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MILITARY GOVERNMENT BULLETIN

Volume I, Number 10 HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY 10 May 1949

The Military Government Bulletin is created as a means for providing an informal source of information and exchange of ideas of interest to military government personnel. It is non-directive in nature. In no way may it be used as authority for action. Action desired by this headquarters on military government activities is contained in Operational Directives, letters or other official publications which are based upon directives from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Priorities of military government surveillance activities are directed quarterly by this headquarters.

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TOWN MEETINGS MULTIPLY

A new nation-wide trend during the past few months has been the use of town meetings to improve mutual understanding between officials and the public. Many teams had been promoting them in one form or another for more than a year, but since the publicity in December and January on the experiment in Germany, the idea has caught fire all over Japan. Some regions have pushed town meetings as a top information priority, since the subjects discussed can be used to further all programs. A most original variation was adopted in a medium-sized town in Kanagawa prefecture. The mayor, with his office retinue, climbed on the back of a truck with a loudspeaker and held a town meeting in the middle of the street before a crowd of 300 people.

Most teams agree that continuing success of the program depends on the Japanese sponsoring and managing the meetings by themselves, with no more than initial encouragement from MG. In many cases officials or information committees help to make the meetings something more than a mere "gripe session" by adding informational talks, films, plays, and recreation.

The role of town meetings as an information medium will become increasingly important during this fiscal year. As national budgets for information purposes are slashed in keeping with the austerity program, information activities for all programs will have to rely for effective presentation on inexpensive local media.

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Vol I, No. 10

CIVIL EDUCATION

Analysis of Activities Reports for February 1949.

1. General Trends

a. Reports reveal a growing tendency for CE officers to give attention to the more urgent phases of the civil education program.

b. Reorganization of secondary schools - districting and consolidation - is meeting increased opposition from the public as plans become known.

c. Most teams seem to think that on the whole the civil education program is making steady progress.

2. School Inspections (46 teams reporting) - During February the teams visited a total of 811 schools. Reports indicate that the schools are gradually improving, but that many deficiencies and malpractices exist. As noted last month, schools re-inspected are usually found to have made much improvement. Waste space and low teacher loads are characteristic of upper secondary schools (10 teams). Other deficiencies included: Lack of sanitation, poor discipline, poor administration, unlicensed teachers, over-crowded classrooms, fire and health hazards, malnutrition, frequent interruptions of the school program, and a tendency to revert to old-style teaching.

3. Boards of Education (38 teams reporting) - Boards are still chiefly concerned with budget-making, reorganization of secondary schools, and installation of the secretariat. A minority of the teams reported such malpractices and tendencies as: A struggle between the board of education and the teachers and public, conflict between the governor and the school board, a "weak and vacillating superintendent", indictment of the chairman for blackmarket activities, budget item for entertainment, and the superintendent's playing politics.

4. Women's Affairs (37 teams reporting) - While most of the reports are confined to mention of meetings and conferences, a number of teams noted specific activities of women's groups, such as: Demonstrations of home-making for rural women, dressmaking and cooking schools, study classes

Civil Education (Cont'd)

in parliamentary procedure and democratic techniques, training courses in home nursing, assistance with lunch programs, and price-stabilization campaigns. In general, it seems that there has been improvement in the selection of projects and approach to solving problems. There was some dissent from this generally favorable opinion: In Hokkaido pre-war organizations are re-appearing; lack of leadership was noted in Tottori; communistic influences created troubles in Shimane; and in Miyazaki the federation has been dissolved through lack of interest.

5. In-service Training of Teachers (33 teams reporting) - Some 200 conferences of teachers, principals, and teacher consultants were reported for the month. Other activities included: Classroom demonstrations, workshops, visits to American dependent schools, seminars, publication of handbooks on curriculum studies, and continuation of try-out and experimental schools. Most teams agree that the teachers are making serious efforts to solve their problems. Only one team felt that teachers are doing little beyond local study groups.

6. Youth Activities (33 teams reporting) - No new trends were noted, nor was any general pattern of youth activities revealed. Beyond reporting numerous meetings and leadership training conferences, few teams had much to say. Youth groups were much more active in Yamanashi, and in Iwate they are eager for interest programs. Thirteen associations were disbanded for lack of a program in Hokkaido. Aichi reports that 23 of the 29 graduates of a six-week training course held at Nagoya University under the auspices of the Community Chest are employed in governmental, civic, and religious work.

7. School Reorganization (32 teams reporting) - Plans for the districting of upper secondary schools have been drawn up in most prefectures. A few boards of education have formally adopted districting and others are still considering the matter. Opposition to reorganization plans developed in several places (Hiroshima, Kochi, Saga, Tottori, Toyama, Shimane). Consolidation of lower secondary schools also continues to meet opposition. Adoption of coeducation was reported from Fukuoka and Ehime.

8. Parent-teacher Associations (25 teams reporting) - Majority opinion is that the Japanese are now taking the initiative in organizing and directing parent-teacher activities. Favorable comments include: A survey

Civil Education (Cont'd)

shows improvement (Chiba), they are improving in democratic methods (Kanagawa), and they show some progress in democratic organization (Miyazaki). Others thought that feudalism still exists, that parent-teacher associations interfere with school administration, that most of them rely on officers meetings, that only 45% are even called PTA's, and that PTA funds are poorly spent.

9. Student Activities (18 teams reporting) - Opinion was about equally divided as to the effectiveness of student government. In Kyoto and Hyogo student governments are operating well; in Saitama difficulties have developed between student government officers and principals. Communistic infiltration was reported from Tochigi and Aomori. In Kanagawa one of the most successful attempts ever made to promote the development of genuine student government organizations within Japanese schools was the visit of 102 Japanese student council representatives and faculty advisors from 30 Yokohama high schools to the Yokohama American High School.

10. Teachers Unions (17 teams reporting) - The teachers union seems to be devoting more time to activities designed to raise the professional standards of its members, but some teachers still attend union meetings on school time and refuse to attend meetings called by school officials. In Saga and Iwate teachers have withdrawn from the union to form their own associations. At a meeting of 908 delegates of the All-Japan Teachers Union in Beppu, 5 February, stormy meetings and communistic agitation prevailed.

11. School Lunches (14 teams reporting) - Eighty-five percent of Japanese school children now like American foods (Akita), and demonstration of the cooking of LARA foods (Hiroshima, Kagawa, Kumamoto, Tochigi, Iwate) is designed to increase this percentage. A survey of 314 primary schools in Shizuoka found 48% of the lunch programs good; 41%, fair; and 11%, poor.

12. Survey of IFEL Graduates (13 teams reporting) - Of 132 persons attending the Institute for Educational Leadership, 67 are in their old jobs, while 65 have been assigned positions for which the school was designed to prepare them.

13. Miscellaneous

a. Reforestation - Programs have been started by schools in Hokkaido, Oita, and Fukuoka.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

b. Religion - Fukui reports dissensions among the Buddhist sects. Missionaries in Ibaraki, after a discussion with MG, expressed determination to cooperate and work toward furtherance of the occupation policy.

c. Communism - Teen age communist activity has become noticeable recently in Shiga, and in Miyazaki the school superintendent was heckled by communists when he tried to speak to students on democracy. A number of protests by parents in regard to activities of communist teachers in the schools were brought to the attention of the CE officer and the board of education (Ibaraki). The local officers of the teachers union in Tottori reported that their delegation to the teachers union meeting for all southwestern Japan stood firm in advocating an anti-communistic organization. In Shizuoka, a communist order prevented many women teachers from attending a women's meeting.

Analysis of Activities Reports for March 1949.

1. General Trends

a. Boards of education are showing unexpected courage in solving the difficult problems of the reorganization of secondary schools, including districting, consolidation, teacher transfer, and coeducation.

b. Space surveys and surveys of teacher load in upper secondary schools have resulted in the transfer of many teachers and classrooms from the upper to the lower secondary schools.

c. PTA's, women's groups, and youths associations have not developed in most cases beyond the planning and discussion stages, although there have been encouraging trends.

2. Boards of Education (39 teams reporting) - Most boards elected superintendents who attended the Institute for Educational Leadership, and in a majority of cases, selections were considered good.

The new teacher consultants were showing signs of improvement.

3. Women's Affairs (39 teams reporting) - Women's groups were quite active. Major attention was given to preparations for Women's Week. Leadership training courses were held in twelve prefectures. Other activities

Civil Education (Cont'd)

included: green week, housewives shops, American home life study, vocational guidance for girls, model western kitchens, cut-price campaigns, marriage reform, birth control, women's civic hall, fashion show, parent education classes, and home-making classes for rural women. A number of teams reported the breakdown of large organizations into smaller interest groups.

4. School Reorganization (38 teams reporting) - Reports indicate that the reorganization of upper secondary schools is gradually becoming an actuality in some cases, against the resistance of communities and teachers affected by transfers. While it is too early to generalize, it appears that districting for upper secondary schools, with comprehensive curricula and coeducation as a definite policy, is becoming wide-spread.

Consolidations of lower secondary schools continue. However, withdrawal of the national subsidy for buildings may stop the building program.

Private schools are beginning to feel the effects of increased popularity of public secondary schools. In Yamanashi they are in such dire financial distress that they are resorting to everything short of abduction in order to recruit and retain students. The principal of a private upper secondary school in Wakayama complained to the CE officer that, since the prefectural schools are taking all applicants, his school would be forced to close because no students are entering.

5. Youth Activities (34 teams reporting) - Leaders of youth associations seem to have a genuine desire to accomplish much-needed reforms in their unwieldy organizations (Hiroshima). While attendance and enthusiasm are gratifying (Tokushima), youth organizations have apparently not yet found themselves. However, in Miyagi several large youth organizations have been disbanded to form small interest groups. One youth association in Hokkaido has voluntarily dissolved because communist influence became obnoxious; in Tochigi subversive groups are more active than ever in their effort to infiltrate the various youth groups.

6. Parent-teacher Associations (28 teams reporting) - PTA's are aware of their responsibilities but most of them have not yet completed plans for achieving their aims (Hokkaido). Most teams would say that PTA's are progressing in democratic organization and function (Iwate), but that reorganization has not met with the success expected.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

7. Adult Education (25 teams reporting) - Results of the adult education program ranged from discouraging in a few prefectures to intensely interesting and popular (Nara). In Fukuoka, certain areas are already taking more vigorous action to eliminate boss control. Participation by women ranged from 5% in Yamaguchi to 56% in Hiroshima. In Shiga village level courses were observed to be satisfactory, but deep-rooted tradition and custom in rural areas have a tendency to make meetings too formal, displaying very little free expression of thought or exchange of ideas.

8. Teachers Unions (19 teams reporting) - Although the unions of several prefectures attempted to interfere in administrative affairs, on the whole, increased professional activity was noted. Efforts to revamp their organizations continued in some places.

Attitudes of Teachers Toward In-service Training. - Following is a report by I Corps of a survey conducted in Kyoto.

"In November 1947, a program of in-service training for all teachers and principals in Kyoto city was instituted by the Education Department of the Kyoto Prefectural Government. This training emphasized educational psychology and teaching methodology, including planning of class work, methods of presenting materials, and classroom techniques. The United States educational system was used as a model. Some classroom material was included for illustration. The in-service courses were repeated several times during the year.

"To supplement this training a summer school course in education of approximately two weeks duration was begun at the suggestion of the Ministry of Education in August 1948. The courses covered the same general material as the in-service training, but differed somewhat in presentation. Summer school was held only once during the year. Attendance at summer school was compulsory for both teachers and principals.

"At the end of the first full year of training it was considered advisable to determine the degree of interest of the teachers in the two types of training, the suggestions and criticisms they had, and the extent to which the programs had affected their attitudes and teaching methods.

"At the request of the Civil Education Section, I Corps, a survey of teachers' attitudes was conducted from 16-20 December 1948. A cross sec-

Civil Education (Cont'd)

tion of 499 teachers and principals in the primary and secondary schools of Kyoto city was interviewed.

SUMMARY

"In general the in-service training program for teachers in Kyoto seems to have been well received. The great majority of teachers reported that they think the program is necessary and they apparently consider the course worthwhile enough so that most of them said they would be willing to attend even if training were not compulsory. Apparently one reason for the interest shown was the feeling held by a large majority that the main purpose of the training was the development of democratic educational methods. Another reason that seemed to be important was the fact that the majority seem to feel considerable doubt as to the adequacy of the education many teachers have received.

"However, the in-service training has its critics also. Thirty-seven percent of the teachers had specific criticisms and suggestions concerning the materials used, and 48 percent criticized the procedures. The most widely voiced criticism of materials was the lack of practical examples to illustrate the material taught, while the major criticisms respecting procedures concerned the poor instructors and the inconvenient time of the classes.

"Summer school was not as satisfactory to the teachers as in-service training. A plurality of the respondents reported that summer school was not as useful as the other type of training, and a far larger proportion had criticisms of the procedures and materials of summer school than of the in-service training. The chief criticisms of summer school material and methods were also the lack of practical examples, the poor instructors, and the poor choice of time, but in addition, a large number suggested that the class hours be staggered so that the classes would not be so crowded.

"An overwhelming majority feel that all teachers need these courses, although the majority would prefer to have attendance at summer and in-service training courses voluntary.

"By far the most popular time proposed for the in-service courses is after school hours on week days. Since Wednesday afternoons are authorized periods for teacher study, they were often mentioned as a suitable time for classes.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

"A slight plurality feel that qualification for the higher teaching positions should be based upon an examination in materials of the type used in the in-service or summer school training programs. However, over one-third felt that examinations of this type are a bad basis for promotion. It is probable that the fear of losing seniority rights affected the answer to this question.

"There is evidence of considerable change in the attitudes of teachers brought about by the training program. Before the end of the war, the main object of education was the development of unquestioning obedience to authority, ultimately, obedience to the Emporer. Now, however, the main aim of education is considered by a majority of teachers to be the guidance of students toward becoming good citizens. Large percentages also felt that education should build character and develop the individuality of the students.

"There is reason to believe that punishment was the most widely used method of controlling unruly students in classrooms. Now, according to the statements of the teachers, punishment appears to be given rarely. A plurality of teachers report that they merely lecture or warn students who disturb the class, while one-fourth attempt to change the interest of the students. Whether the facts are as reported by the teachers or not, the responses to the questionnaire indicate that the teachers have at least become aware of more progressive methods of classroom management.

"Over half of the teachers report that they give special lessons to students who differ from the general level of the class. Other methods of handling individual differences that were favored by fairly large percentages are the techniques of varying the subject material and that of separating the class into groups according to ability.

"Nearly all Kyoto teachers report that they like teaching and intend to continue in the profession. The chief reason given is that they like children and like to watch them develop. About half report that they took up teaching as a profession because they were tempermentally suited to it. One-third feel that education has a special mission which they wish to help carry out.

FINDINGS

"Many of the positive pro-democratic answers on this survey seem to be

Civil Education (Cont'd)

supported by a suspiciously large proportion of the teachers. It is highly probable that the fact that the interviewees knew that this survey was supported by Military Government was responsible for some inflation of percentages favorable to the educational program. However, discounting the effect of this knowledge, it seems evident that the in-service teachers' training and summer school programs have been favorably received and have brought about changes in the attitudes and techniques of Kyoto teachers.

"Although 21 percent of Kyoto teachers did not recognize the in-service teachers' training by its formal name, most of them knew the program when it was described to them. The training seemed to be generally acceptable, since an extremely high proportion, 93 percent, stated that they thought it was necessary. A large majority said that they would attend courses even if they were not compelled to do so.

"One reason for the interest shown in the training was undoubtedly the feeling held by the majority that the program was instituted in order to change the educational system into a democratic one. Another reason may have been the feeling that many of the teachers were not generally qualified."

School Inspections. - In recent months the Fukuoka team has been experimenting with a new system of inspections which has been found effective. The basic idea is to inspect a group of schools in an area rather than one school. The usual pattern is to spend four days in an area: on the first, inspecting two elementary schools; on the second, two junior high schools; and the third, two senior high schools. This proportion is varied as found desirable or necessary. The fourth day the inspecting officer holds an all-day critique for the teachers of the six schools: the morning usually being devoted to his analysis and evaluation of procedures and conditions observed; the afternoon, to questions and general discussion. The principle of the plan is two-fold: (1) It brings teachers from all three levels of schools together, providing them with a new understanding of common problems, relative deficiencies, and need for closer integration of the three levels; (2) it enables the inspecting officer, particularly in the larger population centers, to provide a maximum concentration of guidance and counsel within a relatively short time.

CIVIL INFORMATION

Additional Translations on Sale. -- The following foreign translations have been reported on sale, in addition to those previously reported (see page 9, Military Government Bulletin No. 8).

Edward G. Huey: What Makes the Wheels Go Round, published by Atago Shobo, No. 1078, Higashi 2-chome, Araijuku, Ota-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 16 April 1949 at ¥250 a copy.

R. W. Moore: Education: Today and Tomorrow, published by Jizai Shobo, No. 374, 6-chome, Kita Shinagawa, Shinagawa, Tokyo. Initial printing 2,900 copies. On sale 5 April 1949 at ¥250 per copy.

Betty Wallis: World Labor Comes of Age, published by Sobi Shobo, No. 25, Oyabutiyo, Hanazono, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto. On sale 15 March 1949 at ¥350 per copy. Initial printing 4,000 copies.

Wm. E. Hocking: What Man Can Make of Man, published by Hanawa Shobo, No. 23, 2-chome, Haruki-cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 15 March 1949 at ¥90 per copy.

Richard and Florence Atwater: Mr. Popper's Penguins, published by Atago Shobo, No. 1078, 2-chome, Higashi Magome-machi, Ota-ku, Tokyo. On sale 2 April 1949 at ¥250 per copy. Initial printing 5,000 copies.

Bob Considine: The Babe Ruth Story, published by Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., No. 5, 2-chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 20,000 copies. On sale 1 April 1949 at ¥200 per copy.

Dick Fishel and Claire Hare: Terry and Bunky Play Baseball, published by Shingetsu Sha, No. 10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 12,000 copies. On sale 2 April at ¥100 per copy.

Houston Peterson: Great Teachers, Vol. 1, published by Sogen Sha, No. 4, 2-chome, Kofune-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 5,000 copies. On sale 24 March at ¥230 per copy.

E. F. Eldridge: Industrial Waste Treatment Practice, published by Corona Publishing Co. Ltd., No. 26, Kago-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. Initial printing 2,000 copies. On sale 10 March 1949 at ¥500 per copy.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Sam Lewisohn: Human Leadership in Industry, published by Kagoku Sha, No. 8, Toyoka-cho, Shiba, Mita, Tokyo. Initial printing 3,000 copies. On sale 19 March 1949 at ¥180 per copy.

