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C.E. OFFICER

ORGANIZATION OF 4-H CLUB WORK

O B J E C T I V E S

4-H Club work in Japan is to be a voluntary, specialized educational enterprise for rural young people conducted as an integral part of the general expansion organization. As such, it shares in the objectives common to all educational institutions and movements in its concern with the development of individual abilities and capacities for learning, intellectual and moral character, qualities of effective citizenship, and the like. Its distinctive educational objectives are directed toward rural boys and girls and include the following:

1. To help develop desirable ideals and standards of farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and a sense of respensibility for their attainment.

2. To afford technical instruction in farming and homemaking, in order that skill and understanding in these fields and a clearer vision of agriculture as a basic industry, and of homemaking as a worthy occupation, may be acquired.

3. To provide an opportunity to "learn by doing" through conducting certain farm and home enterprises and demonstrating to others what has been learned.

4. To teach the value of research and develop a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and the home.

5. To train in cooperative action to the end that the boys and girls may increase their accomplishments and, through associated efforts, better assist in solving rural problems.

6. To develop habits of healthful living, to provide information and direction in the intelligent use of leisure, and to arouse worthy ambitions and a desire to continue to learn, in order that fuller and richer lives may result.

7. To teach and to demonstrats methods designed to improve practices in agriculture and homemaking that farm incomes may be increased, standards of living improved, and the satisfactions of farm life enhanced.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N

In each area, an extension agent or an agricultural school teacher serving as a part time assistant extension agent, under the general directions of the prefecture extension service in cooperation with the National Extension Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, will supervise the organization of 4-H Clubs.

REC'D C.E.
DATE 28 July 49

He will guide the formulation of the club program for the year, supply prefecture and national bulletins, consult with members of the country 4-H Club counil or committee and the local club leaders, conduct such gatherings as 4-H camps club picnics, round-ups, exhibits, fairs, and achievement days; and evaluate the results at the close of the year.

An areas 4-H Club council or committee is usually an important part of every area extension organization. Such a council or committee may be composed of local leaders, parents, experienced members, and farm people interested in the development of the 4-H Club program. Under the guidance of the area extension agent, such area club councils or committees usually study the needs of the area, help to plan area 4-H activities, lend support to the work of local leaders and perform other duties as situations change and needs arise.

The local volunteer leaders is regarded as important to the whole 4-H program. This person usually is an outstanding man or woman resident of the community interested in young people and willing to spend some time in helping the members of a club to plan their own program for the year. All such leaders are expected to attend regular club meetings; train members in various 4-H activities; visit the home of members to see how their demonstrations are progressing; give advice and encouragement when needed; accompany members to club events outside the community; and assume responsibility in relation to members' group activities.

In almost every 4-H Club, certain minimum organization goals should be set up. They are as follows:

(1) a membership for each club of at least five working on the same enterprise;
(2) a local leader in charge during the club year;
(3) a local club organization, with necessary officers and duties as prescribed in a club constitution;
(4) a definite program of work for the year, developed largely by the members themselves under skilled guidance;
(5) at least six regular club meetings during the year;
(6) local exhibit held annually by the club members;
(7) a club demonstration team, which must give at least one public demonstration in the home community;
(8) training whereby each club member shall learn to judge results of the work undertaken;
(9) completion of the farm or home demonstration by at least 60 percent of the members, with a final report filed with the area or prefecture club leader;
(10) an achievement-day program upon completion of the week.

When organizing a 4-H Club, young people should be led to elect their own officers, appoint their own committees, and plan their own programs. Officers, and members of committees should be encouraged to assume full responsibility. Training schools for them alone may be held. Throughout, the function of the adult leader is to study the members of the group carefully so that he may skillfully guide them to adjust in a

constructive way to the different situations that may arise in the group.

Probably the most important phase of the 4-H Club organization is the regular meeting, held at stated intervals at least once a month in keeping with good parliamentary procedure, and usually consisting of three parts ---
(1) business,
(2) demonstrations and discussions in connection with the project work under way and community-improvement activities undertake by the group as a whole, and
(3) social activities.

The General 4-H Program and Its Significance

4-H members, in their organized clubs, their own farm and home programs in relation to their own interests and those of the community. Problems are faced in the farm homes, the fields, the barns, the orchard, the gardens, the markets, and the various community meeting places. Solutions are sought and programs developed with all members of a 4-H Club participating in accordance with general organization procedure. Each 4-H Club member then, in keeping with the projects and activities determined, performs a worth-while piece of work, under the supervision of the local leader and area extension agent, that will demonstrate or teach the better way in homemaking or agriculture.

The benefits of the 4-H Club program to the individual are varied and often far-reaching. Not every 4-H Club undertaking is a financial success, naturally, but unless some unfortunate situation occurs, the club member usually realizes profit from the enterprise. Members also benefit from their contacts with their leaders, who know how to do things, with the work of one another which frequently involves acquiring added interesting information; and with men and women of affairs while participating in various 4-H events. Club work helps rural young people to gain valuable work experiences, to realize upon the opportunities around them, to feel that they have a useful part of the world's work to do. It tests their fitness for farm life, so that only those who like farming will engage in it; gives them a keen sense of their responsibility to meet their financial obligations; trains them in cooperation through a work and play program planned largely by themselves; develops leadership through tasks assumed in keeping with their abilities and for the service of others; helps them to earn and save for their education; helps them to establish homes of their own; and finally, because their attention is constantly being focused upon the needs of their own communities and the possibilities for improvement, develops a sense of community responsibility that stimulates them to participate in community improvement activities along side their parents and neighbors on a common basis.

In the United States, for more than a quarter of a century through the work of the 4-H agricultural and homemaking clubs, rural young people from 10 to 21 years of age, over 10,000,000 in all, have been

helped to take their places in their own homes and communities as young citizens, imbued with the desire to do, to earn, and to serve. This consciousness of their own importance and of the importance of their 4-H activities to the welfare of rural communities has led them to manifest these qualities of work and integrity that make character and, in turn, have often helped them to become leaders in the important civic affairs of State and Nation. Development of the young rural people of Japan in a similar manner is an objective worthy of all persons interested in agriculture.

*
Adapted for Japan from "4-H Club Work as an Integral Part of the Extension Service in United States" by Gertrude L. Warren.

F 440

CIVIL EDUCATION SECTION
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

2 August 1950

MEMORANDUM TO ASSIST CE OFFICER (YA)

Subject: School Agriculture Club in Lower Secondary School.

1. Point of view

As far as the School Agriculture Clubs in Upper Secondary Schools are going to organize Ken-wide federation as well as nation-wide federation by the end of September this year, and they expect the function of the federation that will surely furnish a model structure and program, et cetra, even any useful information that was offered by the CE Section will not be accepted by them for the time being, I think.

Then, developing SAC in LSS is preferable thing in this period, I think. Because, some LSS has a 4-H Club organized under the supervision of teacher in vocational education. Or some students of LSS who organized a 4-H Club in community without consent of the school faculty were blamed severly by the principal that disbanded the club unwillingly. Students must be given opportunity to be able to form agriculture club, if they wish.

When we think of students who do not go to upper school and engage in farm work immediately after they graduated from the school, "learn by doing" system on farming or raising livestock, et cetra, is vital importance to them, future farmers.

2. Possibility of having SAC in LSS

None can deny the fact that there is a group of students in LSS who study and practise of farming and raising small cattles under structure of Seito-kai or Student Association, though they are not well organized and not carrying out outstanding activities. In most case, the group is organized voluntarily among students who do not go to upper school and is supervised by teacher in vocational education of the school for the operation of activities.

There is no difficulty to make these groups improve to SAC, which is well-organized and democratic agriculture organization among future farmers who are in school.

3. Charateristics of SAC in LSS

SAC in LSS should be separated from SAC in USS in the following points:

a) To be under low standard in conducting projects or activities --- just as 4-H Club.

b) To be organized mainly among students who do not go to upper school. Of course, it must be based on volunteer membership.

c) To be supervised well by teacher in vocational education of the school.

d) To be cooperative to the agriculture extension agents and agriculture extension committee members in the area.

e) Name of the club need not to unify as School Agriculture Club. It is free to choose the name of club by students concerned.

4. Possible activities of SAC in LSS

Activities of SAC are presumed as follows;

a) Club meeting should be held at least once a month.

b) Simple project (method) just as 4-H Club do should be conducted.

c) Project record book should be kept by individual member that is pretty simple in its content.

d) Demonstration to community should be held at least once a year.

e) Exhibit should be held at least once a year. This may be done as a part of school fair of the LSS.

f) Judging contest should be conducted very often.

g) Achievement Day events of the club should be conducted every year.

h) Observation tour should be conducted at least once a year. It does not mean to go out far distant places which is pretty expensive. Observation hiking to neighbouring villages is all right.

5. Assignment of "try-out" school for SAC

Trying out how SAC in LSS should be in its structure and activities is very necessary at present status of LSS. Kannonji LSS desires to be assigned as "try-out" school for that. I recieved a letter from Mr. Takahashi, head teacher in vocational education of the school, that he will come this section with Mr. Oda, the principal, to hear suggestions about it.

There are 24 students who enroll in an agriculture group in the school, that is desirable size of SAC to be experimentative in its

structure and activities.

I want to hear opinion of Mr. Dobbins and Mr. Heger about this matter, as well as good or no good of encouraging LSS to improve existing student's group in agriculture.

Yuichi Tanemoto
Adviser

F 440

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 325 (10 Jun 50)A

HGS/MBW/SCS/PWR/tt
10 June 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Five Regional Conferences on Extension Youth Work - Field Trip Report

1. Pursuant to authority contained in LO 106-71 Headquarters, GHQ, FEC, dated 28 April 1950, five regional conferences on extension youth work were held from 16-31 May 1950 in the following Civil Affairs Regions at the cities indicated in parentheses:

Hoddaido (Sapporo)	16-17 May	1 Prefecture
Tohoku (Sendai)	19-20 May	7 Prefectures
Kanto (Tokyo)	23-24 May	10 Prefectures
Kinki (Osaka)	25-26 May	6 Prefectures
Tokai-Hokuriku (Nagoya)	30-31 May	6 Prefectures
Total	Five regions	30 Prefectures

2. These trends in the development of the Extension Youth Program were quite evident in the regional conference discussions:

a. The number of extension youth groups is growing and the total membership is increasing.

b. The average size of clubs is getting smaller.

c. The average age of membership is being lowered gradually.

d. Girls' club work lags far behind the boys'.

e. The concept of the individual project is being more widely accepted.

f. There is a stong trend toward federation of youth clubs.

g. Problems of relationships have developed particularly with the Seinendan, social education and the public schools as the extension youth clubs have grown.

h. Increasing consideration is being given to youth work by prefectural officials.

i. Adult sponsoring groups are coming more prominently into the picture, particularly in the Tokai-Hokuriku Region.

j. Considerable emphasis on training of leadership is apparent in both plans and practices.

k. Desire is increasing among prefectural people for more specific definition of extension youth clubs.

l. Many prefectures are developing means of giving recognition to club members and clubs for outstanding achievement.

The most of these trends are being discussed more fully in the latter part of this memorandum.

3. The purposes of these regional conferences were: (1) To determine present trends, problems and plans for the future of Japan's Agricultural Extension Youth Program from oral reports of prefectural officials and young people; (2) To provide guidance when the situation warranted; (3) To emphasize the need for the selection and training of prefectural staffs for carrying forward the extension youth program in each prefecture.

4. These regional conferences were jointly planned by Mr. Rose of NR/A and Mr. Eitaro Ogawa of MAF. A copy of the letter sent by the Chief of Agricultural Improvement Bureau, MAF to prefectural governors setting forth the plans for the conferences is attached as incl 1.

5. The translations of the actual regional conference programs prepared by the host prefectures are attached as incl 2. Attendance at each of these is shown as a part of incl 2.

6. The written reports (English) of each of the thirty prefectures concerning present status, problems and future plans of Extension youth work are in the files of the Research and Extension Branch of NR/A. These reports were discussed during the first day of each conference.

7. Dr. S. C. Salmon, Head of the Research and Extension Branch of NR/A attended the Kinki regional conference in Osaka and a copy of his Memorandum for Record is attached as incl 3. This is being included here because it gives a good report of a representative regional conference whereas this paper seeks to give a summary of the five conferences.

8. The writer was accompanied on all of these conferences by either Mr. Eitaro Ogawa or Mr. Moto Tanaka of the Youth Sub-section of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau, MAF. Mr. Kosei Kamiyama served as interpreter.

9. There were many problems discussed in these five regional conferences on extension youth work. Many of them require further study and careful consideration if the extension youth program is to develop on a sound and progressive basis. No effort is made in this paper to show the frequency or the location in which the problems were considered. Nor have any efforts been made here to list the problems.

in the order of their importance because all of them must be constructively dealt with if much progress is to be made in this program. These problems will be discussed under the following headings:

a. Organizational Patterns.

b. Program of Instruction.

