this material in Japan are negligible. Allocation for spring use is 138,450 metric tons. While 70 percent of the potash scheduled for use this spring had been received by the Fertilizer Distribution Kodan on 10 April and 43 percent had been moved to dealers, only 29 percent of the allocation had been delivered to farmers due in part to late arrival in Japan.

The intensive cropping system which has characterized Japanese agriculture for centuries has minimized the potential supply of plant nutrients in the soil and made the application of large amounts of fertilizer necessary for high crop yields. Farm manures, compost, and night soil play a very important part and supply about 50 percent of the total nutrient requirements. Maximum use of these materials, supplemented by available supplies of commercial fertilizer, is of fundamental importance. Beginning about 1926 the consumption of commercial fertilizer increased rapidly, reaching a peak during the five-year period 1936-40. In 1941, however, consumption began to decline and at the close of the war in 1945 reached the lowest level in 20 years. Since that time the use of fertilizer has again been increasing.

The intensive cropping system which has characterized Japanese agriculture for centuries has minimized the potential supply of plant nutrients in the soil and made the application of large amounts of fertilizer necessary for high crop yields. Farm manures, compost, and night soil play a very important part and supply about 50 percent of the total nutrient requirements. Maximum use of these materials, supplemented by available supplies of commercial fertilizer, is of fundamental importance. Beginning about 1926 the consumption of commercial fertilizer increased rapidly, reaching a peak during the five-year period 1936-40. In 1941, however, consumption began to decline and at the close of the war in 1945 reached the lowest level in 20 years. Since that time the use of fertilizer has again been increasing.

It is commonly recognized by farmers, scientists and Japanese Government officials that fertilizer is a major factor in crop production. Crop yields are markedly increased both by the total amount of fertilizer used and by the most efficient timing of its use by farmers.

Japanese Government agencies have been working hard to get the fertilizer allocated and distributed to farmers. As a result there has been marked improvement in the general fertilizer situation this spring over past seasons. The distribution job still to be done, however, is difficult and poses a real challenge this season.

The problem of maximum food production is of major importance inasmuch as Japan is dependent upon the United States for her deficit food needs. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has a primary interest in the reduction of food import requirements for Japan. It is expected that all Japanese concerned will respond by prompt distribution of fertilizers now in stock and available for use. Material improvements in Japan's food position can and should be made by increasing fertilizer production and by the adequate and timely use of the available fertilizer supplies.

COPY

520-FRT 1st Ind 17 Sept 1949

HEADQUARTERS, 3D TRANSPORTATION MILITARY RAILWAY SERVICE, APO 503

TO: Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. Attention is invited to Sec I, par 5 a, Cir 1, your headquarters, dated 3 January, effective 21 January 1949, authorizing persons designated by SCAP to movement priority over Japanese rail lines.

2. To expedite the movement of equipment mentioned in paragraph 3 of basic communication and avoid confusion on the part of Japanese rail employees, it is recommended that shipments to and from the designated Japanese Audio-Visual agencies, Repair and Distribution officers and Libraries be handled as follows:

a. Distributing offices will advise local RTO's or Assistant RTO's (who, in many cases are Japanese stationmasters) the names of personnel authorized to sign movement orders to cover outgoing movements. This will prevent Japanese shipping other than authorized equipment at Occupation expense. Express and/or LCL services will be utilized depending on the urgency of the material involved, at the discretion of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

b. A properly prepared 3d TMRS Movement Order will be prepared and submitted to the RTO or Assistant RTO at time shipments are offered.

c. Particular care will be taken to legibly show thereon the complete name, address and, if known, the telephone number of the consignee so that prompt notice of arrival can be given by the destination station. Cognizance should be taken of the fact that at stations where no Allied personnel are stationed Japanese rail employees have little knowledge of the English language.

d. RTO's or Assistant RTO's at stations where libraries or other organizations are authorized to return films or equipment will be likewise informed of personnel delegated to make return shipments as outlined in subparagraph a.

e. Anticipating that portions of the original shipments of films and equipment may necessitate return at different intervals, and that personnel responsible for their return may not possess sufficient knowledge of English to properly prepare movement orders for such return to Regional Repair and Distribution Offices, the original shipper will:

(1) Include with shipment leaving Regional Offices an undated, properly and legibly prepared 3d TMRS Movement Order showing the name of the library, etc., as the shipper, and the full name and address of the Regional Office to which return is desired as the consignee.

(2) Instructions will be issued to such libraries that they will deliver the films, screens, projectors, as the case may be, to the local freight or express RTO or Assistant RTO when movement is desired and obtain a receipt (No. 1 copy of Movement Order) for same.

3. This headquarters will thoroughly acquaint its personnel, as well as the Japanese National Railway personnel, with the program and no difficulty is anticipated if shippers and consignees cooperate, particularly in preparation of movement orders.

HEADQUARTERS SHIKOKU
ISLAND RTO TAKAMATSU

ALLIED TRAIN SCHEDULE EFFECTIVE FROM 15 SEPTEMBER 1949:

SOUTH					NORTH	
1005	1001		STATION		1002	1006
1940	0930	Lv	Tokyo	Ar	1826	0640
2010	1000	Ar	Yokohama	Lv	1756	0610
2020	1010	Lv	Yokohama	Ar	1745	0555
0222	1607	Ar	Nagoya	Lv	1136	2342
0232	1617	Lv	Nagoya	Ar	1126	2332
0550	1925	Ar	Kyoto	Lv	0828	2023
0603	1935	Lv	Kyoto	Ar	0819	2009
0642	2026	Ar	Osaka	Lv	0734	1930
0701	2046	Lv	Osaka	Ar	0714	1910
0731	2116	Ar	Sannomiya	Lv	0635	1836
0736	2119	Lv	Sannomiya	Ar	0630	1831
1034	0010	Ar	Okayama	Lv	0334	1532
1049	0019	Lv	Okayama	Ar	0325	1517
1421	0336	Ar	Kure	Lv	2359	1151
1437	0351	Lv	Kure	Ar	2344	1135
1513	0427	Ar	Hiroshima	Lv	2307	1057
1523	0435	Lv	Hiroshima	Ar	2259	1047
2052	0947	Ar	Kokura	Lv	1733	0520
2103	0953	Lv	Kokura	Ar	1728	0511
2226	1117	Ar	Hakata	Lv	1609	0350

BASIC: Ltr, Hq. Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050, Subj: "Request for Publication" dated 15 March 1948.

1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, APO 343, 2 April 1948.

TO: AC of S, G-2, GHQ, APO 500
(Attn: ATIS)

1. Military Government Section, this headquarters, concurs with basic request, but recommends only five (5) copies be distributed and that no back issues be furnished.

2. This section concurs with basic request as modified above. However should sufficient back copies be available for distribution, this section can see no reason for not furnishing as requested.

GEORGE A. A. JONES
Colonel, GSC
AC of S, G-2

DAID

2nd Ind

G-2, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR COMMAND, APO 500, 10 April 1948

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Eighth Army, APO 343

1. In order to conserve paper stocks, a critical item of supply, it has been necessary to cut the distribution of G-2 publications to an absolute minimum.

2. In view of the above, basic request for distribution of ATIS Press Translations and Summaries is not favorably considered.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:

P. H. BETHUNE
Lt Col, GSC
Asst Ex, G-2

BASIC: Ltr, Hq. Shikoku Military Government Government Region, APO 1050, Subj: "Request for Publication" dated 15 March 1948.

3rd Ind

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 343, 14 April 1948.

TO: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050.

G. A. A. J.

RESTRICTED

HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 111800/I November 1949
To: 131800/I November 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 244

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations; Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Reference Paragraph 2 (B)(1) P/R #242 Hq. 25th Inf. Div. Approximately 2,000 persons attended from 1030 to 1315 on 13 November. No reported incidents. (B-2)(CIC)

(2) The Maizuru Branch of the All Japan Shipyard Workers' Union was notified on 9 November by the Iino Shipyards, Naka Maizuru, Kyoto-Fu, that 1,200 employees will be dismissed. JCP members are agitating for a sympathy strike at the Lino Shipyards. No further reports received. (B-2)(CIC)

c. Civilian Attitude:

(1) Yameda, Sakamatsu, (KM-CP) was arrested in Kochi City, Kichi-Ken, at 091230 November for violation of the Admission Tax Laws after a performance of the Zenshin Za Troupe. (B-3)(IPW-974)

(2) 18 Branch offices of the Chōren and Minsei were taken over by the Osaka Prefectural Government between 0830 and 1700 on 11 November. No incidents occured.

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION:

25 Stones were discovered on a railroad track in Owashi-cho, Kitamuro-gun, Mir-Ken, at 101152 November. Stones were removed. (B-2)(CIC)

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hq 25th Inf Div. P/R # 191, 203.