Volume 3 of The Robe was placed on sale 3 March 1949.

There are now 25 titles published, with a total printing of 327,815 volumes.

Several teams are planning to furnish concolidated lists of these titles to prefectural social education sections. This will encourage citizens public halls and libraries to utilize available funds for these books rather than the poorer books often purchased.

American Life Illustrated. - Spectators at showings of the Life picturama express an almost unanimous desire to obtain a more detailed description of America's industrial, cultural, and household activities. Many of these questions are left unanswered because of the limitations imposed by the panoramic photo technique and the general nature of the script and pictures.

Okayama, capitalizing on the whetted interest of the community after recent showings of the exhibit, scheduled a follow-up information program. Selected CIE 16mm documentary films and stereopticon-illustrated talks were effectively used. The program was presented as a series titled "This is America".

From the great store of Americana contained in the SCAP-CIE information centers, the librarians at Nagoya, Nagasaki and Kanazawa have created an interesting technique. Specialists are recruited from the libraries and teams to present a particular phase of American life through the medium of illustrated lectures. CI&E Bulletin No. 22, 13 April 1949, describes the programs in more detail. The principle can easily be adapted for use by the prefectures that have no established information center.

Provided they are made in accordance with the provisions of par. 9, OD 57 (1947), talks by dependent wives to Japanese women, style shows, and organized visits by Japanese to dependents' homes are all techniques that will further the same end - understanding of Mr. Smith by Mr. Suzuki.

CCD Check on Japanese Films. - Many prefectures have added Japanese

Civil Information (Cont'd)

produced films and film strips to their prefectural film libraries. In some cases these films have been contributed by private individuals and are of pre-war vintage. CCD has suggested that CI officers make a periodic check of such films to determine that their subject matter is desirable for inclusion in the library. Films which do not possess a CCD clearance number in accordance with the provisions of SCAPIN 658, 28 January 1946, may be referred to the nearest CCD detachment for clearance. CCD will clear and return with a minimum of time loss.

Comments from the Field. - Stereopticon Posters - (Kochi) - The Kochi Public Hearing and Information Office, in cooperation with the child welfare section, has published a poster on child welfare which can be cut for use in the stereopticon projectors. It has a lead title on a five-inch strip at the left end; to the right of it are three rows of four 6"x6" colored pictures with a title strip below each. For stereopticon use the strips are cut from the lead title and pasted together without the separate titles. As the strip is drawn over the platen the narrator explains the pictures and related information in a style similar to kami-shibai. The information office plans to issue similar posters monthly on other priority programs. To reduce the cost to the prefecture some of these are to be produced in outline black and white only, for coloring by local information groups.

New Meeting Procedures Adopted - (Kochi) - The town assembly of Ekawasaki, a remote town in Kochi prefecture has changed its rules of meeting procedure after reading the booklet, "Techniques of Democracy", published by Shikoku MG region. All town and village information committees have studied this and other related materials to assist them in conducting their meetings in an efficient, democratic manner.

Film Routing System - (Fukui) - Scheduling of educational films is accomplished in the following manner: Projectors are distributed to guns where visual education committees of representatives from towns and villages are charged with planning their utilization. Agencies which want to borrow films or projectors request them from the gun committee six weeks in advance. The gun committee then requests the films from the ken film library, which fills all orders as nearly as possible. The gun committee then prepares its schedule and notifies all towns a month in advance. The borrowers are thus able to request speakers and discussion leaders from the kencho or other sources. Or conversely, the ken officials can plan information meetings on an itinerary to fit the film circulation schedules.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Tax Poster - (Chiba) - Tying in with an old Japanese legend, large posters portraying the good luck god Daruma were prepared and distributed on the basis of two per town and village and ten per city. Names of 200 local delinquent taxpayers are written on the eyes. As each pays, his name is blacked out, finally giving Daruma eyes. According to tradition this brings good luck. Prompt payment is reported.

Rationing - (Aomori) - Too Nippo news agency has started a "Superior Shops" information column. Any women who have doubts about superior shops or rationing systems can write to the information column for answers.

Publicity - (Miyazaki) - Spare tire covers to promote the various programs have been made for all jeeps used by the MG team. The first use made of the covers was to carry a slogan in the form of a question: "Do you know your rights and duties in a democracy?". This question was followed up with such statements as "Democracy insures good schools", "Support your government by prompt payment of taxes", "Government is in the hands of the people in a democracy", etc.

Film Exchange - (Miyazaki) - The CI officer suggested at the regional CI officers conference that a film exchange be set up within the region to exchange Japanese films among the prefectures. At a regional meeting of the visual aid officers a showing of the films could be held and exchanges made on the spot, facilitating delivery of the films to the prefecture. Such an exchange every six months would make many more films available to all the prefectures, at a considerable saving. Arrangements could be made to have a representative of the film producers present for showings of new films, with a possible pooling of purchasing power where several prefectures are interested in the purchase of more than one copy of the same film.

Wall Newspaper - (Yamanashi) - The Yamanashi Speaker has proved so successful that Kofu city is now issuing something similar, titled "The Kofu Bulletin", with the information slanted for the city residents. One hundred and fifty copies are to be published twice a month and placed on bulletin boards throughout the city.

Radio - (Fukui) - Fukui Radio Station is spot-broadcasting on the subject, "Have the government officials become public servants as was expected?", asking the people's opinions and their attitude towards civil liberties and the democratization of government offices.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Book Distribution - (Okayama) - In a special ceremony at the Okayama Exhibit Model Library, English books were presented to the head of the school board for fifty high schools in the prefecture.

Section Slogans - (Shiga) - Each team section encourages the corresponding Japanese governmental section to develop a slogan. For example, civil information's is, "The basic of good government is a well informed people." Education has developed the following slogan: "The wealth of new Japan lies in the development of its human resources through education." The objective of this project is to publicize various reform programs with short catch-words.

CPH Demonstration. - The Mie MG Team conducts interested Japanese through its day room as an example of desirable activities and types of facilities for citizens public halls. Points illustrated include: A hall for meetings, plays, and film showings; recreation facilities, typified by ping pong tables, basket ball baskets, and billiard tables; the troop library, representing a reading room; and an information center. The last, the TIE information center, is a portable rack carrying poster display space, shelves for display of timely pamphlets, and a suggestion box. The back of the rack, identical in construction with the front, is set up with Japanese information posters and pamphlets as well as a suggestion box marked in Japanese.

Film Strip Distribution. - Two copies of a film strip, "The A-B-C of Fisheries Co-operatives," have been dispatched to each prefectural government by the Fisheries Agency of the Agriculture-Forestry Ministry. A recording of the descriptive narrative accompanies each script, thereby eliminating the need for "live" narrators. An English translation of the narration is expected to be published in an early edition of the NRS Weekly Summary.

Purchase of Foreign Technical Books and Periodicals. - Japanese agencies, public and private, which desire to purchase foreign technical books and periodicals may apply to the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo, Attention: Mr. Jinbo. Application should include a statement of availability of funds, in yen, and a justification of the purchase in terms of contribution to Japanese recovery. Purchase under approved applications is arranged between the requesting agency and Booki-cho.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Radio Priorities Clarified. - In the past, local radio stations have received program priorities from BCJ that did not conform with the priorities under which MG operates. CI&E has clarified this situation by giving the decision that local radio stations are to follow the guidance of MG teams in priorities for locally produced programs. This information has been passed down through BCJ channels to local stations.

Replacement Parts for 16mm Projectors. - The Kondo Electric Industrial Company, Ltd., 2987 5-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, is added to the list of Japanese producers of electrical components for the Natco projector. Additional lists, for possible use by the visual aid and regional service officers, are included in Military Government Bulletins, Nos. 5 and 6.

SOP Valuable to Successor. - Whenever a personnel change occurs within a civil information office there is often a lag of several weeks before the office is back up to its usual efficiency. This is usually attributed to one thing: the new officer doesn't know the routine of his predecessor. It takes some time to learn who is who in the prefecture, how to get in touch with certain persons, what reports are required, what to do when a new program arrives, or how to handle a destroyed projector. Little things perhaps, but they all add up to the job of the CI officer and they aren't learned in a day.

. Some CI officers have prepared detailed SOP's even down to telephone numbers and tips on minute personality traits that will help in getting to know associates. Some of the general topics that might be set down are: Policy directives; names of Japanese in the government; liaison within the team; how and when press conferences are held; how to use material arriving from Eighth Army, corps, and region; explanation of priorities and relative stress to be placed on certain programs; a discussion of media, its use in various programs, evaluation of coverage, and names of personnel; reports to be submitted; and how personnel are procured. These are just the major points and can be added to and expanded.

One civil information officer remarked as he showed a detailed SOP, "This took only a few hours to prepare, but it will save my successor a lot of searching. I wish I'd had something like this when I came on the job."

Stereopticon Conversion Attachment. - A conversion attachment that will permit use of Japanese double-frame film strips is currently in production. The attachment fits the PH-132-C, and is distributed by the Japan

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Visual Education Assn., 18 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo. Cost is ¥700. Though many Japanese producers make strips in both single and double frame sizes, the majority continue to produce only double-frame strips.

Visual Education Magazines. - Four magazines devoted exclusively to visual education are currently published in Tokyo:

Eiga Kyoshitsu - 18, Sakuragawa-machi, Shiba Nishikubo, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Shikaku Kyoiku - 18, 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Kyoiku - 1, Fukuda-cho, Higashi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Eiga Kyoiku -1-2, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

These magazines include listings of CIE documentary films in their columns.

Other magazines that publish feature articles on visual education subjects are:

Gakko Kyoiku - Hiroshimachi, Senda-cho, Hiroshima.

Atarashii Kyoshitsu - 2, Iwamoto-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

SEE ALSO:

1. Labor Education (Economics)
2. Forestry - Pine Bark Beetle Control (Economics)
3. Mining - Mine Safety (Economics)
4. Finance and Civil Property Section
5. Recall Petitions (Legal and Government)
6. Special Elections to Separate Towns or Villages from Cities (Legal and Government)
7. Information to Occupation Personnel Regarding Japanese Beggers (Public Welfare)

ECONOMICS

Agriculture

Agricultural Reform. - OD 12, this headquarters, 10 March 1949, subject, "Agricultural Reform", directs MG to continue surveillance of the land reform and agricultural cooperative programs. Under land reform special emphasis is to be placed on land transactions to include purchase, sale, rent, lease revision or termination, and transfer of lease. Under agriculture cooperatives special emphasis is to be placed on continued information programs, organization of cooperatives, and early liquidation of agricultural associations (nogyo-kai). The new OD rescinds the two previous directives, OD 10, 18 January 1947, subject, "Land Reform", and OD 3, 9 January 1948, subject, "The Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Program".

Livestock Breeding Farms. - In connection with the proposed plan by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to consolidate agricultural experiment and livestock breeding stations, the following SCAP indorsement is cited:

"GHQ, SCAP, and the Japanese Government are now making a comprehensive study of the livestock breeding program in Japan. The study is not sufficiently advanced at the present time to permit publication of overall recommendations on national and prefectural livestock breeding farms for all Japan.

"The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, after coordination with General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, has formulated plans to terminate on 1 April 1949 the breeding activities of the national livestock breeding farms listed below. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is at present making plans for the disposition of the assets of those farms.

Name of Livestock Breeding Farm	Location of Farm
Nemuro	Nishi-Shunbetsu, Bekkai-Mura Notsuke-Gun, Hokkaido
Tsukisappu	Toyochira-machi, Sapporo-gun Hokkaido
Kitami	Engaru-machi, Monbetsu-gun Hokkaido

Economics (Cont'd)

Iburi	Osamanbe-machi, Yamakoshi-gun Hokkaido
Akita	Jinguji-machi, Senhoku-gun, Akita prefecture
Kuriyagawa Branch, Iwate	Takizawa-mura, Iwate-gun Iwate prefecture
Tokushima Branch, Kochi	Itanishi-mura, Itano-gun Tokushima prefecture
1st Division, Kumamoto	Nishigoshi-mura, Kikuchi-gun, Kumamoto prefecture

"As additional information on livestock breeding farms becomes available, it will be published in the NRS Weekly Summary."

Crop Collection

Assignment of Pre-planting Quotas. - Many farmers were not actually notified of their assigned pre-planting quotas in 1948. Oita, like many prefectures, has discovered a village mayor who reported all 1948 quotas assigned to farmers in June 1948, whereas the assignment was not completed until February 1949. To discourage repetition, this village mayor is being tried in provost court for violation of SCAPIN 756. To lay the groundwork for similar charges at the close of the 1949 crop collection year, Oita now requires each village mayor to submit a written statement that pre-planting quotas have been assigned and that each farmer has been notified.

Illegal Payment of Bonus Money. - Rice turned into legal channels in excess of the pre-planting quota is paid for at the rate of three times the official price. An investigation in Shiga prefecture revealed that farmers were paid ¥153,995,931 for the delivery of 20,920 koku of over-quota rice, although only 2,467 koku of over-quota rice appeared on official records. Investigation in other prefectures may reveal similar falsifications.

Payments for Over-preplanting Quota Deliveries. - The triple-price paid for over-quota delivery of rice has been so loosely accounted for that many prefectural officials have been tempted to divert funds to their own

Economics (Cont'd)

use. The EIB is presently investigating such practices in Shiga and Hyogo prefectures. Inquiry at prefectural level as to the total quantity of over-quota rice and rice substitutes purchased as compared with the yen purportedly expended for that amount, may well show additional violations.

Food Distribution

Fire Prevention. - Inspections of warehousing facilities for staple food storage have generally found them satisfactory. However, Iwate MG Team found that fire protection had not been given enough consideration. Fire hazards included trash and wood piles both inside and outside the warehouses. All fire hazards were removed, electric wiring was checked for defects, water barrels and sand buckets were placed at convenient locations, and fire fighting plans have been drawn up.

Staple Food Price Increase. - Effective 14 April 1949, the retail prices of 12 staple foods were increased an average of 13.39%. The increased price at this time rather than in July or November will spread the staple food collection and distribution costs, insofar as they can be anticipated, over the entire year. The reasons for the change of prices in April rather than July, are first, budget considerations and, second, the advantages of retaining a reasonably staple level of basic consumer prices over the entire fiscal year.

Fisheries

Cooperatives. - OD 11, 10 March 1949, subject, "The Japanese Fisheries Cooperative Program", directs MG surveillance of the dissolution of fisheries associations and the organization of fisheries cooperatives.

The information plan for the cooperative program was published in letter, this headquarters, file AGMGCI 000.3, 15 February 1949, subject, "Transmittal of Plan for Civil Information Activities for Fisheries Cooperatives", which was distributed to the commanding generals, I and IX Corps, and commanding officers of all MG regions and teams. Attached as inclosure 3 to this letter was a translation of "ABC of Fisheries Cooperatives".

Mining

Mine Safety. - OD 10, this headquarters, 9 March 1949, subject, "Mine

Economics (Cont'd)

Safety Regulations", directs MG surveillance over the coal and mine safety program, to insure proper publicity and the cooperation of mine operators, government officials, and labor.

The proposed coal mine safety bill was reviewed by GHQ, SCAP, and found to be in accordance with technical data provided the Japanese government. It was distributed to MG teams, mine operators, interested government officials, and labor organizations.

The bill was sent to the Cabinet on 15 March, approved, and sent to the Diet. Enactment of final legislation by the Diet is expected during the current session.

The Japanese government, on 21 December 1948, assigned the administration of all mine safety to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which delegated supervision to the safety section of the Coal Board, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Matters pertaining to the health and safety of the miners will be handled by the Ministry of Labor.

Although not actually a law at present, the emergency safety program is to begin immediately. Adherence to it will be voluntary.

Forestry

Pine Bark Beetle Control. - In many localities bark beetle control action committees have been formed to coordinate and facilitate bark beetle control activities. Their members are representatives of central and prefectural governments, forest land owners, manufacturers and users of forest products, educators, and other interested persons. The committees can help in instances of indifferent forest owners, owners who are financially unable to provide treatment, and non-resident owners who may not be informed of conditions on their land. Formation and active support of bark beetle control committees are the best known means of bringing about coordination of control efforts.

The best method of destroying the pine bark beetle is peeling and burning the bark. Local forest officers recognize the hazard of this method and, in the main, meet it effectively by taking necessary safeguards and precautions. It is advisable to insure that control crews know and practice proper fire precautions in beetle control activities. Burning

Economics (Cont'd)

should not be carried on during periods of high fire danger. A fire line should be dug surrounding the spots where bark is to be burned, and local public forestry agencies should be contacted and their detailed fire precaution instructions carefully followed. An alternate method, which minimizes fire hazard, is to kill the eggs, larva, and adult beetles by using an oil insecticide spray on the bark after it has been peeled off or by exposing the inner side of the bark containing eggs and larva to the direct rays of the sun.

The Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has drafted a law designed to bring about prompt and effective treatment of infested trees by forest owners. The proposal is now under consideration by the Forestry Division, Natural Resources Section, GHQ, SCAP, and the various Japanese governmental agencies that must concur before it is submitted to the Diet. An aroused local public sentiment would afford a supplementary approach.

The following measures have proved helpful in various localities in the bark beetle control campaign:

a. The designation of "joint control month".

b. Formation of strong local control action committees to plan and coordinate control activities.

c. Organization of fire crews, youth groups, upper school students, and others as reporting and treatment forces.

d. Publicity by radio, press, poster, leaflets, rallies, and conferences to point up the local economic importance of pine and the urgency of bark beetle control.

e. Strict enforcement of the embargo against the movement of unpeeled pine logs from infested areas. (See page 23, Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary 138, 30 May-5 June 1948, and attached Item 6.)

The amount of subsidy provided by the central government budget to forest owners who treat infested trees is limited and an increase is not anticipated. More emphasis must be placed on local self-help with maximum cooperation between private forest owners and local, prefectural, and national groups.

Economics (Cont'd)

Transportation

March MG Team Reports. - Railroad transportation is improving throughout the nation. The backlog of freight has been reduced. The repair of rolling stock, both at government plants and in privately owned installations, is current. Some of the privately owned facilities need to acquire business from private railroads, as the Ministry of Transportation is not placing additional cars to be repaired. The blackmarketing of commodities by both rail and truck is decreasing. Many companies find themselves in financial straits due to the failure of the government to meet its accounts promptly. The use of busses for passenger traffic is increasing and the quality of the vehicles in use at present is improving; however, in Osaka many busses and trucks are deadlined for lack of proper size tires and tubes. The new railroad ferry between Uno and Takamatsu has greatly helped the movement of commodities to and from Shikoku. Transportation along the inland sea by small vessels is being retarded because of the lack of necessary fuel oil. The Hokkaido team states that the shipment of freight is 99.6% of the planned quota.