(1) Program Planning

(2) Individual Projects

(3) Group Activities

(4) Training Aids and Instruction Materials

c. Leadership Training.

d. Support of Adults.

e. Awards and Incentives.

f. Relationships with other Organizations and Agencies.

10. ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERNS: A wide range of organizational patterns are presently being used in the Extension Youth Programs.

a. Size of Clubs: Clubs range in size from one in Fukui Prefecture with 1926 members to one in Ishikawa Prefecture with five members according to presently available figures. The average size of club for the nation has been decreasing since September 1949:

30 September 1949	53.2 members
31 December 1940	45.7 members
31 March 1950	37.7 members

Considerable discussion was centered on this trend at Tokai-Hokuriku regional conference. This trend was considered desirable by the conferees. They believe the small clubs are more suited to carrying out the Extension objectives because:

1. Club members have more opportunities to express themselves individually.

2. Individual project work can be more thoroughly discussed.

3. Clubs can meet in homes thus creating better relationships with parents.

4. It is easier to get volunteer adult leaders who are able to lead small clubs.

5. Congenial relationships among members is easier to establish in small clubs.

One of the limitations on the small clubs as a medium for conducting Extension work, however, is the fact that the farm advisers cannot contact as many of his people in a given period of time.

Some disadvantages of the large youth clubs that were cited by the Extension conferees at the Nagoya meeting were:

1. Large clubs have a tendency to be more formal.

2. Many members are hesitant to express themselves before a large group.

3. The programs are more difficult to plan because the interests of the members are so diverse.

4. It is almost impossible to have informal discussion of projects.

Some advantages of the large clubs are:

1. Some members feel their club is more important because it is larger. They like to be identified with a large group.

2. It is easier to attract outstanding speakers.

A survey of about 600 youth club members in Hokkaido indicated that 86.3% desire to belong to clubs having 30 or less members.

Conclusion: It is desirable to develop relatively small extension youth clubs. This was the sentiment quite generally among the five regions. The Nagoya group recommended clubs with membership of 15 to 30 members. Apparently this recommendation is sound.

b. Age Ranges: There is a wide variance of ages of members in youth clubs. Yamanashi reports a range up to 55 years; Mie up to 50 and Aichi up to 42 while several prefectures report members 10 years of age. There is a definite trend,

however, toward lowering the average age. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is apparently moving in the direction of three age groups; (1) Shonen - under 20, (2) Seinen - 20's, and (3) 30 and above. Some ideas expressed by prefectural representations indicated a clash in youth clubs. Some stated the older members could provide examples and direction for the younger members. Others believed that the younger members did not like the "superintendence" of the older members. Still another reason given was that younger members were not able to participate actively in many of the difficult projects conducted by older members.

Conclusion: The writer believes three major age groupings are desirable:

1. The in-school age group: some of these are being served, however, they are organized into clubs that meet outside the school.

2. The out-of-school age group including those up to 25 years of age.

3. Those over 25

c. Frequency of meetings: Some clubs that are organized as subdivisions of Seinendan meet weekly. Quite a number of the Extension clubs that are independently organized hold regular meetings monthly. Hokkaido region made a survey of about 600 youth club members to determine the frequency of meetings desired by the members. The results are as follows:

Frequency of Meeting	Percentage Desiring
Once in two months	0.3
Monthly	43.6
Twice a month	40.6
Thrice a month	14.6
Four times a month	0.9

d. Membership participation: the total membership in Japan's Extension youth clubs is increasing. There were no indications in any of the conferences that indicated prefectures were decreasing in total numbers. A reference to quarterly reports of MAF for the nation as a whole reveals:

Date	Membership
31 March 1949	145,616
30 September 1949	491,074 *
31 December 1949	300,487
31 March 1950	288,148

* The variance between September and December is believed to be due principally to a more strict definition of the group. It is to be expected that there will be another membership drop on paper if and when the definition of the "Extension Youth Club" is given the clear definition that is needed.

e. Participation by sex: A report from Mr. Drlica, Civil Affairs representative, for April stated there were in Tohoku region;

1,384 clubs for boys only
45 for girls only
465 co-educational

1,894 Total

However, there appears to be desire to increase the co-educational clubs. This is particularly true of 4-H club groups for youths 10-2o years of age. The Agricultural Study groups are generally in their twenties and many of them are young men only. One or two instances were cited where parents were reported to have expressed objections to boys and girls meetings in the same club particularly for night meetings.

Preliminary conclusion: It appears desirable to promote co-educational clubs and encourage the clubs to divide for a part of the meetings when some project discussions are of direct interest to just one of the sex. For example when the project work is sewing.

f. Participation of 2nd and 3rd sons: Much concern exists concerning the participation of 2nd and 3rd sons in the Extension youth program. Second and third sons will have to seek employment in fields other than the home farm because the first sons normally inherit the land. The Japanese farms are so small that they cannot be practically subdivided despite recent changes in law that make it possible for other members of the family to inherit the land. Some of the clubs now have only first sons as members. Clubs having only first sons are certainly an excellent

medium for Extension to use in advancing the improvement of agricultural techniques. First sons have a strong incentive to learn since their vocation is already quite definitely determind. There was an expression in the Tohoku conference to the effect that Extension might well confine its extension youth work to boys of this group. The writer was specifically asked what the philosophy and policies of 4-H Clubs in America were regarding 2nd and 3rd sons. The writer explained that :

1. Inheritance of the farm is not limited to the first sons in America.

2. Less than 20% of the population is required to produce food and fibre for the whole population. This necessitates the movement of a very large percentage of farm youth to employment in fields other than agriculture. So American Extension Work has been facing a similar problem.

3. America has found, however, through more than forty years of experience in this field that when rural boys and girls are provided with the opportunities to belong to 4-H Clubs and conduct their own individual farm and home projects and take part in club meetings they learn more than the techniques of agriculture and home making. Club members develop traits desirable in good workers, such as self-reliance, resourcefulness, industry, appreciation for scientific approach to a job, how to get along with others and the ability to express ideas. This type of training conditions the individual for responsibilities in other vacations. Employers recognize good work habits and attitudes as well as vocational skills and information.

4. America has found, to, that 4-H clubs develop not only good workers but also leaders with a highly developed sense of community service; and citizens who are more concerned about their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy.

5. Japan can develop, as America has developed, and Extension youth program that will effectively serve rural youth -- 2nd and 3rd sons as well as 1st sons. And Extension can do this as efficiently and perhaps more economically than any other government adult leadership supplements professional leadership and only those interested participate -- voluntary membership.

g. Officers: It was interesting to learn that some clubs used the rotating chairman plan. This has the advantage of providing experience for a greater number to preside, however a lack of continuity in definite leadership over a sufficient period to initiate and execute group projects is likely to be a weakness. Some clubs had project leaders such as crops, livestock and home improvement. No instances were noted where the American conventional plan of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, reporter and song leader were being used. This point was not sufficnently explored to draw any conclusions except that uniformity in the officer system will enable those administering the program to specifically define responsibilities of officers and develop training programs that will assist officers in cicharging more effectively their responsibilities.

h. Names and affiliations: The Extension included a number of different types of clubs in their program in the beginning. Some of the more important of these were:

1. Agricultural Study Circles or Clubs (Noji-Kenkyukai).
2. 4-H Clubs.
3. Young Men's Association Agricultural Branch of Seinendan.
4. Rural Youth League (No-Sei-Ren.)
5. Young Men's Groups of Agricultural Cooperatives.
6. Young Men's Groups of Farmers Association.
7. Others such as Circle for Food Production, Patriotic Groups, Farmers Union and Ladies Society.

However, they have been narrowing the types to those they have taken some initiative in promoting. The regional conference indicated there are three groups receiving most of Extension workers' attention. These are:

1. 4-H Clubs.
2. Agricultural Study Clubs.
3. Agricultural Branch of Seinendan.

i. Federation of clubs: Time after time in these meetings there were references to instances of Extension clubs having federated or intending to federate. The writer believes federations can have a worthwhile function in the development of opportunities for youth, however the writer seriously questions whether sufficient consideration is being given to exactly how these federations will serve.

Conclusion: This problem warrants additional study. It appears desirable to encourage MAF to survey the status of federations of youth clubs by a questionnaire that will cover such items as:

1. What is the name of the youth federation?
2. What was date of organization ?
3. Who initiated the action to federate?
4. Who are the present sponsors of the organization?
5. Who are included in the membership?
6. What are the specific purposes of the federation?
7. What are the specific activities or projects that have been accomplished to date?
8. What specific projects or activities are planned for future?
9. Do you have a constitution, by-laws or other rules governing the operation of the federation?
10. What controls are exercised over member groups?
11. Do member groups apply for membership? Are you automatically members because they are located in the area? Are they required to belong?
12. How is the federation financed?
13. What publications, if any, have they distributed?
14. And such other information as may be of interest in getting a clear understanding of the federation.

11. PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION: Since the Agricultural Extension System is an educational agency the program of instruction is of primary importance. The observations and notes during these conferences are grouped under (1) program planning (2) individual projects (3) group activities and (4) training aids and instruction materials.

a. Program planning: The Umetsubo 4-H Club of Koromo town in Aichi Prefecture conducted a community survey of agricultural practices, home living condition, factors influencing health, and other matters of significance in the community, as a basis for their program of work. Several instances were noted where local clubs had developed a program of activities for the year and had posted these in their meeting place as a reference for the membership. How active youth were in the formulation of these programs was not determined.

Recommendation: A bulletin on "Suggestions for Planning Youth Club Programs" should be developed by MAF as soon as possible and distributed to prefectures.

b. Individual projects: The development of suitable agricultural and home-making projects for individual youth club members constitutes one of the most important problems of Extension workers with youth. From field observations, reports of prefectural Extension workers and discussions arising in the five regional conferences, it is apparent that the concept of the individual project is being more widely appreciated by Extension workers. Extension workers, however, have stated a number of limitations to getting the individual project method into widespread application in the immediate future. These limitations may be summarized as follows:

(1) Farms are so small that parents cannot let their children have land and other facilities to conduct projects.

(2) Parents cannot afford to let children have financial returns from their projects. It is necessary for the return to go into the family treasury and be disbursed in the best interests of the entire family of the parents.

(3) It is contrary to family traditions for children to take as much initiative as conducting their own projects requires.

(4) Farm and home advisers had insufficient specific outlines and informational materials to help them guide youth club members in the selection and conduct of their individual projects. This is notably true for the younger members and for girls.

Despite these limitations, progress is being made. Discussions in the regional conferences developed the following points that are pertinent to the solution of this problem:

(1) Suitable individual projects provide a sound economic foundation for the Extension youth program -- one that will have an increasingly strong appeal to club members, parents and the general public.

(2) Individual projects can become a most effective means of demomstrating the improved methods and practices determined by experiment station research. They are effective because where they are conducted on the individual farm and in the individual home all members of the family realize their significance.

(3) When club members receive the earning from their individual projects they have a very strong incentive to do a better job. Several instances that were reported indicated that in actual practice many parents do allow their sons and daughters to have returns from their projects.

(4) "Learning by doing" and "earning while learning" should be stressed more and more because in the part too much emphasis has been placed on lectures as a method for teaching youth.

(5) Although the variety of individual projects was limited in the majority of prefectures, a tabulation of those noted in prefectural reports and mentioned during the discussion was quite extensive.

The following is a list of individual projects for club members which have been listed from discussion and written reports:

Crop Projects	Vegetable Projects
1. Rice	1. Eggplant
2. Sweet Potatoes	2. Radishes
3. Soybeans	3. Tomatoes
4. Wheat	4. Cabbage
5. Barley	5. Carrots
6. Peanuts	6. Onions
7. Rape Seed	7. Seedless Melons

8. Sesame Seed
9. Tea
10. White Potatoes
11. Mushrooms
12. Tobacco

Horticultural Projects

1. Pears
2. Apples
3. Chestnuts
4. Persimmons
5. Camphor

6. Plums
7. Oranges

Livestock Projects

1. Pig
2. Goat
3. Sheep
4. Rabbits
5. Milk Cow

Specific Projects for Girls

1. Work cloths
2. Knitting
3. Embroidery
4. Nutrition
5. Kitchen utensils
6. Housing
7. Preparation of vegetable
8. Food for the busy season

8. Braod Beans
9. Sponge Cucumbers
10. Green Peas
11. Forced Growing of Cucumbers

Related Agricultural Projects

1. Soil Analysis
2. Farm machinery
3. Fertilizers
4. Pastures
5. Processing agricultural products
6. Charcoal production
7. Land Improvement

Poultry Projects

1. Chickens
2. Ducks
3. Pheasants

Further Individual Projects

1. Pearl moths
2. Bamboo work
3. Recreation leadership
4. Bees

Chiba Prefecture prepared a list of projects from which the individual could choose. This is being attached as inclusure 4 because it demonstrates three points that are of interest in discussing individual projects:

1. It is quite evident that the individual projects in this case may be only a matter of study, observation and report. It seems to the writer that these may well have their place in the development of a good discussion program in the local club. However, it seems of utmost importance to encourage or even require members to conduct definite, tangible, economic agricultural or home making projects and let these serve as the basis for discussion.