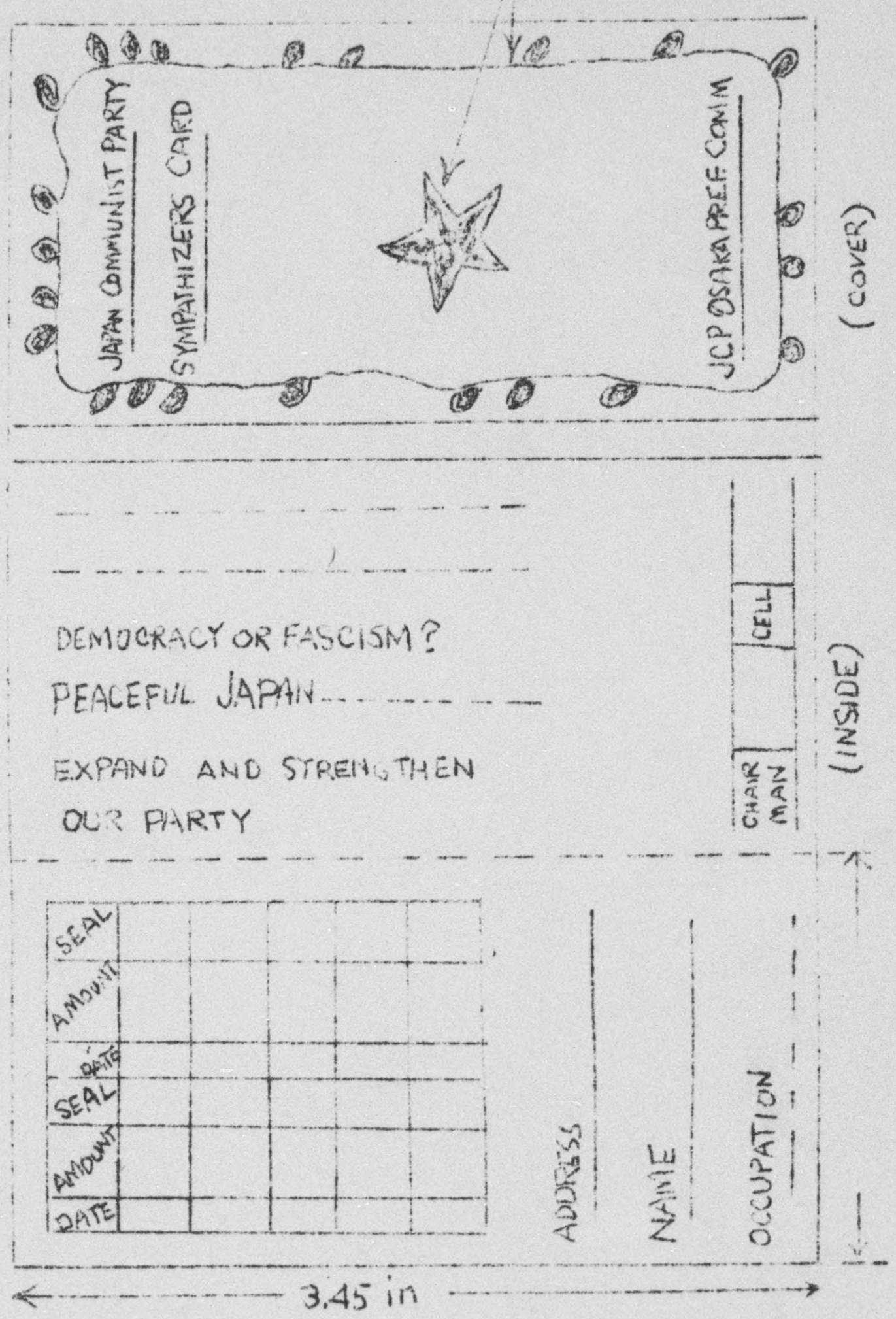
6. GENERAL:Negative

Walker
WALKER
G-2

DISTRIBUTION
Same as P/R 206

RESTRICTED

ANNEX # 1 TO P/R # 244 RED (RESTRICTED)



Information received by this office indicates the Osaka Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party is issuing identification cards to party sympathizers. A copy of the alleged card is attached. (B-3)

RESTRICTED

C 9

Labor - see p. 2

RESTRICTED

HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 091800/I November 1949
To: 111800/I November 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 243

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

I. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) It has been reported that the Nitsui Shipbuilding Company Labor Union Sotoe-Cho, Saihaku-gun, Tottori Prefecture, has gone on a strike for an indefinite period commencing from 1000 hours, 8 November. The purpose of the strike is to demand delayed wages.

The union, headed by chairman KAYANO, Akira, has 172 members, and affiliated with NCIO. (B-2)(IPW-972)

c. Civilian Attitude: Negative

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES:

Following person have been arrested for illegal possession of a weapon:

Miwa, Nitsuo	29 October 1949	1 sword

Offender will be tried in Japanese Court (B-2)(24-273)

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hq 25th Inf Div. P/R # 191, 203.

6. GENERAL:

Reference P/R #241 this headquarters period covered by 081800 November-091800 November, should read Periodic Report 242.

DISTRIBUTION
Same as P/R 206

Walker
WALKER
G-2

RESTRICTED

ANNEX #1 TO P/R 243

Unions for Unemployed

Labor unions for the unemployed have been and are being organized in Hyogo Prefecture; sponsored by radical and communist elements in the prefecture who were dismissed from leadership positions in both government and private enterprises.

The unemployed who are being contacted and accepted for membership are those who were dismissed during the retrenchment carried out by the Government Railway, Ministry of Communications, and private enterprises. These unemployed number approximately 50,000 in Hyogo Prefecture, among whom are a great number of radicals affiliated with the Japan Communist Party.

The unions which have been formed or are in the process of being formed in the three cities of Kobe, Amagasaki, and Itami, as covered by this report are:

(a) KOBE: Kobe District Sub-division, Hyogo Branch of the All Japan Metal Industry Labor Union. Formed 1 October 1949.

(b) AMAGASAKI: Amagasaki Casual Workers Union. Formed 10 October 1949.

(c) ITAMI: All Itami Jobless People League. Preparatory conference held on 15 October 1949.

One method employed in the membership drive was by contacting job finders as they visited the Labor Stabilization Offices, and by haranguing to the day laborers as they gathered at these offices, for daily job allocations. Although the number of unemployed is large, the response to the appeals for membership seems to be from lukewarm to indifferent. For instance, when 107 laborers were canvassed for membership in Amagasaki, only 30 filled out applications, and in Itami, when 111 of the estimated 1,200 jobless were contacted to participate in the preparatory conference, only 16 took part.

The seeming unresponsive attitude of the mass of unemployed to the appeals for membership for these organizations may be a reflection on the radical elements who compose the active staff of recruiters. In the majority of the cases, these leaders, as is expected, are former radical and communist members of organizations from which they were dismissed.

Slogans and platforms which are employed are in general as follows:

1. Elevating the political and economic positions of the members.
2. Bettering living conditions.
3. Democratizing social structures of workers.
4. Coordinate a democratic front.
5. "Give us jobs" demands.
6. Sufficient wages to sustain livelihood.
7. Increased unemployment countermeasure funds.
8. Insurance to offset laborers decreased income due to rain.
9. Dismiss officials of Public Employment Stabilization Office who commit unlawful acts.

HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 231800/I October 1949
To: 241800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODICR REPORT # 229

NEGATIVE REPORT

From: 231800/I October 1949
To: 241800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODICR REPORT # 230

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders:

The Korean Students' League (Rightist) had scheduled a meeting at the Tsuruhashi Primary School, Osaka City on 23 October. In opposition to this meeting, the leftist wing of the Students' League, using the Democratic Womens' League as a front, scheduled a meeting at the same time and place and arrived first and refused to let the others in the building. The Students' League members forced their way in and tried to hold a meeting when a fist fight started. The police arrived at 1500 and restored order. Two persons were arrested for tress-passigg and destroying property. (B-3) (CIC)

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

Approximately 300 persons attended a "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet" rally sponsored by the Democratic Protection League at Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka City, from 1430 to 1600 on 24 October. No reported disturbances. (B-2) (IPW)

C. Civilian Attitude: Negative

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION:

(A) A stone was thrown at a train in Nara Station, Nara-shi, Nara-ken, at 101032 October. One person slightly injuried. Police are investigating. (B-2) (Div Arty)

(B) Approximately 40 meters of telephone wire was stolen from the Osaka CIC Office between 202000 and 210800 October. Police and CID are investigating. (B-2) (CIC)

RESTRICTED

ANNEX #1 TO P/R 243

Unions for Unemployed

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(c) ITAMI: All Itami Jobless People League. Preparatory conference held on 15 October 1949.