Electric Power

March MG Team Reports. - The unusually favorable winter and spring weather has produced an increased flow of streams, which has been utilized in the development of hydro-electric power. This is true in all prefectures except Hokkaidō. Increased allocations have been made to industries which have large demands. In Mie prefecture, which is not highly industrialized, fines for violation of power allocations totaled ¥27,542,945. Surveys for construction of additional water power plants are being conducted in Hiroshima ken. In Gifu 5,000 meters and limitors are being installed.

Public Works

March MG Team Reports. - The public works program has been retarded due to inadequate finances of the central government. In Tochigi and other prefectures it is feared that a reduction in the budget will prevent the completion of necessary flood control projects, which in turn will decrease the productivity of the territory. The flood control project of the Kitakami River in Iwate and Miyagi is progressing with renewed emphasis due to the fact that cement has been allocated, and twelve pieces of power equipment provided. Many of the prefectures have submitted their five-year road

Economics (Cont'd)

program to the central government. The overall program will require about thirty or forty billion yen to accomplish the work planned.

Critical Materials

Economic Investigation Board Programs. - The following EIB programs that started in March and April will continue in May:

Coal distribution investigation
Special goods and special materials investigation
Ex-army and navy installation investigation
"Jikatabi" investigation (including rubber boots and other footwear)
Controlled marine products investigation

In addition, an investigation of the iron and steel industry, covering production and distribution, will be started.

Import-Export

Division of Responsibility for Handling Import Cargoes. - MG teams receive import receipts from the Japanese on all import cargoes. These cargoes are of two classifications: army interest and non-army interest. Lower units are advised by this headquarters in which of the two categories each cargo is classified. Cargo checking teams under the jurisdiction of the Second Transportation Medium Port and Kobe Base Command check army interest cargoes only and submit TC-20 reports, radio certifications of government bills of lading, cut-turn reports to masters of vessels, and over, short, and damage reports. Quantitative receipts submitted to MG teams on army interest cargoes will normally be copies of those submitted to the cargo checking teams.

Export. - Applications for cargo shipment that are not properly filled out or certified are frequently forwarded to this headquarters. The following points in the application itself are subject to the greatest error:

a. There are two blank spaces where the SCAP case number of the license is written and the same SCAP case number should appear in both.

Economics (Cont'd)

b. In the case of applications for cargo shipment against SCAP license forms IE-202, the certification by the Board of Trade or Japanese bank should be properly prepared and signed.

c. All applications for cargo shipment should be properly certified by the shipping company or its agent. In this respect, the following should be taken into consideration:

(1) The name of the shipping company to which the application for cargo shipment is addressed should be the same as the company certifying the document.

(2) It should be ascertained that the carrying vessel named is actually represented by the certifying shipping company.

d. The seller's name and address should be written in the appropriate place on the application.

Non-payment of Export Weavers. - Shizuoka reported that payment of processing charges to some 800 medium and small size weavers engaged in export manufacture was delinquent. This resulted from a deficit in the 1948 budget of the Board of Trade, which has affected other prefectures as well. A supplementary budget for payment of these outstanding debts is to be presented to the Diet.

Numbering of Applications for License to Export. - A variety of SCAP case numbers are being applied to applications for license to export. Textile shipments will carry the letters "J" for Japan, "T" for textiles, "X" for export, plus "S" for silk, "RY" for rayon, "C" for cotton, and "W" for wool. Numbers for each designated textile will run consecutively beginning with No. 1.

Prefectural Activity in Promoting Exports. - Gifu is adopting a promising method of promoting foreign trade. The prefecture will allot a portion of its 1949 budget to selected experimental stations and laboratories for use in experiments to improve the quality and production techniques of items manufactured for export. Publication of the results of these experiments will extend their value far beyond the limits of the prefecture.

Economics (Cont'd)

Rating Team for Ship-side Tally Men. - An investigation by the Kanagawa MG Team of Japanese ship-side tally procedures revealed several discrepancies in checking import cargoes due to little or no supervision at ship-side. Tally inspection teams were then formed by the Japanese with the most efficient and experienced men. These teams visited ships as they were being discharged in Yokohama Harbor and the tally men were graded according to their tally procedure on the particular cargo being discharged, the correct tallies, and the result of the tallies that were turned in at the conclusion of the work. The rating teams also offered suggestions for making improvements. They published lists of the graded men and the top 10 percent were awarded certificates. This created a competitive spirit and acted as an incentive to the lower rated men. The rating system is producing very good results. During February thirty individual checkers were commended and received certificates of merit.

Labor

Labor Education. - The Yokohama Labor Policy Office has enlisted the assistance of the Olympia Theater in furthering labor education. At each change of performance, the theater issues a program which tells the story of the current picture; on the back of the program is an article on labor. The program space is given free by the theater to the labor policy section. The theater also issues discount coupons allowing a 25% discount to laborers. The discount coupons are sent to the labor policy office and picked up by the theater-goers before the performance.

A recent article on the back of one of the theater programs urged workers to use the public employment security office in seeking employment.

March MG Team Reports. - Efficiency of the Labor Standards Bureau continues to improve, although hampered by lack of qualified personnel, telephones, transportation, adequate office space, and housing for members. Reports show that labor standards officers tend to be lenient towards violators. Prevalent among violations of the law are child labor problems, safety and sanitation, forced labor, and non-payment of wages. In general the attitude of employers toward labor laws improves when they come to understand their provisions clearly. Chiba reports malpractices in small shops, requiring individual inspections. Cooperation of unions towards the enforcement of labor laws continues to be good.

Economics (Cont'd)

Unemployment is increasing as lay-offs occur under the rationalization program. Unemployed are being diverted to public works programs where such programs have been approved.

During March 1949 there was a 97% fulfillment of labor requisitions. In Tokyo and Kanagawa skilled workers are in need as offset pressmen, linotype operators, folding machine and small machine operators. Capable interpreters and translators are still much in demand.

Labor relations committees continue to show progress in investigating and settling disputes. Nine new committees were appointed during March.

There were some changes in labor agreements and union constitutions. Nara MG Team reported one instance of the replacement of young people in all key union positions by older employees.

Japanese officials, management, and unions remain active in stimulating interest in and conducting meetings, lectures, and conferences on labor subjects. Land has been acquired in Kanagawa for the establishment of a labor hall.

Supply in most instances was equal to the demand for labor materials. MG labor officers participated in labor education by holding conferences and discussions, by visiting labor union meetings and factories, and by checking union agreements, contracts, and constitutions. In Okayama 300 union constitutions were scrutinized.

Several prefectures attribute labor unrest to the industrial readjustment program. One reports that payment of full time union officials by management has virtually ceased.

Blackmarket

Blackmarket Control. - The extent of blackmarket activities in Toyama made a new approach necessary to control the widespread violations. The National Rural Police chief, the EIB chief, and the chiefs of all city and municiple police were called into conference to plan a new enforcement drive. These plans included checks at all fish landing ports, canals, highway and rail transportation points, and railway stations. Responsible chiefs were then told to prepare detailed plans. Each plan was studied for

Economics (Cont'd)

loopholes and then discussed with the interested enforcement agency. MG surveillance on the effectiveness of the new controls indicates gratifying results.

Release of Installations

March MG Team Reports. - Little activity was noted in the release of former military installations. Kanagawa reports nine releases, involving 122 buildings and 177,949 tsubo of land. Hiroshima reports twelve releases of military and naval installations. Osaka released 7,372 tsubo of buildings and 29,320 tsubo of land, with a total value of ¥881,648.

Release of Medical and Kitchen Equipment. - In reparations plants which have been evaluated by Japanese evaluation committees, medical and kitchen equipment and supplies have been listed in the reports and in many cases given an inventory number. SCAP has been approving requests to release these items from reparations custody. In some cases the releases have covered all the equipment in sizable company-owned hospitals. Requests for release contain sufficient description of each item by nomenclature and inventory number, if any.

After release from reparations custody, items in arsenals and laboratories may then be processed for release as enemy-surrendered supplies under the provisions of OD 25 (9 Apr 49) as amended.

Reparations

March MG Team Reports. - The control and maintenance of reparations plants throughout all prefectures is reported as satisfactory or better. Iwate is stressing fire prevention within the plants. Packaging in several of the arsenals is proceeding on allocations at hand; however, it represents an insignificant amount. In Nagano ken the team has awarded certificates of commendation to the three best plants, as an incentive to others to improve their maintenance.

SEE ALSO:

1. Finance and Civil Property Section
2. Street Stall Vendors Associations (Legal and Government)

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Comments on Tax Surveillance. - Ishikawa MG Team - During the month ¥10,094,901 was collected from 2,809 delinquent cases for the years 1946 and 1947. By the end of February 91.7% of the goal for the fiscal year 1948-1949 had been reached. As of the date of this report the prefecture has attained 106.8% of its tax collection goal.

Nagasaki MG Team - The Fukue tax office on Goto Retto has introduced into the schools of its district classes on taxes that include the reasons for taxes, why they must be paid, how they are assessed, and who must pay. These classes are also conducted on scheduled trips through the tax office to see the various steps of assessment and collection of taxes. Students and adults both are enthusiastic about the classes. To further this program each village of the Fukue tax district is divided into sections which meet once a week to discuss taxes and other pertinent information in regard to government matters. This program, although slower in catching on, is gaining in popularity, with stimulation from the school classes. The Fukue tax officials have also gone into debt in order to defray the expenses of their tax collectors in the field, since the allocation given them to pay those expenses was not sufficient.

Ehime MG Team - Local newspapers are carrying a "Question and Answer Box" in which questions submitted by the tax-payer are published in the paper along with the answers furnished by the chiefs of the local tax offices. This program has aroused considerable interest, as is evidenced by the large number of questions submitted.

Kochi MG Team - The prefecture information committee, in conjunction with MG, has been constantly in the field holding lectures and open forum meetings. A colored stereopticon strip was used effectively at all meetings, with an average attendance of 300 people.

Wakayama MG Team - The Wakayama Tax Acceleration Committee sponsored a prefecture-wide poster campaign on tax payment. Prizes were given for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd best poster entries, as judged by local tax officials. Winning entries will be reproduced and distributed throughout the prefecture.

On 21 February a taxation exhibition bus from the Osaka Finance Bureau held exhibitions in Wakayama City and Kainan City. On 22 February the bus held exhibitions in Kokawa and Hashimoto towns.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

Forty of 120 tax bulletin boards, donated by firms and shops, have now been erected to display tax literature. Portable bulletin boards similar to the old "sandwich board" have been suggested for use.

Tochigi MG Team - Local tax officials are having difficulty in collecting local taxes from individuals who have filed in this prefecture but have moved to another prefecture before paying their taxes. Officials in the prefecture to which the persons have moved claim they are too busy collecting their own taxes to bother with collecting taxes for other prefectures.

Fukuoka MG Team - The Fukuoka Ken Tax Office distributed 400,000 handbills concerning the democratic privilege of paying taxes. The Nishi Nippon News Agency distributed 20,000 pamphlets folded in newspapers. Fourteen large sign boards showing graphs of progress and current information were erected in eight of the principal cities. The Finance Ministry distributed to all tax offices in Fukuoka prefecture 1,170 large posters dealing with prompt payment of taxes.

Tokyo MG Team - An extensive education program is carried on by the finance bureau and the prefectural officials. Street cars carry "Tax Payment" signs and school children receive handbills to take home. At a public showing of the Picturama, "Modern America", the finance bureau had sound trucks broadcasting in the area exhorting compliance with tax obligations.

Akita MG Team - The legal and government section and the economics section helped the tax program by sending out a team which gave speeches and showed motion pictures on blackmarket and government. The necessity of tax collection and the use of tax moneys were mentioned in both the motion pictures and speeches. Thirty-two towns were visited and approximately 35,000 persons saw the movies and heard the speeches.

Tottori MG Team - The tax surveillance officer visited the prefectural fuel distribution kodan and was instrumental in procuring an additional ration of gasoline for the Kuryoshi tax office for use in distributing posters, leaflets, and other tax information.

Miyagi MG Team - A plan was presented whereby school children would write compositions on the importance of tax collection, the harmful effects

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

of tax delinquency, and other pertinent topics. This has shown good results by the fact that where this plan has gone into effect the people are more tax conscious. All school-masters are cooperating very willingly in this project. At Shiogama the women's home circle is cooperating with the tax officials by allowing their children of primary and high school age to distribute pressing letters of notification to tax delinquents.

Kinki MG Region - Since the JG postal system does not have franking privileges for official correspondence, it was suggested by the KMGR that the adoption of such a system would effect substantial savings in personnel and actual cash outlay in all government agencies.

Fukuoka MG Team - On 27 March the Fukuoka Finance Bureau sponsored a tax publicity program in the Taro Theater of Fukuoka City. It included addresses by the governor and finance bureau chief and entertainment with comedians, jugglers, dancers, and a movie. Admission was free.

Gifu MG Team - The tax chiefs are having stamps made to place on factories, homes, and other places where taxes have been paid in full. A tax money savings association made up of leading members from various cities is getting a good start with its program for saving money each month to be used for payment of taxes. One tax office is preparing a tax memo and bookkeeping pamphlet with tax due dates indicated. These booklets will be distributed with food ration cards to help educate the people about the tax program and encourage them to keep records of income and expenses.

Shiga MG Team - The tax office, the chamber of commerce, and the bankers association have sponsored a plan which incorporates a system of bookkeeping and tax savings bank deposits. The plan went into effect on 1 April 1949.

Nagasaki MG Team - Shimabara Tax Office has used ingenious methods of tax education. In one instance it made posters showing the difference between taxes paid when due and taxes plus accrued penalties if paid when delinquent. Post cards were sent to all delinquents showing them the additional cost of delaying tax payments after the specified due date. This has proved most effective.

Tax Badge of Honor. - Through the efforts of the Shikoku MG Team CI officer and the Takamatsu Regional Finance Bureau, a two-inch square stick-

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

er designated as the "Tax Badge of Honor" is being given to all who make full payment of taxes. This program has been well played up by all publicity media. One village in Kagawa prefecture received a mass presentation of the badge; the individual stickers were given to the block representatives. Pictures appeared in the newspaper and the story was picked up by Kyodo-Tsushin which relayed it to other papers.

SEE ALSO:

1. Street Stall Vendors Associations (Legal and Government)
2. Tax Posters - Comments from the Field (Civil Information)

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine. - The recent issuance of SCAPINS 1966 and 1971 is a further step taken by SCAP to turn over the operation of the customs, immigration, and quarantine service to the Japanese, with surveillance by MG teams.

SCAPIN 1966 is intended to place upon the Japanese government direct responsibility for control over entry into and exit from Japan of foreign and Japanese currency, precious metals, books and other literature, weapons, national treasures and important art objects, and articles infringing on patent rights, except for occupation property or property belonging to occupation personnel. MG will exercise surveillance over their activities.

SCAPIN 1971 is an initial move to extend immigration control over individuals as well, except for occupation forces or personnel accredited to SCAP. The Japanese government processes applications of persons desiring to visit relatives in Japan for compassionate reasons and, provided the logistic situation is not unfavorable, grants permission for visits up to 60 days, subject to approval by SCAP. The Japanese government's responsibilities, as outlined above, may be delegated to the Japan Travel Bureau or any other travel agency authorized to operate in Japan. It is now the responsibility of the Japanese agencies concerned to notify Eighth Army of immigration clearances, entry and departure dates, and, above all, cases where individuals fail to depart according to schedule. In all cases prior clearances will be given through Eighth Army channels and not directly by Japanese agencies to MG team customs, immigration and quarantine units. No individual not previously cleared by this headquarters should be permitted entry into or exit from Japan.

One of the current problems which has long faced customs and immigration officials is the question of yen exchange for foreign merchant seamen and passengers allowed ashore for a day or so. This may now be done under SCAPIN 1966, which authorizes local branches of the Bank of Japan (including many large Japanese banks) to exchange yen for US dollars at the military conversion rate. Most foreign merchant ships carry a supply of dollar exchange. Extension of conversion privileges at a later date to include Philippine pesos and perhaps the pound sterling and Hong Kong dollars is under consideration. In the event foreign exchange facilities are provided at Japanese ports of call, it is recommended that: (1) A large sign be

placed at each place where transactions are made; (2) receipts bear a notation warning the individual that it is a one-way transaction (yen may not be reconverted to dollars in the event the entire amount is not spent); (3) it be clearly stated that Japanese currency may not be taken out of the country.

Another question is in connection with identification of missionaries in Japan. MG is responsible for notifying entrants of the necessity for reporting to the Provost Marshal to obtain identification cards which must be turned in upon their departure. Missionaries, however, are an exception in that they are not required to carry ID or AGO cards.

Employment of Nisei by the Japanese Government. - The Fukuoka Signal Center inquired whether employment of American and Canadian Nisei by the Japanese government would prejudice their acquisition of citizenship. SCAP replied as follows:

"1. The Ministry of Communications started working on this problem in April 1948 and finally arrived at a plan which resulted in September 1948 in American Nisei being furnished certificates stating that their employment by the Ministry of Communications did not require Japanese citizenship. The difficulty in Kyushu arose prior to the issuance of Ministry of Communications instructions that Japanese nationality was not required for temporary employees.

"2. Consideration is now being given to the issuance of instructions to the Japanese Government which would protect the citizenship rights of all American and Canadian Nisei working for the Japanese Government and assigned to duty with the occupation."

The issue originally arose as a result of the Communications Ministry's requiring all employees to sign a form stating that they were Class 3 officials in order to collect some back pay due them.

The ruling of SCAP in this case gives real meaning to Article 22 of the Japanese Constitution insofar as Nisei are concerned, and clears up this very important question.

Legality of Prefectural Lotteries. - The Law for the Establishment of Certificates with Prizes, No. 144 of 1948, makes central government and prefectural government lotteries legal. The Diet, realizing that it was

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

failing to transfer enough funds to local governments to operate adequately, passed the law. Its object is stated as follows:

"Article 1. In order to cope with the existing economic situation, this law is enacted for the time being as a temporal measure to supplement the central and local governments' revenues by absorbing floating purchasing power through the sale of the certificates with prizes."

Prefectures must get the approval of the office of the Prime Minister before setting up a lottery, and the Prime Minister is required to consult with the Minister of Finance before issuing the permit. The prizes cannot exceed the sum of the total issue. The highest prize cannot exceed 100,000 times the cost of a certificate or ticket. The Minister of Finance and the governor can allow any bank to handle the sale of tickets, except the Bank of Japan. The amount of commission to be paid on each ticket cannot exceed 10%. Lottery tickets cannot be resold by the purchasers. Claims for rewards must be made within one year or they lapse. Penal provisions are provided for misuse or misappropriation of the funds involved.

