GHQ/SCAP Records (RG 331, National Archives and Records Service)

Description of contents

(1) Box no. 3076

(2) Folder title/number: (2)
Media - Info. Sections & Committees

(3) Date: Mar. 1951

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
032, 810	e

(5) Item description and comment:

(6) Reproduction: (Yes) No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

(Compiled by *National Diet Library*)

File-

Shikoku Prefectural Information Liaision Conference

Date: 29 Jan. 1951

Place: at the Matsuyama Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Attending:

Chiefs and assistant Chiefs of 4 prefectural information sections in Shikoku.

Discussion:

a. Reporting of the results of the national information conference recently held in Tokyo, by Mr. Miyauchi of Ehime PIO.

b. On payment of share of annual expenses for operation of a prefectural information liaision council in Shikoku.

It was not agreed to make advance payment of prefectural yearly share on estimation because of difficulty in finding out a proper source for expenditure.

c. On recommendation for local government publications issued by Local Autonomy Agency.

Mr. Itai of Kagawa PIO who had just come back from Tokyo conference reported his findings ~~about the subject~~ as follow.

Ultimately, this is the matter of clever judgement of the people concerned. The Local Autonomy Agency do not intended to force their view by issuing such a recommendation, but just want to call attention to review the contents of their information publications. The actual situation being more on less defferent, the whole problem should be ironed out locally.

Mr. Smith endorsing the clarification at the national conference said to the effect that employment of smart judgement is all for this question, we must use all available medda to get out informations to the people and information publications can not be exceptional.

After a brisk discussion, they reacked to conclusion that the practice of inserting business advertisement be immediately discontinued.

d. New projects for the next fiscal year.

They are commonly going to place more weight on guidance of local information committee, UN and local autonomy information programs.

They discussed the lack of efforts on the survey of public opinion which is supposed to be another important responsibility of prefectural PIOs, and agreed to devote more time and energy to it in the next fiscal year.

e. Utilization of information service car:

Ehime PIO demonstrated successfully the actual way of operating their car going around the city. Particulary impressive was a skilful performance of puppet show featuring crop collection on the rear platform of the car.

The Second Ehime-Oita City Information Conference

Date: 30 Jan 51

Place: The Matsuyama Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Attendings:

From Oita Pref. (Kyushu Region)
Oita Prefectural PIO, Prefectural Information Council.
Oita city, Beppu City, Hida city, Usugi city, Nakazu city,
Saeki city.
From Yamaguchi Pref. (Chugoku reg.)
Ube city and Iwakuni city
From Ehime pref.
Matsuyama, Niihama, Imabari, Uwajima, Yahatahama, and
Saijo cities.
Prefectural PIO

Discussion(Carried on with vice mayor of Matsuyama as chairman)

1. Information budget for the next fiscal year.

2. On recommendation of government publications issued through local Autonomy Agency.

Mr. Miyauchi of Ehime announced the decision at the Shikoku Pref. Information Conference held on previous day.

3. "Information column" in local newspapers:

Miyauchi worned, quoting the Gittner's statement, that they should refrain from putting paid information columns in newspapers.

4. Legislation of information activities:

They agreed on the point that legislation of information activities is essential for further development, and decided to get all together to accelerate it.

5. Information program with a view to enhancing the obligation idea of the voters on election.

The range of responsibily between PIO and Election Administrative Committee was discussed, and condlusion was reached that it is the formers' responsibility to educate the people as to "Election Law" and their duty ~~effort~~ election and it is the latter's to inform the voters of practical matters necessary for performing election.

6. Introduction of information organization in respective cities.

7. The character of city information committee.

Centering around an opinion expressed by Oita people that it is an advisory organ of mayor, there was a heated discussion.

Ehime insisted that it cooperates with city authorities, but it is not a [redacted] mayor's advisory body.

Mr. Shiraishi of Niihama gave out a perfact and clear-cut explation about the subject summing up the discussion. He stressed that information committee is a people's voluntary organization, and not like local assembly making resolution, it is true that committee cooperates with city government in many ways but is not mayor's advisory organization.

8. New projects for the next fiscal year.

Nothing particulary new was brought up.

9. How to make effective use of information service car.

10. Exchange of materials at prefectural level between Oita and Ehime.

The First City Information Committee Conference

Date : 31 January 1951
Place : The Matsuyama Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Attendings:
Chairman of city information committees of 6 cities in Ehime prefecture
Most of attendants of the previous day's meeting remained as spectators. from Oita and Yamaguchi prefectures.

Discussion:

1. The status of operation of city information committee.

2. The technique for a better attendance at information gatherings.

3. Selection and reshuffle of committee members:
Saigo pointed out tha fact that there are many members chosen by the voting of the people who are so disappointing that they are no longer desired to remain at the job, and yet re-election dose not do any good to improve their quality because of lack of concern over information activities on the part of the general citizens. Then he asked if it is desirable that mayor be given authority to make recommendations regarding appointment and dismissal of members to better quality.
But, in the long run after discussion, most of attendants should not have disagreed to him, saying it is not a democratic way and mayor has nothing to do with that business. Discussion was closed with a conclusion that the most important thing is not to slacken their efforts to guide the present members in a proper manner.

4. Uniformity of operation of city information committee.
Concluded was that it is of small use to endevor for bringing about uniformity where there are many variations in localities. Most desirable is that the system and operation of it is perfectly applied to the real condition of the comminity.

5. The substance of information committee:
Mr. Smith, in reply to a question raised by Saeki city, briefly explained that it is far reached from being a mayor's advisory committee, and a voluntary organization which is willing to cooperate with government authorities for their own good.

L-1289

Shikoku

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Civil Affairs Section
APO 500

23 December 1950

FOR THE CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER:

Recognition copies: Materials relating to All-Kanto Conference of Information Advisory Councils, 11 Dec. 1950

Prepared by: Kanto Civil Information Section

Remarks:

For information, adaptation and use by Civil Information Officers in promoting the effectiveness of prefectural information Councils.

Items

General Program of All-KantoConference of Information Advisory Councils

Speech by Mr. J. F. Sullivan, CI&E (in English and Japanese)

Speech by Miss Echternach, KaCI Section, (in English)

Check list for monthly Reports (in English)

Check list for use of Information Advisory Councils (in Japanese)

Play representing an "Information Council Meeting" (in Japanese)

DISTRIBUTION:

Chiefs, All CAff Regions

COPY

Monthly Report to ReCAR Civil Information

Each month's council meeting should be reported to Civil Information Section by letter signed by the Council's President. The letter should describe what the subjects of discussion were and what action was taken.

Here are some subjects in which Information Councils should be interested. This is not an exhaustive list, but it is a good start. You will think of many other subjects. Please write us about all the things you discuss at council meetings.

Is the information section free of propaganda and politics?

Is the information section efficient?

Does the information section consider political reorientation (education) as its major work? What is it doing to carry out political reorientation? What success is it having? How can you make it more successful?

Are the prefecture's relations with the press congenial? Is the kencho press room open to all reporters assigned to get kencho news? Do the newspapers co-operate by publishing news of the activities of government that the public must know?

Are the prefectural kohos' contents limited to matters which the press does not publish? Are the kohos fair?

Are cities and towns publishing newspapers? If they are unfairly competing with the independent press, steps should be taken to put a stop to the practice.

Is there a good distribution of printed materials? What can be done to improve the distribution? Are the people getting the information?

Are posters specific? Are they necessary? Is there co-ordination between the various sections of government so that there is no needless publication of posters and leaflets?

Does the information section co-ordinate its work with other sections?

Is the kencho carrying advertising in any of its publications? Is the kencho buying advertising in papers or elsewhere? What are these ads? Were the expenditures necessary? This is a subject that requires careful study.

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Are all publications easy to read? (There is no point in publishing anything for the general public unless the public can easily understand it.)

Is the information section sending you copies of ALL publications published by the prefecture so that you can study them? Are you enabled to see scripts of radio broadcasts and news cer broadcasts?

Has the information section given you a copy of the newest Kanto information plan? Study this plan and help the information officer to make use of the many ideas it presents.

Are posters and other published matters being properly distributed or are they being left to lie around ken and town offices?

Are bulletin boards in good shape? Are the posters firmly affixed so that they won't be torn down by a slight breeze?

Does your information council have a constitution and does it operate by regular procedures? Are its recommendations written down and transmitted to the Governor?

Is the information chief giving you a resume of his plans for the next period? Are you getting an opportunity to comment on these plans?

Are you taking a positive attitude? Are you trying to help the information chief get the proper kind of information out to the public? Are you helping him by making suggestions which he can use?

Are you making a written report, signed by the President, of the business discussed and decisions taken at each meeting to the Kanto Civil Affairs Region Civil Information Section?

What steps are being taken to advertise to the public that an information council has been organized? Are you telling the public WHY you have been organized and what you hope to do?

Are you emphasizing at all times that matters of political reorientation, public health, U.N. must be given the broadest publicity?

What steps are being taken by the prefecture to have talks by Japanese who visited or studied in the United States under the auspices of SCAP? Does the information section have a speakers' bureau for this purpose? These people should be invited to speak at every possible opportunity. They have agreed to make such talks.

Is the press co-operating with you by printing news stories of the results of your meetings and your recommendations?

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What is the information section doing about training other sections in informational activity? What is it doing about instructing information personnel in lower levels of government? What is the content of the courses the information section holds for these other groups?

Is the information section wasting space in the wall newspapers by failing to stress priority matters?

Is the information section using radio and news cer to the maximum? Is the news cer being manned properly? Is it giving the people real facts to think about or is it going about shouting slogans?

Is the information section using audio-visual materials to help its work?

Are press conferences conducted regularly by government officials? Is the press getting fair treatment from the government?

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C O P Y

METHODS BY WHICH INFORMATION COUNCILS MAY GET ACTION

By Miss Betty Echternach, Kanto CI Section

Last week, the members of the Chiba information council brought up a question which concerns all of you here. They asked: what can we as a group of private citizens do to influence government action? We have no "legal" status. There is nothing in the statutes which says that the prefectural information sections must accept the recommendation we give them regarding improving their programs. What can we do if the government does not seem inclined to listen to our suggestions?

First of all, we must look at the composition of the information councils. In every council with which I have had contact, the members are community leaders. They are newspaper editors, presidents of women's clubs, PTA leaders, prominent businessmen, attorneys, youth leaders--persons of integrity with experience in community affairs.

I believe that information section chiefs who are interested in efficient and democratic administration will be glad to have the suggestions of individuals such as these and will give the information councils their full cooperation.

However, there are certain things information councils can and should do to increase the likelihood of seeing their recommendations materialize.

First of all, they should present their recommendations in written form. After each conference with the information section chief and his staff, they should ask the secretary of the council to draft a letter summarizing the recommendations made during the meeting. This letter should be dispatched promptly to the chief of the information section. A copy of the letter should be sent to the governor and to all other sections of government concerned. One copy should be kept in the information council files.

At subsequent meetings, the president of the information council should check to find out whether or not his recommendations have been carried out.

It is easy to forget to attend to a suggestion made in an informal conference. But when the recommendation is submitted in letter form and becomes part of the official records of the information section, there is no excuse for "forgetting about them."

C O P Y

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Second, the information council should ask newspapers to write stories about any important recommendations it makes. If the government is slow in taking action, editorial support should be solicited. The newspapers in your community are interested in good government. In many prefectures, newspaper editors are members of the information council. The press can be a powerful friend in mobilizing public support behind the improvements suggested by the information council.

Third, information councils should seek support from community organizations. Suppose the government is publishing a newspaper which carries advertising and competes with the privately-owned newspapers in the community and that the information council recommends the suspension of such a publication. The information council members should go to the presidents of all organizations concerned with this issue--the chamber of commerce, the local newspaper council, and other groups. It should ask them to pass resolutions supporting the information council's recommendation and to forward copies of the resolution to the information section, the prefectural assembly, and the governor. CTH's and PTA groups should be encouraged to sponsor discussions on this matter.

To put it briefly, the secret of an information council's influence upon government affairs is its ability to arouse public opinion. No popularly elected government can remain deaf forlong to protests from voters. It is for this reason that I believe information councils, despite their lack of legal status, can be an important and forceful voice in the conduct of government information activity.

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(Speech by J. F. SULLIVAN, CIC, POLICY AND PROGRAM BRANCH, CIE, SCAP at meeting of Information Councils in Tokyo, 11 December 1950, under sponsorship of Kanto Civil Affairs Region.)

In this session of the conference we are concerned with talking and thinking about government's role in the dissemination of information. We are equally concerned with the role of civic organizations or better government-associations--as we would call them in the United States--which you gentlemen represent.

In a democratic society it is essential for government to provide information for at least four reasons:

1. It is essential so that the citizen may know what his government is doing. It supposedly is working for him. Through his representatives in the Diet or the local assemblies he has directed or authorized it to do certain things. He is providing the money which it spends. The citizen, therefore, not only is entitled but needs to know what the government is attempting and accomplishing. Without such knowledge, he cannot try intelligently to make it responsive to his wishes. He may lose the feeling that the government belongs to him. When his support is needed for a particular program, he is likely to be found apathetic. He becomes a passive and impotent citizen of whom the power-holders can take advantage.