2. Placing the list of cultural projects first many indicate an undesirable over emphasis on this type of program for this early phase of the Extension work.

3. Chiba has, however, demonstrated leadership by listing a wide range of topics that will assist individuals and clubs in the enriching of their programs.

c. Group activities: Some of these may also be conducted by individuals.

(1) Survey of home community (Agricultural practices, living conditions, health, etc).

(2) Soil survey of community

(3) Soil analysis, mostly to determine soil acidity.

(4) Joint control of insects and diseases by spraying with 2,4-D, use of BHC, DDT and pyrethrum.

(5) Study of rice blast disease, and control of rice stem borer.

(6) Youth club visits to local experiment stations.

(7) Educational trips of youth clubs to other prefectures.

(8) Community club tour to inspect and evaluate numbers projects.

(9) Soil acidity campaigns.

(10) Cultivation and management of common earning plot or farm.

(11) Making club flags.

(12) Establishment of club library.

(13) Control of vermin.

(14) Making agricultural calendar.

(15) Sponsoring club for younger members.

(16) Supplying volunteer leaders for clubs of younger members.

(17) Participation in federation of youth clubs.)

(18) Observing special 4-H Club Day.

(19) Holding or observing 4-H Club Week.

(20) Sponsoring a travelling library.

(21) Giving demonstrations to other groups such as preparation of nutritious food, preparation of food for busy season and a demonstration of formal tea ceremony.

(22) Joint planning of youth program.

(23) Conducting special program for parents.

(24) Management of community demonstration farm.

(25) Management of community seed beds.

(26) Encouraging the use of improved seed and the exchange of seed within community.

(27) Conducting a harvest contest.

(28) Management of small scale library.

(29) Conducting community athletic meetings and contests.

(30) Presenting special programs for the public.

(31) Holding special recreation events such as hiking

(32) Preparation and care of sweet potato seedling beds.

(33) Joint sponsorship of night school for young people.

(34) Helping to show films and slides.

The following activities are some which the clubs have participated in or have been developed for their special use:

(1) Education movies.

(2) Short courses in agricultural techniques.

(3) Publication of club news paper.

(4) Short course on keeping project records.

(5) Radio broadcasting.

(6) Essay contest.

(7) "Roving course meeting" to train officers of club.

(8) Lantern slide movies.

(9) Participation in recognition program, such as a "model club" and helping to develop "Standard Clubs."

(10) Distribution of 4-H badges.

(11) Officers training meetings.

(12) Volunteer leaders trainings.

(13) Study announcement meeting in the area.

(14) Helping to raise funds for club operations.

d. Training aids and instruction materials: Motion pictures: Much discussion centered on the use of motion pictures, particularly "The Green Promise", an American movie portraying the effects of 4-H Club work. The prefectures were enthusiastic about the use of this film but were distressed because it was not available as 16 mm since many of their communities have no facilities for showing 35 mm. Some prefectures stated the film was a commercial showing thus restricting its wide use. Some pressure was brought to bear on MAF's representative to have this film reporduced as 16 mm.

Film slides and strips: In the Sendai conference there was a strong desire expressed for film slides and film strips. Some of these were desired toshow outstanding examples of projects and activities of youth clubs; factual charts on project work; and techniques in program planning.

Flannelgraphs and charts: Interest in flannelgraphs had been aroused by a presentation made at the Extension directors' April meeting in Tokyo by Miss Collings of NR/A.. A number of good charts in color were observed in the district area offices of farm and home advisers.

Informational guides on organization and project work: There was widespread interest in securing more information on how to organize clubs and keep them growing. The need for taking full advantage of materials from the experiment stations was stressed. A suggestion for exchanging materials between prefectures was made. Much assistance can certainly be rendered the prefectures by MAF if a periodic appraisal of materials developed by the prefectures is made; provided the ideas that are worthy of widespread adoption are extracted and forwarded to the prefectures.

12. Leadership and training: One of the major purposes of these regional conferences was to emphasize the selection and training of personnel on prefectural staffs to provide leadership commensurate with the challenging responsibilities. There was virtually unanimous agreement that training would have to be provided by MAF to train youth organization specialists or their equivalents to do the job on the prefectural level. The MAF representative stated that plans are presently being made to have a national training school for this purpose in August or September. Some prefectures stated a definite preference for September because of a full schedule in August. The desirability of having at least one man and one woman from each prefecture to attend this school was boosted by the writer.

A National Youth Work Section in Agricultural Improvement Bureau, MAF was recommended by the representative of Chiba Prefecture. The reasons for this are (1) to help secure sufficient staff on the national level to provide the services needed by prefectures to help them promote the program, (2) to give Extension youth work the prestige it requires to convince prefectural assemblies that more adequate consideration should be given to locally financing the work. At the present time no mention is made in the national budget. This makes it difficult for prefectures to get it included in prefectural budgets. This reason was also mentioned by some other prefectural representatives.

The need for area youth advisers was mentioned but was not discussed except to the effect that: some advisers are overworked with responsibilities involving adults; some advisers are not suited to doing youth work and others are not interested. The result: Opportunities for youth are not provided by the Extension programs.

A large number of prefectures are holding training meetings for farm advisers, club leaders and club members in connection with the promotion of youth work. Unfortunately many of those who have the job of training have inadequate materials and sometimes lack understanding of the program themselves, if some of the conference discussions can be considered as a valid indication.

13. Support of adults: Repeatedly the need for support of adults, particularly parents, was expressed as a problem.

a. Cooperation of parents: The discussions brought to light the following methods used to get parents cooperation.

(1) Rotation of meetings among homes in the community.

(2) Special youth club programs honoring parents.

(3) Visits by the farm advisers and/or volunteer leaders to talk with parents about the youth program.

(4) Fairs and achievement programs.

(5) Selection of volunteer adult leaders in whom the parents have confidence.

(6) Conducting sound individual projects that provide a substantial economic return.

(7) Special Extension youth programs presented to adult organizations or meetings.

(8) Distribution of pamphlets explaining what the Extension youth program is and what it is trying to accomplish.

b. Assistance of volunteer adult leaders: Volunteer adult leaders are serving in many of the 4-H Clubs. However, the percentage is small in comparison with what is desirable. 100 teachers in Ishikawa and 43 teachers in Gifu prefectures are serving as volunteer adult leaders. This is apparently a result of a local understanding between the schools and the Agricultural Improvement Sections of these prefectures. This agreement has been promoted by the Civil Affairs representatives and will be referred to later in this report. The following points on this subject were discussed on this field trip and in these conferences. Mr. A. E. Martin, Natural Resources Section of the Tokai-Hokuriku Civil Affairs Region contributed many of the suggestions included here:

(1) Since many rural youth need training of the type that the Agricultural Extension Youth program provided and because there are not enough Extension workers to provide the close contacts and guidance desirable, it is urgent that many more volunteer adult leaders be recruited and trained to assist in the youth program.

(2) Some conferences of volunteer leaders have been held in which volunteer leaders have received information concerning this program from farm advisers.

(3) Some farm advisers are hesitant to try to train teachers how to become 4-H leaders. Some farm advisors because of their age and lack of experience have an inferiority complex.

(4) Many potential leaders are bewidered at the prospect of becoming leaders of children.

(5) Agricultural cooperative association officials have been serving as leaders of a great many clubs.

(6) Manuals for volunteer 4-H Club leaders are desired.

(7) Volunteer adult leaders should not be responsible for more than 25 to 30 members, since they will not be able to give the close attention otherwise to the individual members and their home projects.

(8) Although many volunteer adult leaders will not have the following qualifications in the beginning it is desirable to recruit volunteers who have as many of the following qualifications as possible:

(a) A voluntary interest in 4-H Club work

(b) A popularity with children

(c) A good relationship with their local communities

(d) A good organizer, guide and demonstrator

(e) Maturity

(f) Good character

(g) Some specific training in conducting Extension youth clubs. This can be provided prior to asseming the responsibilities of the positions as leaders.

(9) Two volunteer adult leaders for one club, a man and a woman, will contribute to its co-educational membership.

(10) Some people who may serve as volunteer adult leaders of Extension youth clubs:

(a) Parents

(b) Agricultural Improvement Committee members

(c) Agricultural Cooperative Association representatives

(d) Teachers

(e) Outstanding older Estension youth club members for clubs of younger boys and girls

(f) Other interested citizens.

c. Sponsoring groups, committees and councils: The Extension youth program can benefit greatly from the support that private sponsoring groups, committees and councils can provide. The regional conferences revealed a trend toward rapid growth of these. A clear-out statement of policies, however, needs to be developed by MAF that will guide their personnel and the responsible personnel on the prefectural and local staffs in accepting and/or encouraging this support. Some of these groups are quite ambitious in their plans.

(1) On the national level

The Japan 4-H Club, inc. was referred to in the Sendai conference. Prefectural representatives wanted to know whether they should cooperate with this organization. A Memorandum for Record, NR 325 (11 May 50)A, subj: The 4-H Club of Japan, Inc (Juridical 4-H Corporation of Japan), 11 May 1950 was prepared on this organization. Results of conferences with MAF officials and further date recently received will be included in a Memorandum for Record about the last of this month.

(2) On the prefectural level

The Hyogo-ken 4-H Club, Inc. was reported and discussed at the Osaka conference. An illustrated periodical prepared by this group has not been translated as yet. Further information is needed to determine the understanding they have with the ken-government, their objectives and the scope of their activities and responsibilities. The representatives from Hyogo was enthusiastic about the support of this group.

Wakayama Prefecture established a prefectural youth committee composed of:

1 youth from each gun	7
1 youth from Wakayama-city	1
2 Extension advisers	2
1 representative of Social Education	1
3 men of Experience	3
1 Head of Agricultural Improvement Section	1
Total membership of Committee	15

This Wakayama Prefectural Youth Committee is different, however, in that it has an advisory function only. In this connection discussion arose on the advisability of having youth representatives on the prefectural and area Agricultural Improvement Committees. It was decided this should be done if the regulations can be amended that determine the composition of committees.

(3) On the local level

The Tokai-Hokuriku region is making a specific effort to establish sponsoring councils. Mr. Martin of Civil Affairs in a special report he was preparing on youth work stated, " Local sponsoring councils which have the responsibilities of assisting in leadership and membership canvassing, club organization, project selections and incentive programs, should be encouraged also to share with the Extension Sections the support of leadership and membership training courses. Extension sections will exclude non-agrarian interests (with special reference to former Zaibatsu elements) from membership in the sponsoring councils . . . . . If approved by national policy, commercial farm implement and food firms in the 4-H program should be restricted to the giving of incentive prizes and awards."

14. Awards and incentives: Some prefectures have already established some awards and incentives in their extension youth programs. Examples are:

a. 4-H badges: Hokkaido reported they had purchased 7,000 4-H badges to give to members. Hyogo and several other prefectures had also had badges made and were giving them to 4-H members. Toyama prefecture stated they were paying 14 yen for their badges. Toyama wanted to know if steps could be taken to have a uniform badge throughout the nation so the cost could be lowered.

b. Certificates of Commendation: These are being given now along with some small award to outstanding club members. We witnessed a presentation of some of these at the meeting held at Sangamaki-mura of Osaka-fu.

c. Designation of model club: A number of these have been established that give recognition to clubs by drawing attention of the public to their superior accomplishments.

It is to be assumed that many types of awards and incentives will be developed in the Extension youth program in the future. It appears highly desirable to establish a Standing Committee in MAF to evaluate these and to develop sound ways and mean of giving recognition for outstanding achievements. Measures should be taken to avoid giving recognition for other than worthwhile achievements.

15. Relationships with other organizations and agencies: Considerable discussion in these conferences centered on relationships with other organizations and agencies. It is normal to expect some difficulties to arise in the field of relationships in the early phases of the program, however, it is essential to smooth these out as soon as possible.

a. Seinendan: The greatest concern was expressed about getting along well with Seinendan. Seinendan is a youth organization that is composed of young people from 15-25 years of age (Seinendan is interpreted to mean "Green-age group".). According to a March 1949 MAF report based on a survey of all prefectures, the Seinendan was organized in 1905. It it an organization for all young people in the village. In many prefectures the tradition of belonging to the Seinendan is very deeply rooted. Membership was virtually compulsory. In 1945 (?) the Seinendan was reorganized under the direction of CIE and an effort was made to eliminate undesirable features, for example, compulsory membership. A handbook was published 10 November 1949 for guidance in the organization and promotion of Seinendan. (This is being translated). At the present time this organization is primarily sponsored by the Social Education representatives. The Young Men Association Agricultural Branch of the Seinendan alone had 3,419 clubs and a membership of 597,247 at the time of the survey. The average size of club is 174.