The law does not extend the right to hold lotteries to cities, towns, and villages.

Police Radio Communications to be Improved. - In answer to a report from the Nagano MG Team on the present inadequacy of the police radio system SCAP made the following answer:

"1. The radio requirements of the Japanese police have been studied and a plan has been developed to take care of deficiencies such as those mentioned in the basic correspondence. Necessary steps will be taken to implement the program as quickly as technical and economic conditions permit.

"2. A report showing the details of the plan and the proposed schedule for implementing this plan is being prepared. Copies will be furnished interested headquarters when available.

The Nagano report pointed out that the waveband, 1995 kc, is not suitable for daytime use and is useless at distances in excess of 50 kilometers. It was pointed out that the 450 watt generators could only be used for short periods of time. Further, although a 4-6 kilowatt generator was

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

approved for the prefectural headquarters, no plans were made for the eight local stations.

Recall Petitions. - Instances have been reported in which members of the canvassing group have filled in the names of the registered voters in advance and then simply presented the petition for the han or seal of the members of a family. The election commissions should reject such a petition for violation of Article 92 of the Cabinet Order on Local Autonomy.

Article 92 provides that the representative "shall ask for the signing and sealing of the persons who have the right to vote." Article 94 also repeats the "sign and seal" provision. It also requires that the signatures on the petition be compared with those on the election register as an additional safeguard against fraud in this connection.

In view of the alarming number of recall petitions being filed, it is important that the election commissions understand their obligation to scrutinize petitions and reject them when proper to do so.

A year ago the Diet saw fit to amend Article 74 of the Local Autonomy Law by excepting from its provisions the right to file petitions seeking the repeal of tax laws. This action was taken after certain groups started a nation-wide drive to cancel all by-laws on electric taxes. These groups, though stopped from directly repealing the tax laws, have not given up the fight. Their method is now to petition for the dissolution of the whole assembly when tax by-laws which they don't like are passed. This amounts to a technique to evade the effect of the amendment to Article 74. If no petition to cancel tax laws can be filed, then it should follow that no petition to dissolve the assembly could be based solely on the ground that the assembly passed tax laws. However, Article 76, providing for dissolutions, was not amended along this line. Assuming an election commission would reject a petition to dissolve an assembly on this ground, what action the courts might take remains to be seen. Proper action is, of course, a further amendment by the Diet. In the meantime a court decision would be an acceptable substitute.

In theory, the recall and the initiative and referendum principle are to protect the public from the actions of public officials to support special interest groups, political parties, or favored classes. Typical now in Japan, these provisions are being utilized by minority groups and the Communist Party to stifle the will of the majority of citizens and to badger and coerce public officials into following certain party lines.

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Only one-fourth of the United States have recall provisions and they have been resorted to in surprisingly few instances. It is an essential part of good government that some means be provided for holding public officials responsible to the electorate. In America the public is satisfied to retain an administration until the next regular election day to register their protest on questions of policy and the ordinary decisions of public servants. Recall has been reserved for serious cases of malfeasance or negligence in office. Any other use of the right is a perversion of a good principle of government.

Results of Recent By-elections. - The results of 406 reported by-elections held in Japan during the months of January, February, and March 1949 (205 for executives and 201 for assemblies) indicate there were 1802 candidates for 1189 offices, an average of slightly better than one and two thirds candidates for each office. Town and village elections comprise the bulk of the total and account for all of the 151 uncontested elections, (37% of the total). Interest in seeking public office was characteristically intense in the cities and extremely low in small communities. On the other hand, voting interest was higher in smaller communities, where an average of 80% of the registered voters flocked to the polls on election day, compared to 50% to 60% for the cities.

Independent candidates predominated both in total number of candidates and number of winning candidates. Though political parties usually enjoyed the upper hand in prefectural and municipal elections, it was at the town and village level that the voters most clearly demonstrated their penchant for personalities rather than parties and party platforms. In this year's reported by-elections nearly 90% of the successful candidates were independents.

As to political parties, the Democratic-Liberals fared best, electing approximately two thirds of their candidates.

The Socialist and Democratic Parties' local branches showed negligible activity, winning only 17 offices apiece.

Although the Communist position as a whole appears to have declined slightly since the general election, the party demonstrated further gains in Tokyo and Osaka, as well as in the Kanto region. Scattered elections in Nagano, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka, and Saitama resulted in the Communists' polling anywhere from 20% to 30% of the valid vote (36.8% in the

election for mayor of Ichikawadaimon Town, Yamanashi). Proximity to the party's central headquarters in Tokyo probably accounts for a good deal of their strength in the Kanto region, since representatives from Tokyo readily swarm into the target area to help direct the party's campaigns.

Results of the 406 reported by-elections held in January, February, and March 1949 are indicated in the following chart:

	Candidates	Winners
Democratic-Liberal	128	72
Democrat	40	17
Socialist	62	17
Communist	100	24
Minor Party	21	5
Independent	1451	1063
TOTAL	1802	1198

Review of Court Sentence on Koreans and Other Nationals. - A lot of time and paper work can be saved in cases involving petitions for review of Japanese court sentences imposed on Koreans and certain other nationals if at the time they are brought into the team the requirements of OD 27 of 1946 are reviewed to see if the petition is complete.

The OD does not authorize a blanket right of review of all sentences of Koreans, Formosans, or others formerly under the domination of the Japanese (exclusive of China or any part thereof). The right of review of sentence is limited to those cases in which the following conditions exist:

1. The person himself signs the petition, not some organization on his behalf;

2. The petition states that all remedies have been exhausted in the Japanese courts. This means that an appeal has been carried to the Supreme Court or there is a reason why no appeal was filed.

3. The petition states that the petitioner is intending to return to his homeland and gives details of steps taken in that regard.

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

Unless the petition contains the above allegations it is not complete and would only be returned to the team to have it put in order. The cases in which they are actually intending to return home are rare. When this requirement is made clear, usually no further effort is made to get a review.

Even where the conditions do exist entitling the petitioner to a review, it is not a review of the whole case but is limited to the question of whether or not the defendant got a more severe sentence than would an ordinary Japanese under the same circumstances.

Special Elections to Separate Towns or Villages from Cities. - Quite a few elections are being held on the question of whether a town or village which was annexed to a city during the war years should be allowed to separate itself at this time. These elections should be carefully watched as many abuses have crept up in connection with them.

The Local Autonomy Law Amendment No. 196, passed in December 1947, provides that a former town or village which was annexed between 7 July 1937 and 2 September 1946, inclusive, shall have the right to hold an election to determine whether or not it shall remain annexed or go back to its original status. The purpose of the amendment is to undo the injustice to those villages which were compelled during the war under police pressure to elect annexation to some neighboring city that was the site of a proposed war industry plant.

The villages merit sympathy in these contests. While MG maintains strict neutrality and impartiality this cannot be carried to the point of complete indifference to the outcome. Especially when the city authorities use public money to fight the separation, rig the polling places to favor the anti-group, engage in threats of tax reprisals against those who support the separation, and similar undemocratic tactics, the situation should not be ignored. A little advice and guidance to the city authorities before the election on what they should not do will reduce the number of court cases coming up afterwards. -

One monthly report discloses that the prefectural assembly is holding up dissolution, after a favorable vote by the villagers. The amendment does not give the prefectural assembly the right to do anything but certify the results of the election and make a report of the matter to the Prime Minister. While the war-time mayors were all purged, their kind are still

Legal and Government (Cont'd)

exerting a lot of influence to keep the status quo of pre-occupation days. The little villages concerned are down at the bottom of the political ladder and have no one to go to but the MG Teams for help in this type of fight. Special effort is recommended to see that these "small towners" aren't given any more blows than they have already had.

Street Stall Vendors Associations. - A number of the monthly reports indicate a renewed effort to do something about the street stall situation. In this connection attention is invited to Article 5 of the Local Autonomy Law amendment, known as Law No. 169 of 1947.

This amendment requires the street stall association officials who have had anything to do with the collection of taxes to submit a verified report of collections made within 30 days after the amendment became effective. Therefore, step one is to check to see whether or not such a report has been filed with the local tax officials. Next, have the report carefully studied for omissions or inaccuracies. The fact that the local tax office has accepted the report as correct does not necessarily mean that it is. These associations exerted tremendous influence in the past and continue to do so. If the report is correct and the association has accounted and paid into the local tax office the amount it owes in taxes, no further action under this article can be taken. However, if they have failed to file a report, or file a false report, they can be prosecuted and sentenced up to two years imprisonment and ¥200,000 fine. Further, where it can be proved that they illegally converted any of the tax money to their own use, the procurator can bring a proceeding to have the association dissolved and disbanded. The Supreme Court has already set up the rules and regulations governing this dissolution proceeding. Action under this provision might uncover a lot of much needed local revenue.

SEE ALSO:

1. Finance and Civil Property Section
2. New Meeting Procedures Adopted - Comments from the Field (Civil Information)

PUBLIC HEALTH

Instructors Course for Midwives. - Prefectural health departments will invite one midwife from each prefecture to attend a course on prenatal and infant care in Tokyo 13 and 17 May. On her return to the prefecture she is to be responsible for teaching this course to other midwives. Subsequently it is planned to organize classes for mothers at health centers and at hospitals offering maternity services. It is suggested that a midwife capable of being an instructor - preferably a competent midwife employed in the prefectural health department - be chosen to attend the course.

Medical Films. - All public health sections will be interested in letter AGMGCI 413.53, subject, "Medical Films for Showing to Japanese Audiences." This communication carries a list of Department of the Army medical films and film strips that have been cleared for showing to Japanese audiences under the supervision of MG. Copies of this list will be furnished all regions and teams. Information as to how these films may be obtained will also be provided. It is suggested that team public health officers contact their civil information sections for further information.

Nutritional Publicity Permitted. - PHWJG 95, 21 March 1949, allows the publication by the Ministry of Welfare of the November 1948 nutritional survey data, with minor corrections.

SEE ALSO:

1. Release of Medical and Kitchen Equipment (Economics)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Administrative Reviews. - Tabulation has been completed of ninety-six reports of administrative reviews made by thirty-five of the team welfare officers during February. Some reports were not received in time for inclusion in this first tabulation. Also, not more than four reports from any one prefecture were included. However, the tabulation reflects administrative weaknesses which supervisory officials should be attempting to eradicate. For example, in the 2407 case records examined:

a. Slightly over one-half, 1222, showed current entries for budget requirements.

b. Slightly under one-half, 1118, showed current entries for income.

c. Only 564 contained records of formal applications.

d. Of 169 cases receiving grants greater than the amount which can be approved locally, only 93 showed approval by the governor or ministry, as is required.

e. In 1587 there were entries on home visits made by minsei-iin during the previous month.

The tabulation showed considerable delay in forwarding of grants-in-aid, especially by the prefecture:

	Nat'l	Prefecture Resi-dents	Prefecture Non-resi-dents
Received prior to beginning of quarter (Jan)	60	47	26
Received after beginning of quarter	29	25	18
Not received by time of review	7	24	52

Comments from the Field. - Recertification Results - (Mie) - Review of 11,339 public assistance cases resulted in 4033 remaining unchanged, 1211 grants' being decreased, 5226 grants' being increased and 869 grants' being either discontinued or suspended.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Use of Labor Exchanges - (Fukui) - Close cooperation of local welfare and labor exchange agencies has kept the employable case load extremely low.

Appeals - (Yamaguchi) - During February, 79 appeals were made. Of these, 63 were settled in the appellant's favor, 8 in the agency's favor and 8 remained pending.

Budget - (Yamaguchi) - The welfare budget for the new fiscal year is four times as great as the amount expended during the past year (the total prefectural budget is 2.7 times as large). In the new budget 5.3% of prefectural tax money is allocated for welfare purposes compared with the previous 3.4%.

Supervision - (Nara) - Considerable improvement was noted during recent reviews of four local agencies previously reviewed. The improvement is attributed to monthly inspections made by district welfare officials.

Reviews by Japanese (Tochigi) - Administrative reviews made by ken field supervisors are reported as having been most satisfactory and that as they continue local administration will improve.

Continuing Review of Eligibility - (Shiga) - From detailed statistical and recertification activity reports, the prefecture expects to be able to demonstrate that continuing reviews would have resulted in sufficient savings to employ full-time case workers.

Reorganization Plans - (Saitama) - Following an administrative review and subsequent critique, the mayor, welfare officials and minsei-iin agreed that: The welfare section would be given larger quarters in order to provide privacy for client interviews; housing duties would be transferred to either the engineering or general affairs section; case records would be reorganized so that data on each case are filed together; study would be made of the possibility of assigning full-time officials to area case-loads and using minsei-iin in a strictly advisory capacity.

Removal of Case Records - (Yamanashi) - An administrative review could not be completed because one of the officials, on business elsewhere, had taken part of the records with him. This is poor administrative practice.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Special Group Assistance - (Miyagi) - Following a fire which affected, among others, twelve Korean families, the Korean residents union requested MG aid in obtaining group assistance for these families. It was explained that needy Korean families could make individual applications to the city welfare department.

Training - (Osaka) - Both fu and city officials, in formulating new training plans, are considering the designation of certain outstanding offices as model or teaching units. Officials needing special training, and new appointees, could then be given brief periods of experience in well administered programs. The designated offices could also provide field work placements for students in schools of social work.

Minsei-iin Council Meetings - (Kyoto) - As a result of the team's reports on the poor methods of conducting meetings and poor material presented, the prefecture has instructed all councils to record their meetings in detail. Study of these records will be made in order to determine methods for improving the meetings.

Payroll Deductions - (Fukui) - Review of one firm's records disclosed that two sets of books were being maintained: one, of the actual payroll; a second, indicating lower wages than actually paid and on which deductions and employer contributions were based.

Information Program - (Ibaraki) - The prefecture insurance section sponsored a ten-day publicity campaign to help reactivate the National Health Insurance associations.

Premium Collections - (Shiga) - Since August 1948, an average of three and one-half million yen in back Health Insurance premiums have been collected each month. Since March 1948, premiums collected have exceeded benefits paid in all but two months.

Auditing Consolidation - (Shiga) - To prevent duplication, auditors from either the insurance section or the unemployment insurance collection section are now reviewing both Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance in factories.

Adoptions - (Kumamoto) - Most of the adoption cases reviewed were found to concern children between the ages of 14 and 18 who were able to help in farm work.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Minimum Standards - (Iwate) - Copies of the Minimum Standards Regulation for Child Welfare Agencies have been distributed to all district, city, town, and village offices. All institutions are scheduled to receive copies.

Minimum Standards - (Fukushima) - Staff members of children's institutions in the prefecture have completed a two-week course given by the children's section on the standards.

School Absenteeism Due to Destitution - (Akita, Ishikawa) - A survey in Akita disclosed that of 3000 cases of long absenteeism from school, one-third were ascribed to destitution. Prefectural welfare, education, and labor departments, with the cooperation of the labor standards and women's and minors bureaus and school principals, have evolved a plan for case referrals and care. In Ishikawa a similar survey disclosed that 2600 children between the ages of 13 and 16 were chronic absentees from school because they were working to help support their families, most of which are in the needy family category.

Case Study before Placement - (Oita) - Thorough case studies are being made prior to placement of children in institutions. Officials have come to realize that it is much better and cheaper to keep the child with its parents even if it means that the parents will need public assistance.

Segregation - (Kyoto) - One of the difficulties in re-sorting indiscriminately institutionalized children (for example, physically handicapped children are in institutions with sub-normal children; feebleminded children with normal orphans) is that directors of long-established agencies are better known and have more prestige than the newer child welfare officials. The latter, consequently, are reluctant to insist upon the necessary adjustments.

Inspection of Institutions - (Hokkaido) - Since team inspections revealed lack of supervision of institutions, the prefecture and city welfare departments have formulated plans for regular inspection of institutions for which they are responsible.

Press Pressure - (Yamagata) - Local newspaper criticism of conditions at an institution resulted in starting official corrective action.

Disaster Operations - (Shizuoka) - Effectiveness of planning was dem-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

onstrated at a recent fire which left a large number of persons homeless. First aid and registration programs were set up, food and clothing were brought in immediately, and on the following morning actual reconstruction had begun.

Exercise Cost - (Shiga) - Of a ¥230,000 budget for disaster drills, ¥90,000 was used for one drill. In this drill the largest item of expense was ¥33,000 paid to volunteer firemen.

Helen Keller Fund - (Yamanashi) - ¥250,000 is to be used to install a library in the school for blind.

Training Scholarships - (Nara) - All agencies in the prefecture have been encouraged to establish scholarships for study at the Osaka School of Social Work.

Workshops - (Tokyo) - After completing a survey of workshops the team concluded that the workshop program in the Tokyo area contributes little or nothing to the welfare program and that, in fact, it might be considered a detriment because most of the employees are mothers whose children would probably benefit by their presence in the home. It is felt that the actual cost to the government of giving adequate aid to the mothers and permitting them to remain at home would be no more, and perhaps less, than the expenses of operating workshops and day nurseries.

Medical Social Work - (Hyogo) - A position for a medical social worker has been established at Saiseikai Hospital.

Community Chest - (Fukuoka) - The Community Chest council has already established a tentative goal for the 1949 campaign, and is planning publicity to begin in the near future.

LARA - (Kochi) - An amazing number of institutionalized children know about the assistance being sent from abroad through LARA.

Repatriates - (Wakayama) - Reviews indicate that repatriates are being absorbed without difficulty. Fewer are found on public assistance.

Information to Occupation Personnel Regarding Japanese Beggars. - In some areas handling of vagrants, both adult and children, has been made more difficult for Japanese authorities because solicitations from occupation personnel have proved profitable. The following article, which is

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

quoted in its entirety, was prepared by the Kanagawa MG Team and published in a TI&E newssheet which is distributed daily to all occupation personnel in the Yokohama area.

"It has been reported to the Kanagawa Military Government Team that Japanese Nationals, both adult and juvenile, have been begging for food, clothing and money within the various dependent housing areas in the Yokohama Area. It is recognized that the practice of soliciting by Japanese nationals is objectionable to some occupation personnel, while others feel inclined to help those persons who seem to be in dire circumstances. It is undesirable to give indiscriminately to Japanese nationals, because such a practice has a tendency to encourage the continuation of begging, and there is reason to believe that begging by children is actually a business controlled by unscrupulous "bosses" and parents who are exploiting the children and our gullible public. Activity of a begging nature is a direct violation of the Child Welfare Law, which prohibits begging by children or the use of children for such purposes. Occupation personnel are informed that there is a Japanese department of public welfare with branch offices in every ward of Yokohama city, and in each town and village in Kanagawa prefecture. Welfare commissioners or "minsei-iin" are stationed throughout the prefecture and are able to assist Japanese nationals who are in need. It must be remembered that the Japanese economy does not permit the granting of public assistance on a grand scale but the services and funds available are adequate to maintain a minimum standard of living. It is suggested that occupation personnel refrain from making donations to Japanese and, when possible, refer the individual to the welfare section, or 'Kosei-ka', of the ward in which the individual resides. Information concerning the location of welfare officials and offices may also be secured from the welfare section of the 'kencho'."