One method employed in the membership drive was by contacting job finders as they visited the Labor Stabilization Offices, and by haranguing to the day laborers as they gathered at these offices, for daily job allocations. Although the number of unemployed is large, the response to the appeals for membership seems to be from lukewarm to indifferent. For instance, when 107 laborers were canvassed for membership in Amagasaki, only 30 filled out applications, and in Itami, when 111 of the estimated 1,200 jobless were contacted to participate in the preparatory conference, only 16 took part.

The seeming unresponsive attitude of the mass of unemployed to the appeals for membership for these organizations may be a reflection on the radical elements who compose the active staff of recruiters. In the majority of the cases, these leaders, as is expected, are former radical and communist members of organizations from which they were dismissed.

Slogans and platforms which are employed are in general as follows:

1. Elevating the political and economic positions of the members.
2. Bettering living conditions.
3. Democratizing social structures of workers.
4. Coordinate a democratic front.
5. "Give us jobs" demands.
6. Sufficient wages to sustain livelihood.
7. Increased unemployment countermeasure funds.
8. Insurance to offset laborers decreased income due to rain.
9. Dismiss officials of Public Employment Stabilization Office who commit unlawful acts.

10. Recognition of staple food sales on credit.

11. Exempt casual laborers from citizens tax.

12. Apply Livelihood Protection Law to unemployed.

13. Overthrow Yoshida Cabinet. (B-2)(IPW)

HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 201800/I October 1949
To: 231800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODICR REPORT # 229

NEGATIVE REPORT

From: 231800/I October 1949
To: 241800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODICR REPORT # 230

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders:

The Korean Students' League (Rightist) had scheduled a meeting at the Tsuruhashi Primary School, Osaka City on 23 October. In oppasition to this meeting, the leftist wing of the Students' League, using the Democratic Womens' League as a front, scheduled a meeting at the same time and entrance and arrived first and refused to let the others in the building. The Studerts' League members forced their way in and tried to hold a meeting when a fist fight started. The police arrived at 1500 and restored order. Two persons were arrested for tress-passing and destroying property. (B-3) (CIC)

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

Approximately 300 persons attended a "Down with the Yoshida Cabinet" rally sponsored by the Democratic Protection League at Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka City, from 1430 to 1600 on 24 October. No reported disturbances. (B-2) (IPW)

C. Civilian Attitude: Negative

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION:

(A) A stone was thrown at a train in Nara Station, Nara-shi, Nara-ken, at 101832 October. One person slightly injuried. Police are investigating. (B-2) (Div Arty)

(B) Approximately 49 meters of telephone wire was stolen from the Osaka CIC Office between 202000 and 210800 October. Police and CID are investigating. (B-2) (CIC)

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5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:
Weather:
25 October: Northeast wind, cloudy and rain
26 October: Northeast wind, cloudy.

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref. Par. 5 Hqs 25th Inf Div P/R#191,203.

6. GENERAL:

(A) Fire:
Date: 231820 October 1949
Place: Sakai-shi, Osaka-fu
Cause: Unknown
Damage: 7 houses and 3 warehouses destroyed, value 11 million yen.
General: One Japanese slightly injuried. No Occupation Forces involved. (B-2) (CIC).

(B) Fire:
Date: 210620 October 1949
Place: Yoshiku-gun, Gifu-ken
Cause: Faulty stove
Damage: 1 building destroyed, value 6 million yen
General: One person killed. No Occupation Forces involved. (B-2) (CIC)

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DISTRIBUTION

Same as P/R # 206.

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 011800/I November 1949
To: 021800/I November 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 237

NEGATIVE REPORT

From: 021800/I November 1949
To: 031800/I November 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 238

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Approximately 108 representatives of the All Japan Autbmobile Transportation Labor Union attended the fourth National Convention in Kobe City, Hyogo-ken from 1 to 3 November. (B-3) (IPW-932)

(2) Tokuda, Kyuichi, Secretary General of the JCP, reportedly will attend a round table conference of representatives from Nara, Fukui, Shiga, and Kyoto Prefectures to be held in Kyoto City on 6 or 8 November. A similar conferenee will be held in Hyogo Prefecture about 9 November with representatives from Wakayama, Mie, Osaka and Hyogo Prefectures. (B-3) (CIC)

C. Civilian Attitude:

(1) Official announcement will be made at 050900 November by the Osaka Educational Bureau of the Korean Schools that have met the prescribed requirements. 4 schools reportedly have met these requirements. (B-3) (CIC)

(2) 29 Korean School teachers were dismissed by the Osaka Prefectural Education Bureau as former officials of the Korean League of Democratic Youth League. (B-2) (CIC)

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION:

(A) A stone was thrown at train #1503 at Ikabe Station, Nara-ken, at 201600 October. No reported injuries. Police are investigating. (B-2) (Div Arty-29)

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref. Par. 5, Hqs 25th Inf. Div: P/R#191, 203.

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6. GENERAL:

[illegible]e and 6,950 blank rounds of 30 caliber Japanese ammunition was discovered by the police in Higashi-ku, Osaka-shi at 280700 October. 25th Division Bomb Disposal notified. (B-2) (CIC)

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DISTRIBUTION:

Same As P/R # 206.

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HQ 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 031800/I Nov 1949

To: 061800/I Nov 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT #239

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders:

On 4 November the Fukui Municipal Police arrested 9 Koreans for interference in official duties of police (closing of Korean School). Several of the arrested were KM-CP. (B-2) (CIC)

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Tokuda, Kyuichi, Secretary General of the JCP, reportedly will speak at the following places and dates, in commemoration of the Russian Revolution.

5 Nov 49 Ninomiya Primary School, Ikuta-ku, Kobe City.

7 Nov 49 Maruyama Park Bandstand, Kyoto City

8 Nov 49 Ayaha-cho, Naka-gun, Kyoto Fu

c. Civilian Attitude:

It is reported that on 5 Nov 49 17 previously approved Korean schools were officially ordered closed by Osaka Prefectural Education Board. The remaining 27 schools will be duly disposed of by 16 November 49. (B-2) (IPW)

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION:

On 28 October the motorman of train No. 2261 found a pile of firewood approximately 2 feet long and 1 foot in diameter at a rail crossing at Eganoso station of the Kinki South Osaka Line. Train knocked off woodpile as it stopped. No accidents. (B-2) (IPW)

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref. Par. 5, Hqs 25th Inf. Div. P/R #191, 203.

6. GENERAL: Negative.

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DISTRIBUTION:
Same as P/R #206

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 311800/I October 1949
To: 011800/I November 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 236

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders:

Approximately 20 members of the Korean Residents Union broke into the former headquarters of the Korean League in Akasaka, Gifu-ken at 312030 October and attack 7 former members of the Korean League injuring 3. Police arrested 15 of the Residents' Union members. Approximately 15 former Korean League members assembled at the police station and demanded that action be taken against those arrested. (B-2) (CIC)

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Ref. Par. 2 (B) (1) P/R # 235 Hq 25th Inf Div. Parade and demonstration was cancelled due to attendance of only 390 persons. (B-2) (IPW)

(2) Ref Par. 2 (B) (2) P/R #235 Hq 25th Inf Div. Approximately 30 persons attended. No reported incidents. (B-2) (IPW)

(3) Ref. Par. 2 (B) (3) P/R # 235 Hq 25th Inf Div. Approximately 200 persons attended. No reported incidents. (B-2) (IPW)

(4) Approximately 2,000 members of the Korean Students League and Self Governing Society reportedly will stage a parade in Kita-ku, Osaka City, at 031400 November to celebrate the Koshu Students Incidents of 1929. Responsible person Kan Tetsu-to. (B-3) (IPW)

c. Civilian Attitude:

Tokuda Kyuichi, Secratary General of the JCP, reportedly will be assasinated in Kobe-shi on 5 November when he attends a lecture meeting at the Kikushi Primary School, Hyogo-ku, Kobe-shi. (B-6) (CIC)

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILIFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hqs 25th Inf Div P/R #191 & 203.

6. GENERAL:
Fire:
Date: 310800 October 1949
Place: Takakura Primary School, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya City
Cause: Faulty Wiring
Damage: Building and equipment damaged, value 1,225,000 yen.
General: No Occupation Forces Involved. (B-3) (CIC)

DISTRIBUTION:
Same as P/R # 236.

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 251800/I October 1949
To: 261800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 232

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Approximately 1650 employees of the Nagoya Ship Building Company, Nagoya City, Aichi-ken reportedly held a 24 hour strike from 261200 October to protest non-payment of wages. (B-3) (CIC).