Among the traditional activities of this organization are:

(1) Night watching to report fires,

(2) Fire control,

(3) Road construction,

(4) Sweeping and clearing Shinto shrines and Buddhist temple premises,

(5) Preparation for and participation in Festival;

(a) Collecting donations for festivals

(b) Wearing special costumes

(c) Carrying portable shrines

(d) Taking part in dramatics, singing and other parts of festival ceremonies. (The "Obon" festival is

one of these. It is a part of the Buddhist belief that the spirits of the dead return to their previous homes in the community. This is customarily celebrated July 15).

(6) Athletic contests.

Some of the points brought out during the conferences were:

(1) "There is a place for both Seinendan and 4-H Clubs in one community because Seinendan also includes boys and girls who are not of farm families and is organized on an area basis." ----- A Toyama Prefectural official, a member of a Club in Osaka Prefecture, and a farm adviser of the Chitose area of Hokkaido.

(2) "Many Seinendan members are dissatisfied with Seinendan activities and are leaving it to join 4-H Clubs. Seinendan officials do not like this." Two members of Extension youth clubs -- one in Osaka Prefecture, the other in Miyagi Prefecture

(3) "Some Seinendan officers fear that 4-H Clubs may take all of their best boys and girls." --- Farm adviser from chitose, Hokkaido.

(4) "Seinendan hinders the development of 4-H Clubs sometimes because farm advisers are afraid to organize the club because they believe the leaders of Seinendan and the leaders of the community will not approve. The leaders of the community are concerned because they believe the 4-H Clubs may not help with such activities as road building." -- Mr. Furuno, farm adviser of Chitose area.

(5) "Recently Seinendan has been changing its activities into ones that are very similar to 4-H Clubs." -- Akita prefectural official, Fukui prefectural official and a farm adviser from Hokkaido.

(6) "The Seinendan is dividing their industrial division (includes agriculture) into many small 4-H groups." -- Nara prefectural official.

(7) "Some 4-H Clubs and Seinendans have an agreement that members can belong to both." -- Tokyo, Osaka and Miyagi youth representatives, official from Tokaohi sub-prefecture of Hokkaido.

(8) "There is no need for many organizations with similar objectives in the same community, such as 4-H, Industrial Division of Seinendan, Dairy Youth Club, Agricultural Cooperative Youth Division. Boys and girls should not belomg to more than one organization." -- Hokkaido prefectural youth official.

(9) "It is hoped that MAF and ME will take steps for more close coordination between Extension on Social Education." -- Hokkaido prefectural official.

In the meetings it was emphasized that youth should have the right tochoose the organization or organizations in which they will hold membership.

Conferences with CIE are planned to get further information on the Seinendan.

b. Schools: The majority of prefectures are doing nothing to establish 4-H Clubs for in-school age boys and girls. Those prefectures who are doing some work with boys and girls of this age are primarily organizing clubs outside the school, attributed largely to the existing memorandum of understanding between MAF and ME published 26 August 1949.

(1) An interesting statement of agreement between the officials of ME and MAF in prefectures of the Tokai-Hokuriku region is attached as incl. 5.

(2) Memorandum for Record, NR 325 (14 Jun 50)A subj: School Statistics and 4-H Clubs, 14 June 1950 suggests a proper division of responsibility between MAF and ME for the promotion of 4-H Clubs in schools.

16. The following representatives of the Civil Affairs Organization contributes much to these five regional Extension Youth Conferences and the attendant field inspections:

Messrs, J. C. Stroud, Hokkaido; K. F. Drlica, Tohoku; N. Yoshioka, Kanto; A. E. Martin, Tokai-Hokuriku, and Miss Mary Bull, Kinki.

5 Incls (are in NR file)
as indic in pars 4,5,7,
11b and 15b (1)

PAUL W. ROSE
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

Copies furnished:
Hokkaido CA Region
Tohoku CA Region
Kanto CA Region
Kinki CA Region
Tokai-Hokuriku Region; CA Section

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Excerpt from AGRICULTURE, Material Presented by Agriculture Division at Civil Affairs Conference on Natural Resources Policies and Operations 2 May 1950 - 6 May 1950, Prepared by Agriculture Division Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Civil Affairs Conference
on NRS Policies and Operations

Third Agricultural Session
4 May 1950

I. GENERAL REMARKS ON OCCUPATION RESEARCH AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS IN JAPAN

Mr. Thomas E. Ritchie
Deputy Chief
Agriculture Division

1. General

a. The programs under discussion are comprised of:

(1) Agricultural research with its many features involving organization, administration, efficiency of scientific and technical activities, and many other complex matters.

(2) Agricultural extension by which research finding and other usable information is brought to farm people, to increase efficiency of farm operations, improve living standards, develop democratic rural leadership, and accomplish other equally necessary or desirable goals. The agricultural extension service is comprised of three principal parts.

(a) Farm Adviser Program to serve farm people in a solution of problems associated with farm operations.

(b) Home Improvement Program to serve in a solution of problems associated with homemaking, the family and women's activities.

(c) Extension Youth Program to meet a variety of the needs of farm boys and girls and young people.

2. Past Occupation Activity on Research and Extension

a. Development of the Agricultural Extension Program and alterations in agricultural research could not be brought into active constructive phases operating at the farmer and experiment station level until several basic steps had been taken by the NR Agriculture Division and until the Japanese Government and its agencies had made preparations

necessary for active programs. The necessary steps required the best efforts of the NR Agriculture Division, Civil Affairs and Japanese officials, and included items listed below which will be discussed briefly later in the program.

(1) NR Agriculture Division made a basic survey of agricultural research in Japan.

(2) Research and extension legislation was prepared and enacted.

(3) Plans for consolidation and reorganization of research were developed and implemented.

(4) Government agencies were created at various echelons.

(5) Professional and technical persons were employed and assigned work.

(6) A start was made at developing policies, programs of work, and standard operating procedures.

b. Organization in NR Agriculture Division: As quickly as the basic steps could be completed to create a situation for active growth and development of the research and extension programs, additional specialists were added to the staff of the NR Agriculture Division.

(1) Dr. Salmon returned to Japan to provide leadership for the programs with particular attention to be given to research.

(2) Mr. Roelofs was placed in a situation where his attention can be focused pointedly at the farm adviser part of the extension program.

(3) Miss Collings joined the NR Agriculture staff a few weeks ago as the specialist in home improvement.

(4) Mr. Rose, the other recent addition to the staff, devotes full time to the extension youth program.

3. Importance of Programs.

a. Agricultural Research: No reliable prediction can be made on the future contribution of agricultural research to the welfare of Japan and Japanese farmers. If past Japanese accomplishments are used as a measure, the future promises additional contributions of enormous value. Significant areas of research are known to offer possibilities for important increases in the efficiency and productivity of agriculture.

In Japan with its millions of farm people and great dependence on agriculture, research must be made to aid to the greatest extent possible in alleviating the food deficit, increasing agricultural income, and raising the standard of living of the rural population.

b. Agricultural Extension Program: One of the most important single programs affecting agriculture and farm people is the Agricultural Extension Program. It completes and may help assure the endurance of all the reforms in Japanese agricultural and rural life initiated by the Occupation. With its constant emphasis upon training of farmers, farm wives and farm youth in more effective farming and farm living, the extension system provides an essential medium through which rural people can improve their economic well-being, raise their social status, and dignify their position in Japanese life.

4. <u>The Problem of Home Improvement</u>

a. The development of a Home Improvement Program is a unique and particularly difficult problem. In the past, indifference approaching antagonism has been evidenced. The lack of enthusiasm is due to a number of conditions which Miss Collings will discuss. In addition, special personnel and operational problems have arisen with respect to home improvement work.

(1) Practically no competent research work has been done on family food preparation, family clothing, efficiency of tools and equipment necessary in the kitchen and household, kitchen design and a multitude of associated problems.

(2) No appreciable reservoir of qualified personnel is available for assignment to positions as home advisers, prefectural home improvement specialists, and home economics subject matter specialists.

(3) The educational system has not in the past offered women professional and technical training comparable to the training offered men.

(4) Many of the women who may be trained in the future for home improvement work will marry before they are employed or will resign from employment to become housewives.

b. Greater efforts will be required for accomplishment in home improvement than will be necessary for other parts of the extension project.

5. <u>Current Status and Future Plans</u>

a. Preliminary steps in developing the program have been completed, creating the situation for rapid growth and expansion adhering to thoroughly sound principles and practices.

b. The time has come when it is necessary that pertinent specifications be developed and either disseminated or exchanged on policy, organization, programs of work for employees, training, operational procedures, and a multitude of items essential for sound agricultural extension and research of sufficient scope to meet the needs of Japanese agriculture.

c. The NR Agriculture Division is focusing its attention on effective treatment of the problems confronted in the proper development and growth of the programs.

d. Civil Affairs has contributed markedly to the development of the programs in the past and increased contribution from Civil Affairs Regions will be in direct proportion to the adequacy of specifications that can be released now and developed in the immediate future by the NR Agriculture Division working through the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Civil Affairs Conference
on NRS Policies and Operations

Third Agricultural Session
4 May 1950

II. ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. S. C. Salmon, Head
Research & Extension Branch
Agricul ture Division

1. History

a. Interest in improved agriculture in Japan dates back at least to 1871 when the Japanese Government introduced a large number of varieties of apples, pears, and other fruits from Europe, America, and China, and distributed seedlings throughout the country. The first experiment station was established at Futsukaichi in Fukuoka Prefecture in 1879. The Central Government established a main station near Tokyo, with six branch stations, in 1893. Most of the prefectures had established experiment stations by 1910. Beginning about 1916, the Central Government began to extend financial aid to the prefectures, and this has continued to the present time.

2. Achievements

a. Japanese experiment stations have made many important contributions to Japanese agriculture. The contributions include especially improved varieties of rice, wheat, barley and other crops, more effective methods of applying fertilizer, and improved cultural methods. Early maturing varieties of rice for which the stations are mainly responsible have extended the production of this crop to northern Hokkaido. The use of F1 hybrid silkworms is a classic example of the application of science to an agricultural problem. The stations have accumulated much basic information regarding soils and fertilizers, disease and insect pests, and factors governing the adaption of crops, much of which has been put to practical use. Within historical times yields per unit area of rice, wheat, common barley and naked barley increased up to the beginning of the recent war by 70 percent, 140 percent, 119 percent and 62 percent, respectively, accompanied in the instance of rice and wheat by a considerable increase in the area devoted to these crops.

b. The universities also have made important contributions, especially in the basic sciences. Some improvements have been initiated by farmers themselves. It is impossible to assign proper credit to all, but it is safe to say that agricultural experiment stations have been an important factor in improving Japanese agriculture.

3. Consolidation of Experiment Stations

a. NR/A undertook as one of its first assignments a review of agricultural research in Japan. As a result of this and subsequent studies:

(1) Some 700 so-called experimental farms (actually, demonstration farms) were discontinued and plans by the

Japanese Government to establish a total of 2,100 such farms were abandoned.

(2) Laws 163 and 165 providing for establishment of an Agricultural Improvement Bureau, and for allocation of funds according to specific standards to prefectures for research were passed in 1948, and

(3) The Japanese Government submitted 27 December 1948 a plan to reorganize the Agricultural Experiment Station system. (Weekly Summary 176: 12-36, 20-26, Feb 1949; 224: 5-6,22-28, Jan 1950)

b. The reorganization plan above provided:

(1) That agricultural research, except research relating to silk and tobacco, be administered by the Agricultural Improvement Bureau.

(2) For discontinuing 135 stations and combining 59 stations with remaining stations.

(3) For establishing seven regional stations with branch stations, and

(4) For establishing a project system, with project leaders in the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of the MAF, for each major agricultural commodity or field of research.

c. It was not expected that the discontinuing and consolidating of stations would operate to reduce funds or personnel but that funds, highly trained personnel, and essential projects would be transferred to other stations. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry set 1 April as the final completion date. Because of unexpected legal and other complications, consolidation has not been completed.

d. Probably the principal feature of the consolidation plan that has not been completed relates to the so-called agricultural improvement stations. These and "Experiment Farms," which are essentially the same, number about 90, widely scattered throughout Japan. These are small stations usually with three to four trained men. A few of these stations are to be discontinued, but most of them are to be combined with prefectural or other stations. The majority are nowphysically parts of prefectural stations but are administered as separate units. For these latter, completion of the consolidation plan would involve no more than an agreement between the national and prefectural governments as to administration and financing.

e. The status of the consolidation program as of 1 April 1950 will be published in the NR Weekly Summary as soon as the Ministry completes its evaluation of prefectural reports.

4. Organization

a. The wall chart shows the organization of agricultural research substantially as it is today. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Nishigahara, the Horticultural Station at Hiratsuka, the Zootechnical Experiment Station at Chiba, and the Land Development Research Institute at Meguro in Tokyo have been combined into a single administrative unit known as the Agricultural Research Institute. Project Leaders are attached directly to the Research Division of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau. Their function is to coordinate research activities throughout Japan in their respective fields.