2. It is essential so that the citizen may know what he can expect and what is expected of him under laws and regulations.

3. It is essential so that the citizen may cooperate in and benefit from campaigns conducted by the government in his behalf, such as campaigns for prevention of disease or juvenile delinquency.

4. It is essential so that the citizen may have the advantage of useful information not obtainable from other sources, such as weather forecasts, census statistics, and the results of agricultural research.

It will be noted that these reasons all are from the standpoint of the citizen. They are linked to a basic concept of democracy; namely, that the people--not just a few of the people but all the people--are capable of intelligent decisions if they know the facts, that what they decide for themselves on the basis of facts is more likely to be right than any decision made for and imposed on them by a small group of officials.

From the standpoint of the citizen, what government information agencies do may be defined as the giving out of information for use by the people in making reasonable and effective decisions in matters of

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public concern. The matters of public concern may be the paying of the taxes, eradication of rats, increased industrial production, equality for women, or harmony between management and labor. And all such matters are effected by the attitudes and decisions of the citizen.

There also is the standpoint of the government, of the administrators of public affairs, from which to consider the utility of information services. From this standpoint, information services are essential for the very simple reason that government cannot be effective without them. One of the central problems of the public executive or administrator is how to achieve the support or cooperation of the citizen. Even when, as under a totalitarian regime, he must use coercion or deception to obtain the desired action, something must be said to the citizen. In a democracy, where coercion and deception cannot long endure, it is only through convincing facts and explanations that the citizen can be induced to work with the government and help it accomplish its purpose. Government can be consistently effective only in proportion to the adequacy of the information in the possession of the citizen.

If it is established that Government has a legitimate role in disseminating information, how then should Government proceed to fulfill this role and insure that the average citizen is informed adequately? And again, what part do civic organizations, such as those you represent, play? I note from the agenda that the mechanics of governmental disseminating of information will be handled by other speakers. Thus, for the moment, we will deal only with the principles involved.

Let us examine the first question. We all know that the average citizen will get much information from the classroom, from associates, and especially from newspapers, magazines, books, the radio, and motion pictures. It is fortunate for government that these information media are provided by private enterprise and that the people are willing to buy them. Whatever they do, the government information agencies need not do.

Only in Utopian literature, however, is there a democracy with newspapers, radio, and other media so exhaustive that, in addition to their other functions, they inform the citizen completely of everything he needs to know to fulfill the responsibilities of citizenship. On their own initiative and with their own resources, these media are doing a magnificent job of informing the Japanese public, despite the objections of the Communists. That they could not be doing so without the cooperation of government agencies in making information available to them, is obvious. And there is every reason to believe that they will do even better if more and better information comes out of the government agencies.

In their what I hope is zeal, however, to get across to the people all of the aspects of governmental information there appears to be a

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dangerous and widespread tendency to usurp the prerogatives of the mass communications media, particularly those in the press and motion picture fields. Numerous newspapers or magazines are being published by various levels of governments at the expense of the taxpayers. This practice definitely should be discouraged or prohibited by law for the following reasons:

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

2. It lends itself to furtherance of the personal political ambitions of the officials who control it.

3. It competes unfairly with privately owned publications.

The foregoing does not apply, of course, to such official publications as: Documents and records of official proceedings; literature of a technical nature, such as agricultural research findings, which private publishers are unable or unwilling to bring out commercially; bulletins for the instruction or enlightenment of public servants in the performance of their official duties; and any publications required by law.

I don't think it necessary to state the advantages of a free press. Democratic experience has shown that such communication is done best by a press which is privately owned and free from government control or manipulation. If any further proof is needed, a cursory study of conditions in totaliterian countries with a controlled press should be sufficient. Aside from the principle involved, it should be of interest to note that the citizen not only pays taxes for such a publication, but in some instances, also must pay advertising costs.

To an extent, the same conditions and principles apply in the motion picture field. Again there is a tendency for government to enter into the motion picture business, particularly in the newsreel and travelogue categories. And again, there is no reason why government should not use the motion picture medium providing it limits its activities to projects strictly applicable to government. It is a legitimate function of government to portray, for example, agricultural processes. It is not a legitimate governmental function to portray, for instance, a prominent official arriving from or departing on a journey. In this instance, the taxpayer is being charged for the political ambitions of one man or a particular group. To use another example--there is no justification for the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of taxpayers' yen to depict the scenic beauties of a given prefecture, particularly when distribution--usually one print--is limited to the prefecture which it portrays and with which the inhabitants already are familiar. Laudable though civic pride may be, this method fills no useful purpose and merely is a waste of taxpayers money.

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The second point in our discussion, what part can civic organizations play, now comes to the fore. The concept of groups of citizens organizations to work for the common benefit through informed, constructive criticism, is comparatively new in Japan and certainly is to be commended. In other democratic countries, the application of this concept has been a powerful influence in the improvement of municipal government.

Civic organizations in Japan perform a dual function. They assist the government, thru constructive criticism, in disseminating information to the people and help guard the rights of the people by crystallizing public opinion and forcussing it effectively upon municipal problems. Numerous opportunities are afforded organizations; A basic one is that of combatting the lack of enthusiasm on the part of some of the people who fear the uses to which governmental machinery for addressing the people might be put. Their fear is not without reason. Though their virtues may be many, party men in public office and bureaucrats can be tempted to use the machinery to further their own ends. A particularly permicious form which this can take is the use of government information services not to present and explain facts but to tell the citizen what he should think. The office-holder or bureaucrat may be afraid of the outcome of free discussion based on facts. He would prefer to short-circuit normal formation of public opinion and to manufacture public opinion to his own liking.

It is necessary to distinguish between the right of the office-holder to express his convictions to the citizen through whatever means he may possess as an individual and his possible use of government informational facilities, paid for by the citizen, to drown out the voices of or to gain advantage over those who may disagree with him. To the extent that government information agencies allow themselves to be exploited for personal or group ambitions, they can expect to come under attack and to have difficulties in performing their proper functions of providing information useful to the citizen.

Here we have the dual function of civic organizations: They protect both the information bureaus and the people by guarding against such exploitation.

The dual function again applies in the newspaper and motion picture examples cited earlier in this speech. Civic organizations can play a major role in combatting the gorotsuki-shimbuns, one ofthe outstanding evil practices in Japan. To help in eliminating salacious literature could be one of their functions. The formation of groups to study the tax structure could be another. I hope the discussion period which follows will divulge many others. Your tasks are important ones. Your goal is that of making for effective citizenship by having informed citizens. It is a goal worth your best efforts.

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KANTO PLAY REPRESENTING AN "INFORMATION COUNCIL MEETING"

劇「廣報協議會」

"昭和廿五年十二月十一日東京丸の内工業クラブに
於ける関東地方一部九縣廣報協議會會議に際し上演"

関東地方民事部民間報道部　提供

劇「広報協議会」

関東地方民事部民間報道部作

人物

民主県広報協議会長（元大学教授）　A（弁護士会長）
同　常任委員　B（商工会議所会頭）
C（婦人会長）　D（新聞主筆）
E（PTA会長）　F（放送局長）

（註　此処には常任委員のみ出席してゐるが、理想的に云へば全会員が出席する方が良い）

県広報課長　次長
来賓　民間報道部長　書記

時　昭和二十五年十二月某日
所　民主県商工会議所　会議室

（幕が開くと右の人物が全部着席してゐる。県広報等の印刷物が置かれてゐる。）

各自の前には前月発行のポスター、壁新聞、

会長「皆さん本日はどうも御苦労様です。では只今から第四回常任委員会を開きます。本日は特に関東民事部民間報道部長さんが会議の様子を見たいと云はれますので御列席をお願ひしました。（其の方を向き会釈する）

御手元に前月の会議以後の広報活動概要と広報課発行の印刷物が配布してあります。先づ壁新聞についてどなたか。」

A（弁護士会長）「では私から。此の壁新聞中央の『農家の皆さん　供麦完遂有難う。供米にも此の意気で』と云ふ奴ですね。此はどうですかね。県庁と云ふ役所と県民とを切離して考へて、其の関係を治めるものと治められるもの、供米を命令するものと、命令されるものとわける古い思想が、感ぜられます。そうでなくて、県庁は県民のものであり、県民によって造られてゐるものですから、此の御礼は自分のやった事に対して自分で御礼を云ふ様な関係になります。」

課長「それはそういふ意味でなく、此の重大な供出と云ふ仕事をやりとげた農家の方々の御努力を称賛してゐるわけです。」

B（商工会議所会頭）「表現の問題ですね。」

C　「いや、單に表現の問題で無くて、やはり其処には封建的な臭いが残ってゐると思ふのです。ですから『有難う』とか何とか云ふのはやめて『供麦完了、農民の誇り』と云ふ位の見出しにして、各郡別の割当数量や完了期日、又県全体として他県との比較等を示した方がいいのぢやありませんか。」

B　「そりや其の方がいい。」

C（婦人会長）「此の壁新聞全体の感じがケバ〳〵しすぎる様な気がします。寄せ集めと云った風な。

それからもう少し内容のある、と云ひますか具体的なと云ひますか、表現が欲しいと思ひます。只『○○週間』だの『○○税の納期は今月末』とか『性病を防ぎませう』と云ふ様な見出し丈でなく。壁新聞と云ふのですから、眺める丈でなく読む様に作った方がいいと思ひます。

大きさも此の半分位にして、絵入りの新聞と云った感じにした方が、経費も少くてすみませうし、有益ぢやないかと思ひます。群馬県ではそうやって居りますそうで、大変良く出来てゐるそうです。」

D（新聞主筆）「然し余り細かい字で書いても読む人があるかどうか。」

課長「其の点が難しい所でして成可く注意をひき易く、そして読み易く、且つ余り派手でなくと云ふのは仲々難しいんです。

一般に都市の人は余り壁新聞等注意しませんが、みなかでは相当歓迎されてゐる様です。」

会長「それは面白いですね。私思ひますのに、壁新聞も只催し物とか納税や供米の督励だけでなく、民主々義教育と云ひますか、民主々義に対する理解、政治的変革の意義等を教へる目的に使はれるべきです。広報課の任務は国民に民主々義を充分理解させるのに役立つ報道をする所にあると思ひます。」

B「それと関聯した問題ですが、壁新聞の内容に国家的重要事項を取りあげる必要もあると思ひます。」

課長「よく研究してみます。」

会長「では次にポスターが三枚ありますが、之は如何ですか？」

D「いやこれはひどい。知事の宣伝だ。丸山知事選挙運動をやってるぞ。このポスターへ

と一枚を差しあげる。そして読む。）

伝来の文化を尊びませう

昭和二十五年十一月

民主県知事　丸山一郎

これは何枚出しました、課長？」

課長「五千です。」

D「うーむ、第一紙も立派すぎる。一枚十円としても五万円ですよ。之は全部納税者が拂ってゐる金です。」

A「全然官費の濫用ですね。そればかりぢゃない、知事の個人的宣伝の片棒かついでゐる点罪悪ですよ。広報課は政党や個人の宣伝に絶対利用すべきではありません。」

D「これは私の方の新聞に書きますよ。日本人はどうも官庁のやる事は一から十迄正しいと思ふ悪い癖がある。我々新聞人は政党や個人の宣伝に広報課が利用される時には、之を国民に知らせる責任があります。」

会長「お聞きの様な次第ですから、注意して下さい。」

課長「はア。確にそうやって指摘して頂くと成る程と思ひます。皆さんの様な方に違った観点から見た考へ方を伺ふのは大変参考になります。よく注意しませう。然しこういったものを出しますのにも各課と接渉してやりますので、私が独断で何もやるわけではありません。」

会長「では県庁広報に移ります、どなたか？」

F（放送局長）「国連週間の意義と行事。之はいいですね。国連の問題はもっとく〳〵啓蒙する必要があります。

先達も、ある新聞のよ論調査を見て驚いたのですが、国連の名前すら知らない人が随分ゐるんです。ましてや国連の目的とか機能などに於てをやです。朝鮮動乱以来国連に対する関心は高まって来た事は事実ですがまだ〳〵不十分です。」

D「前の国際連盟には被侵畧国に対する武力援助の規定がなかったから日本の満洲侵入やイタリーのエチオピア併合を黙認して遂には有名無実となった訳ですな。今度の朝鮮の問題も国連の武力発動が無かったら、今頃は全朝鮮が共産軍の手中に帰して、日本

は到底現在の様な平和な状態ではあり得ませんよ。こんな常識ですら先づ五十パーセントの人は知らんでせうな。」

「ユネスコやユニセフが国連機構の一部だと云ふ事は相当知識人も知りませんよ。にんなに国連の世話になってゐながら、その本家本元を知らないんですからこりや啓蒙宣伝に携る人は相当責任がありますよ。」

『競輪再開二十日より』か。一寸大きすぎるな。こういふものは此の半分のスペースでいいですよ。」

「私も同感ですね。そしてこれから流行期に入る感冒や発疹チフスの予防や手当法でも入れた方がよかったと思ひます。」

「全体の感じが興味本位すぎる様に思ひますな。最後の頁の漫画、隨筆それから新観光地八景等を見ると商業新聞と変りませんよ。一体官庁が新聞を出す事は昭和二十年のマッカーサー指令で禁止されてゐるんです。だから普通の新聞の載せない様な法令の細部や、告知事項に限って載せる事が許される訳です。此の点から云って、なる丈商業新聞との混同をさける様に体裁なども専門雑誌の様なものにするとか、内容も單