(2) Approximately 500 members of the Private Railway Workers' Union reportedly will hold a parade and demonstration from 1100 to 1700 on 28 October, at the North Citizens' Hall, Osaka City, to demand wage increases. Responsible persons, Sarumaru Toshikazu and Namikawa Yoshiko. (B-3)(IPW) (CIC)

c. Civilian Attitude: Negative

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES: Negative

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

Weather: 27 October: Northeast wind, cloudy.
28 October: Northeast wind, rain.

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hqs 25th Inf Div P/R #191 & 203.

6. GENERAL:

20.2 kilograms of powder, 30 meters of fuse, and 300 detonates were stolen from the Teikoku Mining Company, Ouda-cho, Nara-ken between 15 and 19 October. (B-2) (CIC)

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DISTRIBUTION:

Same as P/R # 206.

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 241800/I October 1949
To: 251800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 231

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

7,500 members of the Toyoda Automobile Company Labor Union, Koromo-cho, Aichi-ken reportedly will go on strike on 28 October, duration unknown, in opposition to wage cuts. Union is affiliated with the All Japan Automobile Industries Labor Union. (B-3) (IPW-879)

c. Civilian Attitude: Negative

At present, the JCP is operating four hospitals in Osaka City to help the poor and help the Party's finances. Also, the party plans to establish a printing plant called the Peace Printing Plant on 7 November with a capital of one million yen. (B-3) (IPW-882)

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES:

Following persons have been arrested for illegal possession of weapons:

Hisaka Shigeichi	19 October 1949	1 sword
Nakano Tatsuro	19 October 1949	1 dagger
Uda Tadashi	24 October 1949	1 dagger
Yasuoka Setsuo	24 October 1949	1 dagger
Yoshino Hiroichi	12 October 1949	1 dagger

Offenders will be tried in Japanese Court. (B-2) (KB-241)

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:
Weather: 26 October: Northwest wind, clear.
27 October: Northeast wind, clear.

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hq 25th Inf Div P/R# 191 & 203.

6. GENERAL: Nothing

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 301800/I October 1949
To: 311800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 235

MAPS: Central Honshu 1:25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

(1) Approximately 10,000 persons reportedly will attend a parade and demonstration in Ikuno-ku, Osaka City, sponsored by various Korean organizations, from 1400 to 1630 on 1 November to publicizethe Korean school situation. Responsible person Nin Tokushun. (B-3) (IPW) (CIC)

(2) Approximately 1,000 persons reportedly will hold a meeting in Tennoji-ku, Osaka City, from 1100 to 1200 on 1 November to promote Democratization of tax payments. Responsible person Okumura Yoshio of the Livelihood Protection League. (B-3) (CIC)

(3) Approximately 800 members of the Parents and Public Association reportedly will attend a rally in Joto-ku, Osaka City, from 1400 to 1700 on 1 October to oppose the closing of Korean Schools. Responsible person Kim Koshu. (B-3) (IPW)

c. Civilian Attitude: Negative

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES:

Following person has been arrested for illegal possession of a weapon:

Yoshikawa Tetsuji 23 October 1 dagger

Offender will be tried by Japanese Court. (B-2) (IPW)

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. VITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5,Hq 25th Inf Div P/R # 191, 203.

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6. GENERAL:

(A) (C)

Date: 201730 October 1949
Place: Takamatsu-cho, Kibi-gun, Okayama-ken.
Cause: Unknown
Damage: One building destroyed, value 5 million yen.
General: Police are investigating. No Occupation Forces involved. (B-2) (27-248)

(B) (F)

22 kinds of narcotics and acids were stolen from the Aentsuji National Hospital, Nojima, Taiji, Kagawa-ken, between 232300 and 240400 October 1949. Value 40,000 yen. Police are investigating. (B-3) (27-248)

WALKER
G-2

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as P/R # 206.

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HQS 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 25

From: 261800/I October 1949
To: 271800/I October 1949

G-2 PERIODIC REPORT # 233

MAPS: Central Honshu 1: 25,000
Central Honshu 1:250,000

1. INCIDENTS OR OVERT ACTS AGAINST PERSONNEL: Negative

2. SUMMARY OF CIVILIAN ACTIVITY:

a. Riots and Disorders: Negative

b. Labor Demonstrations, Strikes, and Rallies:

Approximately 500 persons attended a rally for 11 South Korean Army men in Nakanoshima Public Hall, Osaka-shi, sponsored by the Korean Residents' Union from 1345 to 1600 on 27 October. (B-3) (CIC) (IPW)

c. Civilian Attitude:

The Osaka Labor School, in Kita-ku, Osaka City, is recruiting students for its ninth term which is scheduled to start on 7 November. (B-3) (IPW-892)

3. INFORMATION INDICATING FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OR SCAP DIRECTIVES:

The following persons have been arrested for illegal possession of weapons:

Tochioka Kaoru	19 October	1 shot gun
Konishi Tomeji	22 October	2 swords
Komoto Tasuji	21 October	2 swords

Offenders will be tried by Japanese Court. (B-2) (KKB-244)

4. SABOTAGE OR WILLFUL DESTRUCTION: Negative

5. WITAL TERRAIN INFORMATION AND EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS:

All roads in the Division Z/R are reported passable except as previously reported. Ref Par 5, Hq 25th Inf Div P/R 191 & 203.

6. GENERAL:

A 500 kilogram bomb, make unknown, was discovered in Gofuku-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken, on 25 October. 25th Div Bomb Disposal notified. (B-2) (IPW-893)

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DISTRIBUTION
Same as P/R 206

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CIVIL INFORMATION CENTER

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OCT 7 R 1948

STATEMENT BY MR. M. A. WYATT
Coal Coordinator, ESS
at Press Conference, 7 October 1948, Tokyo

The September Coal Production Record of 2,871,400 tons was 81,400 tons above the quota of 2,790,000 tons. This was at the rate of 102.9% of quota.

While this is indeed encouraging, the deficits in production incurred during the first five months of the year amounted to 841,173 tons, based on the 36,000,000 ton goal for the year; so that if September production was to recover its share of this deficit, it would have been necessary to produce at the rate of 104.3%. The production deficit was reduced, however, by 81,400 tons during September so that from October on it becomes necessary to produce at the rate of 103.8% of planned quotas. That this can be done is amply evidenced by the fact that production for the last ten days of September was at the rate of 109.8%.

Such a production record is the cumulative result of the Accelerated Coal Production Program and the effective work of the Eighth Army Military Government, and Japanese Coal Production Teams in cooperation with the coal mine operators and labor.

If this fine cooperation and the full support of the Coal Production Program by the Japanese Government and public opinion is continued, the 36,000,000 ton goal is feasible and can be achieved. It will not be an easy task. Therefore, it is imperative that such support and cooperation is not only continued, but that every possible additional effort along these lines be made.

I wish to extend to Labor, Management, The Japanese Coal Teams and the Eighth Army Military Government Coal Teams my heartiest congratulations on their September Production record. May their future records be even better so that the industrial recovery of Japan will not be impeded.

SEP 2 0 1948

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

STATEMENT BY MR. M. A. WYATT, COAL COORDINATOR,
AT PRESS CONFERENCE AT RADIO TOKYO BUILDING,
13 SEPTEMBER 1948

At a recent press conference, we were asked how much coal would be mined in 1949 and in future years. This question suggested that some people might be experiencing concern over the possibility that in the endeavor to produce 36,000,000 tons this year, little or no consideration was being given to planning and making preparations for the future.

This, of course, is not the case. On the contrary, everything possible must be done to assure Japan of an adequate and continuous supply of coal to support Japan's economy at levels necessary to provide a suitable standard of living for the Japanese people for years to come. This is distinctly the responsibility of the Japanese. To fail to maintain mines properly, to allow them to become run down mechanically, or to fail to do adequate development work in order to increase immediate production is a serious mistake. The folly of such a policy is well understood by both SCAP and the Japanese Government. One needs only to look at the condition of the mines of Japan as they were at the end of the war to get a graphic illustration of this shortsightedness.

At the end of the war, the mines were in very poor condition due to the fact that there existed little or no regular upkeep, maintenance, and development during the war years. The object during those years was to get as much coal as possible with the least expenditure of labor and materials. As a result, production in late 1945 fell to a rate almost as low as that prevailing in 1877, which was when Japanese coal production first started to develop in a big way. 1946 production had reached the rate of about 22,000,000 tons but that amount was insufficient to carry Japan's economy even on its then drastically low levels. To survive, Japan had to find ways to produce more coal. In March 1947, under SCAP guidance, a mine equipment program was put into effect in order to provide equipment, to quickly rehabilitate the operating mines. Certain machinery plants were designated to produce mine machinery. High priorities for materials and transportation were assigned so that these plants could get materials and deliver machinery rapidly. This program has been eminently successful and is being continued. Stress was also laid upon providing an adequate supply of mine timbers and other necessary materials. Today, the operating mines of Japan have (according to both Japanese and American mining engineers) enough machinery, equipment, etc., to produce 36,000,000 tons of coal during the 1948 fiscal year.