Japanese Red Cross in Disaster Operations. - Reference is made to Articles 21, 32, and 34 of the National Disaster Relief Law, and PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 68. These references indicate that the Red Cross is to cooperate with the prefecture governor in regard to operations of medical aid teams and coordination of activities of other private agencies. Because the governor is ultimately responsible for disaster relief operations the implication is that the Red Cross will operate under his supervision.

In formulating team disaster plans the problem of liaison with the Japanese Red Cross may be encountered. Because of the relationship out-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

lined above, liaison would normally be effected through prefecture officials. This would be especially applicable at command post level. Exigencies arising in the field, however, may at times require direct liaison.

Public Assistance for Employed but Unpaid Persons. - Some groups representing organized labor and employers are attempting to obtain public assistance for employees of firms which are unable to meet their payrolls. Saitama prefecture has issued to all local agencies instructions which outline a sound administrative approach to the problem. These instructions point out that:

a. Delay in wage payment does not in itself constitute or establish eligibility for public assistance.

b. The usual methods of determining individual need by investigation are to be followed.

c. All resources must be carefully investigated, particularly possible insurance benefits; and in determining grants, proper deductions must be made for confirmed income.

d. The reimbursement provision (Art. 33) of the law must be applied when wage payments are finally made.

Following the issuance of the above instructions, three local agencies received lists from labor unions of about 200 families presumably requiring temporary aid. The prefecture, recognizing that listings are invalid, informed union representatives that personal application to the minsei-iin was required before case investigations could be made. Until the end of March only three applications from the entire group of 200 families had been received. Of these three, one was accepted for temporary aid and two were rejected.

Special Allowances in Assistance Grants. - The Welfare Ministry has clarified recent administrative rulings regarding special allowances which may be made in computing assistance grants.

a. Where unusual expenses incident to new employment occur, the gross income from the employment need not be deducted immediately. Instead, a net income may be computed by evaluating the cost of employment expenses, such as purchase of clothing, shoes, and work gloves. The case record must

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

contain entries showing the gross income, the amounts allowed for the purchase of employment-related items, and the amount deducted as net income. Disregarding a part of the gross income in order to compensate for necessary purchases is not a desirable practice. A clear statement in the record of the actual situation and computations is necessary.

b. Unusual expenses such as necessary home repairs or replacement of destroyed clothing or bedding may be met by grants exceeding the standard allowances, provided approval is obtained from the Welfare Ministry. The plan for making excessive payments, i.e., the reasons, the approval, the amounts, and the period over which they are to extend, must be shown in the case record.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT BULLETIN

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The Military Government Bulletin is created as a means for providing an informal source of information and exchange of ideas of interest to military government personnel. It is non-directive in nature. In no way may it be used as authority for action.

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VEGETABLES DECONTROLLED

Since vegetables, while still essential commodities, are no longer considered to be in short supply, the Japanese Government has been authorized by SCAPIN 1910/1 (25 Mar 49) to take any steps considered advisable to relax or eliminate distribution and price control over vegetables after 1 April 1949.

In a letter to the Commanding General, Eighth Army, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers stated, "Analysis of consumption and price statistics has indicated that the perishable food program in 1948 attained a substantial degree of success. It is believed that this success may in large measure be attributed to the very effective surveillance accomplished by the military government organization".

Instructions recently sent to MG units indicate that surveillance over vegetable controls is no longer required. This will permit intensified surveillance over fish and other essential foods in short supply.

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CIVIL EDUCATION

Comments from the Field. - School Loans and Postal Savings - (Kochi) - In lending money to lower secondary school districts, the local government has a policy of requiring that the people of the school district purchase postal savings to represent the amount of the loan it wishes to receive for school improvements. The purpose of this is to help stabilize the national economy by carrying an equal amount of debit and credit in a given area. The Japanese believe that this policy has a tendency to encourage postal savings and at the same time increase school facilities.

Students Work for Library - In a number of lower secondary schools in Shizuoka students are using their spare time to pick tea and make straw sandals and bamboo brooms. These funds are donated for the purchase of library books. In Iwate the boys of Hitaki Shinsei Chugakko are making rope from rice straw. This rope will be sold and the proceeds used to buy books for the school library.

Square Dancing - Learning of the success of the square dance elsewhere, Saitama ken officials are planning to introduce it throughout their prefecture. During February a team of officials will master different dances and teach them to teams from five cities. After introducing the dance in the cities, they plan to continue the program in nine guns.

Vocational Survey - (Iwate) - Ten women teachers from five senior high schools met with the assistant civil education officer to discuss a survey to be made on vocations girls may enter after finishing high school. The results of this survey will be given to the girls in their guidance periods. A survey will be made on about thirty different vocations. The following guide sheet will be used in investigating each vocation: 1. What vocations are open to girls? 2. What educational requirements are there for entering the training? 3. How long will the period of training take? 4. What will it cost? 5. What will the returns be? 6. Does the vocation have a future? 7. How will society react to a girl's holding such a position?

IFEL Graduates - (Aomori) - Graduates from the training course for school consultants and superintendents will participate in a series of three-day meetings in every gun. The meetings which are to extend from February through April, will be attended by all principals. Akita prefecture has developed similar plans.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Curriculum Research Association - (Gumma) - A committee has been organized to foster curriculum revision and development of courses of study. The committee is composed of the representatives of the secretariat, the staff of the Normal School Institute for Research in Education, faculties of designated cooperating schools, and representatives from 39 schools including 13 from each level of education. Courses of study in home economics and physical education have already been developed. Many sub-committees with specific goals are functioning in three general areas: child research, social research, and curriculum research.

Youth Groups Work with Children - (Fukuoka) - There is a definite trend among the youth groups to give more time and attention to children in the community. The general pattern of youth group work with children provides for character development through recreational and educational activities. These activities include group games, handicrafts, story-telling, kamishibai clubs, and excursions.

Social Education Newspaper - (Toyama) - The first edition of the Social Education Newspaper appeared 15 January in 2,500 copies. Social education organizations in all prefectures and the five major cities of Japan are included in the distribution. This paper features a monthly program and includes important minutes of board of education meetings plus current policy statements and activities.

Objections to Coeducation - (Nagasaki) - Coeducation is still a favorite subject of discussion, with certain fears expressed by specific groups as follows: (1) Boys - inferior female intelligence; (2) girls - difficulty of science; (3) parents - immorality; and (4) teachers - diminishing standards of etiquette. However, all groups are gradually realizing its democratic benefits.

Teacher In-service Training Centers - (Osaka) - A decentralized training program was initiated this month in thirty-three centers throughout the prefecture. This will continue each week until the end of February, making a total of 40 hours of instruction for each student. To date 2000 representative teachers have expressed enthusiastic approval of this program.

Future Teachers Club - (Nara) - Fourteen prefectural and two private senior high schools are cooperating in the future teachers program, which hopes to make available 613 assistant teachers for the elementary schools

Civil Education (Cont'd)

in April; 70% of these students are girls. They are receiving 64 hours of special training outside of school hours. The prefectural assembly has appropriated ¥97,200 for such classes. It is anticipated that at least half of these 613 will actually begin teaching in April, with the remainder gradually entering the teaching field during the next two years.

School Survey in Yamanashi. - In Yamanashi prefecture the board of education established a policy to admit to senior high schools all students who made application for admission. Many schools reported that they had more applicants than space would allow them to admit and that it would be necessary to give examinations to determine which students should be admitted.

At the suggestion of the civil education officer a committee was appointed to study the problem. The committee, assisted by the civil education officer, made a survey of the actual space capacity of those schools reporting more applicants than could be admitted.

The results of the survey showed that these schools were using their classrooms in such a restricted manner that a tremendous waste of space occured. Each school was shown how to use its buildings in such a manner that all applicants could be admitted.

As a result of this survey the board of education has ruled that all applicants to senior high schools will be accepted without examinations.

Summary of Analysis of Annexes E-1.

1. General Observations

a. School inspections indicate a gradual improvement in school programs.

b. Work with women's groups is considered one of the most successful phases of the civil education program.

c. Boards of education are showing a tendency to attack school problems with increased effectiveness.

d. The in-service teacher training program is being extended and improved.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

c. Reorganization of the secondary schools is the most difficult and baffling problem facing boards of education and their staffs. Previously reported reorganizations appear to have been paper plans.

f. Little change was noted in relation to youth associations, parent-teacher associations, school lunches, and teachers unions.

g. A new phase of civil education was the planning for the implementation of the I Corps adult education program.

2. School Inspections (46 teams reporting) - A total of 742 schools were inspected, re-inspected, or otherwise visited during January. On the basis of these reports, the following observations are made:

a. School programs are gradually improving.

b. In schools re-inspected marked improvements were noted.

c. A majority of the schools visited for the first time without prior notice were generally found in unsatisfactory condition; sanitation was poor, pupil and teacher absence common, administration poor, and other evidences of disorganization and inefficiency abounded.

d. In the case of visits previously announced, schools were found in better condition.

e. The number of try-out and experimental schools doing satisfactory work is on the increase.

3. Women's Organizations (41 teams reporting) - Although a large number of teams reported this item, no new trends were revealed. Most teams believe this is one of the most successful phases of the civil education program.

4. Boards of Education (36 teams reporting) - Budgeting and problems of secondary school reorganization engaged major attention of school boards during January. On the whole, boards received more praise than censure from the teams. There was much improvement in the conduct of meetings (Ehime). There is keen interest in educational problems (Nagasaki); the board showed sound financial itemizing (Iwate); two boards in Hiroshima and

Civil Educati n (Cont'd)

Nagasaki successfully resisted pressure from special interest groups. Some boards are trying to establish bureaucracies (Saitama, Kochi, Kanagawa): one calls itself the prefectural ministry of education and another was charged with stubborn resistance to the American concept of the school board (Hyogo). In Gifu the published budget was falsified to cover up the salaries of school board members. The matter of the relationship between boards and superintendents seems to have been satisfactorily settled, contrary to previous predictions, and contrary to earlier reports.

5. In-Service Training (35 teams reporting) - Programs reported for January included: try-out, experimental, and demonstration schools (10 teams); curriculum-revision conferences; demonstration teaching; teachers and principals conferences, training schools, and workshops; and study groups in individual schools. Other developments included: a training program for teacher consultants (Iwate and Okayama); the organization of educational research institutes (Kagawa, Miyazaki, and Miyagi); and the institution of 33 decentralized training centers (Osaka).

6. Reorganization (33 teams reporting) - Many of the reorganization programs reported over the past year were evidently paper plans, which were not put into operation. Of the 33 teams reporting for January, a single team (Osaka) reports reorganization as an accomplished fact. Others report plans for reorganization, districting, and consolidations in various stages of development. However these plans seem to be based in most cases on extensive surveys by the superintendents and school boards. The provision of the Board of Education Law (Art 54) that the prefectural board shall divide the prefecture into attendance districts has forced the issue. Several problems frequently mentioned in connection with reorganization are:

a. Waste of space in upper secondary schools.

b. Senior high school favored over the junior high school. Frequently the lower secondary school is called the stepchild of the 6-3-3 system, because of the persistent tendency for communities to stress the importance of the senior high school or the primary school.

c. Teacher transfer. The unwillingness of teachers to be demoted from the higher to the lower school raises a major problem. However, a majority of organization plans provide for such transfers.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

d. Addition of the ninth year to the compulsory school period. This additional year is aggravating the building situation, causing considerable confusion in some places.

7. Parent-Teacher Associations (27 teams reporting) - Conferences, training schools, workshops, meetings, and decentralized training schools for PTA leaders were reported from 13 prefectures. In Shimane PTA's were active in promoting 19 different programs. They are gaining more influence with boards of education and the teachers union in Ishikawa. Several PTA's participated in "get-out-the-vote" campaigns.

8. Adult Education (14 teams reporting) - Implementation of the I Corps plan for adult education was still in the planning stage at the end of the reporting period. Sites have been selected (ranging from 30 to 360 per prefecture) and leadership training courses held in a few places. Difficulties encountered include lack of funds and teaching aids and scarcity of competent personnel.

9. Teachers Unions (12 teams reporting) - Several teams reported activities of a constructive nature undertaken by the unions. Among these were: a general election for officers (Kochi); sponsorship of demonstration classes (Aomori); and issuance of a "white paper" on school needs (Gifu). On the other hand three teams (Tochigi, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki) reported that unions were making excessive demands on the boards of education, and Shimane reported that unions were refusing to cooperate with the board of education.

10. Five-Day Week (8 teams reporting) - The 5-day school week continues to spread. All schools in Nagano are now using the 5-day week. The experiment seems to be working out well in Wakayama, with the exception of one school which believes that the 5-day week allows the students an extra day for laziness. Other prefectures beginning the experiment are Aomori, Tokyo, Kagoshima, and Shimane.

CIVIL INFORMATION

Combating False Statements. - From time to time communists make false or misleading statements that require countering to prevent the impression made by the statements from becoming accepted fact. As a general rule these misstatements can be answered by Japanese agencies or officials. Only when they apply directly to the occupation, its policies, or actions, are the answers appropriate to come directly from military government. The counter-measure, of course, ought to be undertaken as soon as possible so that the misrepresentation has no time to become a belief. It is desirable that the reply, insofar as possible, be in the same medium, thus reaching the same persons who saw the original statement. In making replies, the Japanese can be encouraged to stick to the facts, answer only actual misstatements (there are plenty of them), and refrain from dignifying vague rumors by replying to them.

A good example of quick action against communist propaganda occurred in Tokyo recently when a heated poster fight was carried on between a local communist chapter and the Tokyo Financial Bureau. The communists started the tussle with a poster placed in Kanda RR Station which misquoted the chief of Kanda tax office and misquoted the law, too. The tax chief didn't let the false quotation stand. He immediately replied, with full support and encouragement from the Tokyo team. A poster was placed beside the erroneous communist poster which branded it as false and set forth the true facts. To get wider publicity, Tokyo Shimbun was tipped off and the full story was carried, with pictures. The technique used by the tax chief not only answered purposeful untruths, but served to discredit all other statements from the same source.

Comments from the Field. - Stereopticon Use - (Wakayama) - The Wakayama Daily News published a pictorial review of the health center and then used the photographs to prepare an opaque projector card series to show throughout the prefecture.

Tax Calendars - (Osaka) - The Osaka Finance Bureau has published a total of 200,000 calendars with reminders on each page of dates for payment or reporting of various taxes.

Ration Books - (Osaka) - Small parts of each family ration book will be used for information purposes.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Instruction on 16mm Projector - (Aichi) - The visual aid officer has instructed information officials in each health center on the operation of projectors and use of educational films.

Slide Projector Purchase - (Fukushima) - Each health center will obtain a small slide and film strip projector.

"Labor Classroom" - (Fukushima) - The Fukushima Minpo has started a weekly column entitled "Labor Classroom".

Democratic Organizations. - The formation of democratic organizations and the conduct of their meetings has been the subject of considerable study by Shikoku MG Region. Recently the civil education section published a booklet, "Techniques of Democracy", as a guide for the organizations of Japan. It contrasts the traditional Japanese meeting procedure, which leads to confusion or boss rule, with that developed in the democracies of the west, designed to protect the rights of all members and insure efficiency. While the appendix explains in considerable detail such technicalities as the precedence of motions, the body of the booklet is confined to the simplest rules necessary for efficient, democratic conduct, with repeated emphasis on the reasons for the procedure.

Civil information officers may have frequent occasion to further democratic principles through organizational guidance. A few of the groups which could profit by a study of "Techniques of Democracy" are agriculture cooperatives, fisheries cooperatives, information committees, citizens public halls, and ken officials in a position to lead meetings or organizations. Two copies of the booklet, in Japanese and English, have been sent to civil education officers of each team and region. Other pamphlets of interest to organizations are: "Discussion--a Technique of Democracy", "The Discussion Chairman or Moderator", "Suggestions for Japanese Planning and conducting Information Meetings" (distributed via SCAPIN, 11 February 1949), "Democratic Organizations", and "Committees and Programs in Democratic Organizations" (previously distributed to CE officers).

Election Publicity. - The effectiveness of an intensive publicity campaign was shown during the Kofu, Yamanashi, city election of 23 February. The Aikawa polling district (population 2500) was selected as a special target group, because in all previous elections Aikawa had finished last in the city; in the most recent election only 47% of the eligible voters had gone to the polls.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

The program consisted of various projects: Sound trucks, sandwich men, handbills, speeches to organizations and subsequent home visitations by members of the organizations, encouragement of parents by school children, newspaper articles with detailed statistics comparing Aikawa's unfavorable turn-out with the rest of the city. While the entire city was covered with such publicity, Aikawa was closely checked to make certain that the plans reached fulfillment. Results: Aikawa moved from 20th to 3rd among the polling places and the voting percentage increased from 47% to 81%.

These results indicate that close supervision over the Japanese in charge of publicity can bring results. Direct MG supervision is difficult to apply widely, since supervision decreases as the programs go out from prefectural, to gun, to village level; so the team plans to train the Japanese to supervise their own programs, and thereby insure maximum effectiveness.

Second Quarter Program Priorities. - The priorities on information activities this quarter, set in letter, 16 March 1949, subject, "Priority of Military Government Activities", provide an excellent chance to tie economic programs to the general field of political reorientation, always a major task of the occupation. The actual collection of taxes will continue to be the most important aspect of the tax program until the end of April (after which collections are credited to the 1950 fiscal year budget). Then in May and June continuing emphasis can be placed on the educational features of the program and answers given to the questions of why, when, and how taxes are to be paid. Along with this educational part of the campaign, stress can be placed on the local autonomy program. These two programs meet on the common ground of expenditures of the taxpayers' money, and the point can be made that every taxpayer and voter has a stake in how his tax money is spent. If he is to get the most out of his tax investment it's up to him to know what his public servants are doing with his money.