に興味本位のニュースなどは避けるべきですよ。」

会長「そう、それに税金でまかなはれてゐるのですから、極力むだをなくす工夫が必要ですわね。二頁の『税金の話』これは結構だと思ひます。私などの団体でも県庁広報は難しすぎると云って手にしない人が相当ある状態ですから、なる丈やさしい、わかりやすい解説がお願ひしたいと思ひます。」

D「ではニュース映画に移りませうか。」

会長「あゝ一寸、会長。その前に此の三頁の議会報告で、『露店取拂條令提案趣旨』が出てゐますが、反対意見も相当強いのだから、やはりその方の意見も掲載す可きでせう。」

A「確にそうです。今思ひ出しましたが或地方で警察に関係のある協会が新聞を出して、それに広告料をとって広告を掲載してゐる例をきいたのですが、之等、一種の官庁新聞ですから、経営に経済的な苦労はないんですね、そして広告取りにやっきになってゐる地方新聞を圧迫してゐるんです。地方新聞は日本民主化の一大要素ですから、こういふ官庁の新聞が広告をとる事は面白くないですね。」

会長「では其の新聞について小委員を設けてもう少し調査したいと思ひますが、委員の人

C

A　選は私にお任せ願へますか。」

課長「異議なし。」

A　会長「では次にニュース映画について。」

全員「乞もやはり知事の選挙運動的な臭みが強いですね。場面八の中ニヶ所に知事が出て来る。而もその中の一場面では施策の賞揚をやってゐる。乞は一つ広報課長の説明を伺ってからにしませう。」

課長「いや、あれは、今度知事がアメリカから帰りまして御挨拶の意味で入れたのが一カットと、それから他のは、新築の保健所の開所式です。今Aさんの御話しの施策の賞揚と云ふのは此の方のカットと思ひますが、御承知の様に、保健衛生と貧困救済とは現知事が非常に力を入れてゐる問題だものですから。然し時間的には少し長かった様な気もして居ります。」

A　「あゝそうですか、いや必要な場合には、つまり広報の目的に合致してゐる場合には知事がニュース映画に出て来ても悪い事はないと思ふのです。然し一体此のニュース映画なるものが尨大な費用をかけて、県庁で作製する価値があるかどうかと云ふ事が

先づ問題だと思ふのです。之は会長（とそちらを向いて）協議会としても一つ大いに研究して見ようぢやありませんか。」

会長「そうですね、次の総会の議事に入れる様にしませう。」

B「映画の持つ宣伝効果といふものは実に大きいですね。それ丈に余程注意しないと個人的な宣伝に走る危険もあるわけですね。殊にお役人は上官の御機嫌取りには色々苦心するらしいから、（一同笑ふ）自分で『拙いかな』と思っても知事の気に入れば、と云ふことで個人的宣伝のお先棒をかついで了ふと云ふ事もいや、事実あるでせうな。」

A「それからニュース映画と云ってもね、月に一本出してゐるだけなんでせうから、商業ニュース映画の様に本当の意味のニュースを扱ふわけにはいかんでせう、又その必要も無いんですね、やはり県庁あたりの映画では日本の民主化と云ふものに役立つ材料を捕へる事、これが眼目となるべきでせう。」

F「県の施策とか業績を報道して然も宣伝に陥らないと云ふ為には或る程度修練を要しますよ、然し、役人は国民の奉仕者なのだから賦托された任務を忠実に履行してはじめて一人前なのだと云ふ観念に立つ事が先づ第一でせうね、例へば公務員の執務時間

が一日八時間と定ってゐれば八時間勤めるのは当り前の話で別にほめるべき事ではない。それを遅刻したり、早く帰ったり、甚だしいのは公金を使って、遊山旅行したり、宴会をやったりするのが役得だと云ふ様な考へが横行してゐる、かういふ悪い風習を打破しないと日本の将来も甚だ心細いですよ。」

会長「此の問題について外にどなたか御意見ありませんか？　なければ次に移ります。講演会、放送等について。」

B「講演会として此処に出てゐるのは（と講演会予定計画表を見て）実業関係二、漁業関係一、人枚擁護二、婦人三、労仂二　其の他二、ですね、講演会には映画など使用しますか。」

課長「映画や幻灯等は有効だと考へられる場合は大低用ゐる事にしてゐます。こういふ講演会は殆んど社会教育課の方と共同でやってゐますので、映画の使用等便宜を計って貰ってゐます。」

B「私の処でも時々ＣＩＥ映画をやりますが、あれは機械もフィルムも貸与されるんだそうですな。」

課長「はア御存知でせうが、ナトコと云ふ映写機が米国民の好意で各県に貸与されて居ります。又CIEのフィルムも随時配給されて参ります。県の図書館の中にフィルム・ライブラリーと云ふものを設けまして、此処で映写機や、フィルムの貸出し、管理等一切やって居ります。」

全国あらゆる県に之が出来てゐるわけですから、民主々義教育の上に及ぼす影響と云ふものは実に大きいですが此の為に要した米国の費用も全部で円にして何十億と云ふ巨額だそうであります。」

B「それから講演会には討論の時間を設けますか。」

課長「はア大低そうやって居ります。」

下「講演会等の周知の方法はどうやってゐますか。」

課長「大体、壁新聞、広報、其の他の刊行物、ラヂオ、新聞、関係団体宛の書翰等でやって居ります。」

C「講演会等の入りの悪いのは大低周知の不徹底に起因いたします様ですね。開催地附近の新聞配達所に頼んでチラシの挿込をして貰ふの等も一案ぢや御座いませんか？」

E　　F　　課長

「そういふ方法も考へて居ります。今迄の処主催団体が其の会員を督励してくれますので大低必要な人員は入ってゐる様です。然し乍から寒くなりますと、段々難しくなるかもしれません。」

「ラヂオの県庁の時間の催しもの便りは水ぢゃありませんが。」

「今のお話の人集めについて思ひ出したんですが、よくCIE映画会と云って漫画や劇物の娯楽映画をやってゐるんですが、理由を聞くとCIE映画だけでは人が来ないと云ふんです。然しCIE映画にも随分面白いものがあるし、プログラムの組み様によっては結構人が来ると思ふんです。私の云ひ度いのは、娯楽映画の購入も結構ですが、其の金は我々の拂った税金乃至運営会費から出てゐると云ふ点なんですね、公の金を使ふと云ふ事にもう少し官庁は自覚してほしいと思ひます、娯楽映画は映画館へ行けば見られるんですから、そういふものを購入する事によって、貴重なCIEの映画を軽視すると云ふ事はいけないと思ふんです。もっとまじめな気持でこの映画に接すると云ふ事、慰安が目的ぢやなくて、戦時中閉されてゐた我々の目をもっと広くし、

そして結局は民主々義の理解を徹底させると云ふ点に主力を置いてほしいと思ひます。」

会長「そうですね、我々としては広報に関係のあるあらゆる機関によく注意する事が必要です。」

E「それから私今日一寸広報課長に伺いたいと思って来ました事は、私ある処で、県庁の新聞記者に対する扱ひが不公平だと云ふ事を聞いたのですが、之についてして。」

課長「それは以前はそういふ事もありましたが、現在は絶対にありません。近頃は知事会見や各部長の記者会見も全部無差別にやって居ります。又記者室もどの新聞社にも区別なしに出入りして貰って居ります。

時々大きい新聞社の記者が、近頃余り記者室の利用が無差別になったのでうるさくて仕方がない。どこかもう一部屋増して大新聞だけの部屋を作ってくれ等といふ注文もありますが之は受けつけません。」（一同笑ふ）

E「あゝ、そうですか、では私の聞いたのは何処かの市役所あたりの事かもしれません。何処の役所でもそうなってくれるといいと思ひます。」

会長「広報課長、各市の記者室の状況を此の次迄におしらべねがへませんか。」

課長「広報課長、各市の記者室の状況を此の次迄におしらべねがへませんか。」

課長「はア、尚既にお気付きの事と思ひますが、今迄県庁広報にのせて居りました広告は一切止めました。之は兼ねがね民事部当局から、民間新聞業者を圧迫するものだと云ふ御意見もあり、又体裁がよくないと云ふ意見もありまして、微々たる広告収入に頼る事もあるまい、と云ふのでやめたわけであります。

それからニュースカーをどう使ったら最も効果的かと云ふ事は前々から研究して居りますのですが、利用回数や、走行粁数、乗務員の数、聴取者の概数等御手元に数字が参って居ります。

或る県では此のニュースカーの中で、芝居、と云ひましてもラヂオドラマ式のものをやりまして効果をあげてゐるそうであります。此の点につきまして皆さんの御知恵を拝借したいと思ひます。」

F「その芝居といふのはどういふのですか？」

課長「例へば赤痢の予防を強調したいとします。この赤痢を兇悪な殺人鬼にたとへまして探偵や市民がどうして之を捕へたら良いか、若し之に襲はれたらどうしたらよいかと云ふ様な事を話し合ふ仕組にして、捕へるには生物を食べない様に、食前には手を洗

ふ様に等して、身体を強くすることだ、又襲はれたら、安静にして、誰か家人を医者に走らすことだ、等と云ふ会話にして、聞いてゐる人が、ハハア赤痢の話をしてゐるナとしまひには気がつくけれども話の面白さについ聞きほれて、しらずに必要な知識を得ると云ふ様な仕組だそうです。」

「それは面白いかもしれませんね、然し企画が仲々難しい。」

「とにかくよく見かける『皆さん チフスを防ぎませう。』等とどなって歩く選挙演説式の奴は何の効果もないですな。私はやはり前以て十分に周知させて置く事が一番必要だと思ふ。

一ヶ月の走行予定表を作って、之を前以て知らせて置く、そうすれば何日の何時にニュースカーが来ると云ふので用事もくりあはせて、やって来ますよ。」

「もう一つ課長に伺ひたい事があるんですが、いいですか。」

「どうぞ。」

「壁新聞やポスター等の掲示の方法ですな。あれはどんな風にやってゐますか。実は町を歩いても余り見かけない様ですが。」

課次長「私から申し上げます。今迄の所、此の掲示と云ふ事は各市町村当局にお委せしてありました。各市町村役場に矢張り広報担当者が居りますので、此の方々にお願ひしてありますす。実際を見て居りますと、場所によって非常にいい所と悪い所とありますが、悪い所はいつも悪いのですが、地方自治の建前から命令するといふわけにもゆきませんので、徹底しかねて居ります。」

E（皮肉に）「命令は出来なくても説得は出来る訳でせう？　悪い所へはちょい〳〵足を運んで仕事の重要性を充分わかる様に話すんですね。確に、かういふ掲示物を間違なく貼る、よく管理すると云ふ事が、小さな事の様ですが、日本の民主化の一つの立派な役割を果す事になるのですからね。只発送すればそれでいいと云ふんぢゃやはり責任が無いですな。とにかく切角のポスターや壁新聞が、地方事務所や町村役場の棚に積まれてゐたり、物を包むのにばかり使はれるなんてのはもったいない話です。もしそんな事があるとすればですよ。」

課長「之については時々各市町村の広報担当者との連絡会議を開いて居りますから、其の際大いに強調致します。」

会長「此の県の様に市部と農村と非常に文化の程度の違ふ処では、広報の問題も之を充分考慮に入れてやる必要があるでせうと思ひます。私考へますのに、この農村部分の文化の発達には先づ、やはり民主々義の意義を徹底させると云ふ事が第一と思ひます。所謂成人教育といふ奴ですが、社会教育課あたりと十分協調して、広報課のもってゐる機能を十分発揮して頂き度いと思ひます。」

一部には民主々義の行き過ぎで、やたらにダンスや音楽にばかり熱を入れて、が仕事をそっちのけにしてゐるなどと云ふ所もある様ですが。（一同笑ふ）　我々協議会委員としても我が国民主化の為に些かでもお役に立てばと思って、此の仕事をお引き受けしてゐるわけですが、広報課長はまことによくやってゐられると思ひます。広報と云ふ様な仕事は極めて難しい微妙な仕事で、高い教養、人格、判断力、或は又他課との円満な協調の精神を必要とすると存じます。

一方翻って我々も無報酬でお手伝ひして居りますが、之が、幾らかでも報酬を得る、或は宴会に招かれる等と云ふ事になりますと、其処にやはり物を受ける立場になって、十云ふ所一つは遠慮すると云ふ様な事が或は起らないとも限りません。官も民もお互

ひに奉仕の精神で事にあたると云ふ所に、民主々義も培はれて来るものと信じます。

では此の辺で報道部長さんから一言御訓示を戴きたいと思ひます。」（会釈する）

報道部長（この役のみ紛装する）（英語で）

「I'm very happy to be here with you to-day and see that you information people are very much concerned with this important job seriously and enthusiastically.（以下日本語で）