There can be no doubt of the importance of achieving this goal. It is of paramount importance that labor, management, and government make every effort to reach it, in order that Japan's economy may continue to gain self-sufficiency. The war drew heavily on Japan's coal resources. There has been some question as to the future indigenous coal supply. We have asked Mr. R. Y. Grant of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, to tell you something of how the development of new coal fields is progressing and keeping pace with present production.

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CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER SEP 20 1946

STATEMENT ON COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT

Since the start of the occupation, as you know, there has been the con~~tinual drive~~ to increase the production of coal. The first goal, as you will remember, was 30,000,000 tons in a year, and this year we hope that production will reach 36,000,000 tons. There has been widespread interest in the problems facing the coal producer. Incentives have been provided for the miners and every effort has been made to provide financing to operate the mines. All of us have watched carefully to see whether or not the Hokkaido production was ahead of the goal or below the quota. We have watched with interest the activities at the individual mines. With all of this emphasis upon coal production, another extremely important part of the coal production picture has been to some extent overshadowed.

Japan's coal reserves of some 16,000,000,000 tons are sufficient for several hundred years of coal production. In the light of the knowledge that large reserves of coal exist, many people are inclined to forget that the amount of coal which can be recovered through any one mine is limited by engineering as well as geological conditions. This means that the older mines gradually become less and less productive and coal production, in spite of every effort, will decrease. In view of this, the National Coal Field Survey Commission, a cooperative activity of the Coal Board and the Japanese Geological Survey of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has been conducting surveys designed to bring the information on Japan's coal reserves up-to-date. The Commission is attempting to locate new coal fields and to determine the type and quality of coal available in each of the known areas. A special effort is being made to find deposits of special purpose coal, such as coking coal which is sorely needed for Japan's industry. The activities of the Commission are being coordinated by the Coal Exploration Advisory Committee, usually referred to as CEAC. This group is made up of some of the most notable and capable geologists in the country.

The information obtained by the Commission and CEAC has been made available to the Development Bureau of the Coal Board for their use in planning the development of new mines. The Coal Board has received and screened several hundred applications to open new mines. Of these, 19 properties have been officially designated by the Coal Board to receive government support during the current fiscal year and others will be added to the list for future development. Of course, many people and organizations would like very much to receive assistance in developing new mines. It must be remembered, however, that the mere existence of coal does not mean that the mine can be successful. The mines selected in the first group are those deemed by the Coal Board to have the best immediate prospects of success. The shortages of steel, transportation, electric power, and necessary materials, means that serious consideration must be given to developing those mines from which maximum production can be expected with the least outlay for new transportation facilities. Supplies of electric power must be adequate and available without excessive installation of new transmission lines. The mines must be so situated that development work will require the least amount of timbering and equipment for underground

construction and, of course, consideration must be given to the quality of coal to be expected from the new mine. The Coal Board has considered all of these things in selecting the 19 properties for development during this year. Having selected the mines, the next step is to expedite the work of opening the new properties as rapidly as possible so that production from the older mines may be supplemented by that from the new and, in some cases, less expensive operations. In the coal exploration program and the coal mine development work, SCAP geologists and engineers are providing assistance to the Coal Board and Geological Survey wherever possible.

ROBERT Y. GRANT
Chief, Mining and Geology Division
Natural Resources Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

F

BASIC: Ltr, Hq. Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050, subj: "Request for Publication" dated 15 March 1948."

3rd. Ind.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 343, 14 April 1948.

TO Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Government Region, APO 1050.

s/ Gaaj
G. A. A. J.

AG 461 4th Ind. RI/yn

HEADQUARTERS, SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION, APO 1050 30 April 1948

THRU: Commanding General, Eighth Army APO 343

TO : Commander-in-Chief, Far East.
APO 500
ATTN: G-2

1. It is requested that the decision contained in 2d indorsement be reviewed to the extent of furnishing this headquarters with one copy of "Press Translations and Summary."

2. Military Government teams are vitally concerned with Japanese public opinion and it is considered extremely important that they be at all times cognizant of the heart beat of the Japanese people as expressed in the press.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER

JOHN E. MIKKELSEN
1st Lt. Inf
Adjutant

JUN 2 8 1948

BASIC: Ltr, Hq Shikoku MG Region, AG 000.7, dated 8 June 1948,
subject: Request for Publication Analysis.

AGMGCE 461 1st Ind 24 JUN 1948

Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343

TO: Commanding Officer, Shikoku Military Gov't. Region, APO 1050
(ATTN: C I & E Section)

Requested materials are transmitted herewith, except Publication Analysis No. 130 which is not available.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL EICHELBERGER:

8

S. P. Brohn, Capt CAC

R. SCHÄFER
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adjutant Gen

57 Incls:
104 to 136 inclusive
139 to 143 "
145 to 147 "
149 to 150 "
152 to 153 "
155 to 160 "
163
165 to 166 "
168 to 171 "

181

130

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

Takamatsu, Shikoku
8 June 1948

3370 AG 000.7

SUBJECT: Request for Publications Analysis

THRU : Commanding General, Eighth Army, APO 343

TO : General Headquarters
SCAP
APO 500
ATTN: CI&E Analysis and Research Division

1. Request the following Publications Analysis be sent to this organization:

Numbers:	104 to 136	inclusive
	139 to 143	"
	145 to 147	"
	149 to 150	"
	152 to 153	"
	155 to 160	"
	163	
	165 to 166	inclusive
	168 to 171	"

2. These Publications are needed to complete our files.

FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:

Robert T. Wilson

ROBERT T. WILSON
1st Lt. FA
Adjutant

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THE PEOPLE

AND

THE ELECTION

Prepared by the League for Democratic Political Education

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I. The Democracy and the Election.

1. What is Democracy?

Significance of Democracy.

The new constitution which came into force on May 3, 1947, proclaimed that sovereignty resides with the people. This means that the new constitution has taken in the principles of democracy in their entirety.

Democracy is a system of government in which all of the people govern the country together in order that everybody is able to live a life, happy and worthy of man. In other words, it means that all political affai are administered in accordance with the will of the people.

2. What is the Election?

Significance of the Election.

This however, does not necessarily mean that al the people, numbering scores of millions, participate directly in the administration of public affairs. That is practically impossible. It therefore comes of necessity that some one ought to be chosen who will decide on behalf of us all, the will of the people. This act of choosing the people's representatives is just what we call an "election."

By electing persons whom we judge to be most appropriate as our representatives we are able to make our will reflect on the administration of state affairs One may well say that we decide our own destiny by this method.

One cannot emphasize too much the importance of the election, and yet, we regret to say, the Japanese people have not shown sufficient zeal for it. Sometimes we come across people who think that, after all, election is an annoying affair, or who say that it is stupid to vote since it profits us nothing. What an absurdity! We should have much greater concern with the election.

II. The Diet.

1. The competence of the Diet.

The new constitution made it very clear that the diet is the highest organ of state power and it is the sole law-making authority of the state.

Main functions of the Diet.

The main functions of the diet are

(a) to enact laws.

(b) to choose the Prime Minister,

(c) to cast the vote of non-confidence and to cause the government to resign en masse in case it fails to comply with the will of the people,

(d) to supervise the government's financial administration. (The government has to submit the budget to the diet for its consideration. If the diet disapproves the budget, the government has no other choice but to resign, inasmuch as it becomes impotent to perform any function without the budget.)

(e) to give consent to treaties to be concluded with foreign countries.

2. The House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

The diet consists of two houses; namely, the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

Differences between the members of the two Houses.

There exist between the members of the two houses the following differences as to the age of eligibility, size of electoral districts. the term of office, etc.:-

Age

To be elected to the House of Representatives, one must be over 25 years of age: the House of Councillors, over 30.

Electoral district.

As to the electoral district of members of the House of Representatives (466 members in all), each prefecture is divided from 1 to 5 districts in proportion to the size of population, each district choosing from 3 to 5 members. In the case of the House of Councillors (250 members in all), there are two different kinds of electoral districts; namely, each prefecture, itself being an electoral district, returns from 1 to 8 members (aggregating in all 150), while the whole country constitutes an electorate and chooses the so-called nation-wide-elected members (numbering 100.)

Term of office.

The term of office of members of the House of Representatives is fixed at 4 years, but in case the house is ordered dissolved, the membership will terminate even before the full term is up. In the case of members of the House of Councillors, their term of office is 6 years and there is no dissolution of that house.