Local elections will be held in practically every area at some time during the coming year, and this provides the best peg on which to hang political education. Now that the National Election Commission has ruled that newspapers may freely enter a campaign to support or oppose a political party or candidate, their real function of leading public opinion can become something more than an ideal. Press and Publications Unit, CIE, SCAP, is stressing the fact that newspapers can and should enter into po-

Civil Information (Cont'd)

litical contests and at the same time lead the community in electing competent officials and in watching their conduct after they are in office. Newspapers with alert, forceful editorial policies are one of the strongest bulwarks against grasping minorities from the far right or far left. So every encouragement is being given prefectural papers to strike out on their own--to point with pride and view with alarm.

The food program (production, collection, distribution) is carried as a continuing top priority. With quotas already allocated, emphasis is being placed on modern production methods, on control of plant diseases and insects and wiser use of fertilizer. The program is almost identical to last year's and is being carried on in about the same way. The collection phase of last year's program has just been completed, so no new material is contemplated immediately from Eighth Army. Those areas which will have early collections during the spring can rely on the methods used in the current collection drive.

The coal production program is, of course, a first priority, but only in producing areas. The principal function of information in this program is to advise local coal boards on publicity techniques and to ascertain that nationally produced materials are being utilized properly. From time to time recognition copies of materials will be forwarded to teams but no full scale MG information plan is considered necessary.

Among the second priorities, information plans on fisheries cooperatives and health centers have been prepared and are now in use.

The Labor Ministry's information plan for labor education distributed to each prefecture is being promoted by labor policy sections in conjunction with team labor officers. As a rough division of responsibility for this program it is considered that labor officers have the task of educating labor unions and management, whereas information officers have the responsibility of informing the general public on general labor-management matters. Particular emphasis is being placed on the importance of labor-management peace if Japan is to make the economic stabilization program work successfully and thus reach ultimate recovery. So the information officer has a real interest in the program, particularly that part which deals with public media such as newspaper and radio. The program is being revised for next month because in execution it was found to be too detailed and didn't allow for enough local manipulation. English copies of the plan

are being sent each month to MG teams. An Eighth Army plan is not contemplated; however, selected material on the topic will continue to be distributed for local dissemination through newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, local groups, and speakers who appear before organizations that are interested in the program.

In the future formal plans will be issued from this headquarters only on completely new programs. New themes and techniques will be sent from time to time for those that recur periodically or are year-round campaigns. Continual emphasis will be placed on bringing new information methods to the attention of all through the Military Government Bulletin.

Ideas used successfully can be reported through Annex E-2's and will be passed on to all through the bulletin, with credit.

Town Meetings. - The town meeting idea has caught on in eight more prefectures, according to reports for February. Varying degrees of success were attained, but all teams agree that with practice and experimentation the town meeting can become a potent force to induce participation in local affairs, and bring about the democratization of officialdom. Best results were shown at those meetings where MG officials did not dominate the show, but entrusted chairmanship to a capable Japanese, who directed most questions to local officials.

In Shimazu, Mie prefecture, a village of 3,500 population, the largest recorded attendance at any meeting (1,000) participated enthusiastically in four and one-half hours of discussion on problems including taxes, fishing, and citizens public halls. Beginning and ending with a community sing did much to break the formal atmosphere.

Hyogo recommends the following to insure success of town meetings:

Limit the audience to the size of the auditorium.

Restrict the attendants to voting age if an over-capacity crowd is expected.

Have the meeting led only by top prefectural and local officials who can speak with authority.

Civil Information (Cont'd)

Select a versatile chairman, who can restrain agitators.

Set a time limit on individual questions.

Iwate's regular MG-koncho field trips incorporate the town meeting in an expanded form: In the morning the MG section heads, accompanied by Japanese department chiefs, visit the town office, health center, hospital, schools, and industries to discuss special problems and suggest improvements in operation. Then in the afternoon the Japanese officials give short talks, put on an information skit, and the meeting is thrown open to questions and answers, followed by educational films.

Iwate reports: "The effectiveness of carefully prepared dramatic sketches is proved by the close attention given by the audiences, numbering from one thousand to fifteen hundred persons. It is unusual enough to find so many eminent officials brought together in a single school auditorium, but to have them put on a play for local edification and obviously enjoy their own dramatic efforts is something without precedent in the experience of these rural communities....For the members of the MG team, observing the discussion from the sidelines, it is an unparalleled opportunity to judge the abilities of the officials and the spirit of the people at first hand. It is no exaggeration to say that these field trips into one county after another are the most enlightening and profitable activity in which the team and the ken-cho have engaged."

SEE ALSO:

1. Management-Labor Cooperation (Economics)
2. National Tax Savings Account Plan (Finance and Civil Property)

ECONOMICS

Crop Collection

Publicity. - The Hokkaido Military Government team assisted in distributing 100,000 pamphlets urging over-quota delivery of rice. Farmers were told prices for over-delivery would be threefold and link goods could be obtained. The pamphlet also notified the farmer of the Agricultural Bill under which loans could be obtained.

Food Distribution

Don't Underestimate Brother Rat. - (from February Readers Digest) - A scientist of the U. S. Public Health Service, carrying a cageful of freshly captured rats in his car, found, a month later, one of them comfortably nesting under the seat of his car with a litter of nine. Meanwhile she had travelled over a large part of the country, going in and out, foraging for food. This rat planned an escape as shrewd as any used by human convicts.

Rats have been known to bore through four inches of concrete and various types of metals, which proves that few building materials are ratproof. In testing building materials it was proved that a rat's tooth is almost as sharp as carborundum. Rats have penetrated foamglass two inches thick, ordinary aluminum one-half inch thick, and ten different grades of aluminum alloy almost as hard as steel, looking for food.

The burrowing rats like fish and meat, while the climbing rats eat fruits and vegetables. Both types eat grain. Proper storage facilities and precautions are necessary to prevent excess spoilage and damage. Too much emphasis cannot be stressed in regard to proper storage of grain, foodstuffs, and materials by the farmer and the warehouser.

Many military government teams report extensive activities in surveillance of food distribution facilities with good results. Ware-houses and stores are being cleaned regularly and rat damage is decreasing.

Cleanup campaigns only make a temporary dent in the rat population. Experts claim that, working under ideal conditions, they expect no more than a 95% kill. Rats multiply so rapidly, that under perfect conditions one pair can produce 333 million offsprings in three years. The only effective means of combating the rat menace is the kind that never stops.

Economics (Cont'd)

Construction

Ordinance Evasions. - Two recent evasions of the Japanese Construction Ministry Ordinance No. 2 have come to the attention of this headquarters. Although each of these has been reported from only one prefecture, similar evasions may be occuring in other prefectures.

In one case, a building permit was obtained for the construction of a livestock exhibition area, including necessary land grading and building construction. Close examination of the project revealed that the area was intended primarily for horse racing. The grading was for the race track and the buildings were grandstands for spectators.

In another case prefectural officials were backdating building permits and allocation tickets for construction materials so that the purchasers had not sufficient time to find materials and begin construction before the tickets and permit expired. Article XVI of the above ordinance states that unless construction is started within three months from the date the permit is granted, it becomes null and void. As a result, stocks of materials remained in dealers' hands, and found their way into black-market channels.

Labor

Management-Labor Cooperation. - Shiga prefecture has inaugurated a program to increase the industrial production sponsored by the governor. A flag will be awarded to factories which, through cooperation with labor, reach or exceed set production goals. The qualifications for receiving this award are as follows:

a. The labor administration section will draw up a list of requirements for a good labor union, good labor contract, good union constitution, and good union operating procedures.

b. The labor standards bureau will draw up a list of qualifications for compliance with the labor standards law.

Economics (Cont'd)

c. The commerce and industry bureau, working with management and labor, will draw up production goals.

At the end of each three-month period beginning 1 March, a committee composed of the governor and representatives of the agencies mentioned above will select qualified plants to receive the award and make the presentation. The information section will provide publicity support through the newspapers. This program, in addition to increasing production according to the new nine-point economic stabilization plans, will result in better labor unions and closer observation of the provisions of the Labor Standards Law. Both labor and management are willing to cooperate to the greatest extent possible.

Blackmarket

During February over 1900 metric tons of rice and staple foods were reported confiscated from passenger cars, freight cars, steamers, boats, trucks, and carts to combat blackmarket activities.

Shizuoka	32.0 M/T	Nagano	50.1 M/T
Tochigi	244.4	Fukushima	40.5
Okayama	212.2	Kagawa	27.1
Tokyo	178.5	Fukuoka	14.9
Osaka	170.9	Wakayama	14.2
Hyogo	89.3	Ibaraki	13.4
Chiba	55.6	Nagasaki	12.6
Saitama	55.3	Shiga	11.0

Some prefectures reported "large quantities" of staples confiscated without giving figures; other prefectures reported little blackmarket activity; and most prefectures did not report any blackmarket activity at all. From the above figures it would appear that blackmarket staples are moving all over Japan and can be intercepted when police are urged to do a job.

Economic Investigation Board

Redistribution of Critical Materials. - Delay in redistribution in Aichi prefecture was caused by sampling of materials by the Kagaku Satei Iinkai (Price Board) upon request of the Sangyo Fukko Kodan. The kodan had

Economics (Cont'd)

been allowing individual affiliated companies to request sampling. Furthermore, the local price board could not evaluate certain categories and received broader authority from the Central Price Board to expedite this phase. The kodan has now been made responsible for all sampling requests and expeditious evaluation of goods. The new procedure to complete transactions requires 10 days to process textile items with a maximum of 40 days to process any category.

SEE ALSO:

1. Combatting False Statements (Civil Information)
2. Finance and Civil Property Section
3. Release of Trucks for Disaster Relief Program

FINANCE AND CIVIL PROPERTY

Comments on Tax Surveillance. - Okayama MG Team - A drive to persuade the tax offices to start competition between schools on the amount of rebate received for transaction tax stamps is showing promising results.

Emphasis is being laid on the collection of large delinquencies, as evidenced by the increase in attachments and sales.

Kagawa MG Team - The tax officials have been encouraged to send speakers to the villages in their districts to explain tax procedures to the people.

Mie MG Team - Constant visits by the tax surveillance team accompanied by a tax official to the smallest and most isolated villages have helped the tax officials greatly. Tax returns from communities visited have shown a marked increase after the visits. It was recommended that mayors and village heads hold town meetings to explain final returns and urge prompt action in filing returns.

Fukuoka MG Team - Airplanes dropped 100,000 leaflets from the finance bureau, on payment of national taxes. In addition to the leaflets there were 100 pencils attached to small paper parachutes and 100 prize leaflets which went to the lucky finders. A broadcast titled "Final Declaration of Income Taxes" was made on 25 January. Spot news items with the same purport were broadcast on 20 and 21 January. Two different types of posters from the finance bureau were distributed through the principal tax offices. A newspaper advertisement stressing payment of taxes was run in 6 prefectural newspapers. 40,000 leaflets on income tax payments from the Ministry of Finance were folded in newspapers and distributed throughout the prefecture. Recorded addresses by Japanese officials were transcribed for broadcast on the radio and from public address systems mounted on trucks.

Ehime MG Team - Local tax offices are filing weekly reports listing suspected cases of tax evasion. Investigations on the cases are being closely followed.

Shiga MG Team - At a conference with chiefs of the 7 tax offices, the chief of the National Rural Police and the special tax procurator, the procurator gave instructions on the proper preparation and the evidence necessary for the prosecution of tax cases.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

Wakayama MG Team - The tax surveillance officer approached three large daily newspapers with a plan to secure sponsored advertising stressing the payment of taxes. The newspapers accepted the plan and secured advertising for a total of 210 column-inches. Through the efforts of the tax surveillance officer, the Wakayama City Electric Railway Company agreed to furnish considerable space for streetcar advertising. A department store is sponsoring a large bulletin board emphasizing the necessity for payment of taxes. In two cases movable taxation offices give information and assist taxpayers in outlying areas.

Niigata MG Team - Two tax publicity committees have been formed within the prefecture. One consists of prefectural and local tax officials and the other consists of prominent citizens. Committees were set up in this manner in order to impress the public that taxes are the responsibility of everyone.

Saga MG Team - During the early part of the month 70,000 pamphlets containing detailed tax information for the individual wage earner were distributed. The procurator's office was urged to release to newspapers items on action that will be taken against tax evaders and action that has already been taken in two large tax evasion cases. Truck and bus firms were cooperative in displaying information posters and pamphlets on all vehicles.

Kyoto MG Team - This team arranged the distribution of 300,000 handbills by airplane throughout Kyoto prefecture on 31 January in order to promote tax consciousness among the local citizenry. Lectures and entertainment were given at the Kyoto theater under the auspices of the Osaka Regional Tax Office. Approximately 2000 persons attended.

Toyama MG Team - In two weeks of operations, speeches were made to over 47,000 people stressing the importance to the region as a whole, and to the individual taxpayer, of the prompt payment of their taxes. Over 28,000 of the people addressed were farmers.

Kumamoto MG Team - The CO and the tax surveillance officer visited all of the local tax offices, accompanied by the director of the Kumamoto Regional Finance Bureau. In addition to tax office employees, 2200 people were contacted, representing town and village heads, procurators, judges, and officials of local organizations such as the women's club and the chamber of commerce.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

Akita MG Team - The civil information officer was instrumental in securing a large amount of publicity for the tax program including:

1. Taxation payment slides in all theaters of principal cities and villages.

2. Five-thousand copies of a poster showing pictorially the distribution of tax revenue.

3. Announcements of tax publicity on railroad public address systems.

4. Originating a card game based on the popular Japanese game karuta with 48 tax slogans. It is distributed through ration points, fruit markets, and candy shops.

Aomori MG Team - A three-day school for tax office employees was conducted by the Aomori Taxation Office. The chief, finance and civil property section, with the help of the taxation office chief, drew up the outline of the course, led the discussion, and generally supervised the operation. In a four-hour critique on the last day of the school all in attendance were given an opportunity to voice their opinions.

Nara MG Team - The finance and civil property section is preparing an informational pamphlet of instructions that will aid taxpayers in the filing of returns and serve also as propaganda for the tax program. Distribution to all taxpayers is planned.

At the suggestion of the MG team, local tax offices install receptionists to receive all visitors, record names, addresses, and purpose of visit, and escort the persons to the proper official. This has been extremely successful in promoting good will, and at the same time it has effectively handled the visits of organized groups. Groups of persons are not admitted in a body, but individually, and dispersed among various officials.

National Tax Savings Account Plan. - In order to arrive at a plan which would assist the Japanese taxpayer in arranging for his quarterly tax payments, rather than deferring payment until the final quarter, the tax officer of the Fukui Military Government Team met with the prominent bankers in his prefecture and recommended that they discuss the possibility of establishing some form of a tax savings account plan.

Finance and Civil Property (Cont'd)

At a conference of the Fukui Ken Bankers Association, they made the following recommendations:

1. That the bankers association petition the Ministry of Finance for approval to establish a "National Tax Savings Account Plan". The interest received by the depositor would not be subject to taxes.

2. That the ken bankers association publicize the program to all ken constituents coordinating with the local tax office.

3. That each bank set up a tax advisory section to assist the depositors in preparing their tax returns.

4. That if possible, a commendation award, similar to those given to villages which are first to meet food collection quotas, be given to the bank and the community displaying the best "Tax Savings Account Record".

This headquarters was advised by SCAP that the Taxation Bureau of the Japanese Finance Ministry is now studying a similar plan which will be applied nationwide.

SEE ALSO:

1. Combatting False Statements (Civil Information)

LEGAL AND GOVERNMENT

Issuance of Shore Passes. - It appears that in several instances shore passes have been issued to passengers on ships in Japanese ports without the designation of a proper sponsor as provided in the letter, this headquarters, file AGMGL 014.331, 30 July 1948, subject: "Intransit Permits to Enter Japan".

Shore passes may be issued at the discretion of the local customs, immigration, and quarantine authorities, provided the individual concerned has been properly sponsored by a member of the occupation or persons accredited to the occupation. In addition, shore passes may be issued to individuals sponsored by representatives of authorized shipping companies or the Japan Travel Bureau for the purpose of taking conducted tours approved by SCAP.

SEE ALSO:

1. Combatting False Statements (Civil Information)
2. Election Publicity (Civil Information)
3. Finance and Civil Property Section

PUBLIC HEALTH

Comments from the Field. - Medical Social Workers Join Health Center Staffs - (Tokyo) - All health centers in Tokyo have persons assigned to social welfare work. In nine of the health centers this worker is on a full-time basis. While these people have no formal social service training, it is felt that on the job they will gradually become able to perform medical social service functions and prove a valuable adjunct in helping patients receive all available medical and financial assistance.

Darkfield Examination Neglected - (Chiba) - Darkfield equipment is available in all health center venereal disease clinics, but little use is being made of this equipment. The importance of doing darkfield examinations on all genital lesions is not realized.

VD Contact Tracers Trained - (Saga) - Courses for contact tracers were held in order to better the methods and activities of this group of workers.

Information Circulated - (Hyogo) - Two sets of Japanese nursing books are being circulated to health centers and hospitals with schools of nursing. A health education folder consisting of American pamphlets and books on such topics as school health, tuberculosis, mental hygiene, maternal and child health, and community health organization is now being collected. This folder will be loaned to interested persons and agencies.

Model Tuberculosis Ward Opened - (Yokohama) - Kurihara National Hospital has opened a model tuberculosis ward on its own volition. It is using one of the four tuberculosis wards for this purpose. This ward accommodates 74 patients and is equipped with sheets, pillow cases, and hospital gowns. Rules concerning visiting, feeding, and cleanliness are followed strictly. Nurses from affiliating hospitals as well as this hospital's student nurses receive training in the ward.

Sanitary Teams to Receive Closer Supervision - (Tottori) - There is little cooperation between local sanitation sections and the health center. Foremen of sanitation teams plan the work according to their own ideas and receive very little supervision. A series of insect and rodent control courses is to be given and the prefectural health officials are being urged to concentrate on the sanitation team program during the summer months.

Public Health (Cont'd)

Tuberculosis Academy Opened - (Kanagawa) - Yokohama officially opened a school for children with minimal tuberculosis. At present about forty students of the fifth and sixth grades are in attendance. Classes take up three to four hours of the day and the remaining time is devoted to rest periods and medical treatments as necessary. It is planned to keep these children at the institution for about six months. Shortly, the capacity is to be increased so as to accommodate 100 children.

Health Center Libraries Started - (Kyoto) - The prefectural health department has ¥20,000 per health center available for reference material.

Fluorine in Dental Caries - (Hokkaido) - Considerable interest is being evidenced in the use of fluorine derivatives in the prevention of dental caries. Over a one-month period 1,000 primary students were given topical applications of sodium fluoride. This project will be evaluated from time to time.

Meat Markets Improved - (Oita) - The sanitary condition of meat and fish markets in Saeki and Usuki has been greatly improved due primarily to active interest of the health center personnel in those areas. These improvements were brought to the attention of all health center directors at their monthly meeting.