今会長が云はれた様に、県民の民主化と云ふ事、之程重要な仕事はありません。云はゞ日本の政治と云ふものは総て此の方向に向いてゐなければならないとも云へませう。新しい憲法や、民法、刑法、地方自治法、農地法、漁業法等之等は皆国会の協賛を経て日本人の手によって作られた法律であります。処が之等の意味や内容を知ってゐる人は至って少いのであります。でありますから之等の知識を国民の間に敷えんしてゆくと云ふ仕事は極めて重要で、一九六〇年、七〇年はおろか、紀元二、〇〇〇年位迄やりつゞけると云ふ位の決意が必要であらうと思はれます。そして協議会の方々は此の仕事に対して大いに側面から援助して頂き度いと考へます。

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次に日本人は非常に懐古趣味が盛んであります。常に昔のしきたりや歴史と云ふものを忘れない、それも結構であります。然しそういふ事も将来の発展に対する参考として考へる場合にのみ意義があるのであって、單に昔をしのんで感傷にふけると云ふのは之から益々将来大いに発展してゆかうとする日本人には不適当であります。殊に日本は其の再出発の方向として民主々義国の一員として立派な地位を守ってゆく為には、学ぶ可き事が山積してゐるのであります。一刻も早く民主化を完成する為に、国民のすべての関心が此の方向に指向されるべきであります。こう云ふ観点に立ちますならば、古い制度やしきたりを懐古して感傷にふけるべき時でなく、あくまでも明日の日本を建設してゆくと云ふ事に関心を集注すべきであると思ひます。

次に、日本ではよく、役人の移動が行はれて、一つの仕事に習熟して来ると又他の仕事を与へられる。であるから、其の新しい仕事については又一年生からはじめなければならない、と云ふ様な状況が何処でも見られます。広報と云ふ様な、程度の高い専門化した仕事を行ふにはどうしても長い間の勉強が必要であって、切角能率をあげ

て来た課長や課員を次々ととりかへてゆく事は日本の非常に悪い習慣である
す。

云ふ迄も無く広報と云ふものは、眞実を県民に周知させると云ふ事が其の任務であ
りますから、一党一派、又は個人の宣伝をしてはならないのは勿論、県民にこうしろ、
あゝしろと命令するものでもあってはならない。県民が夫れ〴〵の意思を決定してゆ
くのに必要な資料を提供するのだと云ふ事をよく理解して頂き度い、然し先程来の議
論を聞いてゐて、此の卓に関する本協議会の認識は完ぺきであります、従って本県の
広報課がこの卓に誤りを犯すと云ふ事も絶対あるまいと確信してゐます。

日本の民主々義は未だ生れたばかりの赤ン坊であります。赤坊からすぐ大人になれ
と云ふのも無理な事ですから、それは要求しませんが、とにかく、此の赤ン坊が立派
に成長し強力となる為には絶えざる努力と研究とが必要であります。

広報協議会の皆さん並びに広報課の皆さんに、たゆまぬ努力、けんさんをお願ひす
る次第であります。どうも有難う。」

会長「では之で閉会に致します。」

一同拍手、幕

SPEECH BY MR. J. F. SULLIVAN, CI&E, ON "INFORMATION ADVISORY COUNCIL"

J・F・サリヴァン氏講演

連合國軍總司令部民間情報教育局
民間情報部政策企画課長

昭和廿五年十二月十一日
関東地方民事部主催
関東地區広報協議会会議
於東京工業クラブ

関東地方民事部の要請により昭和二十五年十二月十一日東京工業クラブに於て、都県広報協議会幹部五十名に対し行はれる丁・F・サリヴアン氏講演

これから我々は広報に於ける政府の役割について話したり考へたりしてゆき又貴方々々が代表して居る民間団体、或は――米国で我々が呼んでゐる所の――政治改善協会の役割についても同様考へてゆき度いと思ふ。

民主主義の社会に於ては少くとも次の四つの理由で政府の情報提供が須要である。

一、先づ第一に国民が自分の政府の行動を知り得る為にそれは須要である。国民は国会或は地方議会に於ける自分の代表を通じて、或る種の事柄を為す様政府に指示し、又は其の権能を与へる。そして政府の支出する金を供給する。であるから国民は政府が何を企図し何を成就しつゝあるかと云ふ事を知る資格があるのみならず其の必要がある。其の様な知識が無ければ国民は自分の希望に対して政府が応へる様に知的に働きかけることが出来ない。彼は政府が自分のものであると云ふ感覚を失ふかも知れない。そして或る特別な問題に関して彼の支持が要求される時に全然無関心となり勝ちである。彼は受動的な、無能力な国民となり権力保持者が容易に利

用する事が出来る様になる。

二、次に国民は法令の定める所によって何を期待し得るか、又何をせねばならぬかと云ふ事を知り得る為にそれは須要である。

三、病気の予防や未成年者の犯罪防止と云ふ様な国民の為に政府が行う運動に協力して其の利益を享受する事が出来る為にそれは須要である。

四、最後に、他の方面からは得る事の出来ない例へば天気予報、国勢調査の統計、農業研究の結果等は有益な報道を入手する利益を得る為にそれは須要である。

右の理由は総て国民の立場から見たものだと云ふ事を気付かれたと思ふがそれ等は民主主義の根本理念につながりを持つてゐるのである。即ち国民――一部の国民でなく、全国民――は事実を知らされてゐれば聡明な判断を下す事が出来ると云ふ事、事実を基礎として国民が自分自ら決定した事は一部の役人によって為され国民に押しつけられた決定よりも正しい場合の方が多いと云ふ事である。

国民の立場から云へば、政府の広報機関の仕事と云ふものは、一般の関心を惹く問題について、国民が理性的な、有効な判断を下す事が出来る様に国民の為に報道を提供する事であると定義する事が出来る。一般の関心をひく問題とは税金の支払である場合もあり、

常の駆除である場合もあり　又は工業生産物の増加や婦人の男子との同権、又は労資の協調等の場合もあるであらう　之等総ての問題は国民の態度や決意によって影響されるのである。

次に政府即ち公務の執行者の立場もある。それは広報と云ふサービスの効用を考へる立場である。此の立場から云ふと、広報のサービスなくしては政治が効果的でありり得ないと云ふ非常に簡明な理由によって此の仕事は須要である。公務の執行者即ち行政官の中心的問題の一つは国民の支持或は協力を如何にしてかち得るかと云ふ事である。全体主義政府の下に於て見られる様に公務執行者が強迫や欺まんによって其の希望する行為を獲得する場合ですら国民に対して何らかの発表をせねばならぬのである。

強迫や欺まんの長く継続し得ない所の民主主義国家に於ては、国民が政府を働かせ、政府の目的遂行を援助する気持に導かれるのは、有力な事実とか説明によってのみである。政府は国民が持つてゐる情報の適当さに比例して、矛盾なく其の成績をあげ得るのである。

政府が広報の面に於て合理的な役割を持つてゐる事が立論されるとすれば、では政府は如何にして此の役割を果し、普通一般の国民が正しく情報を得る事を保証すべきであらうか。又貴方方が代表している民間関係は如何なる役割を演ずるのであらうか。今日の議事

日程によると政府の広報の技術面に就いては他の講演者が扱ふ様であるから今は関係の原則的事項のみを取上げよう。

では第一の問題を研究して見よう。我々は誰も普通一般の国民が、特に、新聞、雑誌、書籍、ラジオ、映画等から報道を得ると云ふ事を知っている。政府にとっては此等の広報手段が、私企業によって提供され、国民が之を買ってみると云ふ事は幸運な事である。それ等の広報機関はやる必要がない。

然し、新聞やラジオや其の他の機関がその他の機能も併せて、非常に徹底的であるから、国民が国民としての責任を果すのに必要なあらゆる知識を完全に供給してみると云ふ様な民主々義国家は単に理想郷の文献の中にしか無い。之等の報道機関は共産主義者の妨害にも拘はらず、各自の創意で、又彼等自身の資力によって、日本の国民に報道を提供すると云ふ偉大な仕事を果しつゝある。然し彼等に報道を得易い様にしてやる政府機関の協力が無ければ彼等も石の様な仕事を果し得ないであらう事は明白である。そして政府機関からより多くの、よく傷れた、情報が出たならば彼等は一層よい仕事を為し得るであらうと云

ふ事は確実である

然し政府が政府の情報のあらゆる点を国民に伝達しようとする意図――無意布望するが――の中には「多数の人達を対象とする報道手段」の特権、殊に新聞や、映画分野の特権を奪ひ取ると云ふ危険な而も広汎な傾向がある様に思はれる。多数の新聞、雑誌類が納税者の出費に於て種々の段階の官庁によって発行されてゐる。此の行為は次の様な理由で断固、法律により阻止乃至禁止されるべきである。

一、代議制立法機関を通じて表明される。自由に形成された国民の希望に合致すること

を理論上要求されてゐる所の自らの希望や偏見を国民に押しつける道具となり易いこと

二、広報手段を管理してゐる役人の個人的な政治的野心を推進するのに役立つこと

三、私企業である刊行物と不当に競争すること

右に述べた事は勿論次の様な官庁刊行物には適用されない。即ち官庁事務手続の文書や記録、民間の発行者が商業的に発行出来ないか、又はする事を好まない所の農業調査上の発見の様な技術的性質をもった文書、官吏の眩務遂行上の指令や啓蒙を目的とした印刷物、其の他法律により、要求されてゐる刊行物。

私は自由な新聞の利点を述べる必要は無いと思う。民主々義の経験によれば、その様な通信は政府の統制や操従によらない私企業である所の新聞によって最も巧く達成出来ると云ふ事を示してゐる、もし尚証據が必要ならば新聞の統制されてゐる全体主義国の状態を一寸研究すれば充分であらう。此の原則とは問題が別であるが、政府の出す刊行物に対し国民は税金を拂ってゐるばかりでなく、時によると、広告料金迄支拂はねばならない場合があると云ふ事を注意してみるのも興味ある事であらう。

或程度迄、右と同様の條件と原則とが、映画の分野にも当はまる。繰返して云ふと政府が映画事業殊にニュース映画や旅行案内ものの映画に進出して来る傾向がある。もう一度繰返して云ふともし政府が映画の分野に於ける活動を政府が許される問題にのみ厳格に制限するならば、映画と云ふ手段を使って悪いと云ふ理由は全然ない。例へば耕作の過程を写すと云ふ事は合理的な政府の機能である。然し著名な役人が旅から帰ったり、旅に出かけたりする所を写すのは合理的な政府の機能では無い。此の場合納税者は一人の人間或は特定な団体の政治的野心に対して金を取られてゐるのである。他の例を引けば或る県の風光を写すのに納税者の何十万と云ふ金を支出する事は全然不当である。特に其の映画の配給が――通常一本――其の映画をとった県内に限られて、県の住民は其の景色を充分よく

知ってゐると云ふ様な場合は尚更である。県民の誇りは賞すべきではあらうけれども、此の方法は何等有用な目的を果してゐない。只納税者の金の浪費に過ぎない。

さて第二の問題、民間団体はどんな役割を果す事が出来るかと云ふ事が次の為に働く。の対象となる。よく情報に通じた人が、建設的な批判によって、共通の利益のこういふ国民の諸団体の集りと云ふ概念は日本に於ては比較的新しいのではあるが勿論賞讃さるべきである。他の民主々義国家に於ては此の概念の適用によって官庁の改善に大きな力を及ぼしてゐる。

日本に於ける民間体団は二重の機能を果してゐる。即ち建設的な判断によって政府が国民に情報を提供するのを援助すると共に、手論を結集してそれを効果的に地方の諸問題に集注する事により国民の権利を擁護するのを助けるのである。数多くの機会がそれ等団体に与へられてゐる。其の中でも基本的なのは、政府の国民に対する呼び掛けの機構が利用されるかも知れない所の種々な方法を悉れてゐる一部国民の間の熱意の欠除と戦ふ事である。彼等の懸念には理由がある。いくら徳のある人でも公私にある政党人や官僚は其の機構を自分達自身の目的を推進するのに使ひ勝ちである。この特に有害な形式としては政府の広報サービスを、事実を提供し又は説明する事に使はないで、国民の考へるべき問題を

指示する事である。自由の討議の結果を恐れるかも知れない。彼等は争論の正常な形成を省略して自分の好みの様に争論を作る事の方を寧ろ好むのである。

官庁にあるものが、彼の個人として持つてゐる手段を使つて、国民に自分の判断を表明する権利と国民によつて金の支払はれてゐる政府の広報施設を使つて彼と意見を異にする人達の声を抹殺し又は彼等より優位を得ようとする事とはハツキリ区別しなければならない。政府の広報機関が個人的な又は団体の野心の為に利用される事が多ければ其れ丈け、攻撃を受ける事になり、又国民に有用な報道を提供すると云ふ本来の機能を遂行するのに困難を感じる事は確実である。

此処に民間団体の二面の機能即ち、其の様な悪用を防ぐ事により、官庁報道課と国民との両方を保護する機能が存在するのである。此の二面の機能は先程述べた新聞及映画の例にも適用される。民間団体は日本に於ける特に有害な行為の一つであるゴロツキ新聞と戦ふ事に重要な役割を果す事が出来る。猥せつな文学を除去するのに力を致す事も機つてあらう。税制を研究する団体を作るのも又他の好例であらう。此の講演の後に行はれる討論の時間に他の多くの機能が指適される事を希望する。貴方方の目標はよく情報の行届いた国民を持つ事により有能な国民を作りあげる事である。それは最善の努力をそそぐのにふさわしい目標である。