3. Who are ineligible to membership of the diet?

Ineligibility

It may be useful to add here some explanations on the eligibility of candidates to both houses. First of all, one who is of unsound mind, or a dissipator, or is serving in prison, having been condemned of a crime of penal servitude or imprisonment. has neither eligibility for election nor the right to vote. Then, all members of election control committees for the election of members of local assemblies, clerks of these committees, all government and public officials, and others who are connected with the election affairs are not eligible in the districts concerned. And further, all those who hold a public office, such as judges, police-officers, police-officials or public peace commissioners, are not eligible at all. Also government and public officials, while they are in office, cannot become members of the diet, except in specifically recognized cases such as ministers of state and parliamentary vice-ministers.

Incompatibility

Lastly, all members of local assemblies are prohibited to become members of the diet and still retain their local assembly membership.

4. How can a difference in opinion between the two houses be adjusted?

Joint Consultation Committee

The will of the diet must, in principle, be determined by agreement between the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. In case there is a difference of opinion between the two houses, the Joint Consultation Committee which is composed of twenty members, ten from each house, will be formed in order to confer with each other. Details as regards this matter are minutely provided for in the Diet Law. In case an agreement cannot be reached in the Joint Consultation Committee, the will of the House of Representatives is to prevail, the latter house being given stronger authority. For instance, the power of the House of Representatives is far stronger than that of the House of Councillors in connection with designation of the prime minister, decision on bills, budgets, and approval of treaties.

In case the committee failed to agree.

Again, it is in competence of the House of Representatives to request resignation of the cabinet through a resolution of non-confidence. (Should the cabinet think that such resolution is not in accordance with the will of the people, it can dissolve the house.)

In case of taking initiative for constitution revision.

There is only one case that the two houses are placed on an equal footing. Namely, when the initiative is taken for a revision of the constitution, it must be carried out with the approval of more than two-thirds of the members of both houses. On this matter there is no difference in authority between the two houses.

III. The Election

1. Right to vote.

Qualified persons for voting.

Exception.

The Japanese people, both male and female, over 20 years of age have the right to vote. There is no discrimination whatever unless one is of unsound mind or a dissipator or is serving in prison, having been condemned of a crime of penal servitude or imprisonment.

Electors' list.

It must be kept in mind that one is excluded from voting unless registered in the electors' list, compiled each year on September 15th. This list is open for public inspection at city, ward, town, and village offices for 15 days commencing November 5th, and it is requested that each voter ascertain if his or her name is duly recorded there or not. In case one finds one's name omitted or wrongly recorded, one is entitled to cause necessary rectifications by applying to the chief of city, ward, town, or village concerned.

2. Who manages election business?

Election Control Committee

All the election business is under the control of the election control committees. There are election control committees for cities, towns, and villages; there are election control committees for Tokyo municipality and for each of the 45 prefectures; there is

also the election control committee for the nation-wide election of the members of the House of Councillors. All these committees are under the direction and control of the national election control committee. All matters concerning the election, such as for example, voting, opening of the ballot, election referees, candidates, election campaign, campaign speech meetings, issuance of bulleting, giving career of candidates, etc., are controlled and managed by these election control committees. Hitherto, election matters were placed under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Home Affairs and under his direction and supervision, prefectural governors, mayors and village headmen used to exercise their control over the whole matter. This consequently caused not unfrequently governmental interferences in the election. Now that the election control committees are to be selected from among the people and the members of the committees are to handle all election matters, it can be said that the ideal of democratization is thus realized and there will not be any more interference by the government.

Democratization of election.

3. Fairness of election and mental attitude of electors

The election must be conducted fairly and justly. Door-to-door canvassing by candidates or electioneering agents as well as canvassing before the filing of a candidacy notification are prohibited. These acts are punishable by penal regulations. Other punishable cases are when candidates or electioneering agents buy votes; or voters, candidates, electioneering agents or the elected persons are subjected to violence or duress; or interfering of voting takes place; or secrecy of the ballot is divulged. However a voter has nothing to fear if he or she refuses to be bribed and abstains from canvassing other people, but simply casts his or her vote for a candidate or candidates whom he or she trusts best It is highly essential that everybody remember that the people's duty is simply to go to the poll with confidence and just mind. Abstention from voting without a proper reason is an enemy of democracy.

Fair election.

Mental attitude of electors.

4. Mean of election.

The election is done by voting. A voter should proceed in person to the polling place to which he belongs on the appointed day, receive a ballot-paper, writ only the name of a candidate or candidates and place the paper in the ballot-box. It is requested that every one of the people decide, by his own will, to whom his or he vote should be given and cast the vote in person.

Polling.

5. How to select a candidate to elect?

In what manner then, should a voter select one particular candidate or candidates out of many? Which party or which candidate of that party should be chosen? and how?

Standard for selecting candidate.

Materials for judgement.

1) You should constantly keep an eye through journals and broadcast on the orientation of political affairs, development of important issues, principles and platforms of political parties and activities of party members. Since the sovereign power resides with the people, you should always be on guard so far as at lea these points are concerned.

2) As the polling day draws near, you will be given opportunities, through press, radio, election bulletins, public meetings, posters, etc., to get acquainted with, and build your judgment on, the current problems as well as political views of candidates of all parties.

Select the party first.

In view of the fact that, under the present parliamentary system, political parties actually administer state affairs, you have to study carefully, before you finally choose a party which you can trust, what sort of planks a party has, which group of the population it represents, which party is most capable of dealing with current problems, which one is most consistent with the direction of the national progress and which one is most trustworthy in bringing to satisfactory conclusion the most important yet difficult issues which confront present-day Japan.

Examine personality and views of candidate next.

Once you have arrived at a conclusion which party to choose, then you have to select a particular candidate or candidates of that party. The criterion of your choice should be, first, the position that the candidates would occupy within the party or in the diet; secondly, their individual capability, and lastly, but not of the least importance, their political fidelity. Further, it will be useful for you to exchange views with others in your working place or at home. By this means, your prejudice may be rectified and fresh materials be provided for your judgment. In spite of all these suggestions, it should be borne in mind that it is you who decide after all---your own will, your conscience. You should never be influenced by personal feelings, private affiliations, nor by your superiors nor "bosses." Decide and vote by your own will, and you fulfill your duty as the holder of the sovereignty. Such is true democracy.

Candidate to elect must be decided by one's own will.

6. Let's vote without fail on election day.

Vote without fail and be of service to Japan's reconstruction.

We, the people, are the sovereign of the state, and the responsibility as such rests on us. Let us then go and vote without fail, whenever an election takes place!

Don't abstain from voting! Don't excuse yourself by comparing candidates to pygmies competing against each other. If there is a party which sympathizes with your opinion, vote for the candidates of that party! Even in the case where you are not satisfied with any party, try to vote for a candidate of a party which you think tolerable, compared with other party, and whose tendency of thought is more or less similar to your own.

Abstention is undemocratic.

To abstain from voting is, so to say, to have a ride on a car whose destination you are not aware of. By so doing, you only betray your lack of will, of definite opinion and also of self-consciousness. You will be taken to any place. You may as well entrust your own property to persons of whose character you have no knowledge. What a dangerous adventure that is!

Never miss the election! Be sure to go and vote!

IV. Review by the people of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Significance of the review by the people.

The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the cabinet. To ascertain the people's will as regards the propriety of their appointments is the review by the people of judges of the supreme court. Such review is to take place at the first general election of the House of Representatives following their appointment and thereafter again at the first general election of the House of Representatives after a lapse of ten years.

Case of the review by the people.

The coming general election being the first of th kind to take place following the appointment of the existing judges of the supreme court, their appointment is to be reviewed by the people at the same time with the general election.

Review by the people is a kind of referendum.

The review by the people, in its form, differs a little from the election, but if we look at it from the angle that it directly expresses the will of the people, it has substantially no difference with the election and can be termed as one kind of national voting.

Two voting cards.

One of them is for the review by the people.

At the coming general election two voting cards will be given to a voter at the polling place. One is for voting for the member of the House of Representative The other is for the review of the appointment of the judges of the supreme court. Their names are printed on the card. If the voter finds any judge who is to be removed from the post on account of his inferiority in character or unfairness in carrying out his duty, he or she is requested to mark X at the top of the judge's name and then case into the ballot box. When the voter thinks there is no judges to be dismissed, then he or she casts the ballot as it is. It is the responsibility of the people who have the sovereignty of the state to watch at all times the judges' conducts and the manner they discharge their duties on the one hand and to have the right, on the other, to remove those who discharge their duties in unfair manner. The review is based on such solemn privilege of the people.

Responsibility and right of the people to watch the judges' conduct, etc.

Carefully exercise your vote deciding the fate of judges.

Thus our votes will decide whether the present judges can keep their posts or be dismissed from their offices. In other words, this review is to be a serious problem of life or death for them. Therefore, voters are advised to give careful and fair judgment to the reputation of the judges concerned through "bulletin for review" which will be distributed before the election, newspaper and radio, and to case the ballots without fail.