5. Deficiencies in Current Program

a. Probably the outstanding present need is time for the Japanese Government to complete the consolidation program, and to develop such operational plans and procedures as are essential for effective coordination of agricultural research work. Reorganization and physical or administrative consolidation does not of itself assure good administration or efficient operation. Competent leadership, trained specialists, and good working relations between scientists and between research organizations are essential. Japanese scientists have been inclined to build fences around their particular projects, to keep others out, and within which they secluded themselves. Accordingly, there has been little cooperation between specialists in related fields. Both national and prefectural officials are aware of the need for cooperation and for coordination at the prefectural, as well as at the national level, and have taken steps to correct the present situation.

b. Research funds, it appears, are sometimes allocated unwisely. In some instances, this appears to be the result of continuing allocations from year to year without adequate review. In the instance of new projects, the cause may also be insufficient consideration of the relative merits of various projects, or it may be due to political pressure groups.

6. NR/A has no firm convictions at the present time as to specific changes that are needed with respect to organization or procedures beyond those now contemplated or being put into effect by the Japanese Government. NR/A personnel will continue to check on plans for consolidation of agricultural research institutions and will provide such advice and assistance to the MAF as experience and time show to be necessary for effecting further improvement in the operation of agricultural research activities.

7. It is requested that CA teams observe and report through the Monthly Activity Reports failures by prefectures to carry out the plan for experiment station consolidation, together with ostensible and actual reasons for such failures so far as can be ascertained.

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III. PROGRESS ON AND CONTINUING PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

Mr. G. E. Roelofs
Agricultural Extension Specialist
Agriculture Division

1. Introduction

a. General purpose of the Agricultural Extension program.

b. Legislation under which the program was organized.

c. Nomenclature and terminology used in extension work.

2. Organization of Agricultural Extension activities in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to accomplish general purpose of program.

a. Organizational structure.

b. Personnel.

3. Relationships of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and prefectural governments on Extension system.

4. Policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and measures taken to implement these policies.

a. National level.

b. Prefectural level.

(1) Organization.

(2) Personnel.

(3) Programs of activity.

(4) Training.

(a) Pre-service.

(b) In-service.

5. NR/A policies on Agricultural Extension.

a. National level.

(1) Organizational structure.

(2) Personnel selection and activities

(3) Training - administrative and professional personnel.

b. Prefectural level.

(1) Organizational structure and relation to other agencies.

(2) Personnel selection and assignment.

(3) Training of personnel.

(a) Pre-service.

(b) In-service.

6. NR/A actions to implement policies on Agricultural Extension

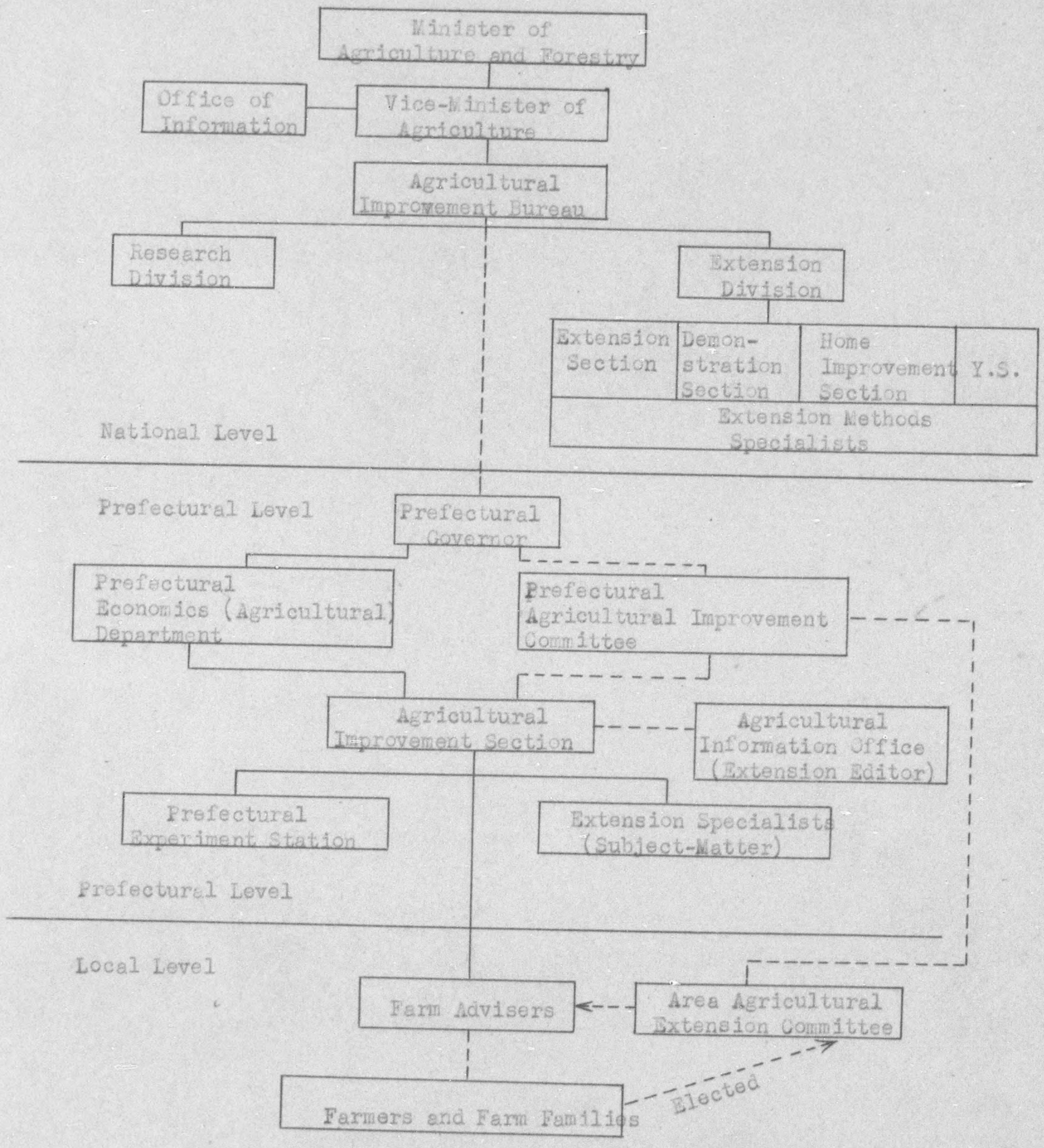
a. National level.

b. Prefectural level.

7. NR/A actions planed for the next twelve months to implement policies.

8. Actions NR/A desires CA to take in the implementation of the agricultural advisory phase of the extension program.

ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION



Source: NR/A from date furnished by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 2 May 1950

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IV. THE HOME IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Miss M. L. Collings
Research and Extension Branch
Agriculture Division

1. Introduction.

a. Legislation: Twenty-two months ago Home Improvement Work, as a part of the Agricultural Extension program was enacted by the Diet under provisions of the "Law for the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture." Article 1 of that law reads: "The purpose of this law is to promote the public welfare by providing for the acquisition, dissemination, and exchange . . . of useful, impartial, and practical information on subjects related to agriculture in order to develop more efficient farming methods, increase agricultural production, and improve living conditions."

b. In the new agricultural program engendered by this Act, farming has been recognized as both a way of life and a business. As a result, extension has a dual purpose. It emphasizes not only economic production, conservation and utilization of crops and livestock, for example, but nutrition and health needs, labor efficiency in doing home jobs, modernization of home facilities and equipment and improved clothing processes.

c. General purpose of the Home Improvement Program: The purpose of the Home Improvement Program is to develop in rural families competence in using their human and material resources in ways that will contribute to better living, the ways to be based on the findings of research and the experience of thoughtful homemakers. It is a program which encourages rural families to take individual and group action to solve problems of the home and the community.

2. Primary Obstacles to be Overcome in Selling a Home Improvement Program

a. Prejudice against women: The home improvement program is faced with tremendous obstacles of ancient tradition, superstitions and prejudices concerning the position of women in society and the conditions under which she should live and work. These prejudices limit not only the concept of home improvement as an integral part of an agricultural improvement program, but control the working relationships within the professional organizational structure and thus shackle every real effort to get work underway.

b. Genuine lack of understanding of farmers and officials as to the need or home improvement work: Farmers and officials, eager enough to improve farming techniques and increase farm income, are ignorant of and indifferent to the necessity of home improvement. Chiefly because the advantages of improvements and the possibilities for them have never been felt by those administering the program and those it is designed to help, there is general apathy

towards this branch of Extension and its contribution to the total program. The first problem is to convince the men, farmers and officials alike that home improvement will pay dividends in improved health, working efficiency and enjoyment of living.

c. Lack of understanding of farmers and officials as to costs involved in home improvement work: Farm men and officials fear that the program will encourage improvements involving costs beyond the ability of farm people to pay. There is need for greater stress on simple, practical improvements that are within the means of the people. Social research shows that really substantial achievements are likely to be from a succession of modest improvements. Emphasis must be put on the program as a means of helping people to do in a better way the improvements they already want to make.

d. Budget: The foregoing obstacles of psychological nature culminate in a lack of an appropriation large enough to employ and equip an adequate staff to do the job. Officials are reluctant to put money into a program whose value is doubtful to them. The acceptance of the program by officials in control of funds is a major hurdle faced at present. Until such time as conditions favorable for effective work are created i.e., home advisors employed, assigned to permanent local districts, furnished with transportation, teaching materials and training provided-until such conditions are created, satisfactory results cannot be expected. From CA reports and certain other indices, there seems to be evidence of a slight up-turn in the reactions of officials toward the home improvement program.

3. NR/A Philosophy on limiting Specific Initial Objectives of Home Improvement in Villages.

a. At the outset, because of the obstacles faced it is important that the program be concentrated on a few fundamental problems. For the most part, home advisers should limit their major efforts to the problems of home sanitation, nutrition and food preparation, kitchen improvements and food storage, labor efficiency and clothing processes. While the breaking down of deep-seated social prejudices may rightly be an ultimate goal of the program, it is probably sounder practice to avoid a frontal attack on them. The direct attack might rather be centered on teaching better homemaking methods and modernizing home facilities and equipment, as indicated above. The adviser may cooperate in sponsoring programs with wider scope, but her own contribution toward the "second-chance" education of homemakers is in terms of homemaking skills and improvements. If the Extension program in Home Improvement is to maintain any individuality in the whole social evolution that is going on in Japan today, it is important that its unique contribution be recognized and fostered.

4. Organization of Home Improvement Activities in the Ministry to Accomplish General Purpose of the Program.

a. Organizational Structure: As one of the three sections of the Extension Division, the Home Improvement Section is a part of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The administrative authority, coming as it does in a direct line straight from the

Division Chief to the Chief of Home Improvement Section, puts the section in a favorable position. (Refer to chart).

b. Personnel: The Extension Home Improvement staff consists of ten persons. Mrs Matsuyo Omouri Yamamoto, Section Chief and Specialist on Clothing, directs the work of other specialists in housing, food and nutrition, home management, hygiene and nursery, clothing and statistical investigation. While each person on the staff has as a major responsibility this special subject-matter field, each has also some responsibility for handling informational or supervisory duties.

5. Relationship of Ministry and Prefectural Government on Extension Home Improvement Work.

a. Relationships are not clarified adequately: While the Ministry ca , and does, give direction to the Extension program through policy statements and implements the work through grants to prefectural governments, the Local Autonomy Law allows considerable latitude of operation to prefectural governments. Prefectures have created their Extension System along the lines of the compliance legislation drawn up by the Ministry or simply by administrative regulation. There is variation in the extent of compliance. The suggestion of the Ministry, however, carries considerable weight among prefectural governments.

6. Ministry Policy on Home Improvement Work and Measures Taken to Implement These Policies.

a. National Level: There is no written statement of national policy regarding home improvement work. In a Manual (prepared March 1949) the Chief of the Agricultural Improvement Bureau indicated that Home Improvement work is an integral part of the system established by the law for agricultural improvement. The Manual indicated the general functions of the staff employed to carry out this work. In an organization chart the place of the Home Improvement Section as a part of the Extension Division is indicated. Within this framework, the Home Improvement program has been established. No written statement of policy has been drawn up to indicate the detailed administrative plan or operational procedures on the national level.

b. Prefectural Level: No specific statement of policy on home improvement work has been made to prefectural governments. Except for the references in the legislation to home improvement as a part of agricultural improvement, and in references contained in Manuals on the functions of employees assigned to the home living phase, the Ministry has given prefectural governments no clear statement of policy on home improvement work. There are two minor exceptions to this fact. A statement of policy was involved in the instructions (dated September 29, 1949) sent to prefectural governors from the Ministry. These instructions clarify the fact that women may serve as members of agricultural improvement committees. (Weekly Summary 208). In another instance, an NR/A request to the Ministry for a statement of policy (to the effect that home advisers be employed at the rate of one to each ten farm advisers) was referred to the prefectural governors by the Chief of AIB with the request that it be given special consideration.