終り

SPEECH BY MR. J. F. SULLIVAN, CI&E, ON "INFORMATION ADVISORY COUNCIL"

総司令部民間情報教育局
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J・F・サリヴァン氏講演

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これから我々は広報に於ける政府の役割について話したり考へたりしてゆき度いと思ふ。又貴方々々が代表して居る民間団体、或は――米国で我々が呼んでゐる所の――政治改善協会の役割についても同様考へてゆき度い。

民主主義の社会に於ては少くとも次の四つの理由で政府の情報提供が須要である。

一、先づ第一に国民が自分の政府の行動を知り得る為にそれは須要である。一体政府は国民の為に仕事をする事になつてゐる。国民は国会或は地方議会に於ける自分の代表を通じて、或る種の事柄を為す様政府に指示し、又は其の権能を与へる。そして政府の支出する金を供給する。であるから国民は政府が何を企図し何を成就しつゝあるかと云ふ事を知る資格があるのみならず其の必要がある。其の様な知識が無ければ国民は自分の希望に対して政府が応へる様に知的に働きかけることが出来ない。彼は政府が自分のものであるとの云ふ感覚を失ふかも知れない。そして或る特別な問題に関して彼の支持が要求される時に全然無関心となり勝ちである。彼は受動的な、無能力な国民となり権力保持者が容易に利

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然し政府が政府の情報のあらゆる点を国民に伝達しようとする意図――無意である事を希望するが――の中には「多数の人達を対象とする報道手段」の特権、殊に新聞や、映画分野の特権を奪ひ取ると云ふ危険な而も広汎な傾向がある様に思はれる。多数の新聞、雑誌類が納税者の出費に於て種々の段階の官庁によって発行されてゐる。此の行為は次の様な理由で断固、法律により阻止乃至禁止されるべきである。

一、代議制立法機関を通じて表明される、自由に形成された国民の希望に合致すること

を理論上要求されてゐる所の役人達の自らの希望や偏見を国民に押しつける道具となり易いこと

二、広報手段を管理してゐる役人の個人的な政治的野心を推進するのに役立つこと、

三、私企業である刊行物と不当に競争すること、

右に述べた事は勿論次の様な官庁刊行物には適用されない。即ち官庁事務手続の文書や記録、民間の発行者が商業的に発行出来ないか、又はする事を好まない所の農業調査上の発見の様な技術的性質をもった文書、官吏の眩務遂行上の指令や啓蒙を目的とした印刷物、其の他法律により要求されてゐる刊行物。

私は自由な新聞の利点を述べる必要は無いと思う、民主々義の経験によれば、その様な通信は政府の統制や操従によらない私企業である所の新聞によって最も巧く達成出来ると云ふ事を示してゐる、もし尚証據が必要ならば新聞の統制されてゐる全体主義国の状態を一寸研究すれば充分であらう。此の原則とは問題が別であるが、政府の出す刊行物に対し国民は税金を払ってゐるばかりでなく、時によると、広告料金迄支拂はねばならない場合があると云ふ事を注意してみるのも興味ある事であらう。

或程度迄、右と同様の條件と原則とが、映画の分野にも当はまる。繰返して云ふと政府が映画事業殊にニュース映画や旅行案内ものの映画に進出して来る傾向がある。もう一度繰返して云ふともし政府が映画の分野に於ける活動を政府が許される問題にのみ厳格に制限するならば、映画と云ふ手段を使って悪いと云ふ理由は全然ない。例へば耕作の過程を写すと云ふ事は合理的な政府の機能である、然し著名な役人が旅から帰ったり、旅に出かけたりする所を写すのは合理的な政府の機能では無い。此の場合納税者は一人の人間或は特定な団体の政治的野心に対して金を取られてゐるのである。他の例を引けば或る県の風光を写すのに納税者の何十万と云ふ金を支出する事は全然不当である。特に其の映画の配給が――通常一本――其の映画をとった県内に限られて、県の住民は其の景色を充分よく

知つてゐると云ふ様な場合は尚更である。県民の誇りは賞すべきではあらうけれども、此の方法は何等有用な目的を果してゐない。只納税者の金の浪費に過ぎない。

さて第二の問題、民間団体はどんな役割を果す事が出来るかと云ふ事が次の我々の討議の対象となる。よく情報に通じた人が、建設的な批判によつて、共通の利益の為に働くこういふ国民の諸団体の集りと云ふ概念は日本に於ては比較的新しいのではあるが勿論賞讃さるべきである。他の民主々義国家に於ては此の概念の適用によつて官庁の改善に大きな力を及ぼしてゐる。

日本に於ける民間体団は二重の機能を果してゐる。即ち建設的な判断によつて政府が国民に情報を提供するのを援助すると共に、乎論を結集してそれを効果的に地方の諸問題に集注する事により国民の権利を擁護するのを助けるのである。数多くの機会がそれ等団体に与へられてゐる。其の中でも基本的なのは、政府の国民に対する呼び掛けの機構が利用されるかも知れない所の種々な方法を恐れてゐる一部国民の間の熱意の欠除と戦ふ事である。彼等の懸念には理由がある。いくら徳のある人でも公私にある政党人や官僚は其の機構を自分達自身の目的を推進するのに使ひ勝ちである。この時に有害な形式としては政府の広報サービスを、事実を提供し又は説明する事に使はないで、国民の考へるべき問題を

指示する事である。自由の討議の結果を恐れるかも知れない。彼等は与論の正常な形成を省略して自分の好みの様に与論を作る事の方を寧ろ好むのである。

官庁にあるものが、彼の個人として持つてゐる手段を使つて、国民に自分の判断を表明する権利と国民によつて金の支払はれてゐる政府の広報施設を使つて彼と意見を異にする人達の声を抹殺し又は彼等より優位を得ようとする事とはハツキリ区別しなければならない。政府の広報機関が個人的な又は団体の野心の為に利用される事が多ければ其れ丈け、攻勢を受ける事になり、又国民に有用な報道を提供すると云ふ本来の機能を遂行するのに困難を感じる事は確実である。

此処に民間団体の二面の機能即ち、官庁報道課と国民との様な悪用を防ぐ事により、其の両方を保護する機能が存在するのである。此の二面の機能は先程述べた新聞及映画の例にも適用される。民間団体は日本に於ける特に有害な行為の一つであるゴロツキ新聞と戦ふ事に重要な役割を果す事が出来る。猥せつな文学を除去するのに力を致す事も機能の一つであらう。税制を研究する団体を作るのも又他の好例であらう。此の講演の後に行はれる討論の時間に他の多くの機能が指適される事を希望する。貴方方の任務は重要である。貴方方の目標はよく情報の行届いた国民を持つ事により有能な国民を作りあげる事であるそれは最善の努力をそそぐのにふさわしい目標である。

終り

KANTO CHECK LIST FOR USE OF INFORMATION

ADVISORY COUNCILS

関東地方民事部報道部に対する月報

広報協議会月次会に関しては報道部に其の会議の課題や決定などに付き会長署名で通知して下さい。

広報協議会として関心を寄せらるべき問題が益に列記してあります、えは課題として全部と云う訳ではなく仕事開始に当り役立つものと思います。勿論諸君は外に多くの議題を持って居らるゝ事と思いますが協議会での協議の問題については凡て報告せられたい。

弘報課は宣伝や政治活動に影響されていないか。

弘報課は効果的な仕事をしているか。

弘報課は政治教育を主要任務と心得ているか。政治教育を為すためどんなことをしていますか、どんな効果を収めていますか、どうしてえを更に効果的なものにしますか。

都県庁と新聞との関係はピッタリといっていますか、県庁記者室は県庁ニュース担当記者諸君に開放されていますか、新聞は大衆が是非知らねばならぬ都県庁活動のニュースを発表して、其の実を示していますか。

県弘報の内容は新聞が掲載しない事柄のみに限られて居ますか？広報は公正ですか？

市或いは町で新聞を発行して居りますか、もし発行しているのでしたら独立して居る新聞と不公正競争をして居る事になります。こんな行為をやめるために何等かの措置がとられなければなりません。

刊行物はよく配付されて居りますか。配付状況を向上させるためにはどんな事ができますか、人々は弘報を得ていますか？

ポスターは具体的に記述してありますか。それは必要でしょうか？ 不必要な刊行物やリーフレットをなくするように県の各課の向に連絡がとれていますか。

弘報課は他の課と仕事上連絡をとって居りますか？

報道課は他の各課に対して広報活動を如何に指導して居るか、県の下部組織の報道関係者に対しての訓練はどうしているか。

他の団体に対して行う報道課の行事内容は如何。

報道課はラジオ及びニュース・カーを最大限度に利用しているか。

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ニュース・カーは適当な職員を乗せているか。

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報道課は仕事遂行に視覚教育資料を使用しているか。

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弘報課は最近の関東弘報計画をあなた方に配布しましたでしょうか。この計画を研究し、弘

報課長に投カしてそこに現れている色々な考案を利用して下さい。ポスター、その他の印刷物は正しく配布されていますか、それとも郡や町の役場の周囲に置き去りにされているでせうか。

県庁では、県庁の刊行物の中に広告を出していますか？　県庁は新聞又はその他に広告料を支払っていますか。

それらはどんな広告ですか？

費用を必要としましたか？

これは注意して勉強をする必要のある問題であります。

総ての刊行物は読み易いですか？

広報課は県で発行している総ての刊行物を貴方々に送り、それ等を貴方々はしらべる事が出来ますか？

貴方は、ラジオ放送やニュースカーの草稿を見る事が出来ますか。

あなた方は彼が利用出来るような提言をして彼を援助していますか？

（人々がそれを理解する事が出来なければその刊行物は何んの役にもたちません）

あなた方は広報課長は次期の計画の概要をあなた方に伝えていますか？

あなた方はこれらの計画を批判する機会を与へられていますか？

あなた方は積極的態度をとっていますか。

あなた方は広報を公衆に伝えるようにしていますか？　あなた

あなた方は会議の議題及びその決定事項を関東地方民事部報道課に会長名で報道していますか、協議会結成を一般に知らせる手段を取っていますか。

あなた方は何故協議会を結成し、何をなさんとし慾しているかを一般に知らせますか。

皆さんは民主々義教育、公衆衛生、国際連合などに関する事柄は最も広く周知徹底させなければならないことをいつも強調しておられますか。

各県では総司令部の好意で米国を視察したり留学した日本人の話を聞くために講演者斡旋事務所を設けていますか。広報課はこの目的のために講演者斡旋事務所を設けています手段をとっておられますか。広報課はこの目的のために講演者を聞くようにしなければなりません。そか。あらゆる機会にこれらの人を招いてその講演を聞くようにしなければなりません。それらの人々もまたそのような講演をすることを承知しておられます。

各新聞は皆さんの会合や皆さんの勧告の結果についての報道記事をのせて皆さんに協力していますか。

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ADVISORY COUNCILS

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報道課はカベ新聞にその月の重要計画事項を充分に強調せずに紙面を無駄にしてはいないか。

報道課はラヂオ及びニュース・カーを最大限度に利用しているか。

ニュース・カーは適当な取員を乗せているか。

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Local Info Com

Name list of those attending the 4 Prefecture Information Conference at Kochi

2 May 52

SCAR

Mr. Smith, Sogawa, Araki and Nishimura

Kagawa

Aoyama, Chief of the Information Section
Fujita, Assistant Chief
Irie, Artist

Tokushima

Kanoko, Chief & Artist
Osumi, Edditor
Koyama, Assistant Artist & Edditor

Ehime

Miyauchi, Chief
Yamanouchi , edditor
Tamoi, Artist

Kochi

Ueta, Chief
Togashi, Assistant Chief
Fujii, Script writer
Inoue, script writer
Oguro, Artist
Maeda, edditor
Nishimori, edditor
Kadota, edditor

Pbservers:

Mr. Iwata, Chief of Oita Prefectural Information Section.
Mr. Okada, Chief of Hiroshima Prefectural Information Section.
Mr. Nakamura, Producer of Japan Motion Picture Company.
Mr. Murao, Chief of Shikoku Regional Repair & Distribution Office.

Program of the Four Prefectural Information Conference.

Date& Time

26. 27 April 1950. 900 - 1700

Place

Building attached to the Labor Hall in Kochi City.

Greetings.

By Vice Governor, Mr. Smith & Mr. Ueta

Agenda.

1st day

10 - 1430

Discussion on reorientation of local information committees. & organization, town meeting various informational meetings, r elation with town offices and social education law, and future of the committees.

1430 - 1600

Mutual Review on a successful information program released by each prefecture.

1600 - 1700

Preview of films on Emperors Tour in Shikoku

2nd Day

900 - 1000

Talk by Nakamura producer on "Value of News-reel".

1000-1400

Discussion by Edditing Groups and Artistic group classified respectively.

1400 - 1600

Inspection of Kochi Fair by all attendances.

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Synopsis of the 4 Prefecture Information Conference .