Prefectural Health Department to be Streamlined - (Yamagata) - There is considerable overlapping of the responsibilities of the various sections in the health department. The most obvious was that each section had its own general affairs division duplicating the work of the medical affairs section. The chief of the health department has promised to streamline his organization and improve efficiency.

Non-utilization of Health Films - (Toyama) - Health center directors are not utilizing the health films in the prefectural film library. It was found some directors did not know how to use these aids, or how to run the projectors, or thought they had to pay rental for the films, or that electric power was inadequate. Publicity is being given to the value of movies in public health education and how to obtain them for use.

Health Center Programs Weak - (Kagoshima) - All the programs in the health centers, except one, are very weak. The chief difficulty is lack of initiative on the part of the health center chiefs to make the best of what

Public Health (Cont'd)

they have to work with. The program presented in the booklet "Operation of Health Centers" was brought to the attention of the directors. This booklet gave the solution to most of their problems.

Enlargement of Advisory Committee on Vital Statistics. - The Office of the Attorney General is responsible for the complete and accurate registration of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces and for the preparation of partial transcripts (schedules), upon which the Ministry of Welfare prepares vital statistic reports for Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP.

In October 1946, the Ministry of Justice, now the Attorney General's Office, was requested by PH&W to organize an advisory committee on vital statistics. The membership of this committee was restricted to Tokyo and the immediate vicinity. The Japanese have requested that this committee be enlarged to include representatives from Sapporo, Sendai, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Takamatsu, as well as Osaka (which was added in June 1948). PHMJG 90, dated 12 February 1949, offers no objection to this plan and requires no surveillance.

Grading Schools of Nursing. - Definite plans for the grading of nursing schools are beginning to come into existence. The Ministry of Welfare has appointed a council of 15 members to set up requirements for legal recognition of schools according to the Nurse and Midwife Law No. 203. The council will also appoint regional grading committees (6 members) and make final decision as to the class "A" schools on inspection reports submitted by the regional committee. Few schools will meet all the requirements, but recommendations will be made by the committee giving schools which meet a certain standard an extension period in which to make necessary improvements.

The prefectural committee of six members, from which the council will appoint the regional committee, will be selected in the following manner:

1 public health nurse 1 midwife 1 clinical nurse	- To be appointed by the prefectural branch nurse and midwife association
1 doctor	- To be appointed by the prefectural medical association

Public Health (Cont'd)

2 persons	- To be appointed by the prefectural health department

The six names selected in each prefecture will be mailed to the council in Tokyo. The council in turn will appoint the regional committees from the prefectural lists. The regional committee will be composed of representatives from the above-mentioned groups.

A chairman will be appointed by the regional committee to attend a meeting in Tokyo at which time he will be given all information necessary for the functioning of the regional committee.

A representative of the MG nursing section will be present to assist at the prefectural branch nurse and midwife association officers meeting when the three representatives are selected. Information is being mailed to the prefectural branch nurse and midwife associations through Japanese channels.

Proper people must be selected to serve on this committee. The advancement of nursing educational standards depends on this committee and if loss they exert strong pressure, the schools will continue to operate as they are today.

The MG public health officer can assist in selecting a competent doctor.

No date has been set for the names to be submitted to the council, but careful consideration can be given in the selection of the proper persons at this time.

Hospital Patients to Receive Increases in Food and Fuel. - The Ministry of Welfare in LSMW No. 36, letter dated 11 February 1949, subject: "Enlargement of the Area Where Hospital Feeding is Administered", offers a plan for increasing food and fuel to hospital in-patients. PHMJG 92, dated 25 February 1949, offers no objection to this plan.

The extra allocation of food and household fuel per day will be:

Staple Foodstuffs -

Males, over 11 years of age	- 80 grams

Public Health (Cont'd)

Females (more than 5 months pregnancy - 70 grams)	- 40 grams
Children	- 40 grams
Patients, tuberculosis, leprosy and mental	-140 grams

Rice and wheat flour will be allocated, if possible, for the normal household ration as well as the extra one above.

Miso	2.0 momme	(B & C areas only)*
Shoyu	0.2 shaku	(A & B areas only)*
Salt	3.3 grams	(100 grams per month)
Sugar	10.0 grams	
Oil and fat	4.0 grams	(10 grams (edible) to tuberculosis and diabetes patients, if available)
Fish	30.0 momme	(of good quality and freshness--will be preference allocation for ordinary and extra rations in 7 major cities**)
Vegetables	60.0 momme	

Household fuel 100 grams in charcoal conversion (firewood or egg-shaped briquettes)

* Area A - Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tochigi, Saitama, Niigata, Toyama, Nagano, Miyazaki, Kagoshima.

* Area B - Ibaraki, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gunma, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie, Tokushima, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita.

* Area C - Chiba, Yamanashi, Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama, Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi.

** Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka.

Water Supply. - Inspections of water supply treatment plants indicate that Japanese water standards are adequate to protect the consumers, but most operators and officials do not appreciate the seriousness of their responsibilities in operating techniques. Military government surveillance and encouragement can do a great deal to promote better water supplies by closely investigating water systems, correcting deficiencies and helping to solve the many technical problems involved.

Public Health (Cont'd)

Among the problems is the operation of slow and rapid sand filter plants. In general, slow sand filters should have approximately one meter of water above the top of the sand with very little disturbance of the sand due to the entrance of raw water to the beds. To test the efficiency of the filter, a bacteriological examination is done on the incoming raw water, and again after the water has been passed through the filter once. This test should be done prior to chlorination.

Japanese practice often places the point of the application of the chlorine where the fumes produce deterioration of valuable equipment. Particular stress can be made of this point to conserve essential equipment. Where chlorine is dispersed from a cylinder direct to the water, proper dispersion of the chlorine will prevent formation of large chlorine bubbles which escape into the atmosphere. While Japanese engineers prefer new construction, the present austerity program makes preventive maintenance imperative.

Chlorine is in short supply. It has been noted, in a number of instances, that when samples of water are taken for either chemical residual or bacteriological examinations, the collector takes the first water from the tap. This practice will give misleading results, as this water is not indicative of the chlorine content of the water in the pipeline system. Sufficient water should be allowed to run, prior to collection, to insure that the specimen is a representative sample. Proper sampling may reveal overchlorination. In many plants improper application of chlorine results in wastages as high as thirty per cent. Organic matter in water increases the chlorine requirements. Proper filtration can reduce the amount of organic matter present with a resultant saving in chlorine. Local water treatment plants supplying occupation personnel require particular attention to chlorine wastage. Good sanitary control of a water system will produce a finer water than the preventive application of large doses of chlorine.

SEE ALSO:

1. Food Distribution-Don't Underestimate Brother Rat (Economics)

PUBLIC WELFARE

Case Load Trends. - Of the thirty-eight MG team reports containing comment on trends in public assistance, thirty-three indicated a decrease in the number of persons from December 1948 to January 1949. Of thirty-five commenting on costs, twenty indicated a rise. Although medical care contributed heavily to the rise in cost, wider application of Hatsu-sha 129 appeared to be the major factor. The predominant reason given for the decrease in number of persons was the recently completed recertification program. A gradual decrease in case load, however, has actually been evident since January 1948.

Comments from the Field. - Training Local Welfare Officials - (Fukushima) - Recognizing an urgent need, the prefecture welfare department has instituted an in-service training program for local welfare officials distinct from the minsei-iin program.

Costs of Medical Aid - (Kanagawa) - Because medical aid has been an important factor in the rising cost of assistance, a special committee has been formed to review present practices in this phase of Daily Life Security Law administration. The committee includes the chief of the Yokohama Welfare Bureau, doctors, hospital directors, pharmacists, and minsei-iin.

Minsei-iin Control of Public Assistance - (Tokushima) - As a result of an intensive administrative review in one city, it was found necessary during the critique to stress the legal responsibility and accountability of the mayor and welfare officials in regard to administration of public assistance. The review had revealed complete control of the program by minsei-iin.

Loans by Private Agencies - (Ehime) - The team has recommended discontinuance of an extremely undesirable practice being followed in one city. A private welfare organization made loans to assistance recipients. A record of the loans was submitted to the city welfare section at the end of the month. The amount of the loan was then deducted from the recipients' grants and paid to the loaning agency.

Repatriates Receiving Assistance - (Oita) - Of 119,076 repatriates in the prefecture, approximately 6% are receiving public assistance. They comprise about 30% of the total recipients.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Reviews by Prefecture Officials - (Osaka) - Prefecture officials assigned to making administrative reviews use a check list based in part on the Eighth Army guide for the review of local administration and on material pertaining to bookkeeping and case recording prepared by the protection section.

Grant Increase Authorizations - (Osaka) - Between 1 September 1948 and 31 January 1949 grant increases were approved by the governor in 4366 cases and by the Welfare Ministry in 750 cases under Hatsu-sha No. 94.

Training-Aids - (Shiga, Aichi, Ehime) - Use of actual case situations to illustrate application of Hatsu-sha 129 in a variety of circumstances has been found a valuable method of presenting the new procedures.

Delays in Receipt of Grants-in-Aid - (Okayama) - A survey to determine reasons for delays in receiving national and prefecture funds in the local offices revealed that they occurred chiefly at district offices and in the local offices themselves. Local offices were not only late in filing estimates but the estimates were improperly completed as well.

Statistical Reporting - (Nara) - The prefecture is devising a new statistical form to be maintained in every local office. It will be a permanent record providing uniform monthly data.

Assignment of Case-work to Officials - (Saitama) - The mayor of one city now has under advisement a plan to place all responsibility for case work and determination of eligibility on full-time city welfare officials and to utilize minsei-iin in an advisory capacity.

Unemployment - (Aichi) - Statistics for January showed an increase in the number of persons receiving aid because of unemployment. The total effect of unemployment is not yet reflected because some unemployed are living on savings and unemployment insurance.

Size of Grants - (Aichi) - Although minsei-iin generally agree that the minimum essential for living established by the ministry is too low, they are restrictive in determining grants and seldom recommend the maximums permissable.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Public Relations - (Yamanashi) - All newspapers in the prefecture are publishing a chart showing the table of allowances for recipients of public assistance.

Statistical Reporting - (Fukui) - A thorough check by the prefecture welfare department revealed that districts had not reported 175 cases of assistance in institutions. It was necessary to send corrected information to the ministry on inmates and cost.

Statistical Reporting - (Mie) - In determining the reason for a considerable decrease in cost of assistance despite an increase in case load, the team found that during December advance partial payments were made on January grants.

Outstanding Administration - (Niigata) - Administrative review of one welfare office showed the results of training and supervision by the prefecture through the district, in that all budgets were found to be properly computed.

Application Procedure - (Wakayama) - By requiring all applications for assistance to be made at the city hall or welfare office, officials can establish a better gauge of need in the community. In the past, because of unrecorded, informal rejections by minsei-iin it was impossible to obtain any notion of general need.

Audits by Prefecture Insurance Section - (Kochi) - It has been found that audits of local associations are concerned chiefly with the use of subsidies rather than with all aspects of administration.

Delinquent Firms - (Hokkaido) - Action by prefecture officials in attaching property of firms in arrears on Health Insurance premiums has resulted in fifty-seven firms paying up to current status.

Delinquent Firms - (Yamaguchi) - The insurance section chief devised a plan for going into areas showing greatest delinquencies. He and staff members hold conferences with employers, hear appeals, and accept overdue payments. On the first tryout, the entire group was busy for three days; premiums were collected from 78 firms, the referee heard 64 cases.

Referrals by Child Welfare Workers - (Saitama) - Only a small percent-

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

age of jido-iin were forwarding adequate case information with referrals to child welfare centers. The form used was checked and found too technical for untrained workers. Revision of the form was suggested with redrafting of items so that they could generally be answered by "yes" or "no". Training courses for jido-iin are to include instruction in use of the form, type of information needed, and the reasons for including the items.

Transportation for Child Welfare Officials - (Hyogo) - To expedite inspections of institutions and other field work free streetcar passes have been issued to eight Kobe child welfare officials.

Information Program - (Ehime) - Using material furnished by the prefecture child welfare section, the MG and prefecture information sections have been conducting an excellent publicity program on child welfare.

Child Welfare Officials - (Osaka) - Despite obstacles presented by inadequate supervision, lack of teachers and teaching material, transportation difficulties, size of case loads, lack of community resources, and administrative complexity, the interest and enthusiasm of the child welfare officials has resulted in remarkable progress in expansion of services, development of new services, and work with other departments and groups such as schools, parent-teacher associations, and health organizations.

Travelling Child Welfare Clinics - (Aomori) - One of the child welfare centers sends a staff of three to each of the towns in its area for a period of two or three days. Prior publicity is given. Meetings are held with local welfare officials and minsei-iin and at least one day is devoted to study of children referred by minsei-iin or parents.

Public Relations - (Iwate) - Series of ten lecture-dramas utilizing three types of child welfare cases were given in two guns. Audience reception and average attendance of 500 persons warranted plans to reproduce the scripts and distribute them to all guns.

Test Exercises - (Yamagata) - Disaster test exercises were held in two cities, nine towns, and thirty-six villages.

Red Cross Plan - (Saitama) - Saitama chapter of the Japan Red Cross plans to allocate to disaster relief and disaster training purposes 3 million yen of the funds received from the joint drive with Community Chest.

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

Workshops - (Tokyo) - Inspection of thirteen workshops indicates that they are more like factories than the vocational training schools they are supposed to be.

Public Relations - (Saitama) - During February fifteen articles on welfare matters appeared in the local press.

Helen Keller Fund - (Ibaraki) - Plans for expenditure of funds raised during the recent campaign include purchase of braille books, phonograph, and records to be used as education aids for the blind and dumb, slide projector for the dumb, and books on vocational training for the disabled. These items are to be distributed among institutions for the blind, deaf, dumb, and disabled.

Physically Handicapped - (Gifu) - A total of 8,376 mentally and physically handicapped persons reside in the prefecture, according to a recent survey. Of these, 2031 are children. At the present time only 186 children are receiving specialized training but facilities are being expanded.

Formal Training - (Tochigi) - The prefecture is sending three persons to attend the one year course at the Japan School of Social Work in Tokyo.

Financial Status of Community Chest Agencies - (Mie) - A team from the Community Chest business office is investigating the financial status of all agencies which have received funds from the chest. As a result of findings thus far, revision will be made in allocation of funds of the campaign just completed.

Seamen's Insurance - (Ibaraki) - In one town the people's attention was called to this program when two accidents involving fishermen brought out the facts that reporting and premiums were both delinquent.

Continuing Eligibility. - The relatively sharp decrease in the number of persons receiving public assistance which has resulted from the recertification program and is reflected in January statistics raises a question of the adequacy of local agency determination of continuing eligibility. The fact that the decrease of approximately 79,000 persons is almost twice the average change from month to month since April 1948 suggests the probability that many of the persons dropped had been receiving public assistance for undetermined periods during which they were not eligible. In

local agencies where public assistance is well administered such a recertification campaign would only show that recipients are eligible and would cause no sharp change in case load.

Continual review of case situations as a means for eliminating ineligibles and improving services to others is to be preferred to an annual procedure conducted on a nation-wide basis. An eligible case load can be maintained by frequent redetermination of need and faithful recording of all changes of income and resources. Then each case record is always up to date and constitutes a dependable substantiation of each disbursement. It is obvious that the affairs of an able-bodied unemployed father require more frequent reexamination than those of an aged unemployable person without responsible relatives. Consequently regular periodic visits to recipients such as once every 3 months should be considered only as a minimum requirement and actual contacts should be adjusted to circumstances.

Reliance solely upon annual campaigns of recertification to ensure continuing eligibility leads to needless disbursements and dissipation of public funds. Sloppy work habits and lax administration by local agencies are fostered by the necessity for making case studies and decisions under the pressure of deadline. For example, investigation of new applications was postponed in one prefecture pending completion of recertification.

Release of Trucks for Disaster Relief Purposes. - Some teams have received requests from prefectures for release of allied vehicles, especially 3/4 ton trucks, for use in disaster operation. The following is quoted from PHMPG 94, GHQ, SCAP, 8 Mar 49: "..The need for additional transportation facilities, especially trucks, which can be depended upon in times of emergency is recognized. However, there are no surplus American or British trucks available for release to the Ministry of Welfare, Japanese Government."

Ryukyuan Travel. - Attention is invited to CD 15, this headquarters, 14 March 1949, which outlines the proper procedure for travel to Ryukyu Islands. Repatriation of persons formally domiciled in the Ryukyu Islands was terminated 15 March 1949.

Spot Checks of Relief Recipients. - (Fukushima) - As a part of surveillance activities, OD 6, 1949, requires sample checks of the needs of assistance recipients to ensure validity of official records and to prevent

Public Welfare (Cont'd)

discrimination and preferential treatment. In order to make such checks, interviews with recipients in their homes are necessary. Unless such interviews are conducted with due regard for the individuals concerned, however, possible undesirable reactions may occur. Best results are usually obtained if:

a. Only one representative from the team visits the home.

b. Interviews are private, with minsei-iin and Japanese officials excluded.

c. Interviews are limited to collection of factual information.

d. Interviewers refrain from case work activity, interpretation of MG policies, or promises of action.

Information obtained by properly trained field workers employed by MG can be valuable in estimating compliance by local officials with existing laws and regulations and in judging general efficacy of the assistance programs. In addition such information should prove useful in determining what is happening to the individual Japanese recipient of public assistance.

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Vol II, No. 2

CIVIL EDUCATION

Analysis of Annex E-1's for June 1949.

1. General Trends - Activities of adult groups, PTA's, women's organizations, and youth associations were slowed down somewhat during June, due to harvesting and planting.

2. School Inspections (all teams reporting) - In June 230 elementary schools, 232 secondary schools, 170 upper secondary schools, and 69 other schools were inspected, totaling 690 schools inspected.

3. Women's Affairs (37 teams reporting) - The Women's and Minors Bureau was the most active women's unit during June, particularly in preparing for women workers week. - The breakdown of large associations into small interest groups continues. In Aichi women are demanding new leadership. However, in Yamanashi, women are having difficulty changing the federated club into small groups.

4. Boards of Education (35 teams reporting) - Boards of education in Ibaraki are doing a remarkably good job. In June the boards were less criticized and more highly commended by teams than any month since they came into existence. Eight more boards, Yamanashi, Iwate, Saitama, Gumma, Ibaraki, Osaka, Fukushima, and Nagano, have passed regulations concerning political activities in schools, or are discussing such action. Curtailment of building subsidies and teacher reductions have led to further building utilization surveys and plans for school consolidations.