7. NR Agriculture Division Policies on Home Improvement Programs.

a. The Agriculture Division of NR has established (within the Division) the policies listed in paragraphs 8 and 9 below as guiding principles for continuing negotiations with the MAF in developing the program. In nearly all instances the policies, to date, have not been adopted formally or announced officially by the MAF. Preliminary negotiations on several of the items have resulted already in decidedly favorable reactions from officials of the MAF. Difficulty may be encountered in inducing the MAF to accept and implement effectively several of the policies.

8. NR Agriculture Division Policies Home Improvement Program at National Level.

a. Organization:

(1) Policy: The Extension Division, MAF, should set up two sub-sections within the Home Improvement Section, one to serve a staff function as a subject-matter sub-section; the other to serve a line function as a supervisory and training sub-section.

Discussion: The present national home improvement staff members are assigned to both specialist and supervisory functions. Rather than to have several staff members in a given subject-matter field each responsible in addition for some supervisory function, it is sounder administrative policy to set up two sub-sections and assign each staff member either to a specialist or a supervisory function. This policy would make the training job for inexperienced personnel much less difficult.

b. Personnel:

(1) Policy: The Extension Division should add a woman youth specialist to Extension staff to coordinate girls youth work with that of the Home Improvement staff.

Discussion: The youth program is very much in need of dynamic leadership and supervision. This is particularly important for the satisfactory development of a girls program in the Extension plan. The example of the national office can be an effective means of developing the work in prefectures.

c. Training:

(1) Policy: The Extension Division should put into operation immediately a long-time training plan for the national home improvement staff. This plan should include: (a) periodic staff conferences to which outstanding educators in the

fields of agriculture, home economics, and personnel management are invited as discussion leaders: (b) annual workshops for national and prefectual specialists; (c) mandatory college work and (d) paid leave for study.

Discussion: The present staff is in need of considerable training designed to develop self-confidence and initiative. There has been little time for the staff to become oriented to their new responsibilities. Their time has been used effectively in preparing subject-matter materials, such as bulletins, posters, and exhibits. Some excellent materials have been prepared. Now that the pioneer work of this nature has been done, there is need for developing procedures of coordination between the national and the prefectural staffs and for improving the contribution of each member of the staff to the program as a whole. At present too much of the burden of the program is on the Section Chief.

9. NR Agriculture Division Policy on Home Improvement Programs at Prefectural Level.

a. Organization:

(1) Policy: The home improvement staff at the prefectural level should be organized into a sub-section headed by a home improvement specialist who is an assistant to the chief of the Section and in direct line between the Chief and the staff of home advisers.

Discussion: The present organization of the prefectural staff has taken no definite form because of limited personnel available. As staffs grow there will be need increasingly for some specific pattern of organization. The recognition of status that will result from this organization should be a strong factor in the growth of the program.

(2) Policy: Home advisers should organize rural women's clubs with regular monthly meetings in local areas conducted by the home adviser.

Discussion: Occassional meetings conducted by the home adviser on an unorganized basis do not result in enough educational work in a given area to generate action by homemakers to make improvements in their own homes. Repeated contacts by home advisers with the same homemakers are necessary to develop momentum in the program. After some tangible evidence of accomplishment can be shown, home advisers should diffuse their efforts over a wider area with less frequent meetings with the same groups.

(3) Policy: Home Improvement Specialists, assisted by Home Advisers should establish home improvement councils on the prefectural level.

Discussion: Although prefectures have been urged to appoint rural women to agricultural improvement committees, very few are actually serving. As a means of training rural women for participation in these committees, the home improvement council would serve a useful purpose.

b. Personnel.

(1) Policy: Agricultural Improvement Sections of the prefectural governments should employ and assign, at least, one full-time home adviser to each Extension district of approximately 5 villages.

Discussion: Employment of home advisers has lagged far behind quota goals. As of 1 January 1950 there were 266 home advisers in 46 prefectures. Three months later the net gain (data from 39 prefectures only) was 4 persons. The work can make little evident accomplishment without staff.

(2) Policy: During the current year the prefectural governments each should employ at least one home improvement specialist.

Discussion: Included on the present rolls of home improvement personnel throughout Japan are 8 persons serving the function of home improvement specialists; 6 of these are women, 2 of them are men (one man is serving part-time). Some of these have never been recognized and granted the status of specialists. In addition to these 8 persons performing the functions of specialists at present, 2 men and 8 women in 8 prefectures have passed qualifying examinations for positions as home improvement specialists but have not been employed. According to MAF/AIB the salaries of these positions are too low to encourage acceptance of the positions.

(3) Policy: Agricultural Improvement Sections of the prefectural governments should provide salaries for home improvement staff members comparable to those of women in competing professions and eventually comparable to those of men in positions of the same general character.

Discussion: Information from MAF/AIB files shows that 60 percent of the prefectural home improvement staff members have had schooling beyond high school and 49 percent are graduates from three year colleges or normal schools. On the average, salaries for home advisers compare favorably

with the average salary of homemaking teachers who have attained similar schooling levels. The average salary paid to teachers in the upper secondary schools, however, is considerably higher than the average salary of home advisers who have had three years of college work. If the home improvement program is to draw this better trained personnel, attention must be given to salaries. The average salary of the better trained home advisers now serving to perform the functions of home improvement specialists is approximately 2000-3000 yen per month lower than that of agricultural specialists. At a long-time goal the policy should provide that the home improvement specialists be given professional rank comparable to that of other specialists in agriculture with similar responsibility and training level. She should be paid accordingly.

c. Training.

(1) Policy: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Education jointly should draw up (and finance) a broad program of pre-service training for home advisers and Home Improvement Specialists which should include:

(a) A major course of four years in homemaking teaching at an accredited women's college or coeducational school of college level.

(b) electives in general agriculture from an accredited agricultural college

(c) practical projects and extension field experiences at the prefectural farm adviser training school.

Discussion: Home advisers need to have competence in all areas of home economics and, in addition, have a basic understanding of agricultural problems, a general knowledge of current agricultural research and of the recommended agricultural practices developed through research. In order to give home advisers the training they need, the Ministry may have to obtain the cooperation of several institutions to provide an exchange of credits. This cooperation should result in giving the home advisers training that will satisfy college accrediting standards, certification standards and the technical and professional training necessary for a good job of teaching. The practical projects and extension field experience should be under the direction of the experiment station director and the extension training specialist at which time the student will be in residence at the farm adviser training institute in the prefecture.

(2) Policy: Home advisers not now graduates of homemaking departments of three year colleges or normal schools should be granted leave with pay to complete their work.

Discussion: In order to continue operations and yet provide opportunity for leaves, prefectures should arrange leave for ¼ of the home adviser staffs each year for the next four years. After 1955 the policy should make provision for a years leave of absence with pay per worker every 7th year.

(3) Policy: Home advisers now employed should be given three weeks leave during the year to participate in training sessions at the farm adviser training institutes.

Discussion: Home advisers now on the rolls do not have, generally speaking, the broad knowledge of agricultural practices, agricultural research and extension methods which is desirable.

10. Actions Taken by MR/A to Implement Its Policies on Home Improvement Work

a. Collaborated in the preparation of basic legislation which was enacted by the government as the "Law for the Improvement and Promotion of Agriculture" (Law 163).

b. Advised on the preparation of a model prefectural compliance law (Dec 1948).

c. Advised on drafting of implementation law regarding allotment of funds (Law 165).

d. Advised in preparation of a manual to outline Objectives of Home Improvement work and functions of staff. (April 1949).

e. Issued a "statement on the development of home improvement (Weekly Summary 218) calling on the Ministry for a commitment of policy and recommending that the proportion of home advisers to farm advisers be brought up to 1 to 10 during the fiscal year of 1950.

f. Through conferences and discussions suggested procedures for implementation.

11. Action to be Taken by Agriculture Division to Implement Its Policies.

a. The Agriculture Division intends to attempt the implementation of all of the policies listed above. Comment on Implementation follows:

(1) Time schedule - start immediately.

(2) Focus of effort - NR/A effort will be focused on MAF.

(3) Give technical assistance, advice, and guidance thru:

(a) Work conferences

(b) Planning meetings

(c) Staff conferences

(d) Preparation of sample materials

(4) NR/A activity is to be focused on inducing MAF to prepare and dispatch appropriate documents to prefectural governments.

(5) Documents released by MAF and other materials prepared will be forwarded to CA Regions by publication in NR Weekly Summary.

(6) After release by MAF of policy documents, assistance from CA Region will be desired in respect to implementation of these policies.

(7) Staff visits will be made to the various prefectures as rapidly and as frequently as the work will permit. Such staff visits will serve the purpose of:

(a) Providing information on actual local situations as a basis for technical assistance, advice and guidance to MAF.

(b) Assisting CA personnel to guide prefectural officials and Extension personnel in carrying out program that has been developed.

12. Specific Actions NR/A Desires that CA Teams Take to Implement the Home Improvement Program.

a. Check with prefectural governors or agricultural section chiefs to see if appointments of home improvement specialists have been made. Urge the holding of examinations in order to make appointments of prospective specialists during the current year.

b. Urge prefectures having persons who have already passed examinations which qualified them as specialists to put them into such positions by the time of the training conference for home improvement specialists tentatively planned by MAF for July 1950.

c. Obtain information on, and give encouragement to:

(1) Permanency of appointments of advisers now on the rolls.

(2) Assignment of advisers to specific local areas (Extension districts) to work directly with rural people (discourage clerical jobs for women employed as advisers).

(3) Organization of women's Extension groups.

(4) Payment of salaries to Home Advisers comparable with those of teachers in upper secondary schools and to have improvement specialists salaries comparable to teachers in colleges within the prefectures.

(5) Provisions for transportation, teaching materials and supplies.

(6) Representation of women on Agricultural Improvement Committees.

d. Continue to give guidance to prefectural officials regarding training of home advisers.

(1) Obtain information as to availability and quality of home economics training in colleges of the region; gather facts as to the types of courses in the curriculum and the amount and quality of equipment.

(2) Explore the possibilities of local scholarships for the training of home advisers now on the job.

e. Report pertinent findings on above matters to GHQ, SCAP through Monthly Civil Affaris Activity reports or through other appropriate means.

Civil Affairs Conference
on NRS Policies and Operations

Third Agricultural Session
4 May 1950

V. THE EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAM

Mr. Paul W. Rose
Rural Youth Organization
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1. Potential Significance of the Agricultural Extension Youth Program

a. The Agricultural Extension Youth Program can be of tremendous significance to the future welfare of Japan. It also can affect significantly the part Japan will play on the stage of World Affairs. There is need for a dynamic rural Youth Club program in Japan developed along policy lines that will teach rural youth to become more efficient, scientific farmers; more capable rural leaders and more democratic citizens.

2. History

a. The Japanese Diet on 5 July 1948 enacted laws Numbered 163 and 165 providing for the establishment and operation of the Agricultural Improvement Service. Rural Youth work has been developed as an integral part of this service.

b. Much progress has been made in the short time this program has been in operation. A report from MAF submitted in March 1950 indicates there were 3,152 Rural Youth Clubs in Japan sponsored by farm and home advisers with a membership of 145,616. Of this number 437 were 4-H Clubs, or closely resembled 4-H Clubs, with a membership of 16,694.

c. Considerable progress made in the Extension Youth field is attributable to the interest and initiative of the members of the Civil Affairs organization who helped to stimulate and guide prefectural leaders in this work.

3. Current Situation

a. Interest in the Extension Program is growing among Japanese officials and young people. More Clubs are being organized. More informational literature is being prepared and distributed. More consideration is being given to the training required by personnel supplying leadership for the program. Some Youth Clubs are changing their names, presumably so they can get under the Extension banner and leadership.

b. On the other hand, there are some dark blurs in the picture. Some of these, although discouraging, are normal for this stage of the operations, while others are causes for concern and constructive action.

c. The increased attention Civil Affairs representatives are giving the Rural Youth Program is commendable. This is not only important in the field implementation of the work, but their reports on field situations have been of much value to the NR/A staff.

4. Selected Policies Implied by the MAF

a. The MAF has been very cautious in the development of its policies for Extension Youth work. Most of the patterns for youth work that existed in Japan prior to the end of World War II had some element of compulsion woven into them.

b. These are some of the statements from the Annual Report on Youth Work for Fiscal Year 1948 prepared by Extension Division AIE, MAF that indicate that the MAF has been bending over backwards to avoid the types of criticism that were undoubtedly launched at the militaristic youth movement existing prior to the end of hostilities:

> "....Any measure which would encourage the formation of organizations which are very much uniform throughout the country should be avoided."
>
> "It is not advisable to lay strict restrictions on age range of club members or to show them pattern of model club regulations and rules prepared by national or prefectural government."
>
> "....Ages range 12 or 13 to 24 or 25."
>
> "....It is not advisable to set up any central committee to promote Youth Club Activities; neither is it desirable to decide on any name to be adopted throughout Japan, because such move would be liable to give the Club movement a bureaucratic and government-fixed shade. Instead it is desirable for the government to take leadership so that motives and initiative for the growth of club activities may come from the people themselves at the lowest echelon."

c. In conflict with the above, a note of encouragement is that some of the Japanese officials are beginning to realize that certain degrees of uniformity can be achieved in a democratic society with beneficial results to the groups and the individuals.