2 May 1950

1. Relation between local information committees and CPH advisory committees.

On Shikoku and other regions where they have the organization of local information committee, a considerable confusion can be seen in the relation between local information committees and CPH advisory committees. Because the members of CPH advisory committees coincide with those of local information committees in accordance with the enforcement of the Social Education Law. With the view that both functions are almost same in reality and idea, the prefectural social education sections, inconsultation with the prefectural information sections, have rather encouraged CPH advisory committees to be occupied by the members of local information committees from the beginning. This encouragement was well received particularly by small thwns lacking in talented leading people.

In the meantime, CPH activities, as a whole, have become brisk with the endorsement of the Social Education Law, and information sections have been set up in CPH to help promote information activities through CPH. The recent indication, therefore, is that the CPH development campaign is bearing down even the activities of local information committees which were established earlier than CPH.

Since adult education or social education is considered to be one of the information activities in a broad sense, it should not be handled only by local school boards but by local autonomies. If so, it may be natural that local information committees should take the responsibility of social education centering around CPH.

Infact, local information committees are taking an initiative of CPH activities and also providing CPH with available materials. The development of CPH, therefore, will never be realized without the help of local information committees. In this connection, CPH activities had better come under the responsibility of information sections in prefectural governments just as in civil affairs Regional Headquarters. As the system of local information committees permeates on a nation wide scale, it is necessary either to let prefecture information sections take care of CPH development or to distinguish the characters of both CPH advisory committees and local information committees.

2/ Organization of local information committees.

At present, a review is being made of the organization of local information committees by the 4 prefecture Information Sections. Inspite of the fundamental idea that local information committee members be chosen among voluntary & democratic minded citizens by means of vote, the latest investigation reveals that 50% of all local information committees on Shikoku have mayors as their presidents, and that some committees members are appointed by mayors. This will be because the public give too much confidence in mayor they elected, and because they can not find any more qualified persons than

mayor to take care of information activities in their town. If they are rather in favor of such an organization and there has been no trouble about that so far, the so-called reorganization of information committees may be unnecessary.

However, general speaking, mayors of towns are too busy to hold the presidency and are liable to take advantage of local information committees in case of political activities such as election. Under such circumstances, local information committees may have a possibility to turn into government controlled agencies giving pressure to public opinion. In addition, some committees are functioning just like town assemblies interferring with town administration.

If such conditions are left as they are, the proper function of local information committees will surely come to a standstill, and a little indication is appearing. It is therefore, now, when peoples understanding as well as members consciousness of information work are strongly requested for further development of local information committees. Because peoples reaction is the only factor to decide the re-organization of local information committees.

On the other hand, there are some information committees, where majors retired from the presidencies and the members were also replaced by more qualified persons. These changes were done rather automatically. Such a trend seems to be extended as peoples interest in information work becomes intensive.

In Shikoku, about 90% of all cities, towns and villages have information committees 60% which are carrying on good jobs, but others are deadlocked. The causes for the deadlock seem to be the following three points.

a. Importance and necessity of information work are not fully understood by the public as well as even by committee members.

b. Local information committees are not standing on the basis of a law.

c. Local information committees have not any sources of fund.

d. All the members are not payed.

e. Town assemblies are not infavor of local information committees which sometimes bring about public opinion against the town administration.

All these may be settled when local information committees come under the endorsements of alaw, and for the time being, an advisable expediency will be to secure most qualified talented persons for committee members.

3. Information Meetings

There are two kinds of meetings which are arranged by local information committees; one is the regular meetings of information committees and the other is the town meetings sponsored by local information committees.

The success of those meetings chiefly depend on the well organized plan by the committees and capability of committee members who will play the part of chairman.

At the regular meetings, the committees make it a role to orientate their activities programs but little talk has been done about how to make use of information madia local and national. Seeing that local information committee members are little familiar with the utiliz ation of media, re-training of committeemen is strongly desired and this is going to be the common program of the four prefectural information sections during the first quarter of this year.

Town meetings are well received by people when they are organized carefully by local information committees. Town meetings are usually held under the joint anspices of local information committees and other agencies concerned. The inportance and necessity of information works are always emphasized by representatives of local information committees before the agenda and entertainment programs of a town meeting starts. Town meetings are held chiefly at night and highlighted by the question and answer period placed after the talk by lecturers about pertiment information programs. Entertainment programs are so essential to get as many attendances as possible that the type of entertainments must be decided after full consideration. Because town meetings are often bothered by children who came to see only entertainment programs.

After all, there are many rooms to improve the quality of town meetings by securing necessary fund, maximum attendances, a2 effective entertainment and qualified answerers. The information media are still encouraged to beproduced by local information committees at local level, but they have neither suitable members nor necessary fund for the production. For the time being, the prefectural information sections, therefore, will have to provide local information committees with many media available. In Ehime and Tokushima, the organization of amateur dramatic groups is under way by help of some local information committees. Dramas given to local information committees seem too difficult for them to put them into practice at local level.

4. Future of information activities.

It is desirable that local information committees, in close connection with other organizations, will come to coordinate and adjust their information programs and provide necessary technical assistance to requesting organizations. More over, information programs will not be such cultural one as handled by CPH advisory committees. Because local information committees are nothing but an additional media to newspaper, radio and so forth.

Model local information committee might be designated in each gun to give an impulse to depressed activities of local information committees.

Legislation of information work has become reguisite. At present, the

local autonomy law provides all functions of prefecture government except information activities. The matter of legislation was unanimously agreed at the last all Japan information conference in Osaka, and the requests have often been made to the Prime Minister & Local Autonomy Authorities. It seems too early to put the functions of local committees into legislation because only few prefectures have its system. Seeing the sound development of local information committees on Shikoku, many prefectures are going to encourage the establishment of local information committes. If the Local Autonomy Law should provide information activities at Ken level, the legislation of local information committees will be naturally realized in the form of prefecture ordinance. Needless to say, information activities will be greatly spurred by the endorsement of the Local Autonomy Law, and consequently contribute a great deal to the democratization of Japan. In short, citizens have the right to know, while the government has the duty to let them know. And the relation between duty and right will be bridged only by information activities.

File 102.1

4 February 1950

SUBJECT: Note of the 4 Prefectural Information Section Chiefs' Conference.

DATE: 1 ~~4~~ Feb. 1950 (13:00 - 17:00)

PLACE: Tokushima Prefectural Government Building.

ATTENDANTS:
Kageyama - Vice Governor, Tokushima Prefecture.
Aoyama - Chief of Kagawa Pref. Information Section.
Sasaki - in charge of program planning of the Section.
Ueta - Chief of Kochi Pref. Information Section.
Togashi - Assistant Chief of the Section
Miyauchi - Chief of the Ehime Public Hearing Section.
Ikeda - Assistant chief of the Section.
Kanoko - Chief of Tokushima Pref. Planning & Information Sec.
Kawasaki - Assistant chief of the Section.
Sogo - CPH man of Kagawa Pref. Social Education Section.
Amano - CPH man of Tokushima Pref Social Education Section.
Iino - CPH man of Ehime

Mr. Smith
Mr. MacLeod Information Section SCAR
Others - Officials of Tokushima Information Section.

CHAIRMAN: Kanoko wasunanimously nominated by the chief of the 4 Pref. Information Sections.

PROGRAM:

A. Greetings by Kageyama, vice governor.

Gists:

* What I did first as vice governor was to set up the Planning and Information Section that was indispensable for the publicity of prefectural government.
* I want you to know of the feature of the Tokushima Information Section. Thatis, the section is also incharge of Program Planning of the Tokushima Prefectural Administration Policies. In this connection , the section is, responsible for arranging the schedule of Emperors Visiting to Tokushima.

B. Opening address by Mr. Smith and Mr. MacLeod.

Gists:

* Remarkable progress of information sections is appreciated by other sections of Prefectural Governments.

* More visits will be payed by us to check the further work of the sections.

* General the information activities on Shikoku are outstanding throughout Japan and wedesire you to end this conference in sucess through active discussion on agenda and exchange of new techniques.

C. Discussion on agenda.

1. How to conduct an effective information town meeting? (submitted by Kagawa Pref.)

Aoyama: (Kagawa)

* Being the most effective media of all the town meetings are encouraged and held at local units. How to get many audience and how to choose subjects for discussion are so vital elements of town meetings that these must be taken into much consideration.

* At the monthly regular meeting of city and gun information officials. We make it a rule to get information on where, when and how town meetings are held.

* I would like to dispatch someone of the Section to help local information committee with program planning of town meeting.

Miyauchi : (Ehime)

* As the incentives to assure many audience punctually, lottery tickets, soaps and free movie tickets were voluntarily donated by local information committee men.

* We should not give the audience such inpression as if the town meeting were conducted by the Prefectural Information Section. Only thing we can do is to give so adequate quidance that the local information committee may work out a town meeting for itself.

* It is now being encouraged to hold a model town meeting in each city and gun inviting delegates of near local information committees.

Togashi (Kochi)

* The last months figures reveals that nothing is more important than to have town meetings though town meetings are sometimes more expensive than other media. Several information programs can be taken up together through the same procudure of the meeting.

* We can not depend our publicity upon newspapers and radio whose coverage is cut off because of high mountain in Kochi, almost 70% of Information Sections efforts are devoted to town meeting.

* We have been making the best of film showing to attract peoples attention to town meeting. It is found that Japanese dramatci films are better received by the people than CIE films are.

* Since the set up of the information section inplace of the information office which belonged to the Prefectural Assembly, the city, town and village offices fac attached more importance to the notifications issued by the Information Section.

Kannoko: (Tokushima)

* The increase in the personnel of the section is absolutely necessary to push more town meetings, because as you know the section is also responsible for planning of Prefectural Government's Policies.

* We wish we could use Notco Projector for showing of Japanese educational films.

* The choice of subject matters must be careful since local information committees trend to hold town meetings with the themes on political activities such as recall, seperation or amalgamation of Communities and so forth. These matters go for beyond the competency of information committees.

Mr. Smith & Mr. MacLeod: (SCAR)

* Emphasized the necessity of continual guidance by the Pref. Information Sections to local information committees as to hold democratic town meetings.

* Pointed out that the use of Natco Projector was only for CIE films and Japanese educational films transmitted by central ministries.

2. How to operate Pref. Information Committees?
(submitted by Kagawa)

Aoyama : (Kagawa)

* The Kagawa Information Section has an advisory organization of the Prefectural Information Committee that is composed of chiefs of departments, prefectural assemblymen, bankers, judges, professors of the university, representatives of various organizations radio and pressmen etc. These people are too busy in their original jobs to help promote information work. In other words, the Committee is existing only in name, I am pondering on how to do with the Committee whose re-election will take place shortly.

Ueta : (Kochi)

* Kochi Prefectural Information Committee was reorganized in May last year only by radio and press men and section chiefs instead of such important men as mentioned above. Advice by press and radio men are very helpful.

* Whether the committee should be an excutive organization or an advisory one is a question left to be settled.

* The functions of the Committee will surely spurred if the necessary budget is estimated.

Mr. MacLeod (SCAR)

* It seems to me that thereare too many ~~payed~~ volunteer information officials. As far as the prefectural information sections are closely working with information officials of other sections. I personally don't think that the Pref. Information Committee would be necessary. It is natural for such important men to take more interest in their own jobs than/information work.
in the

Mr. Smith:

* Citing the instance of Public Assistance, stressed that the Prefectural Information Section has to cooperate with imformation officials of other section in the planning of information programs.

3. Make clear the relation ship between CPH advisory Committees and local information committees.
(submitted by Kagawa)

* What is the role of the Pref. Information Section in CPH activities?

* Distinguish among Social Education Committee, CPH Advisory Committee and Information Committees.
(submitted by Kochi)

Aoyama (Kagawa)

* In general villages, the information commiittmen are concurrently the members of the either Social Education Committee on CPH advisory committee or the members of both, though information committee men are much more than the others in numbers.

* I should say, the sound development of local autonomy would be attributed to full cooperation of the three.

Ueta (Kochi)

* Same thing can be told of Kochi where there are 54 CPHs. Those CPH advisory Committees are gradually displaying extensive adult education activities simultaneously with local information committees.

* In the villages where there are no CPH, the information committees are sponsoring the movement towards the establishment of CPHs.

Miyauchi (Ehime)

* The duties of the three organizations are originally distinct respectively, but they have acommon purpose in the brood sense of adult education.

* Fortunately, the members of the three organizations are occupied chiefly by same men. That is better for the harmonious development of the public information activities. There has been no trouble about the relation of the three organizations.

Iino (Ehime CPH man)

* This tendency is rather disirable. When ever I attended the CPH meetings, I used to emphasize the participation of local information committmen in CPH organizations as well as its operation.

Sogo (Kagawa CPH man)

* Intends to sent notifications that all the facilities of CPH be further used by local information committees.

* It is planned to appoint at least one full time official ata CPH to take care of its management,

4. How about the good ways to help promote the activities of local information committees? - as to the procurement of an information service car and its function.
(submitted by Ehime Prefecture)

Ikeda (Ehime)

The two ways have been contrived to heop promote the activities of local information committees. One is the procurenent of an information cervice car and another is the reaction investigation through questionnaire. The entry in the questionaire results in the meeting of information committee and subsequently the useful guidance to the committee men on the other Hand . The Pref. Information Sections will become more familiar with the activities of local information committees.

Aoyama : (Kagawa)

* That idea sounds good. We will try to check the reaction of community people through investigation sheets, which will be distributed to local information units.