(E N D)

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
Military Government Section
APO 343

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

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Quantity: 200,000 copies
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DISTRIBUTION:
CGs I and IX Corps
COs All MG Regions
COs All MG Teams
CO Hokkaido MG District

新しい法律繪本
国民と選挙
投票
民主政治教育連盟

民主々義とはなにか

昭和二十二年五月三日から實施せられた新憲法は主權が國民に在ることを宣言したのでありますが、このことは卽ち民主々義を全面的にとり入れたことを意味するものです。

民主々義というのは、國民みんなが幸福な人間らしい生活ができるように、國民みんなで國を治めてゆくことです。これを言葉を換えていえば國民の意思にもとずいて政治を行うということになります。これが民主々義の生命なのです。

選擧が必要なわけ

然し、國民みんなの意思に基いて國を治めてゆくようになつたといつても、何千萬という多數の國民が、直接に國の政治にあずかることは實際上できないことです。そこで　國民みんなに代つて、國民の意思を決めてゆく人を選ぶことが必要になつてきます。このわれわれ國民の代表者を選ぶこと、すなわち「選擧」なのです。

自分が、これはと思う人を選擧することによつてわれわれは、自分の意思を國の政治にとり入れ

民主国の手段車

ることができ、それはやがて、私たちの明日の運命を決めることになるのです。

こんな大切なものなのに、日本國民はどうしたことか選擧ということに熱意がなく、どうかすると何だか面倒くさいものだと考えたり、又一文にもならないからつまらないなどといつたりする人があります。とんでもないことです。われわれはもつともつと選擧に關心を持たねばなりません。

國會の主な仕事

新憲法によつて國會は、國家權力の最高の機關であり、國の唯一の立法機關であることが明らかにされました。

國會の行う仕事の主なものは、

(イ) 法律を作ること。

(ロ) 內閣總理大臣を選ぶこと。

(ハ) 國民の意思に合わないようなことをする政府に對して不信任の決議を行つて政府を總辭職させること。

(ニ) 政府が國の財政をまかなうのに對し、これを監督すること。

（政府は豫算を作つて國會の議決を求めなければならない。もし國會が、この豫算を否決すると政府は實際如何なる政策も行うことができなくなつて結局やめなければならなくなる。）

（ホ）外國と條約を結ぶ時に承認を與えること。

などであります。

衆議院議員と參議院議員のちがう點

國會は衆議院と參議院との二つから成り立つています。

年齡　衆議院議員と參議院議員との違いは、議員となる最低年齡、選擧區の大小、任期などであります。即ち衆議院議員は二十五歲以上、參議院議員は三十歲以上でなければならないことになつています。

選擧區　衆議院議員（總數四六六人）の選擧區は、各府縣をその人口に應じて一つから五つ位とし、各選擧區から三名乃至五名を選び出すのですが、參議院議員（總數二五〇人）の方は一府縣を一選擧區として二名乃至八名を選ぶ（一五〇人）外、全國を一選擧區として選ぶ、いわゆる全國選出議

員（一〇〇人）というのがあるのです。

任期　衆議院議員の任期は四年ですが、解散があると任期満了前でも議員でなくなります。参議院議員は任期六年でこれには解散がありません。

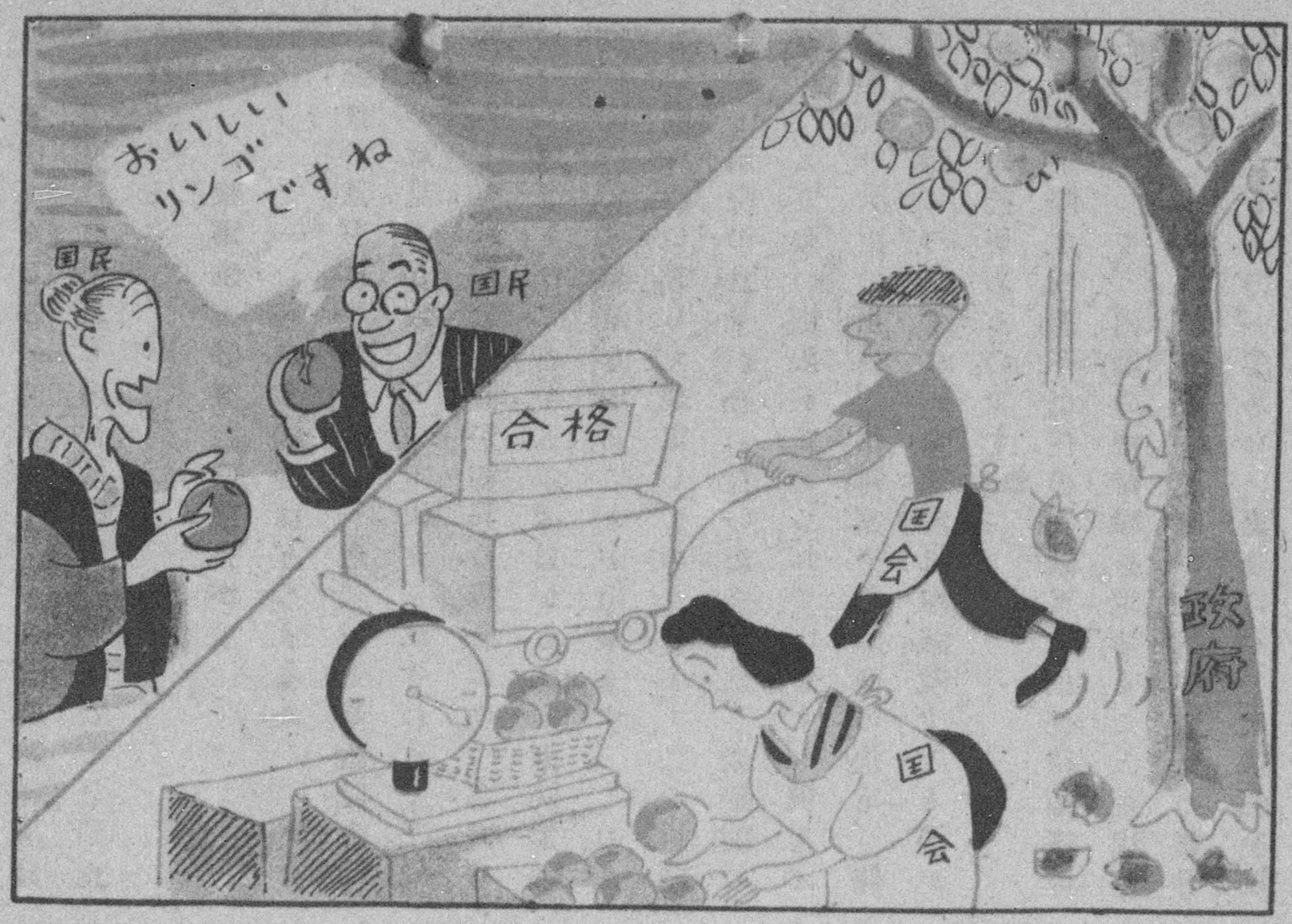
どんな人が

國會議員になれないか

尚後にも述べるように、精神異常者とか浪費者とか、懲役や禁錮の刑に處せられて、現に受刑中のものは、選舉權もないが、選舉される權利もないのです。それから都道府縣及び市町村會議員の選舉管理委員とか此の種管理委員會の書記とか選擧事務に關係のある官吏、吏員及び其の他のものは、その關係のある地域内では、選舉される權利がありません。

國會議員を兼ねることができない人

裁判官、警察官、警察吏員、公安委員のような職に就いている人は、全く被選舉權がありません。又官公吏は、國務大臣、政務次官というような特に認められている職に在るものの外は、在職中議