5. NR/A Agriculture Division Plans for Remainder of 1950 The Agriculture Division Staff of Natural Resources Section realizes there are many problems that must be solved before the potentialities of the Extension Youth Program in Japan can be realized to any appreciable degree. Many of these problems currently are receiving consideration but have not been resolved. NR/A will give technical assistance, advice and guidance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the following items that NR/A has concluded should be given priority of consideration and action by MAF in the development of their Extension Youth Program. Certain of the items are discussed in Paragraphs 9 to 12.

a. A "research for action" project to get facts essential to further development of the Youth Program.

b. Measures to achieve more uniformity in general purpose, group names, age ranges and basic operational concepts.

c. Methods for developing sound programs of instruction and activities.

d. Vigorous recruitment of more professional and volunteer leaders to put the program into effect.

e. Establishment of an adequate training program to increase the effectiveness of the leadership.

f. Increased emphasis on features of the Youth Program that are helpful and of interest to girls.

g. Representation of Youth Club Members on Agricultural Improvement Committees on all levels.

h. Creation of a sound awards and incentive program.

6. More Uniformity must be Achieved in the Extension Youth Organization If more uniformity is not achieved in the early stages of development it will be-come increasingly difficult to accomplish, and ultimately confusion and ineffeciency will result. This is a nationwide program partially supported by national funds so it will have to be defined on many occasions. Much of its influence and progress will depend upon an unhampered flow of ideas between different prefectures and between MAF and the prefectures. In order to achieve more uniformity NR/A will urge the MAF to give immediate consideration to:

a. The determination and adoption of a statement of general purposes that is so simple and short that farm and home advisers and even Youth Club members can remember and repeat if necessary. NR/A will suggest to the MAF as a basis for discussion the following as general purposes.

(1) To teach better methods for doing farm and home work.

(2) To train rural leaders.

(3) To develop democratic citizens.

b. Securing general agreement on age groupings that will be served by this program. According to the census of 1 Oct 47 there are 25,814,216 rural young people 8-35 years of age in Japan. It is quite obvious that the abilities, interests, needs and situations very greatly among these. The Extension Youth Program can supply many opportunities for a large percentage of these rural young people to become better farmers and homemakers, better leaders and better citizens. Extension can supply these opportunities economically because the system utilizes volunteer adult leadership and works only with voluntary membdrs who are interested. Extension can do this job more effectively by gearing its services to organized clubs of compatible age groups.

c. Agreement is needed on a limited number of definite names for Extension Youth Clubs. At the present time the youth clubs that are being promoted primarily by farm and home advisers are known as "4-H Clubs" and "Agricultural Affairs Clubs or Study Groups." However, a wide variety of other names are being used. NR/A believes the Extension Youth Program can be developed generally through three types of organized clubs, based on the ages and situations of rural youth, to serve as many of Japan's 25,000,000 rural young people as possible.

d. Action should be taken by the MAF to establish firmly certain basic operational concepts that help to insure the success of the Extension Youth Program. Some of the more important of these items are:

(1) Volunteer Adult Leader System: The writer understands that no equivalent exists in the Japanese language for "Volunteer Leader." Yet no voluntary type of youth organization in the world has achieved great influence and numbers without voluntary leadership.

(2) Voluntary Membership: It is important that membership in Extension Youth Clubs be voluntary. However, this should not be used as a reason by Extension personnel for not exercising initiative in bringing th the attention of youth, parents and communities the benefits to be derived from membership in Extension Youth Clubs; and the importance of having such clubs in virtually every rural community in Japan. Neither should voluntary membership in Extension Youth Clubs be construed as membership without responsibilities for certain basic individual achievements, such as conducting a farm or home project to demonstrate improved practices.

(3) The individual project: One of the truly great cornerstones of a Rural Youth Club program is the individual home or farm project by which the young person "learns by doing" and earns while learning. It brings the results of the experiment stations to the individual farm and home. It convinces parents because they see that the practice can be done where they live with the resources they have. It supplies a strong economic foundation for the entire program.

(4) The democratically organized youth club meeting should be conducted in accordance with nationally accepted rules for parliamentary procedure such as Roberts Rules of Order. Extension Youth Clubs can function more effectively guided by the same rules as other important bodies, clubs or groups. Experience in using these rules will enable participants to adjust themselves quickly to new situations and assume roles of leadership.

7. Program of Instruction and Activities:

NR/A, by appropriate means, will assist the MAF in developing and maintaining a sound program of activities based on the needs and interests of rural youth and their communities. Extension leadership must bring sound suggestions and suitable materials to the attention of local clubs so the club members choices of activities will not be limited.

8. Recruitment of Leadership:

Many more leaders, both professional and volunteer, must be recruited. NA/A is convinced that the magnitude of the job that agricultural extension should do in the youth field justifies the following actions:

a. National level:

(1) The establishment by MAF of a Youth Section under the Extension Division of the AIB, instead of operating in a subsection as at present.

b. Prefectural level:

(1) At least two Youth Organization Specialists, a man and a woman, should be employed in each prefecture to supply trained leadership on the prefectural level for the Extension Youth Program.

(2) Farm and Home Advisers should devote an appreciable part of their time to Extension Youth Club work. This policy should be emphasized by MAF and prefectural authorities.

(3) Ultimately, a minimum of two Extension Youth advisers, a man and woman, should be employed in each extension area (approximately five villages) to furnish specially trained leadership for the Extension Youth Club Work.

(a) The area Extension Youth advisers would supplement the youth work being done by farm and home advisers. They would take responsibility for certain specialized functions such as program development and evaluation, leader training, preparation of organization materials, special events, etc.

(b) As an interim measure to implement the employment of some Extension Youth Advisers in each prefecture this year, NR/A will recommend to MAF that MAF propose to the prefectures that a few of the farm advisers who have developed the most outstanding youth programs be redesignated as Extension Youth Advisers and their duties be changed accordingly; or, if prefectures have not obligated all of

their funds for increasing the number of farm advisers immediate consideration be given to using a part of these funds for the employment of Area Extension Youth Advisers. It is not considered wise to use any of the funds earmarked for the employment of home advisers inasmuch as the number of home advisers are generally below the minimum needed.

9. Training of Leaders:

Emphasize leader training as the most challenging need of the entire Extension Youth Program. CINR/A recommends as a partial solution to present needs that:

a. A national training school be conducted by MAF in Tokyo in August 1950 to train proposed Youth Organization Specialists, or their equivalents.

b. Regional Training Schools be conducted in the fall of 1950 to give specialized training to all Area Extension Youth Advisers. This should be a jointly sponsored project between the MAF and the prefectures in each region.

c. Training conferences for farm and home advisers in Youth Club work should be conducted by each prefecture.

d. Training meetings for Youth Club Officers and Volunteer Adult leaders should be conducted by local Extension personnel.

e. MAF should prepare and distribute within the next twelve months and preferably during the calendar year of 1950, the following manuals to supply basic guidance to professional and volunteer leadership.

(1) "The Demonstration Manual" for farm and home advisers. This should serve as an example for the prefectures to follow in the preparation of one that is suited to their local situations.

(2) "The Extension Youth Club Organization Manual" dealing with all essential phases of work with organized youth clubs except the subject matter covered in the "Demonstration Manual." This would be prepared for professional personnel only.

(3) "The Volunteer Adult Leaders Manual."

(4) "The Manual for Officers of Extension Youth Clubs."

10. Activities for Girls:

Stress repeatedly that more consideration should be given the interests and needs of girls in the extension youth program by all levels of the extension organization.

11. Youth Representation:

Strongly advise MAF and prefectures to adopt a policy of having at least two young people (male and female) on each of their Agricultural Improvement Committees on all levels. This policy of youth representation should be encouraged among all rural organizations coming under the general supervision of MAF.

12. Awards and Incentives:

Create more interest on the part of MAF in establishing a well-organized system of incentives and awards that will motivate increased efforts and give recognition for worthy achievement.

13. Regional Conferences:

To implement certain features of the Extension Youth Program and to get information on others, MAF, with the advice and guidance of NR/A, has arranged for a series of regional conferences to be held in each of the 8 regions of Japan during May and June. The Chiefs of all the Agricultural Improvement Sections and their respective staff representatives most concerned with the promotion of youth work are being invited by MAF to attend.

14. Exchange of Ideas:

Efforts will be made by NR/A to encourage a two-ways sharing of ideas and judgments between MAF and the prefectures in the promotion of Extension Youth Club work.

15. Reliance upon Civil Affairs:

NR/A relies greatly upon the support of the Civil Affairs Organization for field implementation and evaluation of the Extension Youth Program and for monthly reports on their activities with respect to Rural Youth Club Activities.

440

this the 38% "agric survey" grps
(this includes 4 H clubs)

Number of Prefectural Rural Youth Club
Organization and their Members. As of March 31, 1949

	Number of Organization	Members of Boys	Girls	Total
Hokkaido	9	736	115	841
Aomori	35	1,321	538	1,859
Iwate	16	500	30	530
Miyagi	24	1,068	138	1,206
Akita	105	2,058	715	3,773
Yamagata	13	415	146	561
Fukushima	472	6,137	1,293	7,430
Ibaraki	93	3,866	1,015	4,881
Tochigi	0	0	0	0
Gunma	92	4,270	1,244	5,514
Saitama	257	7,978	2,288	10,266
Chiba	113	1,900	0	1,900
Tokyo	10	388	23	411
Kanagawa	76	6,734	651	7,385
Niigata	1	80	0	80
Toyama	31	2,997	660	3,657
Ishikawa	382	4,409	4,409	8,818
Fukui	26	700	50	750
Yamanashi	125	4,755	4,811	9,566
Nagano	-	-	-	-
Gifu	13	763	111	874
Shizuoka	38	2,586	1,250	3,836
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	422

Aichi	66	407	[illegible]	
Mie	12	343	30	373
Shiga	1	68	11	79
Kyoto	23	450	16	466
Osaka	27	503	11	514
Hyogo	18	324	0	324
Nara	14	150	3,587	3,737
Wakayama	0	0	0	0
Tottori	76	2,004	123	2,127
Shimane	6	108	0	108
Okayama	144	4,964	316	5,280
Hiroshima	226	6,748	2,057	8,805
Yamaguchi	30	1,270	217	1,487
Tokyushima	43	1,545	865	2,410
Kagawa	64	1,695	106	1,801
Ehime	86	8,210	416	8,626
Kochi	8	205	21	226
Fukuoka	46	2,264	42	2,306
Saga	150	25,600	380	25,980
Nagasaki	18	354	755	1,109
Kumamoto	22	1,800	440	2,240
Oita	0	0	0	0
Miyazaki	70	800	700	1,500
Kagoshima	68	2,069	479	2,548
Total	3,152	115,542	30,074	145,616

Remarks: Nagano Prefecture is not included in the list, as the member of organizations alone is known and that of club members unknown.

440

25 Konokai no 231

18 April 1950

To : Chief of Civil Education Section
Shikoku Civil Affairs Region

From : Chief of Agricultural Extension Section of Kochi Prefecture

Subject: Regarding workshop of juvenile and youth agricultural clubs

We have planned to hold a Shikoku-wide Juvenile and Youth Agricultural Clubs Workshop inorder to develop juvenile and youth agricultural clubs soundly and to get acquainted with other organizations. Please refer to the attached plan of workshop. We hereby sincerely wish for Mr. Tanimoto's presence and kind guidance at this workshop.

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

SPECIAL ORDERS
NUMBER 15

Takamatsu, Shikoku
17 April 1950

1. Par 2, SO 14, this headquarters dated 13 April 1950, pertaining to the returning to the ZI of DAC Roderick B. MacLeod, GS-9, Shikoku CA Region, APO 1050, to Tokyo, Honshu, Japan is hereby revoked.

2. DAC Roderick B. MacLeod, GS-9, this organization, WP Tokyo, Honshu, Japan so as to arrive during AM hours 27 April 1950 reporting to Chief, Civil Affairs Section (CPS), for the purpose of processing and returning to ZI aboard USAT on reemployment leave. Shipment of personal baggage authorized in accordance with Sec III, Cir 38, GHQ FEC, 1947. Prior to departing necessary physical inspections will be accomplished. (Auth: VOCG, Civil Affairs Section, SCAP, 17 April 1950).

BY ORDER OF COLONEL TOOLE:

OFFICIAL:

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
Lt Col CAC
Adjutant

Ernest H. T. Schechinger

ERNEST H T SCHECHINGER
Lt Col CAC
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:
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Principles of Holding Juvenile and Youth Agricultural Clubs' Workshop

21 April 1950

1. Term: 1-3 May 1950

2. Place: Terao Science Research Office,
Awa Suzaki-cho, Takaoka-gun, Kochi

3. Participants: Official in charge of juvenile and youth clubs, Extension Dept. of Agricultural Extension Bureau

Officials in charge of juvenile and youth clubs of Agriculture Extension Sections of the four prefectures and two representatives of club leaders from each prefecture - Kagawa, Ehime & Tokushima

Agriculture Extension Agents - One agent from each district.