* The publicity through printing matters is not always worthless.

Miyauchi: (Ehime)

* Reaction investigation through questionnaire reveals that magazines and papers are not well read, though they are expensive and laborious.
mimiographed
* Lots of/pamphlets have recently distributed to local information committees for use of primer. The table of contants is as follows.

Meaning of information, purpose of information activities, duties of information officials, importance and function of local information committees, who audesirable for local information committee men, expenditure of information committees, principles of democracy and utilization of information media transmitted by the Pref. Information Section.

Ueta : (Kochi)

* Almost all the local information committees seems to have been publishing information newspapers.

* Kochi Radio station kindly serves 15 minutes from 18:30 every saturday evening for use of local information committees as the announcement of their information activities worthy of pride.
This program unexpectedly helps stimulate their competition.

* Also plans to conduct a public opinion poll related to information activities simultaneously throughout this prefecture from 26 Feb. until 6 April.

Kannoko (Tokushima)

* The more information media are distributed to local information committees the more will recognize how much the Pref. Information Section are interested.

Aoyama (Kagawa)

* At the last all Japan Information Section Chiefs' Conference I heard that Gumma Pref. Information Section had the circulation of 30,000 information magazines for 150,000 homeholds and 20,000 copies for 100,000 households in Fukui Pref. Compored with these figures showing good circulation, Kagawa is under poor situation.

Miyauchi (Ehime)

Many advertisements on the magazines are welcome to make up for the small budget. However, I am afraid of too much advertisement that may interfere with press code as well as press business.

Mr. MacLeod

Too much advertisement wont interfere with press code but press business.
Then refered to poster colors, its size of wall newspapers and bulletin boards.
Cnncluded that local information committees are responsible for well used and kept bulletin boards.

Sogo (Kagawa)

From the view point of visual education, too many colors and

Too many colors and letters on the wall newspapers are useless from the view point of visual education.
The wall newspaper pasted on the roadside must be different from the one put in the bus, streeet car and train.
Don't confine the publicity to the use of only one medium
The systematci and comprehensive use of various media is the key of effective publicity.

Ikeda (Ehime)

I am convinced that an information service care shall be obtained without fail, though the formal approval is not readched yet. May be, the budget will be curtailed to some extent,

Kanoko & Aoyama:

We had this plan rejected by the General Affairs Department.

5. As to the distriction between information activities
(Submitted by Tokushima)

Gists of discussion:

Information publicity will naturally bring about public opinion. Usually the public opinion is apt to develop to political movements such as recall, of mayors separation amalgamation of communities etc. For the success of these political movements is required the strong support by a certain political party. The Local Information Committees can help community people grasp the social affairs and make their opinion but they should not take part in political activities even if the political activities may be the results of fair public opinion.

We have to keep it in mind that the communist is ready to take advantage of public opinion made in such a process. We don't care any longer about the communists' interference with the proceeding of town meetings. We have enough room to hear their opinions and give them equal chance to talk.

Mr. MacLeod : Pointed out:

Confine all the questions to one munutes or two. Don't have the meetings led by the communists.

6. How to disseminate what was leamed at the All Japan Information Section Chiefs' Conference?
(Submitted by Tokushima)

Gists of Discussion:

Much has been suggested about information activities at the All Japan Con ference.
We need to study good narration on the basis of the idea gained there.
What we leaned there must be dizested before it goes to local information Committees as suggestions.
4 Prefecture section chiefs agreed to hold a conference inviting delegated of local information Committees in order to publicize the idea studied.

7. Introduction of New Technique.
(submitted by Tokushima)

Kannoko (Tokushima)

The Tokushima Shimbun and Tokushima Nippo arranges the information column called Koho Ban in their newspapers.
This free column is set up for the special information of various sections twice a week.

Ueta (Kochi)

We are doing the same thing through the name of Koho (information) is not used.

Aoyama & Miyauchi (not yet but soon)

8. What is the role of Prof. Information in the Emperor's Visit to Shikoku?
(submitted by Kochi)

Gists of discussion:

* The 4 Prefectural Information Section are asked to arrange the schedule of Emperor's Visits.

* Intend to dispatch a stenographer and camera man Extra ordinary issue of Information magazines are planned to feature Emperor's talk and his pictures.

* Good opportunity for information section to keep more close connection with press and radio fields.

9. Motion: (submitted by Kochi)

Agreement was reached on the motion that the next 4 pref Information Section Chiefs' Conference would be held in Kochi sometimes in April when the Kochi sight seeing Exposition will to take place representatives of Kyushu, Chugoku and Kinki districts are to be invited there.

Closing Address by Mr. Smith

Gists:

* Make use of the written information priority program whose techniques and themes are very helpful.

* Make as much recommendation as possible in the monthly activities reports.

* Send the originals together with translated reports.

* Cooperation of CPH is indespensable for the further development os information activities.

Remarks

1. Inside the meeting place was the display of posters, pamphlets, newspapers, and poster exhibits originated by each pref. Information section. All the attendants were enthusiastic enough to look through these and exchange their opinions.

2. The meeting was too short to get deeply into so many agenda scheduled.

3. The meeting was conducted in harmonious atmosphere from the beginning to the end. And was very successful for promoting cooperation and mutual understanding.

4. Regrettable that there was no discassion on development of media.

5. Frankly speaking nothing new was found.

SHIKOKU INFORMATION CONFERENCE

12 July 1949

Date: 12 July 1949

Place: Prefectural Assembly Hall, Kochi City

Attendant:

Capt. Oertle, Mr. Nishimura - SCAR
Mr. Smith, Mr. Murata - Kochi CAT
Capt. George, Mr, Suzuki - Ehime CAT
Lt. Pfeifer, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Sogawa - Kagawa CAT.
Mr. Hiroki, Vice-governor of Kochi Prefecture.
Mr. Takasugi - Shikoku Branch of Central Liaison Office
Mr. Miyauchi, Mr. Ikeda- Ehime Public Hearing Section
Mr. Natuo, Tokushima Planning & Information Section
Mr. Aoyama, Mr. Teshiro, Kagawa Information Section
Mr. Ueda, Mr. Togashi, Mr. Yokoyama - Kochi Information Sec.

Opening Address - Mr. Ueda.

Greeting by Mr. Hiroki

A great pleasure to hold this significant meeting of four prefectures information people in attendance of information officers of Civil Affairs. We have all well recognized the importance of information in a democratic community. However, we can not be satisfied with what we have done so far and there is still a long way to go to the goal. I wish you all concerned would talk each other briskly to exchange your valuable experience for a better job of informatiom.

Greetings - Capt Oertle

The philosophy of the current world is devided into "Democracy" and "Communism". In the government dominated by communism, what they fear most is that their people be informed of the truth. On the country, in democratic countries the greatest enemy is that people are not informed.
Communists embrace skillful technique of distortion of the fact and well organized, and yet there is nothing to worry about them. The combat between the truth and false is going on in Japan. Nothing is more powerful than the truth. In this connection, presentation of timely and essential information is more important right now than ever.
Expect a good deal of information people to devote themselves to perform ever increasing mission to comply with the situation.

Greeting by Mr. Smith

Congratulate on holding the Shikoku Information Conference again here in Kochi, and at the same time wish you to meet regularly in the future to exchange your opinion and experiences assiduously, as it is often said in America two heads are better than one.
Your past work is excellent. Please don't be relaxed and continue to make similar efforts.
Be diligent to make all the times exausting study of every important subject and give indifferent guidance to local information committee so that they can fulfil their great mission.

Disaussion:

(1) On the budget for ~~this~~ this fiscal year and information mechanism.

Mr. Tokaji- Kochi

Our budget for this year is 1, 190,000 yen including 670,000 yen for personnel expenses. We are, therefore, obliged to consider seriousely how to perform a fine work with such a small money, Let's replace expenses with our efforts and initiatives.

There is an urgent need to revise the system of the Prefectural Information Committee. It is desirable to appoint each sections chief of ken-government ~~as~~ regalar member of the committee. I understand there were many members who ~~have~~ seldom attended the meeting of the committee and most of them were ~~where~~ professional people like newspaper men and radio. I'd rather like to have those people just as advisers.

There is a problem peculiar to this prefecture and want to hear from you something about it. It is about the merit and dismerit of the Information Office as a part of the Local Affairs Section. I don't mean it would make a great difference in the result of our work whether or not the office stands on its own feet. What I mean is many difficulties in performance of our business which are caused simply because our office does not stand on the same level with other sections in the prefectural government. We lose a good deal of apportunities. In other words, office is treated badly, while our mission is so great. On the contrary, I don't see any particular reasons why we have yet to stand many difficulties as a part of the Local Affairs Section in their days as they have independent section for information work not only in Shikoku, but also in many prefectures in the rest of the country.

Mr. Miyauchi - Ehime

In our prefectural 1,660,000 yen was appropriated this year for information. Out of the amount personnel expenses amounts up to 640,000 yen, publication of a monthly magazine 700,000 yen. We, therefore, have only 150,000 yen appropriated for actual information program. We would submit a bill of supplementary budget amounting to 300,000 yen to the coming session of the Prefectural Assembly for their approval. The shortage of budget is partially covered by our working in close connection with sections concerned which are so cooperative that they are willing to share expenses.
As one of distinguishing character istics of information activities in our prefecture I would like to tell you that local offices are ~~is~~ taking more active part in information than in other prefectures. As long as local office remains, it is deserable to reach to the public in general through it in the "gun", isn't it?
As for Local Information Committee, in almost cities towns and villages it has been already organized and outset active operation. With development of Local Information Committee, we feel more strongly a need to reeducate the members of the committee so that they can conduct more effectively and intelligently along the line of the substance of it.

Mr. Ueda - Kochi

I agree with Mr. Miyauchi's opinion that Local Office should be encouraged to play an infortant role in the campaign. But, the fact is that we never be satisfied with their activities for information in spite of our great effort to let them work, actively.
Some reasons will be considered such as, deficit of budget to be spent for travelling, etc. But I still say if they have enthusiasm in information, there can be ~~any~~ the way to do something for it.

Mr. Hiroki - Vice Governor, - Kochi

The rumor of abolition of local office has been intensified in an official quarter, which inevitably affects badly on various aspects of the governmental project to manage local offices. The deficit of budget is one of them.

Mr. Miyauchi - Ehime

I'd like to report with pleasure that our monthly information magazine is increasinbly well spoken by the general public and expected to be published in more than 4,000 copies that is about twice as many as that of the first edition.

(2) Important Information Themes

Mr. Aoyama- Kagawa

We have figured out following themes for the compaign for

this month.

(1) Crop collection (2) Public health

(3) Food collection Campaign for Kagawa University

(4) Health insurance

(5) Election of Farm Land Committee

(6) Tax Savings

(7) Love movement to welcome repatriates and aid bereaved family.

Information themes are to be discussed in the regular conference to be held on 25th every month. Information Section will collect and organize necessary information from sections concerned and make a good study of them before they are presanted. And then we pass them down to each of Local Information Committee with suggestions how to work out the campaign.

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

We must particepate in information program on national level, But let's not forget to apply local affairs to those given themes. I understand when we collected and dissiminated information about the damage caused by the Delah typhoon we contributed a lot to ~~justify~~ the good of our people, such as giving a basis to justify tax assessment etc.

Mr. Miyauchi - Ehime

We, first of all, prepare the list of information themes in close contact with sections concerned and then bring it before the monthly meeting for the final decision. We have worked on tax savings for the past ~~two~~ two months, but it appears there is still a great heed to continue the campaign, for farmers in general are found to have little ~~much~~ concern about it probably because they have not paid for their crop turned in. It is also reported that there are approximately 1600 depositurs of tax savings and the amount is estimated at 3 million yen. To promote tax savings we are thinking of putting up bulletin brords to show the progress of tax savings in the street.

Mr. Yokoyama - Kochi

Among many information media, what I'd like to highly recommend through my experience is a friendly talking meeting. It might be said to limit the effect to those who attend, and still it is a very good medium in a sense that in it we have even more opportunities to talk and hear frankly and deeply.

However, it requires skillful technique and other-wise the effect would be adverse.

Don't try to put too many themes in the meeting like this ~~easily~~. We have laid a plan to sponsor friendly talking meetings in various places to talk about the Economic Nine point Principles, price stabilization, economic control etc, cooperated by experts of sections concerned.

This is one way to know how the general public think of various problems at hand. Recently we attended a meeting of this kind, we happened to find out they had believed distorted information concerning tax payment by some subversive elements.

It is of our great responsibility to clear out misunderstanding or misled idea of the people relating to important problems to prevent it from spreading out in our comminity by informing of the truth. However, this will never be attained unless we we ourselves are well aware of how they think.
In this meaning, it is significant to hold friendly talking meeting, by which we are provided with more chances to talk and listen ~~any~~ than any other types of meeting.

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

We'd like to recommend the utilization of speakers group circulating extensively in the prefecture. It is composed of qualified good speakers working closely with competent local office. Officials of local office appeared to be very effective to knock difficulties off in rural ~~area~~ presumably because they were acquainted with among the people in the area.

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

Roving capability is essential for information activities, It is very bad for us not/have any vehicle available.
to

Mr. Ueda- Kochi

Is there any new technique of information?