おいしい
リンゴ
ですね
国民
国民
合格
国会
国会
政府

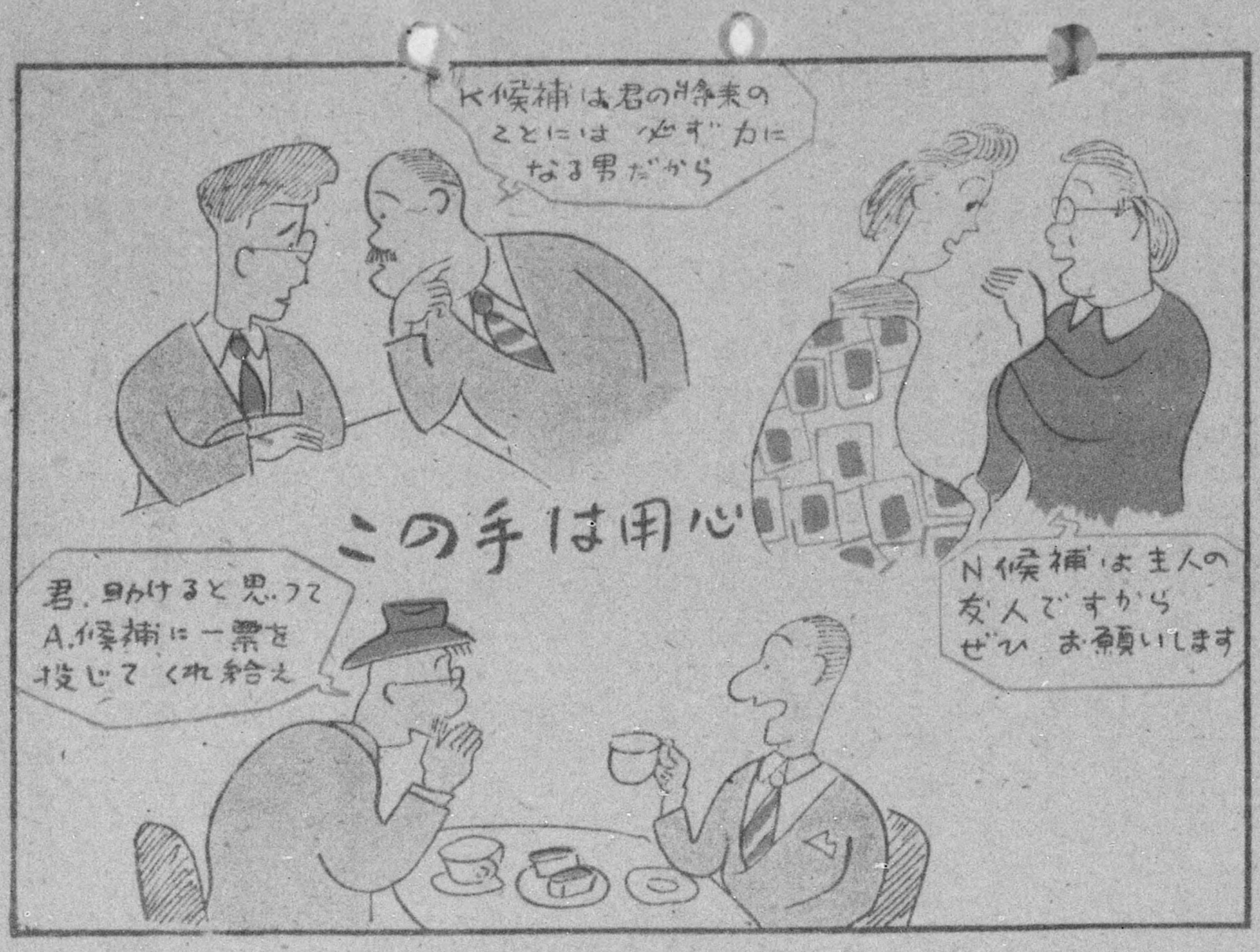
員を兼務することができません。都道府縣會議員
又は市町村會議員も國會議員を兼ねることを禁止
されています。

衆議院と參議院の意見がちがう場合はどうするか

國會の意見は原則として、衆議院と參議院との意見が相異る場合には、各院において選擧された各十人の委員から成る兩院協議會を開いて、協議をすることが出來ます。このことは國會法に詳しく規定してあります。この協議でも兩院の意見が合わない場合には、衆議院の方に、より強い權限が認められています。例えば内閣總理大臣の指名、法律案や豫算案の決定、條約の承認については、衆議院は參議院よりも遙かに強い權能があるのです。

衆議院は内閣不信任の決議又は信任決議案の否決によつて、内閣の總辭職を求めることが出來ますが（内閣に於いて、此等の決議が國民の意思を反映するものと認めない場合には、衆議院を解

この手は用心


K候補は君の将来のことには必ず力になる男だから
君、頼むと思ってA.候補に一票を投じてくれ給え
N候補は主人の友人ですからぜひお願いします

散することが出来る）参議院には此の権能は與えられておりません。

憲法の改正案を發議する場合

只一つ參議院と衆議院とが全然同じ立場におかれている場合があります。それは憲法の改正案を發議する場合で、憲法の改正は兩院が各々總議員の三分の二以上の贊成で、これをなすべきもので、この點に於いては兩院の間に權限上何等の區別はないのであります。

選擧權のある人ない人

日本國民は、誰でも年齢二十歳以上の者は選擧權があります。男でも女でも差別はありません。然し精神異常者とか、浪費者とか、懲役や禁錮の刑に處せられて現に受刑中の者などには、選擧權がないのです。尙注意すべきことは、毎年九月十五日現在で作る選擧人名簿に登録されていないと選擧をすることができません。この名簿は十一月五日から十五日間、一般の縱覽に供しますから市區町村役場に行つて自分の名が洩れていないかどうかをたしかめておくことが必要です。

よく聽き
よく知り
演説会
これでは民主政治は育たぬ
見まい
聞くまい
判断すまい
立派な判断

若し自分の名が洩れていたり、間違っていれば
その修正を市區町村長に申し立てゝ訂正してもら
うことができます。

選擧の事務は誰が行うか

選擧事務は、選擧管理委員會が、一切管理しま
す。これには市町村選擧管理委員會、都道府縣選
擧管理委員會、參議院議員全國選出管理委員會等
があり、これらを、全國選擧管理委員會が指揮監
督しています。投票、開票、選擧會、議員候補
者、選擧運動等のことから、演說會、經歷公報等
のことまで、この委員會が、管理するのです。今
で選擧事務は內務大臣が指揮監督して、道府縣
知事、市區町村長がこれを管理していたので、政
府の選擧干涉ということが、行われがちであつた
のです。こんどは民間から選ばれた選擧管理委員
が、選擧事務に當るのですから民主化の理想が實
れると共に、政府の干涉ということが、全く
なくなるわけです。

選擧の公正と選擧人の心構え

選擧は公正に行われなければなりません。候補

者や選挙運動員の戸別訪問や立候補届出前の選挙運動は罰則をもつて禁止されています。候補者や、選挙ブローカーが投票を買収した場合、選挙人、候補者、運動員や當選人に暴行や脅迫をした場合、投票に干渉した場合、投票の秘密を洩らした場合等いろいろ罰則が定められていますが、選挙人は他人から買収されたり、他人を勧誘したりせず、ただ自分の信じる候補者を選挙すれば何も恐れることはないのです。信念と公正の態度で選挙することが、國民としての義務であることを、ゆめゆめ忘れてはなりません。いや理由なく棄權することは民主政治の敵できえあることを肝に銘じるべきです。

選擧の方法

選擧の方法は投票によります。投票は自分の属する投票所に定められた日時に出かけて行つて投票用紙を受取り、議員候補者の姓名だけを書きこんで投票箱に投入する方法によります。

投票は國民の一人一人が投票すべき候補者を自分できめて自分で行わなければなりません。

どういう候補者に投票すればよいか

では澤山の候補者の中からどうして投票しようとする人を決めるのでしょうか。どの政黨のどの候補者ときめるのか、その筋道はどんなものでしょう。

判斷の資料

政治は生きた社會の事柄ですから、新聞やラジオ等で政治の動き、重要な問題、政黨の主義主張、黨員の活動などをふだんからよく注意していなければなりません。國民は主權者ですからこれくらいの注意をする責任があるわけです。

いよいよ選擧期日が迫ってくると、當面の問題とか、各政黨候補者の政治上の意見とかが新聞やラジオの外に經歷公報とか演說會とか、掲示とかでもわかりますから判斷の材料は得られるわけです。

先ず政黨を選ぶこと

議會制度のもとでは實際に政治を動かすものは政黨ですから、どの政黨が、どういう政策をもち、

誘惑は負けるな
貞心

社會のどの分野を代表しているかとか、今日の政局を擔當してもらうのに、この政黨が一番政治能力があるとか、今の國の歩みの方向にもつともよくかなつているのはどの政黨であるとか、現在日本で一番必要であり困難な問題をうまく解決して行けそうなのは、この政黨であるとか、いろいろな點を調べて見て自分で信じ得る政黨を選ばなければなりません。

次に候補者の人格識見をみること

どの政黨ときまつたら、次はどの候補者を選ぶべきかをきめます。その候補者の政黨内又は議院内で占める地位、その政治的能力、特に政治的節操なども考慮に入れて決定しなければなりません。この決定にあたり、あなたの職場なり家庭で相互の意見を述べあうことも大切です。これによつて自分の獨斷が救われ、新しい考慮の材料をつかむことが出來ます。然し最後にきめるのはあく迄自分です。自分の意思であり良心です。人情にからんだり、緣故を考えたり、顔役や上役に頼まれたりして自分の考えを曲げてはなりませ