Leaders of Juvenile and youth clubs - Two from each district.

4. Lecturer: Official in charge of juvenile and youth clubs of Extension Dept. of Agriculture Extension Bureau

Mr. Tanimoto - Civil Affairs Region

Mr. Okamoto - President of Kochi Women's University

Mr. Hara - Announcer of Kochi Broadcasting

Mr. Shimasaki - Social Education Section

Mr. Ueta - Information Section

5. Program Schedule:

Time	Subject	Remarks
1230	Open the hall	
1300	Opening ceremony	Address by Mr. Imamura head of Extension Sec.
1310	Introducing of participants	
1340	Orientation Explain draft regarding method of running the meeting and decide method to be applied. Form "room-mate" groups, including participants from each prefecture in a group.	Decide group head from each group

SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
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	Form committees - program; living, record; investigation & recreation Form operating committee consisting of chairmen, group heads and representative of the sponsorer. Start committee activity	Plan and decide program of committee
1530	Psychological development of juvenile and youth	President of Kochi Women's University
1630	Recreation	
1640	Importance of guidance in accordance with the psychological development of juvenile and youth; Psychological characteristics of juvenile and youth in farming villages of post war Japan	President of Kochi Women's University
1740	Question and answer period	
1800	Meal, Recreation, Rest, Bath	
1900	Characteristics of 4H Clubs	Mr. Tanimoto SCAR
2000	Report of 4H Club activities of each district	
2130	Recreation (surprise accomplishment)	
2200	Self study, committee activity	
2230	Bed time	

The second day

Time	Subject	Remarks
0600	Rise, cleaning of room	
0700	Breakfast, announcements, announcements of newspaper articles, rest	
0800	Explanation re recreation	Mr. Shimazaki, Social Educ Sec
0900	Recreation	
0905	Structure of 4H Club	Mr. Tanimoto, SCAR
1000	Question and answer period	
1020	Recreation	
1030	Re discussion method	Mr. Ueta, head of Infor. Sec.
1040	Discussion re structure of juvenile and youth agricultural clubs	
1200	Lunch, recreation, rest	
1300	Regarding projects of 4H clubs	Mr. Tanimoto SCAR
1330	Discussion re actual situation and intention of projects of juvenile and youth agricultural clubs	
1430	Recreation	
1435	Re special events of 4H clubs	Mr. Tanimoto, SCAR
1520	Discussion re special events of juvenile and youth agricultural clubs	

1620	Recreation	
1625	How to conduct a meeting	Mr. Tanimoto SCAR
1720	Question and answer period	
1730	Rest (Find out desirous topic for discussion on free subject	
1800	Meal, recreation, bath	
1900	Discusion on free subject	
2000	Listen to radio, surrounding bon fire	Mr. Hara, announcer of Kochi Broadcasting Bureau
2100	Free study	
2200	Bed time	

The third day

0600	Rise, clean the rooms	
0700	Breakfast, announcements, rest	
0800	Role of leaders of 4H clubs	Mr. Tanimoto SCAR
0830	Discussion How to guide juvenile and youth agricultural clubs	
0905	Discussion Finance and sponsoring bodies of juvenile and youth agricultural clubs	
1000	Question and answer regarding all subjects given at the workshop	Mr. Tanimoto and official from the main bureau
1030	Evaluation of workshop Fill in forms of evaluation Submit written impression of the workshop	
1100	Closing ceremony	
1130	Dismiss	
1200	Lunch	

Notes for participants

1. The section will be responsible for paying expense for lodging.

2. Individual participants must be responsible for transportation fee. It is desirous, however, if Agriculture Extension Committee will be responsible for $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount of fee.

3. Bring two go of rice per meal.

4. Leaders must be 25 years old or under.

C. E. Cury
CIVIL INFORMATION OFFICER

(440) D.

GHQ, SCAP
Civil Information and Education Section

INTRASECTION MEMORANDUM

21 December 1949

FROM: OIC, Policy and Programs

TO: All Media Branches
Information Officers, Policy and Programs Branch

THRU: Chief, Information Division

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet No. 21

1. Herewith Fact Sheet No. 21, on fisheries rights, rural youth clubs and home improvement programs.

Item One

BACKGROUND ON FISHERIES RIGHTS LEGISLATION. (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 216, 27 November to 3 December.)"The Fisheries Law was enacted by the Diet 29 November 1949. The purpose of this law is to democratize Japanese fisheries, giving the working fisherman control over the source of his means of livelihood by placing the fishing rights in his hands. The new legislation eliminates absentee ownership of fisheries rights and excessive concentration of ownership. Bureaucratic government control is minimized. The new law also provides for: (1) cancellation of all existing fishing rights and compensation to the holders of these rights through government bonds maturing over a 25-year period; (2) reissuance of fishing rights according to a priority and eligibility schedule set forth in the law; this schedule will provide right of ownership to the maximum number of fishermen and give priority to experienced fishermen; (3) reorganization of the coastal fishing grounds by issuing rights properly adapted to coastal fishing practices; (4) issuance of rights in the form of a 5-year or 10-year franchises with fishermen paying a proportionate fee to offset the compensation cost over a 25-year period; (5) prohibition of all subleasing of fishing rights; (6) establishment of a democratic system of electing and appointing committees to administer the law and to arbitrate disputes arising from the allocation and use of fishing grounds; (7) retention of fishing rights by present holders for two years to permit determination of the number, types, and operators of future rights; this period of preparation will make possible the implementation of this reform without disrupting fishing operations."

Item Two

RURAL YOUTH CLUBS NEED PRACTICAL PROJECTS: (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 216, 27 November to 3 December.) "The promotion of voluntary rural youth project clubs has been agreed upon by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the prefectural governments as an essential phase of the new

agricultural extension program. The movement envisioned for Japan is comparable to that of the 4-H clubs of the United States and similar clubs in other democratic countries. Knowledge of the fundamental purposes and the effective organization and conduct of rural project clubs was almost entirely lacking in Japan... It is estimated that more than half of all rural youths between ...12 and 20... are no longer in school, while over half of those in school are not taking courses in agriculture and homemaking. This presents a fertile field for the education of rural youth of Japan in improved farming and homemaking methods, democratic procedures of organization, cooperative habits, and in leadership. According to field reports over 9,000 youth project clubs have already been organized under the new agricultural extension system throughout Japan. Some of these are called 4-H clubs, others by locally selected names. Their significance is that they are making a start toward filling the void left by the dissolution of the doctrinaire youth movements which existed in Japan before and during World War II. The statistics on the number and distribution of rural youth clubs, however, are not as impressive as they at first appear. Critical examination of the types, character, and quality of the clubs so far organized shows that comparatively little in terms of approved standards for such clubs has yet been achieved and that much remains to be done. Age groupings, generally neglecting teen-agers, are poorly conceived. There is too great variance in types of organization and programs. Club activities for girls have generally been neglected. Knowledge of purpose and quality of performance is uneven from prefecture to prefecture and from area to area. Measured in terms of accepted standards for youth club work, comparable to that done by 4-H Clubs in the United States, only a fraction of the reported number would pass as genuine rural youth project clubs sch as the new extension system envisions. Actually, according to a survey by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, there are only 3,152 rural youth project clubs with a membership of 145,600 organized under sponsorship of the new extension system which can reasonably be compared to the 4-H Clubs in character and purpose. Unless the rapidly growing trend toward mere organization is activated with well planned, practical projects carried out under careful guidance of democratic leadership, it may be the opening for the infiltration of subversive elements. An encouraging factor is the eagerness with which rural youth, both boys and girls, respond to the movement when they learn of it. There are instances in various parts of Japan where youth clubs are beginning to carry out effective project programs. Usually inspired by a Civil Affairs team staff member or other American national, or by use of 4-H club literature from the United States, some of which has been adapted for use in Japan, these clubs are carrying on well planned projects for boys and girls. They promise much for the future farm men and women of Japan, if their example will be more generally followed."

Item Three

HOME IMPROVEMENT MOST DIFFICULT PHASE OF AGRICULTRAL EXTENSION PROGRAM. (Source: Natural Resources Section Weekly Summary No. 216, 27 November to 3 December.) "The most difficult phase of the agricultural extension program to promote in Japan is that affecting rural women and the farm home. Home demonstration work has been slow in getting started and lags far behind other aspects of extension development. In a total of approximately 6,857 advisers so far appointed, less than 200 are home improvement advisers (home demonstration agents). This is less than one woman assigned to home improvement work for every 33 men

assigned to farm advisory work...The home improvement program has the tremendous obstacles of ancient traditions, superstitions, and prejudices concerning the position of women in society, and the conditions under which she should live and work, to overcome. Rural Japanese homes, despite the quaint pictures they make, are essentially primitive, generations removed from our average American farm home. The kitchen is usually adark, gloomy, and unsanitary place. Knowledge of food values and hygienic preparation is absent or limited. Water is usually drawn from an open well contaminated by surface seepage. Toilets are unsanitary, unsightly and malodorous. Vermin are rampant. This whole situation presents the most challenging social problem in rural Japan. Farmers, eager enough to improve farming techniques and increase food production, are uninformed on and generally indifferent to the need for home living improvement. Women who have learned about the program respond to it with enthusiasm, but usually plead that they are too busy helping with the field work to do anything to fix up their homes. The first problem is to convince the men that good farming and good farm home living are inseparably related, that home improvement is as much a part of agricultural extension as is farm improvement, and that all effort put into it will pay dividends in improved health, happiness, and working efficiency."

2. Suggestions for treatment:

General. Emphasis in the early phases of fisheries reform should be on informing the individual fishermen of the provisions of the new law and of the benefits that can be expected from its enforcement.

Exhibits. Item One: Cartoon treatment of the major provisions of the new fisheries law, contrasting old system with new improved system. Item Two: Series of photo posters showing rural youth at work with modern methods; each series might be demonstrative, tying in closely with agricultural extension and home improvement programs. It might be a good idea to show some bad examples as well---examples of activities in which some clubs indulge which are not practical or constructive. Pay particular attention to projects of interest to teen-agers, the neglected age group in the rural youth programs in Japan. Young girls' projects also probably would be worth a separate series. Model groups of Japanese youth could be used in making such a photo series. Item Three: Contrast dark and gloomy typical farm kitchen before a visit by a home improvement officer with the same room after the kitchen has been improved---in photographs, kamishibai, cartoons, etc. Consider the possibility of constructing small model houses, model kitchens and other rooms, for inspection by rural families at co-op meetings and other gatherings of rural folk. Show by cartoons and photographs how home improvement contributes to "health, happiness, and working efficiency."

Press and Publications. Item One: Encourage editorial comment, particularly in publications reaching fishermen, on the specific provisions of the bill. Most articles and comment so far have spoken vaguely of "democratization" of fishing rights and compared it, also vaguely, to land reform. Item Two: Encourage newspapers and magazines reaching rural folk to do features on rural youth clubs engaged in practical projects, with special attention to projects of interest to teen-agers and girls. Such projects probably would lend themselves to pictures and cartoons as well. Item Three: Encourage picture features in newspapers and magazines showing before and after treatment of farm homes improved by home improve-

ment advice. Improvements can be measured in terms of working efficiency, cleanliness, health, and happiness.

Radio. Item One: Repeated explanations of law's provisions over programs reaching fishermen. Item Two: Dramatize rural youth projects, fictional or real, drawing from American 4-H clubs' experiences or from model rural youth clubs in Japan. Pay special attention to projects which have appeal to teen-agers and to girls. Stress the contribution to family income by teen-agers. Make practical suggestions for projects for rural youth clubs; such suggestions can be obtained from Norinsho or from Natural Resources Section, Mr. G.E. Roelofs (Telephone: 26-8402). Item Three: Seek out farm women who have benefitted from home improvement suggestions and interview them on appropriate programs. It might be possible to dramatize one or more cases where home improvement contributed to comfort or working efficiency in a farm family.

Educational Films. Item One: Planning might be started now on a film showing the history of the fishing rights question, former abuses and outlining the benefits the new fisheries rights law has made possible for ordinary fishermen. Present holders of fishing rights will retain their rights for two years, and such a film might be appropriate for release in the last six months of this period. Item Two: Base a rural youth's success story on a model rural youth club's activities, drawing on the "State Fair" technique. Item Three: In an educational short, center attention on a typical farm home before home improvement techniques have been applied, and bring out the benefits that home improvement can mean in comfort for the entire family in improved health, and in working efficiency.

Motion Pictures. Items Two and Three: The rural youth program and the home improvement program could come in for considerable attention in a full length feature centered around a Horatio Alger in a typical rural area of Japan.

J.F.S.