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

I have heard that EIB dropped handbills from aeroplane. What do you think of it?

Capt Oertle

According to a survey made in Tokyo on the effectivess of that it is found not recommendable.

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

By the courteey of Civil Affairs there is no longer any

thouble about utilization of P.O. system at railway stations. Why are there no means to reduce the cost to put up posters at those stations?

They give 40% discount to governmental offices, and yet we are charged 805 yen for a poster displayed at a station for a week. It's a lot of money.

Capt Oertle

Since that it is stipulated by the ordinance of Transportation Ministry, we have nothing to do about it. You had better not use the station facilities for the purpose. Put them up outside of railway stations.

Mr. Tokaji - Kochi

We have some good script writers in our office. We provide appropriate script for play whenever requested by the people. In addition to hhis, we are working together with motion picture produces tofilm information themes.

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- Afternoon Session -

On Operation of Local Information Committee

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

I hear that there are not very few members of local Information Committee participating in political activities taking advantage of their position. It is regrettable. They should be strickly worned to have a review once again of the essence of the committee. Be alert not to let them intervene political affairs by the name of Local Information Committee. Participation in plities, whatever small, would not only,/but also endanger the existence of the committee. obstruct its development

Mr. Miyauchi - Ehime

Fortunately there is no worry about that in our prefecture so far. As we carried out good education plan on them, they are always properly sticking to the substance of the committee. In Kita-Uwa-gun in our prefecture, the Information Council consisted of representatives from each local information committee in the gun has been established, which is summoned on 7th every month to study information themes and insert local matters to those on national or prefectural basis, discussing the technique of presentation to be commonly adopted by information committee.

We inspire everyone concerned to set up the council in every gun as soon as possible.

Mr. Ueda- Kochi

Approxemately 120 local information have been organized in the prefecture. Other 60 are expected to be set up very soon. I understand that the former name of our office meaning public hearing and information committee office brought out misconception of the tnne mission of our office. They regarded our office as a kind of grievance office or some like that. This was reveal on many occasions and finally made it imperative to do something to clear out those musunderstanding. This unfaborable situation was made even worse by quick establishment of so many local information committees without deep conception of it. To our great disappointment, it is said, some people in a certain community stated that local information committee was established voluntarily and unofficially to arouse public opinion or complaints among the people at large. Such being the case, we held many information meeting to explain the definition of local information committee to strike out their misconception. We repeated over and over again local information committee is nothing but a kind of media, an addition to newspaper and radio or an organization similar to P.T.A. etc. Thus we suceceded in giving a light for them to see back to the characteristies of the committee.
In spite of everything mentioned in above, I dare say the fundamental factor caunsing troubles like this is mainly lack of kindness and courtesy on the side of officials.

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

Some times ago I have heard that the Central Liaison Office was processing toward enactment of national law concerning local information committee.
Have you heard anything about it, Mr. Takasugi?

Mr. Takasugi - Liaison Office

No I haven't. I will check and let you know.

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

Nobody doubt that local information is an addition to other types of media, I believe. But, is it good enough that it is onlya medium to supplement and fill up the gap between newspapers or radio and the population?
Is it all part of local information committee?
As someone says the significance of existence of the organization for information rests upon its function to do good for the community, they expect of local information committee to positively act for the happiness of the people. To disseminate timely and essential information to the population is ofcourse very important, but they are unlikely to content only with it. They want it to do much further.

I am quite clear this idea is not right. But I feel there are something to be carefully considered.

Local Information Committee must be unofficial. But I hear that there are many information committees which are subsided by their town or village office. As long as it relies upon governmental subsidy, it can not be free from their restriction How can local information committee remain as a purely unofficial organization?

In the first place the general public was given an intense feeling that Local Information Committee was established for the sake of military government because they were likely to take the lead ~~the hand~~ of establishing it. With the devlopment of the committee, however, we have got on our own feet through our initiative action to conduct better operation of it. Now we are all endeavoring ourselves to let it grow up splendidly with conviction that it is our own.

Capt. Oertle

It was natural, that some of you thought that way. CI Officer of Tokushima M.G. Team at that time wanted to have information agency set up in Japanese Gov't to help him. Now it is yours both in name and reality. Very pleasant to hear that point is perfectly straight now.

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

There have aroused some problems to be solved of the function of Local Information Committee in connection with the Social Education Law which was effectuated last month. According to the law the Board of Education may let members of Social Education Committee to be organized by the law work out information plan as a part of their business.

What will their Local Information Committee become of it? Can its members be concurrently members of Social Education Committee?

Mr. Naruo - Tokushima

Efficient operation of Local Information Committee can be expected only when it is conducted through proper coordination with Social Education Committee, I presume. Accordingly, it would be even desirable some members of Local Information Committee are members of Social Education Committee at the same time.

Capt. Oertle

I interpret the law in question not inconsistent at all with the existance of Local Information Committee.

Mr. Ueda- Kochi

What do you think mayor be appointed as the chairman of Information Committee?

Mr. Miyauchi - Ehime

It is not necessarily bad, if mayor can really capable for it. There are some chairmans who are mayor in Ehime Prefecture. But they are not chairman simply because they are mayor, but because they are capable.

Mr. Ueda- Kochi

Lastly, let's talk about the way to pass informations to Local Information Committee?

Mr. Miyauchi-Ehime

We send letters by mail regulary every month.

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

Mimeographed materials (1000 copies) are distributed.

Tokushima

Members of Local Information Committee are called to discussion meeting ~~once in while~~ which is held irregulary but often.

Kochi

In this prefecture, the use of a word "Kocho-kai", ie, friendly talking meeting but literally ~~means~~ public Hearing Meeting, caused a lot of misunderstanding about its nature Public general who did not understand what the word really meant, taking advantage of the occasions, tried to express their complaints making information meeting so-called public hearing meeting which was adverse to the purpose of the meeting.

Noruo - Tokushima

It is no wonder, I understand the word "Kocho-kai" is not proper use for information meeting, although it does not practicaly imply public hearing meeting.
The word is used by national diet, prefecture assembly etc. for the meaning of friendly talking meeting and the main purpose of such a meeting is to enhance the friendly relation between assemblymen and general public, to hear

public opinion and complaints on their administration. In other word, public hearing is a part of "Kocho Kai", Therefore, I'd like to say, if they do have the best idea of what the word implies, there should be no danger of misunderstanding about it. The wisest way to prevent it is to avaid to use such an obscure word.

Yokoyama - Kochi

Let's proceed to talk about information materials for common use.

Naruo - Tokushima

There are a bunch of them good enough to use on region level. Don't hesitate to exchange information materials for regional use.

Mr. Aoyama - Kagawa

Taking advantage of this occasion, I would like to propose a matter. It is congraturatory for all of us that we are always working closely together keeping the same pace in Shikoku. But this is not enough yet. As many information agencies have been established throughout the country, it is very improtant for us to keep contact with those agencies. Also we must have good relation with ministries and other governmental offices. Let's coordinate to keep liaison with them.

Mr. Ueda, Miyauchi, Naruo.

That is a good idea.

KOCHI SHIMBUN 14 July 1949

Editorial: Considering results of 4 prefecture conference of information concerned, information business in Kochi should be more active.

What have been most hotly debated at the liasion conference of the four prefecture's information sections in Shikoku are the problems concerning the current fiscal year's budget, system and operation of information activity and the activity of the information committee of local autonomous body.

(1) System of information organ.

Despite the problem concerning the system of information organ in Kochi has frequently become a subject of discussion, why has it not yet been reformed?

Tokushima, Kagawa and Ehime prefectures have a prefectural information section respectively, where as Kochi prefecture has merely an information committee. Although the leading members of the information committee in Kochi are the high-ranking officials such as the prefectural section chief and chairman of the standing committee of the prefectural assembly, the members who attend its meetings are very few.

Moreover, they have few understanding about the importance of information business, and consequently the result is not so favorable.

Considering the above-mentioned fact, the existing system of the information organ in Kochi should be re-examined as soon as possible.

In case the existing system is retained, more competent and active prefectural official should be appointed the members of the information committee.

(2) Budget problem

The annual budget for information business in each prefecture in Shikoku is about ¥ 1,500,000 ----- ¥ 1,600,000. If each prefectural authorities endeavour to promote the information activity with creative ideas, more successful result may be attained even with such small fund.

The success and failure rely chiefly upon the fact whether those persons in charge of the information business will willingly work systematically and positively or not.

For example, the annual budget for information business in Ehime Prefecture is only nearly ¥ 100,000. However, the Ehime Prefectural authorities are intending to conduct the information business most effectively, taking advantage of the drives for collecting fund and propaganda movement of various other organs.

(3) Guidance and activity of the information committee of local autonomous body.

This may be one ofthe most important subjects debated at the liaison conference. In order to conduct the information business most effectively, it is most important to lead properly the information committee of local autonomous body which has the direct connection with the life and thought of the people.

There are more than 120 local information committees in towns and villages in Kochi Prefecture. Although a great part of there local information committees are actively functioning, there are not a few local information committees which are little more than a name.

This is chiefly due to the fact that some of these local information committees are being handled by few political bosses.

As, from the beginning, the local information committees in the prefecture placed more emphasis upon the duty of public hearing rather than that of information.

Nowadays the people in general consider that the information organ means the one which disposes of only the complaints and grievance from the people. As the result of it, the people are apt to only criticize and blame the local autonomous body authorities and the leading members of the authorities at the information conference.

It is very regrettable fact that such misunderstanding of the people about the information business has much disturbed the self-government of local autonomous body.

Such undesirable phenomenon can hardly be found out in three other prefectures in Shikoku.

The people of Kochi should reflect upon this point.

The information business is one of the most important and latest democratic system in the post-war Japan. Therefore, the four prefectures in Shikoku took the lead to adopt this information system.

Of course, there are maney model and creative points in the information system of Kochi prefecture, but, on the other hand, there are also not a few points to be reformed. In view of the result of the liasion conference of four prefecture's information sections, the Kochi prefectural authorities should endeavour to arrive at perfection of the information business.

By Takahashi, 21 July 1949

CONFERENCE OF CHIEFS OF PREFECTURAL
INFORMATION AGENCIES IN SHIKOKU

26 April 1949
Matsuyama

Attendants:

Ehime	Mr.	MIYAUCHI
	"	IKEDA
Kochi	Mr.	YOKOYAMA
	"	TOGASHI
Tokushima	Mr.	NARUO
Kagawa	Mr.	AOYAMA
	"	GODA

MG Visitors

Capt. R.L. Oertle	Shikoku MG Reg.
Capt. C.L. George	Ehime MG Tm
Lt. W.R. Murray	Tokushima MG Tm
Lt. C.R. Pfeiffer	Kagawa MG Tm
Mr. L. Smith	Kochi MG Tm

Agenda

Status of information activities in Shikoku.

Various problems submitted by each prefecture.

Requests to Military Government.

Exchange of materials.

Morning Session

Mr. MIYAUCHI — Opening address

Mr. AOYAMA — As for the preparation of information materials for the month, we ask people in charge of information of each section to furnish materials which are concerned with their activities of the month. Prefectural Information Committee is convoked to discuss

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Morning Session

Mr. MIYAUCHI — Opening address

Mr. AOYAMA — As for the preparation of information materials for the month, we ask people in charge of information of each section to furnish materials which are concerned with their activities of the month. Prefectural Information Committee is convoked to discuss

monthly subjects, on the basis of materials collected from each section, and form the information plan.

On the other hand, we sponsor meetings of Local Information Committee in each Gun for the purpose of dissemination and discussion of projected subjects. In these meetings we firmly request at least one attendant from each city-town and village to avoid the meeting dominated by some people from a few districts.

MIYAUCHI: I presume that meetings like this also have a great significance for educational purpose of members of Local Information Committee. Which is the main purpose in your prefecture, dissemination, of information or education?

AOYAMA: Under the present circumstances, both of them are equally important.

MIYAUCHI: It is a trouble that attendants do not come punctually on time. Of course, it can not be neglected to encourage them to be punctual, but, for the time being, our attention should be given to how to kill effectively their waiting time. We showed with a great success opaque cards entitled "Japan looks into future," taking advantage of short time before the meeting was called to order.

As for the most suitable time for meeting, I should say it is one o'clock in the afternoon. Meetings in the morning were troubled very often with delay of attendance of people from distant districts.

NARUO: In Tokushima prefecture, Local Information Committee Meeting by gun is now under way between 18 April and 30 April. Enphasis must be placed upon implementation of education plan of members of Local Information Committees availing ourselves of every possible opportunity.

If we want to carry on information programs most efficiently, we must

K. Okuda.
4-14-49

Report on the collection of donation at each district N R P in Kochi-ken

A. Period B. Goal C. Means D. Place and E. Purpose

1. Kogo District

A. 1 April - 30 June 1949
B. 50.000
C. Collect non-paid fees of Police Supporting Assn (president: Mayor) being organized at each town and village under jurisdiction of Kogo District, NRP Mayor of each town and village to appropriate allotted amount for this donation in the budget of his town or village.

D. Nanokawa-mura, Befu-mura, Choja-mura, Togano-mura, and Yokobatake-mura.

E. Partial reconstruction of Police Station. Repair of Patrol- car.

2. Kahoku District

A. 1 April - 21 March