Superintendents and members of board secretariats seem to be trying hard to adjust to the demands of their new positions.

5. In-service Training (34 teams reporting) - Departments of education are rapidly taking over the in-service training program. Teacher consultants visited many schools, held numerous conferences of teachers and principals, planned summer workshops, and selected demonstration schools. In many prefectures schools were held for upper secondary school principals to study the new curriculum, particularly with respect to home-rooms, elections, and scheduling. Oita reports that improvements in teaching techniques are still the brightest spot in the whole education program.

6. Adult Social Education (32 teams reporting) - Aside from the I

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Corps adult education program, adult groups were concerned chiefly with the discussions of the new social education law, recreational programs for children and adults and plans for summer playgrounds. The social education sections of board of education secretariats were active in promoting social education projects.

Nineteen teams reported a total of 840,074 persons attending 9,501 sessions of I Corps Adult Education meetings. Plans are being made for a third series of conferences.

7. Youth Affairs (29 teams reporting) - The tendency toward the dissolution of the Seinen Dan (Youth Federation) and the formation of small interest groups continued through June. So far the Seinen Dan have apparently remained relatively impervious to communistic pressure, although the communists have tried to seize control of youth organizations. Leadership training conferences sponsored by civil education officers were numerous.

8. Student Activities (28 teams reporting) - New student strikes occured in five prefectures, most of them of short duration. Several teams held meetings with student government representatives. Seven students of higher schools were expelled or suspended for political activities. Communists cells were reported formed in three higher schools.

9. School Reorganization (27 teams reporting) - Except for six prefectures where plans have been made, upper secondary school districting is practically completed. Initial public opposition to districting and consolidations seems to be no longer a problem.

At Tottori school leaders and interested citizens are gratified with the results of reorganization.

As a result of curtailment of national building subsidies, some prefectures are planning or have inaugurated further consolidations of both lower and upper secondary schools. The results of building utilization surveys are becoming apparent in the transfer of teachers and rooms from upper to lower secondary schools and in the increase in teacher load in upper secondary schools.

10. Teachers Unions (24 teams reporting) - Organized protests by teachers unions against the reduction of teachers were reported from thir-

teen prefectures. A few unions entered protests against board of education regulations concerning political activities in schools. However, on the whole, leftist leadership suffered further defeats during June. The Ishikawa union issued a statement critizing the national union. Radical officials in Aichi were not re-elected, and at Tochigi leaders may be forced to resign. The union in Yamagata forced the mass resignation of the executive committee for supporting a teacher who had been discharged for political activities.

11. Parent-teacher Associations (20 teams reporting) - Ten teams reported leadership training conferences. However, the planting season has restricted PTA activities. In three prefectures PTA's joined with the teachers to protest teacher reductions.

12. Communism (16 teams reporting) - Reports of communist activities in June were more numerous than for any previous month. Communist influence and activity are on the increase in all schools, and reports show the communists are working ceaselessly to make use of the schools.

Among students, the Zenkoku Gakusei Jichi Remmei (National Students Self-governing League) seems to be the chief agitator. Students in Kyoto admitted that they had been duped by this league. There were many communist protests against board of education regulations relating to political activities in schools. A new communist organization, the Boei Kaigi (Association for the Protection of Industry and Education) was reported representing the teachers union.

Comments from the Field. - Teachers Union Activity - The Saga Teachers Union issued a directive to all its members in an effort to prevent violation of regulations concerning political activities in school.

School Publication - At Toyama a monthly paper was published and distributed to all schools in the prefecture. An exchange column for news from other prefectures is featured.

School Building Construction - A thousand townspeople in Ishikawa donated five days labor each to the construction of a new school house. Members of the town assembly also donated all of their annual allowance.

Teacher Shortage - The problem of finding enough instructors at Miya-

Civil Education (Cont'd)

zaki to give psychology and pedagogy courses is being solved by having 236 teacher volunteers take a 30-hour training course from the normal school faculty and then instruct the remainder of the teachers.

Coeducation - Because school inspections in Yamaguchi indicated that principals are reluctant or lack ability to push educational reforms, a series of conferences with principals was begun in June. One day was spent in each school district visiting secondary schools and the following day a conference of all secondary principals in that district was held.

School Equipment - The board of education has completed a survey of the facilities and equipment available in various schools in Aichi. This survey indicates that there is a shortage, but that many schools have more than their share of available equipment. In view of the findings, the equipment is being reallocated on the basis of need.

Pupil Testing - Yamaguchi reports Japanese teachers in the primary and lower secondary schools have been giving standardized tests without previous training or instruction in the techniques of testing. Prefectural education officials were advised to stop this practice before irreparable damage was done. Testing was stopped and a training course was set up to train a selected group of teachers in tests and measurements.

School Inspections - In order to create unity of purpose in Kumamoto, representatives from the school board, the secretariat, the teachers union and the normal school joined the civil affairs CE officer in making school inspections and attended the critique meetings.

Youth Groups - A novel youth group meeting was held in Iwate. Members had invited their parents to attend, and the discussion centered around the subject, "What parents expect from their children" and vice versa. It illustrated the need for open discussion on youth problems between parents and youth in the Japanese home.

Information Sheets. - Translations of seven information sheets published by the Women's and Minors Bureau, Labor Ministry, were distributed to all civil education sections in April 1949.

Several CE officers have reported that they have not received this material. It is suggested that they check with the team adjutant to as-

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certain the distribution of these sheets within the team.

The titles are:

Minsei-Iin
Minor Offenses Law
Agricultural Cooperative Associations
Guide to Health Centers
The Labor Standards Law
Parliamentary Government and Women
Summary of the Revised Civil Code

Recovery of School Property. - CI&E, SCAP, has notified the Japanese Ministry of Education that SCAPIN 1944 (Incl. 1 to CD 64, 1948), which deals with the misuse of public education facilities, is still in force. SCAP has directed that further effort be made to recover school facilities occupied by private individuals, governmental agencies, or other groups and to return these facilities to the public schools. The ministry has been directed to submit a report of accomplishment on 1 October 1949.

Women's Affairs. - Women's Council - Fukuoka reports a North Kyushu Council has been formed by representatives of women's organizations in Kokura, Moji, Yawata, Tobata, and Wakamatsu.

Yawata groups are based on interest instead of geographical location. Though each group is completely autonomous, there is a city council composed not only of officers but members of various committees. Council meetings are held when two or more groups feel that they have projects or problems that are of mutual interest; attendance is voluntary. A great deal of work has been on sanitation, public health, black-market activities, and juvenile delinquency. One group, in cooperation with a junior high school, is working on a summer recreation program for adolescents.

Tobata women's organizations are outstanding in Fukuoka prefecture. They voluntarily dissolved the federation school block organizations a year ago. There are now twenty women's groups composed of active participating members devoted to a wide variety of local problems. One group, interested in juvenile delinquency, awards a scholarship to outstanding boys and girls in the community. Another is doing extensive work with repatriates in an effort to make their readjustment to Japan easier. Financial aid is given where necessary, but special committees act as liaison

Civil Education (Cont'd)

to expedite employment. Surveys are made to determine job possibilities, and some vocational guidance and training is provided. Committees help find homes when needed and provide information through an adult education course on Japanese democracy. Another committee helps to reunite families and trace missing relatives.

In Moji city one women's organization, in cooperation with the local PTA, is studying the problem of family relationships. They are experimenting with the family council system. This group has already begun planning a city playground in acticipation of a five-day school week.

Political Interest Club - Twenty-four women members of village assemblies in Iwate met for one day consultation. They formed a club and will include in their membership the women members of the school board. Their aim is to arouse the political interest of women and try to have more qualified women elected to public office.

School Health Program - The women's affairs officer and prefectural supervisor of school nurses visited Mie prefecture to observe demonstration programs following health examinations given in all schools. In view of the shortage of personnel, nurses will be encouraged to concentrate on local service to individuals.

At Hyogo, as a follow-up to the conference on the school health program held last month, a committee of fifteen was formed. This committee is composed of two American dependents, one a former public health nurse and the other a former school nurse, prefectural and Kobe city authorities, Kobe City PTA Federation President, who is also an M.D., principals from the three school levels, president of the nurses association, the prefectural school nurse, and the nurse from the other normal school in the prefecture. The aim of this committee is to stimulate interest and activity in the school health program, and arrive at a well-informed professional consensus concerning many specific school policies which directly or indirectly affect the health of children and adults.

Coordinated Women's Affairs - The Women's and Minors Bureau at Nagano sponsored a women's affairs conference. Representatives of government and private agencies interested in women's affairs were invited. Twenty people attended, representing the agricultural demonstration section, culture and welfare section, board of education, labor standards bureau, JAUW,

Civil Education (Cont'd)

friends club, women's federation, Red Cross, and Nagano CAff Team. In these meetings, designed to coordinate the efforts of agencies acting in the interest of women, perhaps the most interesting subject was home demonstration agents. Eleven women have qualified in this prefecture as demonstrators. Seven of them have been assigned duties--two in the prefectural office and five in local areas. The duties of these agents were described at the conference. The women attending the conference decided to hold such meetings monthly.

Leadership Training - A women's training course in democratic leadership has been instituted in Kumamoto city. Two classes with an enrollment of 20 each are receiving materials and instruction, and these women in turn are working in pairs as instructors. Lessons are based on the SCAP pamphlets, "Democratic Organizations," "Committees and Programs", and "Techniques of Democracy". The younger women show interest and enthusiasm, studying the assignments in advance. No evaluation has yet been made of the effectiveness of the enrollees' holding follow-up classes.

A two-day democratic leadership training workshop at Saga was very successful, and many intelligent questions and criticisms were forthcoming. At the request of the president of the prefectural federation of women's associations the course will be repeated throughout the prefecture. All women's association presidents and women representatives of all village youth associations have been invited to attend.

Home Nursing Courses - Two highly trained Red Cross nurses conducted a 12-hour course on practical home nursing for numerous women's groups in Miyazaki. About 1,000 women attended.

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Civil Education (Cont'd)

Analysis of Annex E-1 Reports for May 1949.

1. School Inspections (All teams reporting) - In total, 693 schools were contacted during May. Decided improvements were noted in a majority of the schools visited. Gumma reported that desirable characteristics of the schools inspected this month overshadowed the few adverse criticisms. Defects included: Overcrowding in primary and lower secondary schools, teacher shortages due to the Ministry of Education regulations, poor student guidance, superficial or harmful physical examinations, poor teacher distribution, and waste space in upper secondary schools. The backwardness of rural schools is attributed to antiquated and unfair distribution of source materials and lack of surveillance on the part of Japanese officials, who tend to concentrate on urban areas, simply because they are more accessible.

2. In-service Training (37 teams reporting) - In-service training moved up to top place in the reports (see chart), due to several causes: (a) The activity of teacher consultants, (b) board of education interest, (c) participation of normal schools, (d) regional conferences held by Ministry of Education officials in cooperation with CE, (e) planning for summer workshops, (f) increase in the number of research groups, teachers associations, and special interest groups, (g) interest of Institute for Educational Leadership graduates in the program, (h) more attention by CE personnel to the in-service training program.

Graduates of the Institute for Educational Leadership, both within and without the secretariats, were particularly active in the retraining program.

Training of teacher consultants and superintendents engaged the attention of numerous CE personnel.

3. Women's Affairs (36 teams reporting) - Reports indicate that the old unwieldy women's organizations are slowly giving way to small interest groups. The liaison council seems to be replacing the fujin kai. Most frequently reported activity was the campaign for "Housewives Shops". It is apparent, reports Aomori, that the women have made a great deal of progress toward assuming equal rights with men in public and social life, but it is in the home that women are still backward and subservient to men. Some teams observed that the planting season had slowed down activities of women's groups somewhat.

(20f)

Civil Education (Cont'd)

4. Youth Affairs (36 teams reporting) - Interest in the seinen dan (youth association) is noticeably waning. In a number of prefectures the federations have either dissolved or are contemplating such action. In a number of places, reformed groups are being organized, but as yet youth groups have not assumed a definite pattern. Teams seem to feel that members of local groups are earnest in their desire to solve their local problems and plan local projects. However, the habit of waiting for plans from the "top" still exists.

Youth Day was widely observed throughout Japan. In Aichi 225,000 students held 10,837 public offices during the day. 4-H (K) clubs, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops increased rapidly during the month.

In Nagasaki, CA personnel sponsored a series of two conferences for youth groups on political ideologies, since many of these organizations are under the influence of undesirable political parties. Basic principles of various forms of government, and approaches to individual problems were the subjects of these conferences.

Strikes, ostensibly directed by the All Japan Students Autonomous League, a communist-dominated organization, against the University Bill, which has never been before the Diet, have apparently run their course.

5. School Reorganization (35 teams reporting) - The new formula for teacher subsidies has reduced the number of teachers in elementary and lower secondary schools by more than 1,000 in some prefectures, and the withdrawal of the national subsidy for school construction has brought a halt to the lower secondary building program. Consequently, teachers are being reassigned and further consolidation of lower secondary schools and greater utilization of space in upper secondary school is necessary.

Some political bickering still exists, and while district lines are not always observed, districting for upper secondary school attendance has made steady progress. Coeducation in these schools is becoming standard policy. Iwate reports that coeducation is advancing slowly but is definitely established.

The Kanagawa Shimbun conducted a survey in regard to continuing the junior high school despite the cut in the national budget. Sixty-five percent of the people interviewed favored retention of the junior high school, 33% preferred returning to the pre-war system, and 2% had no opinion.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

6. Boards of Education (34 teams reporting) - There is a growing understanding of the functions of a school board, although in a few instances boards tend to ignore the superintendent. Domination of the board by government officials, the governor, the mayor, and the education committee of the assembly was reported by a few teams.

Boards, usually with the advice of the superintendent, gave attention to such matters as political activities in schools, simplification of the secretariat, pupil non-attendance, teacher transfers, school districting, consolidation of lower secondary schools, plans for in-service teacher training, school board handbooks, etc.

The boards of education of Tokai-Hokuriku region attended a three-day liaison conference in Gifu and discussed complete enforcement of the 6-3-3 system, revision of the Board of Education Law, and how the school board might reflect the opinions of the people.

7. Adult Education (33 teams reporting) - Eighteen teams giving comparable data reported an attendance of 736,626 people in attendance at 9,395 sessions of the I Corps adult education program, an average of approximately 80 per session. Fukuoka reported that the reception of these classes by Japanese was active and enthusiastic. In Fukui the course was greatly appreciated by the people and there is considerable demand that it be repeated. The Saga social education section evaluated the courses as follows: (a) Community spirit and cooperation have developed greatly in communities where the course was given, (b) interest in Citizens Public Halls has deepened, (c) understanding and cooperation between men and women in community activities has improved, (d) there is more insistance on punctuality, (e) interest in health and sanitation has increased somewhat, (f) women are becoming more attentive to political matters and are appearing at village general meetings in greater numbers.

Three-day social education study conferences, based upon the new social education law, were held in twelve prefectures, sponsored by the Ministry of Education. CE personnel usually participated.

The Hokkaido social education section has drawn up an excellent plan of helping the long-expected repatriates to adjust to life in the new Japan.

Civil Education (Cont'd)

8. Parent-teacher Associations (23 teams reporting). There is a continued trend away from the old type, money-raising, school-supported association toward the American type PTA. Meetings in Yamagata indicate a growing interest in the children's welfare. PTA handbooks, prepared by the prefectural social education sections and CE have been distributed in Aichi, Fukushima, Hyogo and Kochi. In Fukushima sixteen one-day meetings were held by social education officials and CE personnel to study and discuss the handbook.

9. Teachers Union (18 teams reporting) - Except for one prefecture, the tendency of local unions to pull away from the domination of the Japan Teachers Union made further progress during May. Fewer efforts were made to interfere in administrative affairs, or to exert pressure on boards of education.

10. Communism (12 teams reporting) - In addition to the communist-inspired student strikes, communist activities included: Forming clubs of school children, petitions for the discontinuance of the "Primer of Democracy" as a textbook, the breaking up of two teachers union meetings by obstructionist tactics, and the use of school buildings by drama groups. No new cases of communistic activities of teachers were reported.

11. Relative Rank of the Top Ten Items Reported in Annex E-1's.

Item	May 1949	April 1949	March 1949	April 1948
In-service Training	1	3.5	3.5	1
Women's Affairs	2.5	1.5	2	2
Youth Affairs	2.5	3.5	3.5	5
School Reorganization	3	2	4	3
Boards of Education	4	1.5	1	10
Adult (Social) Education	5	5	5.5	7
Parent-teacher Associations	6	4	5.5	4
Student Activities	7	**	6	9
Teachers Unions	8	6	7	6
Communism	9	**	**	**
Korean Schools	**	**	*	8

* Temporary Conference Groups
** Not tabulated

Civil Education (Cont'd)

Dismissal of Teachers. - In reply to a recent inquiry as to the authority of school boards to employ and dismiss education personnel, Government Section, GHQ, SCAP, expressed the following opinion, which has the concurrence of the Legal Section, SCAP.

"Article 31 of the Law for Special Regulations Concerning Educational Public Service (Law No. 1 of 1949) provides a normal blanketing-in of personnel already holding positions as of 12 January 1949, the effective date of the Law. Such blanketed-in personnel automatically became personnel of a local public body. Article 16 of the same law provides for the normal operating procedure by which initial appointments and promotions are to be made after such date.

"Unless Cabinet Order provides to the contrary (Article 33 of Law No. 1 of 1949), boards of education do have the power to dismiss or transfer personnel against their will. However, such actions must be in accordance with Articles 15 and 18 of Law No. 1 of 1949. Accordingly, Articles 89 to paragraph 2 of Article 92, inclusive, of the National Public Service Law apply mutatis mutandis to educational personnel of local public bodies. In such application 'the appointing officer' shall be substituted for 'the National Personnel Authority'.

"Item 5 of Article 49 of the Board of Education Law (Law No. 170 of 1948) must be interpreted in the light of related articles of Law No. 1 of 1949. Articles 13 and 16 of the latter law provide for the establishment of appointment-applicants' lists by boards of education in accordance with procedures which they themselves determine. From such lists superintendents of education shall, as evaluating officers, make evaluations of applicants for superintendent. Finally, the boards of education, pursuant to Articles 15 and 18, paragraph 1 of Article 13, and paragraph 1 of article 16, shall make initial appointments based on such evaluations. Promotions of teachers and professional personnel are made in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 13, Article 15, paragraph 4 of Article 16, and Article 18. They are made by boards of education on the basis of evaluations of 'the actual results of their former work performance'; such evaluations being made by the superintendent of education."

Articles 89 to 92 of the National Public Service Law (Law No. 120 of 1947), as amended, are quoted for the information of CE officers.